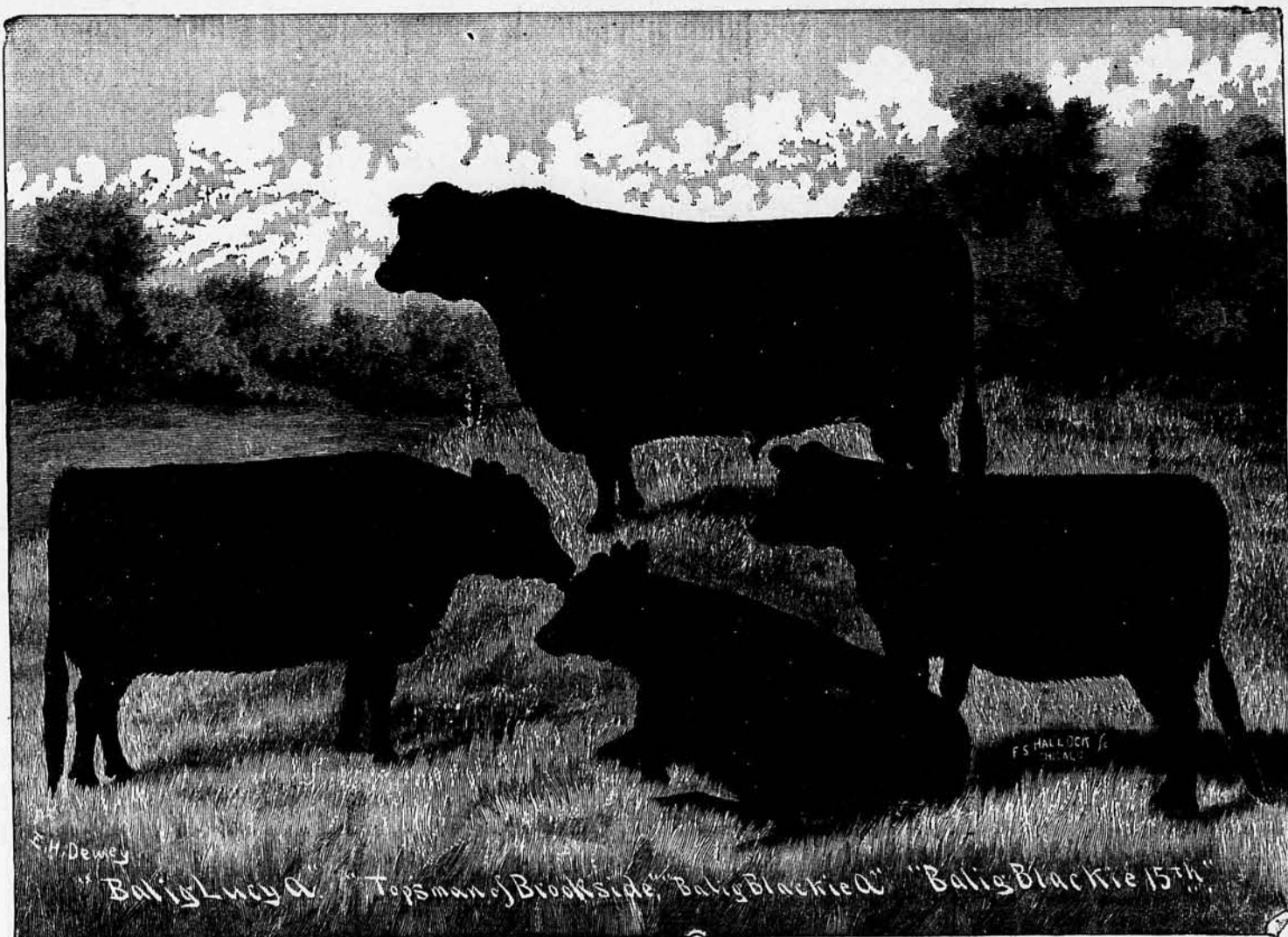


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.



A GROUP OF GALLOWAY CATTLE—PROPERTY OF BROOKSIDE FARM CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS. — Brown County Institute.
PAGE 4—THE STOCK INTEREST. — Pork Production for Profit. The German Coach Horse. The Stock Melon.
PAGE 5—IN THE DAIRY.—Breeding, Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle... THE POULTRY YARD.—The Poultry Blaze. Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.
PAGE 6—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT. — Petition to the Governor. Demand, Not Petition. Corrected Resolutions of F. M. B. A. The Windom Silver Bill Denounced.
PAGE 7—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT (continued). —From Harmony Alliance. United States Senate. "The Way Out" Indorsed. Boycotting Arbuckle's Coffee. Dickinson County. Shawnee County Farmers' Institute. From Marion County. Public Speaking. Mission Center Farmers' Institute... Our Illustration. Topeka Weather Report. Patents.
PAGE 8—THE HOME CIRCLE. — Some Day. (poem). A Message. (poem). Woman's Sphere is Widening. Letter from "Bramblebush." "Englishwoman" is Home Again. Teaching Children. Children that Tease.
PAGE 9—THE YOUNG FOLKS. — Dying in Harness. (poem). The Trained Elephants of India. A Tailor's Trick. A Railroad on Tree Tops. A Sacred Plant in England. Subdued.
PAGE 10—EDITORIAL. — Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver. Swine Breeders, Attention. The Way Out—No. 8. "Thought and Thrift."
PAGE 11—EDITORIAL. — Reduced Rates on Corn. Waking Up. Special Session of the Legislature. Work All Along the Line.
PAGE 12—HORTICULTURE. — A Chapter on Pruning. New Japanese Buckwheat. Seeding Down the Orchard. The Allanthus Tree.
PAGE 13—Mothers the Best Doctors.
PAGE 14—Grand Junction, Colo. The Markets.

Agricultural Matters.

BROWN COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The Brown County Institute convened at Hiawatha, Thursday, January 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., and held a two day's session. As Brown county has had the reputation of holding the banner institute in the State, the writer was prepared for a good, interesting meeting, and yet we are happy to say that it far exceeded our expectations. There is not a county in the whole country that is settled with a more wide-awake and intelligent class of farmers than that of Brown.

After calling the meeting to order, Chairman Carothers said that there never was a time in the history of our country when farmers needed to come together as frequently and counsel in regard to conditions and the study of political economy as at the present, and he hoped that the present institute would speak out in no uncertain sounds loud enough to be heard in our legislative assemblies.

Passing the order of business, Mr. S. R. Detwiler was called on to give his report as delegate to the late annual meeting of

the State Board of Agriculture. Among other things he said: "It was a busy week at Topeka for farmers and stockmen, and I was surprised at the large number of representative men present and the intense interest taken in everything that was presented. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all that there is something radically wrong somewhere in our business relations, and the intense earnestness which characterized their efforts to find out the wrong and determination to intelligently apply the remedy was remarkable. The remedy unanimously recommended was organization among the farmers and stock-raisers. As Brown county was among the first to organize, they had good reasons for congratulations. Brown county has about twenty alliances all at work for the betterment of farmers and their families, morally, socially, politically and financially. While organization is one great point gained, it is but the beginning of the great reform needed. A great deal of our future success depends on wise, conservative leadership, and the man who steps to the front and with "charity for all and malice towards none" guides the industrial classes through the present darkness and gloom will certainly

gain the applause and good-will of the producers of this country. Politically, the only method that presents itself to my mind is that partisan politics must be ignored, political economy studied and practiced from a non-partisan standpoint."

Quite an interesting discussion followed Mr. Detwiler's report, all about in the same line of thought as to the causes of our present condition and the necessity of organized action.

Mr. Moore said he had lately sold fifteen head of cattle to a butcher for 2 cents per pound and then paid him 10 cents per pound for beef, and that this was only a fair illustration of all that the farmers had to sell and buy.

Mr. Sewell said that the most important and first thing for farmers to do is to inform themselves through agricultural papers published in the interest of the producer. He declared that the President's message gave a wrong impression of the financial condition of the country, and then discussed the true situation in an able and forcible manner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, an Executive committee was appointed by the President, to form a

(Continued on page 6.)

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 16—Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns, Chicago.

PORK PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT.

Prize essay written by Mr. Andrew Shearer, of Frankfort, Kas.

The first and foundation principle of profitable hog-raising is healthy hogs, and to have healthy hogs they must be kept as nearly a natural condition as possible. Of course any domestic animal is unnatural as far as its domesticity is concerned. If by domestication we have removed, to a large extent, from the hog its savage and wild nature, we have also changed its environment so that savageness is not necessary for its self-protection. Thus far domestication has not impaired the vitality of the hog. In a state of nature the most virile males would, by dint of natural prowess, beget the most progeny, hence the "fittest would survive." There would also be inbreeding, but if inbreeding had a tendency to weaken the race, the weaker would doubtless disappear first in the struggle for existence, and still the "fittest would survive." In our domestication of the hog we have largely removed the conditions that make a struggle for existence necessary, hence the weak live on and transmit their tendencies to their progeny, and we farmers, in our stupidity, keep on propagating this inferior stock until we have among our hogs all the diseases that they are heir to, because lack of natural vigor invites disease. There is no amount of doctoring and slopping and nursing that will make up this deficiency. The old foggy style of keeping hogs in small, dirty pens, without any change of feed, which has been kept up more or less for generations, has largely added to the deterioration of the stock. If we take in hand nature's work (which we do in the domestication of animals) we must be sure that nature's conditions are complied with, otherwise our hogs will have to suffer nature's penalty, viz.: death by disease, or a life so stunted and unprofitable to the owner that death were preferable. Thus will be seen the great importance of careful breeding and pedigrees; and there are few farmers that have the time to attend to this branch in all its details. As a rule it will pay us better to buy our breeding stock from some of the many regular breeders. These men are making a specialty of the business, and have done more to make pork production profitable than any other one thing connected with the business. The conditions necessary to make the business most profitable are governed largely by the amount of capital one can command. If the owner of 160 acres of land can have his whole farm subdivided into fields, all hog-tight, with water and shade in each field, so that the hogs can have the range of any or all of the farm, he will have the best conditions for economical hog-raising. Then have a few smaller lots, say of five acres each, in which to raise the different crops that can be profitably harvested by turning in on them at the proper time, beginning with field peas sown very early, then oats or wheat, then a very early variety of corn, then late corn and artichokes. It is better to wait until the grain in the lots is nearly ripe before turning in. Of course it is understood that there must be ample range on clover pasture, or clover and timothy. I think hogs relish white clover better than any other variety. The more grain that can be fed economically to hogs, without the labor and expense of harvesting and handling, the cheaper we can raise pork, not speaking of the added fertility to the soil and the great advantage of changing them into clean lots. There is no disinfectant equal to tillage and a rank growth of vegetation for cleaning lots. It is better to begin with some pure breed, or at least to use pure-bred boars on good, healthy, common sows. As to the merits of the different breeds, we will have to choose to suit our fancy or business. It is quite noticeable among breeders that in

their efforts at improving their stock they are all aiming at nearly the same ideal hog, whether black, white or red, viz.: a hog that will, when dressed, give the most meat to the least offal, that will mature early, weighing say 300 pounds at nine or ten months old, with bone enough to carry it safely to market, and no more, and shaped so as to bring the highest market price. It is not enough that we produce heavy weights in short time, but we must strive for the top price.

In the selection of brood sows I invariably select those with arched backs. They can carry their young with greater ease and safety, and are not liable to break down. The teats well developed is an indication of sexual vigor and a good suckler. She must be rangy, with a kind, motherly visage, and not too fat when bred, although it is better to have them tolerably fat at farrowing time, as they suckle much better. It is important to keep dates of breeding. She ought to be shut in a good pen at least a week before she farrows. A floor of earth is best, especially in cold weather. She must be given a good supply of bedding, so that she will have plenty of time to work it into the kind of nest that suits her, and if left to her own "sweet will" in the arrangement of her bed, and not disturbed, she will, in nine cases out of ten, save her pigs. She must be fed very light for the first ten days after pigging, and sour slop avoided for a time. Vegetables or roots of some kind are good with corn. The pigs should be taught to drink milk or swill as soon as possible. If pigs are kept thrifty until they weigh 100

mainstay for hog feed, and, as has been demonstrated by the Kansas Agricultural college, is much superior to any other available hog feed. They proved by actual test that the bones of hogs fattened on corn were stronger than those fed on bran or shorts, while the meat of the former showed as much lean as that of the latter, and was much thicker in fat besides. I have no doubt but that ensilage would be excellent for stock hogs and sows in winter to take the place of pasture in summer, but have not heard of its being tried. Seeing that the nature of the hog is partly carnivorous, I am satisfied that any meat that can be got for them is highly beneficial, and I am of the opinion (but cannot prove it) that the exclusive grain and grass diet upon which the hog is compelled to subsist has had something to do with weakening his constitution and making him more susceptible to cholera. I have tried burning the carcasses of cholera hogs and then letting the well ones eat them, and am satisfied that it checked the cholera.

Hogs ought to have plenty of salt, and a little sulphur mixed with it is good. There is no domestic animal that appreciates a warm, dry bed more than the hog, and therefore a good hog house becomes a necessity. A great deal of the cough that is among hogs is the result of exposure. Sleeping in dust is also bad and causes cough. It requires a good deal of intelligence and care and close attention to make the most out of the hog business. Aside from breeding stock, I think it pays to feed hogs all the grain they will eat up clean

surpassed, and in drawing loads a couple of them will convey at least 10,000 pounds on paved roads. Such a horse as this cannot fail to be a useful one in any country.

I hear that James Thompson, head trainer at W. E. Campbell's Rosewood Farm, Klowa, Kas., has accepted a position on a California farm for the coming season, and J. P. Stoneroad, once with Toler Farm, Wichita, will have a public training stable in Denver.
Berryton, Kas. W. P. P. Jr.

The Stock Melon.

The cut on this page represents the Kansas stock melon, which Messrs. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, recommend. They publish a list of testimonials, among them that of Judge Bailey, of Garden City, who says he has used the melons very satisfactorily.

This melon is grown extensively in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It belongs to the citrons, and can be only used for preserves or stock food. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as sixty or seventy pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates.

A short time ago the attention of the Department of Agriculture was called to a recent shipment of American cattle sold in the Rhenish provinces. Through the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture was placed in possession of a communication from the United States Consul at Cologne, in which this gentleman reported the sale of some thirty head of American cattle in that market, in reference to which he made the following statement:

"The quality of these oxen was good, but too fat, which, however, can be remedied. The price obtained per 100 pounds of the dressed meat, that is, exclusive of the head, hide, feet and entrails, which fall to the butcher, was marks 70 (1) being the same price paid for the home stock. Therefore, American cattle can compete with the home production.

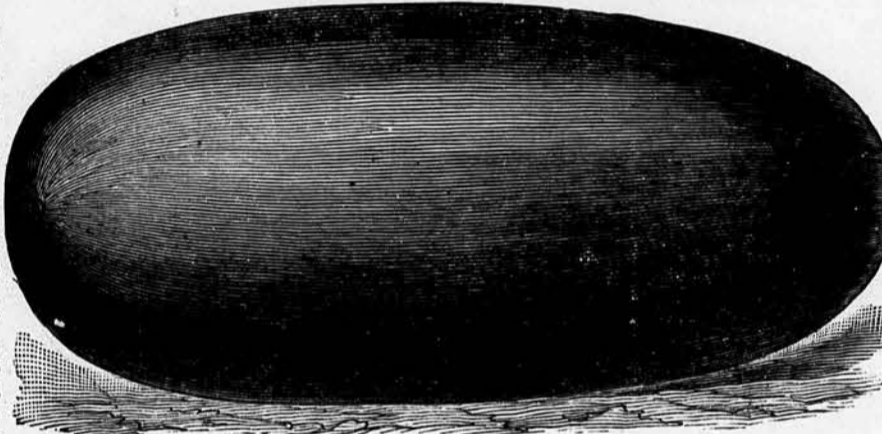
"There is a difference among oxen fattened on pastures and those fattened in stables. The latter are preferred here, especially the red and shekled (2) ones, which might command a higher price, say marks 72 per 100 pounds. Both kinds are readily marketed here. There being rather a scarcity of cattle here this year and a consequent rise in the price of beef meat, it is thought that a considerable number of American cattle can be sold here, and I am informed that another large shipment is on its way from America for the German market."

Farm Record.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 1/4 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of ten yearly subscriptions and ten dollars (\$10). Address
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Farm Loans.

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



THE KANSAS STOCK MELON.

pounds it is hard to stunt them afterwards. It is more profitable to have the first litters come in February or March, and then breed again for fall pigs. Good, vigorous sows, well fed, can raise two litters a year nicely. The early pigs will be the most profitable, as they can be marketed before winter, thus avoiding feeding through cold weather. The fall pigs being small, their feed through the winter will not cost much if their growth is small, and will be in fine shape to feed off before the hot weather, spring and fall being the best time to fatten hogs, while summer and winter are the poorest. In selecting a boar I would have him rather neat and close built, standing straight on his legs, with straight or arched back and vigorous sexuality. No amount of fat or pedigree will make up for infertility. If the male is vigorous and judiciously used, there will not be half the trouble in saving pigs. To allow a boar to run indiscriminately with the herd is bad management; he soon becomes worthless, as also his progeny. He ought to have good quarters and be carefully fed, and that is something that is generally neglected with farmers. The cheapest way to fatten hogs is following cattle in the feed lot, but as only a few of the farmers have that advantage, the feeding of hogs in winter becomes a question of importance. Soaking corn when the weather will permit is perhaps the next best plan. There is much difference of opinion in regard to cooking and grinding. It depends largely on the cost of help and facilities. I have no doubt but that cooked feed, especially for hogs and shoats, in winter is a great advantage. A feed of oats once or twice a week is beneficial; it is a change, and sharpens their appetite. But corn, of course, is the

all the time. By so doing we get quicker returns and run less risk.—*Homestead.*

The German Coach Horse.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This horse, while not so well known in the United States as some others, is likely to take a front rank among coachers, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

The first importation was made by Oltmans Bros., of Watseka, Ill., in 1886. Since then they have made several importations, and others have entered the field. An association has been recently formed, known as the German Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, for the purpose of publishing a stud book. These horses have been bred in the utmost purity since the sixteenth century, and consequently are very uniform in color, style and build. Their color is invariably bay or black, with an occasional spot in forehead or a little white on feet. In size they range from fifteen hands and three inches to sixteen hands and three inches, and weigh from 1,350 to 1,600 pounds. They have short backs, high withers, good quarters, large expressive eyes, kind disposition, great courage and remarkable memory.

The Duchy of Oldenburg is strictly a coach horse country. There they breed nothing else, and do not depend on the Thoroughbred and Draft animals for their coach horses. Great numbers of them are sold annually in the markets of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, England, Russia and South America, and for cavalry purposes it is said they are ahead of all others. They are very early maturers, being fit for work at two years, and for breeding purposes at three years old. In fertility and great hardiness they are not

In the Dairy.

BREEDING, CARE AND FEEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE.

How many fully comprehend the meaning contained in this sentence, or that it is the mainspring of successful dairying?

You can take the best breed of dairy cattle the sun ever shone upon, and by following a hap-hazard, succotash method of breeding they will in a few years be of no profit whatever for dairy purposes. Dairy cattle cannot be brought up to the highest standard of excellence without the closest study and attention being paid to their breeding. You may buy the best cattle in the world, and give them the best feed and care, but with careless and improper breeding they will surely deteriorate. As breeding is the pivot around which all else pertaining to dairy cattle revolves, the sire is properly classed the head of the herd, and counted as one-half of it, but he is entitled to a good deal more than half the credit of the increased profit.

If there was as much pains taken in the breeding of dairy cattle as there is in the breeding of draft and trotting horses, cows with records of seventy-five pounds to one hundred pounds of butter per year would soon grow beautifully less. But before that day can come, the old foggy notions that a cow is a cow, whatever her breed, and that milk is milk, whether it comes from nature's laboratory already skimmed, or is rich in butter fats, must be eradicated from the minds of farmers. The most thorough educator is a good bull of the best established dairy breed, one that has all the points of a special dairy animal, backed by a heredity of deep, rich milkers. Don't count the cost of such an animal, for the money so invested will pay you a greater profit than any investment you ever made. Every grade heifer from such a sire is worth at least double what a scrub heifer is, and every step advance in the grading up adds to the value of the grade heifer.

One of the strongest points of a good sire is age, the get of a four-year-old being of far more value than the get of a two-year-old. The heifers are more hardy, stronger constitutions, and deeper, richer milkers from the four-year-old sire than those from the two-year-old. Besides a continuous breeding from immature sires will decrease the size of your cattle. It needs no physiological reasoning to convince any one with an average amount of common sense that these are facts.

I have had ten years' real practical experience in the breeding of dairy cattle. Although an expensive teacher, it has been a profitable one. It has proved beyond dispute that it is more profitable to breed from an old sire than from a young one. Also that it is folly to breed from an unprofitable cow, and that you cannot tell what a cow is good for till you test her. And still another important fact it taught me, and that is, if the folly of a "general-purpose" cow is adhered to it will surely lead a farmer in the slough of despond. Also that it is as impossible to combine No. 1 beef and butter qualities in the same cow as it is to breed a horse that combines the best qualities of the race horse and the draft horse. The most slipshod ignoramus of a farmer would know that such a combination would result only in failure, yet many intelligent, practical farmers are so blinded by fancy and prejudice that they will not listen to common-sense reasoning, or see the better way of breeding. It is impossible to make the draft horse a prizewinner on the race course, or a beef cow a profitable producer of butter or dairy stock. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," beef, milk, or butter. Throw fancy and prejudice to the winds and head your herd for a special purpose. Use a bull of the perfect dairy type and breed in a straight line, ever upward. Let Excelsior be your motto. Breed, feed, and care for your cattle for a special purpose and success will surely crown your efforts.

I have thoroughly tested nearly all the known breeds in the vain hope of finding a profitable "general-purpose" cow. Every one proved more or less a failure. I tried

thoroughbreds, grades and natives with like unprofitable results. Dairying was my object and butter a specialty. But my fancy for fat steers and old cow beef kept me following the "general-purpose" will-o'-the-wisp till I was convinced that there was nothing but failure in it, when I settled down to "special-purpose" principles. But let your breed be the *ne plus ultra*; without proper feed and care you cannot make them fully profitable. Consequently this point should receive the closest study and attention. You must feed for the same purpose for which you breed. And keep in mind the fact that you cannot profitably feed a dairy cow the same food that would be profitably fed to a beef cow. The dairy cow is of a strictly nervous temperament, and the whole nervous force and energy works in a direct line for the special purpose of milk and butter production. And any one with the least grain of logic can't help but see that this nervous force must be kept at its greatest power of healthful and enduring productiveness.

The first requisite is warm, comfortable stables, well ventilated and clean and kept sweet and pure by sprinkling the floor with land plaster. Dairy cows must be fed regularly and generously, as it takes two-thirds of a generous ration to keep a cow in good condition, the one-third balance is the profit she pays you. Therefore, if you only feed a cow enough to keep her in good condition you are receiving no profit from her. It is a grand mistake to suppose that a dairy cow is built on the plan of the woman's meal chest, and that you can continually dip out without replenishing the source of supply. The proper food for a dairy cow is proportioned, one part protein (nerve and muscle food) to five parts carbohydrates (fat food).

The best winter food obtainable by the majority of farmers is cut fodder corn, one bushel night and morning, ten pounds of good clover hay at noon, and a ration of ground feed night and morning, consisting of one pound of corn meal, two pounds of oats, and four pounds of buckwheat or wheat bran. The cut feed should be moistened and the ground feed stirred into it, when you get the benefit of all the ground feed. They must have plenty of pure water and should be salted three times a week. They should have a good pasture during summer and four pounds of bran per day.

Dairy cows should never be chased by dogs or driven off a walk. They should never be worried or receive the least unkind treatment, either by word or deed, for you will have to pay dearly for it in loss of yield of milk and butter.

It takes just 365 days' work of brains and muscle each year to properly conduct a dairy farm. Then why not make your time and labor bring the greatest possible profit? Only by improving your stock can you do this. And there is no doubting the fact that there is more profit in breeding improved cattle than there is in breeding scrubs.

This fall I sold a thoroughbred Guernsey yearling heifer for \$150, and a bull calf two months old for \$50, and four scrub cows—better than the average—for \$90. Just ponder a little on the relative profit on the two sales. A little over two years ago I bought a Guernsey bull and heifer calf, for which I paid \$175, from which I have sold \$200 worth of stock, and have the bull and cow still left that are worth \$550. The cow as a two-year-old made over 500 pounds of butter. While the best of scrubs in the same barn, with the same care and feed, made only 200 pounds and would not sell for \$400 a dozen. The four scrub cows above mentioned made during the year 700 pounds of butter, which at 30 cents per pound is \$210.04, yearlings \$30.04, calves \$12, in all \$252. During the same period the thoroughbred made 500 pounds, \$150, one yearling heifer \$150, one calf \$50, a total of \$350, or \$98 in favor of the thoroughbred. Then we take into account the feed, that of the four scrubs costing \$120, four yearlings \$20, in all \$140. One thoroughbred cow \$30, one yearling \$5, a total of \$35, again leaving a difference in favor of the thoroughbred of \$105, or a total difference of \$203. This is not all the

difference either; one cow takes less stable room, and less time to feed; milk and care for than four do. The cost of the four cows was \$150, that of the one cow \$100. These are actual transactions, no sketch from fancy, no imaginary values. And if you doubt the truth of it, spend ten years of your life, as I have done, in the testing of the relative value of scrub and improved cattle, and you will doubt no longer. Don't for a moment think you can't afford to improve your cattle. I say emphatically that you cannot afford not to improve them. In these days of progress and competition there is no profit for the man who does not apply the most strict economic and business principles to the breeding, feeding and care of stock. A merchant who would handle a line of goods at a loss, when with the same capital, location and help, he could handle a better line at a profit, you would set down as worse than a fool. And yet a majority of farmers are breeding and feeding dairy cattle at a loss. And why is it? Simply because they will not think. They only look at the first cost of the improved cattle, and do not figure any on the difference in profit. They look more at quantity than quality. Four scrub cows show up a good deal more bulk than one thoroughbred, and most men would guess that the greater bulk and numbers would bring the greater profit. If you don't want to be left behind, stuck fast in the slough of old fogyism and scrub methods, you must quit guessing and come down to solid facts and figures and common-sense reasoning. You must not only improve your cattle, but improve yourself till you are a thoroughbred in everything pertaining to your business. A. T. FOSTER.

The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It was only a dust bath that the fowls were enjoying, but I stopped my work to look at them, for they seemed so happy. Twenty-six fine birds all dusting themselves at once, each one's head nestled so close to the other, and yet they were very peaceable. Their sociability and cheerfulness could not be surpassed even by an old soldiers' reunion. The bright, warm sunshine had made this dust-bin so inviting that the chickens did not notice the persons who were passing in and out of the poultry house; they seemed unconscious of all save that grand dust-bin. This dust-bin is situated on the sunny side of the poultry house in a protected nook where the two buildings join each other. Of course the fowls have access to the above-described bin when the weather is pleasant enough for them to be out-of-doors. On the inside of the poultry house are boxes of good size, too, well filled with nice earth, where the fowls have the best time dusting themselves and arranging their feathers so that they will present a neat appearance. There is nothing more amusing about the poultry business than to see an old hen picking straw after straw from a nest near her and placing them in her nest. She acts like so much depended upon just one more straw, and if she succeeds in getting that straw then she "leaves her burden at de bottom ob de hill" and quietly settles down to business.

I wonder how the old foggy poultry-raiser feels these cold, snowy mornings when he looks out of his window and sees his good fowls roosting on the farm machinery and their combs and toes frozen. Poor innocent chickens, it would have been better if you'd never seen daylight and had died in the shell. When any one hatches more chicks than they can care for, they should sell the surplus, and with the proceeds build a warm house to keep the rest during the winter. I don't see how any person can feel happy sitting by a good warm fire when they know their fowls are out trudging in the snow, eating snow to quench their thirst and their sore toes leaving sad-looking marks on the snow. How sorry I feel for the birds that have such treatment. No animals on the farm are as much neglected as poultry. So

many farmers expect the fowls to pick up their living the year round. Such a thing as having a regular feeding-place and time for fowls to eat is what surprises many would-be poultry people. There should be as much system about managing poultry as hogs, horses or cattle. If you look after the fowls in the right way they will pay you well for it. BELLE L. SPROUL.

Poultry Notes by a Correspondent.

The question of profits in poultry-keeping has become an interesting one to many farmers. A percentage of from 20 to 30 per cent. net profit from any stock on the farm means something for your labor. It is decidedly better than what you are receiving for your grain and hay and not nearly so much hard labor attached. You should be interested; the spring-time is the season to decide to fall in line.

The month of February is usually a busy one. A farmer who succeeds in having a lot of youngsters hatched now can count on profits from early broilers ten weeks hence at top prices. It means more than this, for early-hatched pullets lay the eggs in fall and winter when high prices prevail. Knowing this is one of the secrets to success in poultry-keeping. If you are wide awake you will be preparing now.

A dark nest is a hen's choice every time. A nest on the floor is preferable to one where the hen is compelled to fly up to reach it. If you are wise you will keep all setters out of the hay-mow; a horse will not want to eat hay that is covered with hen manure. Provide a house for all setters and permit no layers about. A quiet sitting makes a docile mother and usually better success in hatching, for she will sit close, and this is always essential to success.

A duck grows faster than a chicken. They sell for more in market, cost no more to feed and need but little care. On all good farms you find the flock always includes a few ducks. Some farmers are keeping them in large numbers, seeing the profit there is in them. One man of our acquaintance cleared \$1,000 last year on 1,200 ducks. He was not able to keep more, although his facilities were adequate and his profits would have been proportionately greater. We advise you to keep ducks; they will pay.

The White Plymouth Rock is a good farm fowl; so are the White Wyandotte and Light Brahma. The former breed are a "sport variety," bred from the barred variety. A white fowl always looks well about the barnyard or in the meadow; but looks do not always count. The White Plymouth Rock is in every sense a good breed and one that with any kind of good management will prove its worth. If you intend trying a new breed this spring, put this one down on your list and test its qualities. It should suit you if you can be suited.

Poultry need corn these cool nights to heat the blood up to a comfortable heat. It is not fed to advantage at any other time. The morning meal should be warm, not hot; composed of ground oats, wheat bran, and little wheat, with a few turnips cut fine and boiled soft added. Don't forget that variety is what they need and must have. It will keep you thinking to do this. It is the better plan to feed well at early morning, then again at noon and before the sun goes down at night. The two important meals at morning and evening should be plentiful, yet not to an extent of permitting any to be wasted. There is always a right and wrong way of doing all things.

The hotels of America are among the best friends of the poultryman. Some of the large cities can boast of hotels that consume from 3,000 to 8,000 head every month and from 15,000 to 25,000 eggs. Certainly it would pay the farmer with a careful management of his poultry to cater to this class of custom. His only hope would depend upon his facilities to meet the demands of his custom the year through. The importance of poultry culture has attracted the attention of Congress, who had the subject with accurate statistics presented some weeks ago, and favorably considered by that body, meaning better protection for our poultrymen than ever before given them.

A Successful Combination.

Rings, pools, trusts, combines, monopolies—call them what you will—they are fast increasing throughout the length and breadth of this country. Legislators denounce them and newspapers attack them, but still they seem to flourish. It is gratifying, however, to note that there is at least one combination in this country that meets with the approval of the public, especially of farmers: It is composed, not of individuals, but of the following quartet of harvesting machines: Deering Binder, Deering Light Reaper, Deering Giant Mower, and New Deering Mower.

(Continued from page 3.)

county organization to work and act with the State Live Stock Association. The committee consists of S. R. Detwiler, W. R. Honnell and Mr. Foster.

"What System of Farming Will Best Maintain the Fertility of the Soil?" was then taken up and ably discussed by President Carothers and others. Mr. Carothers said that a gentleman of extensive travel and observation and who had visited both countries, informed him that Brown county and surrounding country would produce more, with the same cultivation, than the valley of the Nile. Yet he declared that it was high time that the farmers awoke to the necessity of keeping up the fertility of the soil. While many years ago we thought we had found a soil almost inexhaustible, we now find that such is not the case. Some of the essential elements of the soil are becoming exhausted. Let us learn a lesson from the experience of the farmers in the East, some of whom fertilized while others did not. Behold the condition of those who impoverished the soil.

Some of the speakers claimed clover as one of the best and cheapest fertilizers. All agreed that rotation of crops had become an absolute necessity. Mr. Dodge stated that the wheat belt is continually moving westward. In Ohio it only lasted about forty years, and now in Iowa the same falling off is observed. We should take a hint in time and commence to systematically renew the fertility of our soil. He deplored the impoverishing of the soil through the present system of renting land by retired farmers.

Mr. Henry, of Hiawatha, said that corn and wheat alone would not do. One-fourth of every farm should be in grasses, with sufficient stock of various kinds to utilize it. He also called attention to midge destroying the clover in the East, and warned all to avoid purchasing seed from Eastern dealers.

Mr. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was then called out, and said that undoubtedly Brown was one of the best, if not the very best county in the State. That Hon. T. D. Thatcher, in writing up the "Resources of Kansas," selected Brown as the banner county, and says that eventually other counties can do as well. Following other complimentary notices, he said that in Pennsylvania the farmers claimed that if they only had the manure clear it paid them for the raising of stock. They always rotated crops. Clover followed wheat and then corn. He stated that our wealth lies near the surface, and that the first year in breaking the sod we only turn about two inches with its mat of grass roots which decompose and furnish food for the following crop. That this was repeated every year for a few years, going an inch or so deeper each time, and throwing out a new supply of roots to decompose and add to the fertility of the soil. That after a reasonable depth was reached the new supply of decomposed roots ceased, and that therefore in a few years the soil began to show signs of weakness. This, he claimed, explained why it was that land increased in fertility for the first few years and then began to show signs of sterility. Farmers must learn to save all manure and return it to their soil.

Some one following Mr. Mohler said that he had noticed in Kansas that when a farmer feeds all crops to stock and returns the manure to the soil, there is no complaint of its fertility. Always haul out the manure as soon as the crop is harvested and spread it thinly and evenly over the ground. Work all waste roughness into the manure heap possible and let it have time to thoroughly decompose, as such is the farmer's "gold mine."

"Characteristics of Different Breeds and Profitable Culture of Swine" was next taken up and discussed. Mr. Detwiler had raised swine for years, and it made no difference to him whether they were red or black, so they weighed from 400 to 600 pounds.

Another gentleman preferred Poland-Chinas, as they could be made to average a pound per day on clover pasture and corn.

Mr. Lindly claims that the black hogs are the best "rustlers," and that he turns them on good pasture and feeds slop composed of corn, oats and rye. While young and making muscle let them have plenty of good pasture to "rustle" in, but while fattening keep comparatively still. To avoid diseases, keep in a good sanitary condition by using an automatic feeder, and mix salt, sulphur, copperas, ashes, etc.

Mr. Mellenbruch said that to avoid "running out" always select the best. Favors crossing for the market. Don't overcrowd, but keep swine in small herds for health. Select those that mature quickly, and be sure that the breeders are perfectly healthy and never select from swine which have been sick.

T. C. Honnell, of Everest, has been a breeder and dealer in swine for twenty years, and says that Poland-Chinas have been bred so fine that they break down too easily in shipping. Poland-China sows bred to Berkshires make the most valuable animal for the market.

Mr. Mohler asked for the experience of

swine-breeders with cholera, which brought out quite a lively discussion, but no sure remedy.

"Dairying and Dairy Barns" came next and proved an interesting subject. Mr. Mohler said that it was one of the rising industries of the West, as well as one of the most profitable.

Other gentlemen experienced in the art stated that it was no more work or trouble to make good butter than a poor article, and it can be manufactured with profit at 20 cents per pound.

A paper entitled "The Horse for the Farm," by Geo. R. Roberts, was an able one, and brought out a lively and instructive discussion. This paper is so full of "good horse sense" that we will publish it in the KANSAS FARMER soon.

MORNING SESSION.

"Diversified Farming," by T. C. Honnell, was a most excellent paper, and will appear in the FARMER in due time.

C. Watkins and J. K. Klinefelter then each read a valuable paper on "Poultry-Breeding," which will appear in the FARMER.

"Fish Culture," by S. E. Brown, was a most valuable paper, and as this branch of business should have more attention, we will give our readers the benefit of the paper through our columns as soon as convenient.

"Apple Culture" was then taken up and very intelligently discussed by W. S. Hall and others. Among the leading points brought out we have only room to mention: Avoid foreign trees. Plow in the fall, and thoroughly pulverize and prepare the ground in the spring. Set 28x33 feet apart while the soil is in good pliable condition—not too wet. Incline to the southwest. Leave the main stalk and force a well-formed head around it. Don't set too many varieties. Prune well in the start and do not wait until the limbs have grown too large. Always cultivate an orchard as you would your garden. Prune in June or March.

Then came the most important subject on the program, viz.: "The Farmer's Condition and Remedy," by Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary State Board of Agriculture. Although the subject is a big one, the speaker handled it in a manner indicating great thought and extended information. He urged organization and education. As this report is already quite lengthy we cannot even give a synopsis of the address as we would like, so we will only add that he correctly claimed that of all combines the money combine was the root of the whole evil.

"Farmers' Literature," by A. A. Frink and P. R. Harman, was very interesting and instructive.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following report:

WHEREAS, The farmers have suffered very seriously in the last few years by the manipulations of the grain markets by the gamblers on the Chicago and other boards of trade; and

WHEREAS, When the price is advanced for a given month it is always in the last few days, so that farmers cannot get their grain to market, thus compelling the farmer to bear all the ill effects of the manipulations without repaying any of the benefits; now therefore be it

Resolved, By the farmers in Brown county in institute assembled, that we respectfully petition our Senators and Representatives at the national capital to do everything in their power to entirely abolish this nefarious business, and make it a penal offense for any one to buy or sell any grain or other farm products unless he is the bona fide owner of the article or commodity in which he is dealing.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this institute that the circulating medium of this country should be increased to an amount sufficient to transact the business of the country in such a manner as to promote the interests of the farmer as well as all other classes.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Senators J. J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb and Representative E. N. Morrill, and that the same be published in our local papers and also in the KANSAS FARMER.

Resolved, That we heartily tender our thanks to the Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for his very able address and assistance in the discussions of the various subjects, and also to the Executive committee for the excellent program furnished, and to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have carried out said program. We also thank those who have furnished papers and so intelligently discussed the various subjects referred to them.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and commend the KANSAS FARMER for its able and earnest advocacy of the cause of the people, and that we will give it our hearty support; also

Resolved, That we appreciate the interest our local papers have taken and the support they have given our institute.

J. D. HARDY,
W. R. HONNELL,
B. F. PARTCH,
Committee.

The following officers were selected for the ensuing year: Chairman, A. Carothers; Executive committee—J. H. Moyer, W. O. Bechtel, T. C. Hornnell.

For Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, and all points west, take the Union Pacific. The shortest, best and quickest route. Call upon F. A. Lewis, city ticket agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., or upon your nearest coupon agent.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud; no waste; no work; healthy hogs. Think of it! Send for circulars to

E. M. CRUMMER, Belleville, Kas.

BROOKMAN'S PILLS act v magic on a weak stomach.

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President.....L. L. Polk, Washington, D. C.
Vice President.....B. H. Cover, Cambridge, Kas.
Secretary.....J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.
Lecturer.....Ben Terrell, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
President.....E. H. Moore, Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Ill.
Secretary, John P. Stelle, Mt. Vernon or Dahlgren, Ill.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio.
Lecturer.....Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebury, N. J.
Secretary.....John Trimble, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS DIRECTORY.

FARMERS' AND LABORERS' ALLIANCE OF KANSAS.

President.....B. H. Clover, Cambridge, Kas.
Vice President.....W. H. Biddle, Augusta, Kas.
Secretary.....J. B. French, Hutchinson, Kas.
Treasurer.....H. Raughman, Burdett, Kas.
Lecturer.....A. E. Dickinson, Meriden, Kas.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE OF KANSAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. H. Benson, President.....Haven, Reno Co.
Edwin Snyder, Vice Pres.....Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co.
H. W. Sandusky, Secretary.....McCune, Crawford Co.
L. P. King, Treasurer.....Tannehill, Cowley Co.
A. W. Hayes.....North Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Executive Committee—L. P. King, Tannehill, Cowley Co., J. K. P. House, Cloverdale, Chautauqua Co., F. S. Bailey, Calista, Kingman Co.

Business Agent—C. A. Tyler, Topeka.
STATE ASSEMBLY F. M. B. A.
President.....G. W. Moore, Carlyle, Kas.
Secretary.....J. O. Stewart, Norwood, Kas.

STATE GRANGE.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer.....J. G. Otis, Topeka.
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe.

Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

Petition to the Governor.

The following form of petition was adopted by Bellevue Alliance, Rice County, with request that other alliances do likewise:

To the Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey, Governor of the State of Kansas:

Whereas, the financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has contracted until it is insufficient to meet the business demands of the country, causing a depression of agricultural industries, and placing the wealth producers at the mercy of the money power; and

Whereas, such monied corporations have elicited unjust compensations from the masses of the people, either by favored legislation or otherwise;

Therefore, we petition your Excellency to call a special session of our State Legislature to meet in the early spring of 1890, or sooner, if possible, to pass special laws for the protection of the citizens of the State of Kansas.

ARTICLE 1. That a law be enacted giving to all parties the right to redeem their real estate at any time within three years from date of mortgage foreclosure or forced sale.

ART. 2. That the legislature cut down the freight rates to the lowest possible limit.

ART. 3. That the legal rate of interest be cut down from six (6) to eight (8) instead of from six (6) to ten (10); and that a penalty be annexed for usury, penalty to be forfeiture of interest and a fine of one hundred dollars.

ART. 4. That the county officials' salaries shall be reduced at least one-third.

ART. 5. That we have an elective Railroad Commission instead of an appointive one.

Resolved, That we send a copy of this to the KANSAS FARMER and the Sterling Gazette.

CHAS. WILLIAMS, President.
J. D. ROGER, Secretary.

Demand, Not Petition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following petition is in circulation:

PETITION.

To the Railroads of Kansas:

The undersigned, members of the Farmers' Alliance in the State of Kansas, respectfully represent that in the year 1889, they were blessed with a bountiful crop of corn; that their granaries are now filled to repletion and they should be in the enjoyment of pecuniary prosperity; but on the contrary, are in the midst of great financial depression, owing to the outrageously low prices offered for their crop. In view of these facts, and the further fact that the present rates on corn was made when that commodity was bringing fifty-five cents per bushel, your petitioners do pray that you grant a special or "Emergency Rate" to haul out this crop, and that you take such steps as will render it effective in raising the price of our corn at least 2½ cents per bushel.

In answer to the request to sign the above petition, the members of Honey Creek Alliance, of Kingman County, Kas., emphatically decline and urge every alliance man in the State to do the same, because we believe that the present freight rates are extortionate, outrageous and far beyond the bounds of reason or justice, and only made possible under our laws by gross misrepresentations of cost of building, equipping and running of the railroads. That most of the railroads were nearly or entirely built and equipped with

money obtained from the sale of municipal bonds, given by the people, by mortgage bonds on the railroad property and by "land grants." And that the present "owners" or managers of our railroads are, by their "watering" of stocks, misrepresentations to State authorities, and possibly collusion with them, thereby obtaining many times the lawful earnings on their real investment, merely robbing the shippers (the people who really built and equipped our railroads).

We believe that the time is not far distant when, if the alliance will stand firm, as we are confident it will, that freight rates, together with many other great wrongs now endured by the people, will be, in a measure at least, righted, and not on a pitiful 2½ cents basis either.

It appears to us possible, if not probable, that the railroad companies are the originators of these petitions, thereby expecting to satisfy the alliance by getting the members thereof to petition them for the very large amount of 2½ cents' reduction, and after receiving a number of petitions and returning some very flattering and complimentary language therefor, they will doubtless grant the "prayer" and wisely conclude that they are full members of our "Farmers' Alliance," or what is much better, honored members, with all of the emoluments and none of its cares, and expect thereby to win an easy victory over the universal demand for justice in the way of lower, a great deal lower, rates. But we have too much confidence in our organization to believe that it will so very readily compromise its own rights to its very worst enemy—railroad corporations.

Brothers, in the alliances, let us disdain to beg, but continue to demand our rights.

E. F. MARSHALL, President.

F. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

Endorsed by the Rochester Farmers' Alliance, No. 338, February 4, 1890. J. A. Hawley, President; T. C. Holcomb, Secretary.

Corrected Resolutions of F. M. B. A.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I return thanks for your assistance by providing proofs of minutes and resolutions of the F. M. B. A. Assembly at Garnett, Kansas, January 21st and 22d, but send you a corrected report of the resolutions pertaining to State affairs. In returning home from the State meeting, the original copies became misplaced and I reported them from memory. But since then I have corrected them through correspondence with chairman of the committee and send you for correction, as published in other papers of later date. They are as follows:

1. That we demand of the State Legislature that the maximum legal rate of interest be ten per cent., and the penalty for taking more than the legal rate be the forfeiture of both principal and interest.

2. That we demand a law compelling the Legislature and County Commissioners to let the State and County printing to the lowest responsible bidder.

3. That we demand a uniform series of text books for the common schools of our State, at cost.

4. That we demand a radical but discriminating reduction of the salaries of County officers.

The object of the first resolution is to provide a sufficient penalty to prevent lenders from taking more than the legal rate under contracts.

The FARMER's plan, "The Way Out," is meeting the approval of many of our members.

J. O. STEWART,
State Secretary F. M. B. A.
Norwood, Kansas.

The Windom Silver Bill Denounced.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Exchange and Co-operative Association, held at Wichita this day, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Secretary of the Treasury Windom has introduced a bill into Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion, the value to be determined from the price current of silver in the markets; and

WHEREAS, Section 4 of said bill authorizes the interchange of such Treasury notes for certificates calling for a specific amount of silver bullion; and

WHEREAS, Section 6 of said bill positively declares that it will induce gambling in the securities of the United States, and that the price of silver will be arbitrarily fixed; and

WHEREAS, Section 8 of said bill repeals the law of February 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," so far as it compels the coinage of the silver dollar; and

WHEREAS, The Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking has recommended a bill authorizing the issue of \$2,300,000,000 of United States bonds to run fifty years, as a basis for perpetuation of the National Banking system; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the Farmers' Exchange and Co-operative Association, denounce Secretary Windom as the tool and agent of the money gamblers and an employe of the banking associations.

Resolved, That we oppose the further issue of government bonds for any purpose whatever, and in place of the bonds so recommended the government should issue full legal tender currency in sufficient quantity to do the business of the country on a cash basis.

Resolved, That we endorse the sentiment of Representative Anderson when he said: "It is safe to oppose all bills brought forward by the banking associations, as being opposed to the interest of the people in general."

Resolved, That we DEMAND of our Repre-

representatives and Senators that they use all honorable means in their power for the defeat of said bills.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER, the National Economist, Hon. S. R. Peters, Hon. J. J. Ingalls, Hon. P. B. Plumb and to Honorable Secretary Windom.

MILO M. MITCHELL, Sec'y. Wichita, Kas., February 1, 1890.

From Harmony Alliance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the meeting of Harmony Alliance, No. 213. of Brown county, Kansas, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we, the members of Alliance No. 213, Brown county, Kansas, will buy implements only of the Hagood Plow Company, and are pleased with their action in giving wholesale prices to the alliance; and in view of the fact that other implement companies are combining against them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the alliance to deal only with those that quote wholesale prices direct to the alliance. EDWIN SMITH, Secretary.

United States Senate.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Fragrant Hill Sub-Union, January 27, 1890:

WHEREAS, J. R. Burton is a candidate for United States Senator; and WHEREAS, We deem his election detrimental to the interests of the farmers and laborers, and also to the State; therefore be it

Resolved, That we use all honorable means and exercise due diligence to prevent his election; and be it further

Resolved, That we will not give our support to any candidate for any State or National office, who will not pledge himself to work for the interests of the farmers and laborers. (Signed) DAVID MALONEY, President. DAVID FRASER, Secretary.

"The Way Out" Indorsed.

Several sub-alliances have passed resolutions recommending a careful study of "The Way Out." The following is the most personal among them:

MERIDEN, KAS., Feb. 10, 1890.

HON. W. A. PEPPER, Dear Sir:—I am happy to inform you that the meeting of Jefferson County Alliance, held in Meriden, February 8th, the Hon. W. N. Allen, by request of Mrs. Allen, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, We have read with interest a series of articles entitled "The Way Out," published in the KANSAS FARMER, by Judge W. A. Pepper, its editor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the plan therein set forth, of government loans to farmers, at one per cent, secured by mortgage upon real estate.

Mrs. Allen drafted resolution. O. CHACEY, Secretary.

Boycotting Arbuckle's Coffee.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last regular meeting of Sub-Alliance 491, the following resolutions were adopted and are respectfully submitted to the consideration of other alliances through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER:

WHEREAS, There is a growing belief that the Arbuckle Coffee Company control the coffee market and impose extortionate prices upon the consumer; therefore be it

Resolved, That this alliance will not buy any of Arbuckle's or package coffee after March 10th, or until the present prices are reduced at least 25 per cent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER. J. M. KEIFER, Secretary.

Ablene, Kansas. Mr. Editor, will you please state through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER whether Mr. Arbuckle manufactures or has any interest in any other coffee than that of his own brand.

Our opinion is that Mr. Arbuckle has no interest in any other brand than his own.—EDITOR.

Dickinson County.

RESOLUTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following resolutions were adopted by the New Chillicothe Farmers' Alliance, Dickinson County, Kansas:

WHEREAS, The financial policy of this government has been such that the circulating medium has contracted until it is insufficient to supply the demands of the country, causing a depression of the agricultural industries and placing the wealth producer at the mercy of the money power; therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand the abolition of National Banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in place of National Bank notes.

2. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. That we demand such legislation as will suppress all trusts, combines or pools, which interfere with the natural laws of trade, supply and demand.

4. That we recommend that Congress make appropriations sufficient to construct a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of opening up a more direct communication with Central and South America.

5. That we will not support for any high office of public trust any man who is not in

sympathy with, and will not pledge himself to support, the above resolutions.

6. That the Secretary send a copy of the above resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER for publication and to our Congressman, John A. Anderson, and also to Senators Plumb and Ingalls.

S. D. SCRIPTER, Secretary.

Shawnee County Farmers' Institute.

To be held under the auspices of Capital Grange February 25 and 26, 1890, at Lincoln Post hall, near corner of Quincy and Sixth streets, Topeka, Kansas. Invitation to all.

PROGRAM.

Tuesday.—9:30 a. m.—"Farming as a Business, Its Cracks, Leaks and Losses," by R. W. Jenkins. 10:30 a. m.—"Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Origin, Plan and Object," by Martin Mohler. 11:30 a. m.—"Fruit Culture—How Best Carried on and to What Extent Desirable by the Average Farmer?" by W. H. Coutis, of Richland Grange. 12:30.—Basket lunch. 1:30 p. m.—"Prices of Farm Products, How to Regulate Them in the Interest of the Producer," by Judge Pepper, of KANSAS FARMER. 2:30 p. m.—"Woman's Sphere in Rural Life," by Mrs. J. B. Sims. 3:30 p. m.—"Culture of Tame Grasses," by Thos. Buckman.

Wednesday.—9:30 a. m.—"Importance of Organization and Co-operation Among Farmers," by S. McLellan, of the Alliance Advocate. 10:30 a. m.—"Our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations as Factors in Rural Education," by Prof. I. D. Graham, of Agricultural college. 11:30 a. m.—"Vegetable Gardening," by J. I. Sims. 12:30 p. m.—Basket lunch. 1:30 p. m.—"The Dairy Cow, Characteristics, Care and Treatment," by A. T. Foster, of Sparta, Wisconsin. 2:30 p. m.—A triangular correspondence: "The Farmer—As He Was, As He Is, As He Will Be." 3:30 p. m.—"The Political Privileges, Rights and Duties of the American Farmer," by Major Wm. Sims.

From Marion County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I organized an alliance near Marion, Thursday, January 30th, and requested to meet with the farmers at three different places next week, with good prospects of organization at each place. I would like sample KANSAS FARMERS for presentation where it may do good, as I take pains to present its claims for their support wherever I go.

Those who have read your article on "The Way Out" appreciate them and would hail with joy some relief such as you present, which is simple and but an act of justice to the farmers. While conversing with one of our leading merchants and ministers on the present alarming condition of things, they pronounced Ingalls a "blatant demagogue," who would use his wonderful powers of speech and oratory in a causeless speech on "Southern outrages" instead of needed legislation to prepare the way out for our oppressed farmers, that they may be able to save their homes, and not only their homes but their stock. They cited one case where \$2,500 was borrowed to finish paying for a fine farm; the man died, and although enough property was left to pay all indebtedness, the mortgage was foreclosed and farm sold for \$500, leaving an indebtedness of \$2,000 to consume the rest of the property. This is not an isolated case by any means, but is occurring daily. In the language of President Burrows, "Oh! how long shall public office be a public trust for the benefit of Wall and Lombard streets, where they toil not, neither do they spin!"

And for shame, that our Senator, of whom we boast, will use his powers to harass the minds over apparent evils while his constituents by the thousands are being driven from their homes by reason of failure to enact legislation by which they might be enabled to save them for homes for those that are so dear to them. As they said, "if he (Ingalls) would use his powers for the people what great good he could do." J. N. PALMER, Organizer for Marion County.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has received invitations to address public meetings of farmers in different parts of the State. He will attend whenever it is possible for him to do so, but he must have timely notice. There will be no charge beyond necessary expenses, and that amount and more, can easily be made up in subscriptions to the KANSAS FARMER.

Mission Center Farmers' Institute.

An interesting institute was held at Oak Grange hall, Shawnee county, February 4th and 5th inst. The meetings were largely attended and some excellent papers were read. We have part of them on file for use as we can find room for them.

Some important alliance matter is laid over because it did not reach the office in time for use this week.

GEO. R. BARSE, President.

J. H. WAITE, Sec'y and Treas.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1871.

Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company,

(CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.)

Kansas City Stock Yards.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. R. BARSE, GEO. D. FORD,

D. T. BEALS, J. H. WAITE,

T. E. LADD, W. E. THORNE,

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

Our Illustration.

This week we present an illustration of representative Galloway cattle, of which the breeders, the Brookside Farm Co., say: "Our aim in importing and breeding Galloway cattle has been quality and not quantity; therefore we are not afraid to boast that we have the champion herd of America. A quiet perusal over our pedigrees will satisfy the most fastidious that our stock are of the best and oldest Galloway families in Britain. The most of our stock has been bred and raised of stock bred by such noted breeders as the Duke of Buccleugh, Queensbury; Sir Robert Jardine, Castlemilk; R. & S. Shennan, Balig; I. Graham, Breconhill; Robert Beatty, Sandbed; T. P. Chambers, Lousay House; T. W. Chambers, Pelutho; John Millican, Wedholm House, etc.

Our record in the show ring of 1889 is unprecedented by any herd or breed of cattle, having taken eighty-four premiums at the following fairs: Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis.

There is no need of dehorning. Get a pure-bred Galloway and he will do the work. Leave all the horns off. We have such noted bulls at top of herd—Rodger, of Oakbank; Beaconsfield 3d, of Drumlanrig; Kekionga and Topsman, of Brookside."

Hog Cholera.

The Bragdon Chemical Co., of Fort Scott, Kansas, authorize us to state that they will send their expert, Mr. Townsend, (when not engaged), to cure hog cholera with their Specific for responsible parties, who have any considerable number of hogs, within a distance of two hundred miles of Fort Scott. Terms to be agreed upon. No cure no pay.

Profits of Alfalfa Growing in Western Kansas.

The alfalfa crop of Western Kansas appears to be one that should interest every farmer in that part of the State. We have learned that more than double the acreage of last year will be sown this coming season. Last season's seed crop averaged twenty dollars per acre besides two crops of hay that sells for 50 per cent. more than clover hay in the Memphis and St. Louis markets. It does well on bottom land without irrigation and makes an excellent pasture nine months in the year. Farmers should investigate this very profitable farm crop.

For kidney, liver and other chronic and nervous disorders, the Voltaic Belt is endorsed by eminent physicians. Over 50,000 sold last year. Price \$3. Sold by leading druggists, or address the proprietors, STANDARD ELECTRIC BELT CO., Cincinnati, O.

Every Lady Her Own Physician.

A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine Troubles—Falling, Displacements, Leucorrhoea and Irregularities, finally found remedies which completely CURED her. Any lady can take the remedies and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice, securely sealed, sent FREE to any sufferer. Address, Mrs. M. J. BRABIE, 252 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Topeka Weather Report.

For week ending Saturday, February 8, 1890. Furnished by the United States Signal Service, F. A. Whitney, Observer.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer (Max, Min), Rainfall. Data for Feb 2-8.

Cotswolds, Leicesters and other mutton breeds mature quickly, and that is what is wanted in a meat-producing animal.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, solicitors for American and foreign patents, office rooms 55 and 56 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., and room 29 St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following inventions patented for week ending February 4, 1890. [By applying to them at either office a printed copy of any patent here named can be obtained for 25 cents. Send for book of instructions, free of charge]:

MISSOURI.

- Engine—Frank Steinmann, St. Louis. Portable fence machine—Frank S. Huckins, Dixon. Wrench—Roy Dodson, St. Louis. Printing recorder—William S. Burrough, St. Louis. Device for recording numbers—William S. Burroughs, St. Louis. Roller book-shelf—Edmond H. Babbitt, St. Louis. Lath—Enoch S. Wheeler, Albany. Cultivator—William D. Watkins, Osceola. Washing machine—William H. H. Small, St. Louis county. Sadiron—Joseph Ris, Kansas City. Brake for vehicles—John W. Martin, St. Louis. Paper-outer attachment—John F. McAfee, Pleasant Hill. Burglar alarm—Noah M. Powell, Rezer. Trade-mark—Medicinal elixirs—Charles Gulath, St. Louis.

KANSAS.

- Oven thermometer—Francis Allen, Kansas City. Washing machine—Harlow W. Cook, Ottawa. Baling press—Alvin Allen Girard. Pie-lifter—Israel J. Pittit, Americus. Copy-holder—William A. Morton, Leavenworth. Toothpick—Arthur O. Corey, Council Grove.

A Seedsman's Enterprise.

J. J. H. Gregory, the well-known seedsman, proposes to distribute free among his customers of this season, a year's subscription to one hundred agricultural publications, to be selected by the fortunate ones from a list to be sent them, which will include all the papers and magazines of this class published in this country. Full details will be found in his catalogue, advertised in our columns. Of course this is an advertising enterprise, but of a character which will permit all to wish well to both the parties concerned. In response to frequently repeated solicitations he has a likeness of himself in his catalogue of this year.

WHY

PAY RETAIL PRICES

WHEN YOU CAN

BUY AT WHOLESALE

WHATEVER YOU

EAT, WEAR OR USE.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

Write for full Catalogue Sent FREE.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

Farmers' Wholesale Supply House,

68 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



Wm E. Anderson, Bollivar, W. Va., writes: My little girl was very sick with cough and bowel difficulty, was told by two physicians SHE COULD NOT LIVE. Was advised by neighbors to try SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER. I did so and it cured her. 25c. 50c. and \$1 per bottle. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Simple, durable and fit for all kinds of work. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

The LANE & BODLEY CO., CINCINNATI, O. ESTABLISHED 1851.

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.

Some Day.

Some day—so many tearful eyes
Are watching for thy dawning light!
So many faces toward the skies
Are weary of the night!

So many falling prayers that reel
And stagger upward through the storm;
And yearning hands that reach and feel
No pressure true and warm!

So many hearts whose crimson wine
Is wasted to a purple stain;
And blurred and streaked with drops of brine
Upon the lips of pain!

Oh, come to them—those weary ones!
Or, if thou must bide awhile,
Make stronger yet the hope that runs
Before thy coming smile.

And haste and find them where they wait,
Let summer winds blow down that way,
And all they long for, soon or late,
Bring round to them—some day.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Message.

How little the left hand knoweth
The deeds that are done by the right,
How little the night-time showeth
Its sorrowful shades to the light!
How few of the hearts that are broken
Betray to the breaker their grief;
How many harsh words that are spoken
Are the crushed soul's only relief!

Alas! for the child-like gladness
We never may know again;
And alas, and alas, for the sadness
That broods like a spirit of pain!
Like some spirit of pain, that will hover
Still nearer when sunlight is fled,
Until youth and youth's last change of lover
Grow old, and grow cold as the dead!

It is strange that the hands that might lead us
To heaven refuse us their hold;
That the dear lips that whisper, "God speed us,"
Are the lips that are first to grow cold!
But love, we are nearer the dawning,
Just there is the heavenly light,
And how little the glorious morning
Knows the sorrowful shades of the night!

—Lola Marshall Dean.

WOMAN'S SPHERE IS WIDENING.

It is clear from the recent discussions about female suffrage that there is a good deal of uncertainty and difference of opinion at the present day as to woman's sphere in the world. The movement which led to the improvement in women's education is still so young that its results can hardly yet be tested. We have no sufficient material to enable us to decide whether, and if so in what direction, the female intellect differs from the male. We have no adequate means of judging whether those special womanly qualities which are universally valued and admired are inherent in a woman's nature, or are due, in part at least, to the circumstances of her past life, sheltered as it has been from much of the struggle and competition of life. It must still be considered uncertain whether the particular direction taken by the higher education for women is the ideally right one. The advance has been so rapid that we have hardly had time to breathe, still less to ponder and judge. But the cry is for further advance, or rather for more change, for new openings, for fresh developments.

It might perhaps be wiser, seeing that we have done so much, to be content for the present to move a little slower, and take time to the work that has been already done. There seems something selfish in our haste. We wish that the changes should, at any rate, come in our day, that we may have the merit and the benefit of them. A little more caution is surely needed before we take steps which it would be impossible to retrace. Is it too much to ask that those who wish for more changes should at least take time to formulate what is their conception of woman's share in the work of society? I have been told that the only way to decide this is to open everything to woman for which nature has not obviously unfitted her. This suggestion, for Christians at least, has one decided objection. There is nothing in the nature of women to unfit them for holy orders, but we cannot imagine that any Christian, however advanced an advocate of women's rights she may be, would wish

to see women as priests. Nature does not, therefore, seem to be an altogether safe guide in this tangled question. I should like to ask my fellow Christians whether revelation has not something to say to us on this subject.

The old story of the creation of woman tells us that she was made as a helpmeet for man. I doubt whether modern claims have advanced her to a nobler place. St. Paul's views about women are well known, but they are, as a rule, dismissed with some remarks about the nature of the times or a statement that St. Paul did not appreciate women—was a misogynist, in fact. Yet even he had valued women friends—Priscilla, Phoebe, Lois, Eunice. St. Peter was a married man and lived with women round him, and he had found out that the ornament of women was "a meek and quiet spirit." The political platform of the nineteenth century does not, somehow, seem akin to the meek and quiet spirit.

I fancy that I have seen in America among the best women a better ideal of woman's sphere than is often to be found in our own country. I seem to have noticed there some glimmerings of an idea that women should regard it as a duty to bring sweetness and light, intellectual as well as moral, into the lives of their male relations and friends, and that with that object each woman should aim at making herself as complete a character as she could. If we women would only take the trouble to be something, to have a character, to have interests, to have ideals, to have true religion, who could say where our power would stop? But no, we want our rights, we want to make a noise, we want to be of consequence, we are afraid that our opinions are not sufficiently valued, we clamor for an appreciable test of our influence.

The gospel teaches us a different lesson. It would be well if we could content ourselves for a time with bringing the fruits of our improved education, of our enlarged opportunities, to bear upon the duties imposed upon us within our old sphere, and those others which are intimately connected with it. Meanwhile we might well study, with a little more care than we have hitherto done, what are the peculiar characteristics of the female intellect. Too much time has been wasted in the desire to prove that it is the same or equal to that of man. If we believe that the fact that the world is peopled with beings of different sexes is not due to chance, but to the will of the Creator, we are bound to believe that he has appointed work of different kinds for each sex. We cannot believe that in the revelation he has given us he has left us without guidance in the perplexing task of how this work is to be apportioned.—*Louise Creighton, in Guardian.*

Letter from "Bramblebush."

Week after week the FARMER comes, and I always look in the Home Circle first. My boy generally, at the last of the week, wants to know if the FARMER has come, and he looks at the poetry first.

We read with interest the editor's trip to Texas, and think that he deserved all the enjoyment there was.

What a warm winter we have had. The day before Christmas we picked lettuce out of our garden.

Do the mothers know that white stockings will make the year-old baby nice shirts? One stocking for the front, one for the back, and another for the sleeves.

I think for the children's skirts black and white flannel is best, as it washes so well and looks more comfortable than the white.

Do you keep skunk oil on hand in winter? It is very good to rub on the chest and throat of the little ones when they have a cold.

It is nearly time for flowers again. Our roses did very well last year. First come the wild ones in May, and although they do not last long, we like them for their fragrance. Nearly as soon come the yellow ones, but they are not so sweet. Then there were roses until late in October. The last was a double white, the center being a delicate rose color. Then the morning-glories. What beauties they are—climbing

up the porch. They need to be trained on something stouter than string, or the wind will blow them down. The woodbine seems to grow well in Kansas, and will give a nice shade when trained up the porch or over a window, and how pretty are the leaves in the fall when turning red.

Clara Fowler Smith, we would like to hear something about your flowers. Please give us a long letter. BRAMBLEBUSH.

"Englishwoman" is Home Again.

Very glad Mrs. Hunter is so strong against resubmission. It would be a grand thing if all parents and teachers would instill earnest temperance principles in their children and pupils. I believe the law of Kansas demands that "physiology and hygiene be taught in all schools, especially with reference to health and temperance." But if the law does exist, it is woefully ignored in some places. The district school where my children attend has been provided with books and diagrams for the purpose, but for two winters they have remained unused. Members of the board have been spoken to about the omission more than once, but although strictly upright, honorable and temperate themselves, they are not alive to the importance of educating the young minds on the subject. In the case of a neighboring school, one member of the board is a well-known and confirmed drunkard, and yet is re-elected term after term. Who can remedy all this? Has the County Superintendent any power?

Dear mothers, if any of you (like myself) have stood beside an empty cradle during the last few months, you may perhaps receive a scrap of comfort in your grief from the following lines, copied from the *Ladies' Home Journal*:

A mother sat in the twilight, from all the world apart,
And ah! the arms were empty above her breaking heart;
The heart that was strong with sorrow, yet wild with a mad unrest,
As she thought of the baby missing from its place upon her breast.

She stood by the little cradle where her baby used to sleep;
Alas! like her arms, 'twas empty, and she bowed her head to weep.
But at thought of the little one lying alone in its new-made grave,
She cried, "Oh, God! how cruel to take back the child you gave."

Out in the lonesome darkness, in the low, little grave on the hill,
Grieving, perhaps, for mother, as lonesome little ones will;
"What if she wakes from slumber, frightened and calling to me?"
She cried, "Oh, Christ! have pity, but what is my grief to Thee?"

Then it seemed to her that a presence lightened the lonely room,
As if the moon's white glory broke suddenly through the gloom;
And a feeling of awe stole o'er her as she knelt by her baby's bed,
And a voice that was tender with pity spoke softly, low, and said:

"Be comforted, sorrowing mother. O, peace be still, sad heart."
Then it was as if the shadows about her rolled apart,
And she had a glimpse of heaven, that for all her grief sufficed,
For she saw her lost little darling asleep in the arms of Christ.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Teaching Children.

We cannot be too careful in teaching children to discriminate between real memory, imagination and guessing. Attach no penalty to excusable ignorance, but frown upon the putting forth of guesses for truth.

The memory sometimes acts spontaneously, and sometimes it is influenced by the will. Memory should act spontaneously in the case of recalling common words as the signs of ideas, in the case of the tables in arithmetic, the orthography of common words, the musical tones in the scale and other necessary facts of common life. The memory should be taxed in this way only to a limited extent. In many cases we should furnish the mind with only the means of recall and recognition. That the sum of seven and eight and five is twenty, is a case in point.

The will has only an indirect control over the memory. It can detain an idea known to be related to what we wish to remember, and in this way secure the recall and recognition of what is desired.

The qualities of a good memory are facility of impression, great retentive power, and readiness in the recovery of

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermill. 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. For sale everywhere. Manufactory, Burlington, Vt.

BABY PORTRAITS.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. BURLINGTON, VT.

whatever has been sufficiently impressed. The latter quality may often be improved by making earnest demands upon the memory to act quickly; as in addition, by requiring the pupil to state results as soon as obtained.

There are two types of memory, the circumstantial and the philosophic. The former recalls ideas in the relation of contiguity. It pictures objects as they exist in space and events as they occur in time. The latter recalls ideas in the relations of similarity, contrast and causation. It recalls classes and systems and causes and effects. This kind of memory presupposes a knowledge of the remembered relations.

The circumstantial memory is developed first; and the philosophic memory has stages of its development corresponding to the relations in which ideas are recalled. Objects are first remembered as they exist in time and space, then as similar, next as contrasted, and finally as casually related. This order cannot be reversed or changed. All teaching should correspond to this law.

The conditions favorable to good memory are learning with attention and interest, a repetition of the process under favoring conditions of body and mind, a systematic arrangement of ideas and the habit of stating the truth with exactness.—*Journal of Education.*

Children That Tease.

It is a misfortune to a child to suppose that teasing is essential to gaining a point that he ought to gain. A result of such a view in his mind is that he looks not to his parent's wisdom and judgment, but to his own positiveness and persistency as the guide of his action in any mooted case of personal conduct; not to principles which are disclosed to him by one who is in authority, but to impulses which are wholly in his own bosom. Such a view is inimical to all wise methods of thinking and doing on a child's part. And it is even more of a misfortune to the parent than to the child for a child to have the idea that the parent's decision is the result of the child's teasing, rather than that of the parent's understanding of what is right and best in a given case. No parent can have the truest respect of a child while the child knows that he can tease that parent into compliance with the child's request contrary to the parent's real or supposed conviction. For the child's sake, therefore, and also for the parent's, every child ought to be trained not to tease, and not to expect any possible advantage from teasing.—*Sunday School Times.*

You can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality during the next few years, those who have thus worked have received over Five Millions of dollars for their services—more than a barrel of money. We want a few more workers at once. The work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. You can work all the time or in spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying our directions for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any one anywhere can earn \$140 per month. Great workers, under the most favorable conditions, earn \$20 a day and upwards. No class of people in the world are making so much money, without capital, as those that work for us. Whatever you have done, or whatever you may do, you should look into this great business. You will find that you can easily make all that we claim and more. If you write to us before we secure all the workers we need, we will lay all before you FREE. Better write before you rest, and then if you conclude not to go to work, or if we cannot employ you, no harm is done. Every one of our workers makes big money. True & Co., Box 137, Augusta, Maine.

The Young Folks.

Dying in Harness.

Only a fallen horse, stretched out there on the road,
Stretched in the broken shafts, and crushed by the heavy load;
Only a fallen horse and a circle of wondering eyes
Watching the frightened teamster goading the beast to rise.

Hold! for his toll is over; no more labor for him;
See the poor neck outstretched and the patient eyes grow dim;
See on the friendly stones how peacefully rests his head,
Thinking, if dumb beasts think, how good it is to be dead;
After the burdened journey, how restful it is to lie
With the broken shafts and the cruel load, waiting only to die!

Watchers, he died in harness, died in the shafts and straps;
Fell, and the great load killed him; one of the day's mishaps,
One of the passing wonders marking the city road,
A toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad.

Passers, crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
Was it the symbol? Only death; why should we cease to smile
At death for a beast of burden? On through the busy street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying feet!

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will.
Does he who taught in parables speak in parables still?
The seed on the rock is wasted, on the heedless hearts of men,
That gather and sow and grasp and lose, labor and sleep, and then:
Then for the prize! A crowd in the street of ever-echoing tread,
The toiler, crushed by the heavy load, is there in his harness dead!

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

The Trained Elephants of India.

A traveler writing of some trained elephants which he saw in a seaport town on the Bay of Bengal, in India, thus describes their intelligence in *Golden Days*: Here you see the trained elephants at work piling up teak timber in the numerous timber yards that line the river. Their knowledge and intelligence are simply wonderful. They are guided by a native called a mahout, who is perched on the neck, and who gives all the necessary orders, assisted by his heel and an iron sharp-pointed goad much like a small pickax. The elephants thoroughly understand what is required of them. Think of them piling up square timber to the height of forty feet, every stick of which is in line and in its proper place, each piece weighing from two to three tons. They carry the timber on their tusks, holding it in place by their trunk, to the place of piling.

Mr. Findlay, owner of one of the largest yards, had his force of elephants put through their various forms of work, such as piling up the logs and tumbling them down, as well as drawing by chain harness and pushing with their trunks and tusks from three to five of these logs, end to end, tandem fashion.

These elephants are at times very troublesome and dangerous, and great care is taken to keep strangers at a respectful distance. They are immense in size, and cost from 1,800 to 2,500 silver rupees each; that is to say, from \$900 to \$1,250 each.

When the bell rings for dinner or quitting time they quit at once what they are at, and cannot be induced to go on, but bolt immediately to their quarters for their meal. Woe to the feeder should any of them be cut short in their food. They never forget it, and revenge themselves at the first opportunity. They bathe in the river every evening, and know as well as man when Sunday comes. On that day they make for the mud pits, and, like pigs, wallow there all day.

A Tailor's Trick.

I met a friend the other day, a merchant tailor, who had on one of the most perfectly constructed suits of clothes I have ever beheld, which he assured me he had made himself. But the effect of the suit was almost spoiled by the hat he wore, a little, low-crowned, boyish Derby. I spoke to him about the incongruity in his make-up. He laughed and replied: "This hat serves my purpose exactly. If I wore a silk hat in the fashion, when I passed

along you would simply have the consciousness of seeing a perfectly-dressed man. My appearance would be in perfect harmony throughout, and five minutes later you could not have described a single garment I wore. But with this hat your attention is irresistibly attracted to the suit. Now you understand as a tailor advertising his workmanship why I wear this startling little hat."—*Tailor, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Railroad on Tree Tops.

It may not be known outside of the neighborhood in which it is situated, but it is nevertheless a fact, that in Sonoma county, California, there exists an original and successful piece of railroad engineering and building that is not to be found in the books. In the upper part of the county named, near the coast, may be seen an actual roadbed in the tree tops. Between the Clipper mills and Stuart Point, where the road crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills and the timbers and ties laid on the stumps. In the center of the ravine mentioned two huge redwood trees, standing side by side, form a substantial support. These giants have been lopped off seventy-five feet above the bed of the creek. This natural tree bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State, and for safety and security far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Sacred Plant in England.

Mistletoe is one of those plants called parasites. The mistletoe is a gray, thread-like plant, and you will sometimes see it about the streets for sale at Christmas time, for, like the holly, it is a Christmas plant, says a writer in *Little Men and Women*.

There are many different kinds of mistletoe, but that which grows on the oak is the most famous in English history.

In England, although the people think a great deal of having the mistletoe of the oak to deck their houses at Christmas, it is not allowed in the churches.

Many, many hundred years ago the mistletoe was a sacred plant in England. The people did not worship the one true God, but they believed in several evil spirits, and these spirits they worshiped and tried to please. For these spirits they set apart the oak trees.

Their priests were called Druids, and they built their altars in oak groves. There they prayed and sang their hymns of praise. Dressed in long white robes, these Druids marched in procession to the oak trees and cut off the mistletoe with knives of gold. After saying a prayer over it they cut it in short pieces and gave it as a New Year's gift among the people, who kept it carefully.

Subdued.

A writer in *Our Four Footed Friends* relates that a farmer had a bull so fierce that he was kept constantly chained by a ring in his nose. He seemed to have a particular antipathy against the farmer's brother, who had possibly irritated him on some occasion, and never saw him approach his shed without beginning to bellow and paw the ground.

One day there occurred a terrible thunder storm. It hailed violently, and the thunder and lightning were almost incessant. The bull meanwhile was exposed in an open shed, from which he could be heard bellowing with terror. The farmer proposed that one of the laborers should go and remove him into the shelter of the barn, but no one of them was willing to face the storm, and finally the farmer's brother volunteered to undertake the task, facing at once the double danger of the lightning and the bull.

He put on his great coat and ventured into the yard. The bull was trembling with fear, the gristle of his nose nearly torn through by his struggles to get free, but as the man approached he became quiet. Fear had disarmed him of his ferocity, and he suffered himself to be unfastened and led into the barn.

The next morning, as the man was crossing the yard, he remarked that the bull no

longer saluted him with his accustomed bellow. It struck him that possibly the animal might remember his kindness of the night before. He accordingly ventured to approach him and found that now, so far from showing any dislike, the animal evidently enjoyed his presence, bending his head forward with the utmost gentleness while the man rubbed his ears.

From that day the bull continued as gentle as a lamb, suffering his former enemy to play all manner of tricks with him—tricks which no one else on the farm would have dared to attempt—and seeming always to take pleasure in his company.

To impress a plain truth it is not necessary to paint it to the eye by comic wood cuts or sensational pictures of any kind. Ordinary type is better, if it secures your confidence. To illustrate: If you are the victim of Malaria, and wish to be free from it immediately, one bottle of Shallenberger's Antidote will infallibly do the work. It may pay you to believe this and get the medicine without delay. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa., will send it by mail for one dollar.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for above named disease. 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., New York.

THE OLD ENEMY.

It is known as a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is:
RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 19, 1888.

Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago.
GEO. L. NIXON.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

This species of advice is not always acceptable, but in many instances much benefit would be derived were it acted upon. No section of the country is exempt from disease. To know the best means of combating this common enemy, with the least injury to our pockets and tastes, is certainly a great advantage. We must expect Torpid Liver, Congested Spleen, Vitiated Bile and Inactive Bowels, and all prudent persons will supply themselves with Tutt's Pills, which stimulate the Liver, relieve the engorged Spleen, determine a healthy flow of Bile, thus regulating the bowels and causing all unhealthy secretions to pass off in a natural manner. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Be advised and use

Tutt's Liver Pills,
Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

STANTON'S AMERICAN Pennyroyal Pills!
Safe and infallible. Guaranteed 50 per cent stronger than the so-called English article, and absolutely harmless. Druggists everywhere, or by mail, \$1. Send 4c. for "Advice to Ladies." Specific Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Emporia Business College.

—EMPORIA, KANSAS.—

PROF O. W. MILLER, — — — PRESIDENT.

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL
BEECHAM'S
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE
PILLS WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine. "Worth a guinea a box." BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 305 and 307 Canal St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them,
WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

ASK YOUR DEALER



For NELSON'S Cartridge Belt. The only PRACTICAL contrivance for carrying ammunition in the field. For Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols. Nothing like it in the market. Patent lateral action.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men, come West and learn PRACTICAL Telegraphy. Positions furnished when competent. Circulars free. Independent Tel. Co., Independence, Mo.

HOME STUDY

Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars free. Address BRYANT & STRATTON'S COLLEGE, 423 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address,
C. S. PERRY,
Winfield, Kansas.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT

Winfield M. E. You'll go the New Rapid the most legible and rapid system in existence, is taught. Can be learned in one-third the time required by other systems. Successfully taught by mail, also. Good positions for all students when competent. For circulars, address
G. F. VAN WYK, Principal,
Winfield, Kansas.

Southwestern Business College.
WICHITA, KAN. — WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The only business college in Wichita. The largest institution of its kind west of Chicago. Nearly 800 students in attendance last year. Board \$1.90 per week. Write for circulars.



GRADUATES Thorough and Competent Operators.

Guarantees Positions as Operator, and Carries Out its Guarantee to the Letter. Our superintendent is a railroad and telegraph man of sixteen years' actual and successful experience. Practical and thorough in all our methods; with four departments; with all the perfect working of a railway in our finishing department, using the same forms and system as that of the Santa Fe road, running trains and transacting actual business of a railway division each day. Our Institute presents advantages not found elsewhere in the United States. Our offices are steam-heated and electric-lighted, with all modern conveniences. Investigation will satisfy the most skeptical that we can do all we guarantee and all that we profess. A business education is a good thing. A collegiate education is a good thing. Short-hand is a good profession. It is well to know how to use a type-writer. But the country is full of short-hand and type-writing graduates, and wages for this class of labor are very low, while the reverse is the case in the telegraph field, and all these can be acquired after you have obtained a position as operator. We have no vacation; you can commence at any time. For full particulars, call on or address our Superintendent,
W. J. ROSS,
Room 47, Knox Building, TOPEKA, KAS.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address: **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.

A MEMBER OF THE
Western Agricultural Journals
CO-OPERATIVE LIST.

New York Office: } Thos. H. Child, Manager,
150 Nassau street
Chicago Office: } Frank B. White, Manager,
548 The Rookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$1.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send in cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

H. L. Graham, of Letts, Iowa, writes that his crop of honey for 1889 was between 1,800 and 2,000 pounds.

The demand for issues of *KANSAS FARMER* of January 29th and February 5th is greater than the supply. We have no more of those numbers left.

The Mexican government has raised its quarantine against hogs from the United States, on request of our government through urgent solicitation of Secretary Rusk.

The Osage County Horticultural Society will hold its first monthly meeting of 1890 on Saturday, February 15th, at the residence of D. G. Griswold, south of Burlington, near the crossing of the M., A. & B. railroad.

Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, announces that he has discovered a cure for black leg and Texas fever by inoculation. If the Doctor is not mistaken, he has found something which will be of inestimable value.

"The Way Out" is attracting a great deal of attention. The demand for it in pamphlet form is already considerable. Those persons who want it in that form will please send in their names so that we may know whether the demand is sufficient to justify the necessary expense.

Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

We have an interesting letter from a very good friend at Ottawa criticising our proposed limitation of silver coinage to the "products of American mines." If our answer to the objection, as it was given in last week's *FARMER*, in "The Way Out" No. 7, is not tenable, we should have no hesitancy about discarding the limitation. If, after a trial, our fears should prove to be unfounded, then remove the limit.

Swine Breeders, Attention.

There will be a meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association at Wellington, February 25, 26 and 27, 1890. This meeting is called particularly for the purpose of getting our Expert committee together for the purpose of scoring and judging. The ideas of the members of this committee must be brought together as the ideas of one man. We want every man of said committee to be on hand. Certainly your prominence and interests as swine-breeders demand your attendance.

O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

THE WAY OUT--No. 8.

Part Five.

BENEFITS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

Among the benefits which it is expected would logically follow the adoption of the plan proposed in "The Way Out," the following may be written as the most important:

1. Destruction of the money power, which is the aggregate commercial influence of men who deal in money as a commodity, virtually operating as a money combine.
2. A higher standard in practical politics.
3. The saving to their owners of a million homes.
4. The establishment of methods to assist farmers, mechanics and manufacturers—producers generally, to secure the use of money for a short time on pledges of personal property in private or public warehouses.
5. Assistance to persons of limited means in purchasing homes, and aid to settlers on public lands in paying for them and improving them.
6. Assistance to individual persons through organization—as granges, alliances, unions, building associations, etc.
7. The equalization of profits.
8. Establishment of government savings banks.
9. The final establishment of a correct monetary system, limiting the use of money to its proper functions, a wide distribution of money, getting it to the people as they need it and without charge beyond its actual cost.

Let us extend these outlines a little that we may have a larger and better view of them.

First.—If there is any proposition in political economy which may be regarded as established so as to be universally conceded, it is this: That prices of commodities in general are affected by the volume of the circulating medium—money. A large volume of circulating money long continued, prices rise; small volume, long continued, prices fall. It follows logically and practically, that whoever controls the volume of money in circulation controls prices. If, then, the people control the money volume, as is proposed in "The Way Out," the people will control prices. That will be the destruction of the money power, and the emancipation of labor.

Second.—With the destruction of the money power, the death knell in gambling in grain and other commodities will be sounded; for the business of the worst men on earth will have been broken up, and the mainstay of the gamblers removed. It will be an easy matter, after the greater villains have been shorn of their power, to clip the wings of the little ones. Once get rid of the men who hold the country by the throat, the parasites can be easily removed.

Third.—Unless relief is afforded to most of the farmers and other producing people whose homes are mortgaged, they will be homeless in a very few years; and it is evident to all who have carefully studied the situation that relief, if it come at all, must come through reduction of interest rates to a figure which can be paid, leaving something to pay on the principal.

Fourth.—As things are now, persons of small means, they who most need assistance, are dealt with the most mercilessly, and it is not because they do not offer security, but because they are too needy to quarrel with a robber. If a bureau and a table will secure an interest rate of 150 per cent., surely the same articles will secure a rate of 3 per cent. Farmers can erect their own warehouse and store grain and cheese and butter and eggs and meat in them, and borrow money on the deposit checks, or warehouse receipts. Fifty farmers, with an aggregate cash capital of \$25,000 or more may start a bank of their own if they prefer, depositing that amount of lawful money in the Treasury at Washington and receiving bank notes to use in their business. Mechanics and manufacturers may join with the farmers or build their own warehouses, storing goods until needed, borrowing money, if needed, on the receipts. And the same as to working people generally. Under a well regulated

system of appraisement, a general warehouse for producers of all classes, would furnish a means of storing the best securities in the world—food, clothing, and other needful articles which lose nothing in value by being housed a few months. Cities, counties and townships might be authorized by law to erect the necessary buildings and select the agents to conduct the business. If not done by the public in general, then let associations of individuals, as granges, alliances, building associations, investment companies and the like take charge of the work.

Fifth.—Many persons could purchase and pay for homes in city and country if they could procure the use of money on long time at 1 per cent. interest, for then, they could pay something, every year, on the principal, and eventually get out. This plan would supply that need. And a settler on the public lands—an old Indian reservation, for example, which is being sold at \$1.25 an acre, after having complied with the necessary conditions of settlement, thus showing his good intentions, could borrow money from the government and repay it without trouble—paying no more each year than men are now paying as interest only on equal amounts. Money at 10 per cent. doubles itself in ten years; money at 8 per cent. doubles itself in twelve years and six months; and money at 6 per cent. doubles in sixteen years and eight months.

Sixth.—Under the plan here proposed men can help themselves by associating together and combining their forces. By adopting the warehouse system they can store products and help one another in trying times, and they can take advantage of the state of the market. The alliance movement is now tending in that direction.

Seventh.—It is the power which wealth gives that enables men to manipulate markets in their own interest, and it is this gambling in the products of labor which affects the profits of labor. If a small circulating medium reduces prices, and if money-changers are responsible for our present shortage in circulation and consequent low prices, these conditions will change if the plan here proposed is put in operation—more money, better prices. Further, if it be true that profits on money are larger than those on products generally, it follows that if charges for the use of money are put down to actual cost, profits on commodities will soon regulate themselves.

Eighth.—Government savings institutions would necessarily follow, because this plan would eventually do away with private money-lending as a regular business.

Ninth.—If the reader will but consider the office which money does actually fill in the ordinary business affairs of life, he will set out on a new line of thought. More than a hundred years ago Adam Smith wrote: "The gold and silver money which circulates in any country and by means of which the produce of its land and labor is annually circulated and distributed to the proper consumers, is, in the same manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead stock. It is a very valuable part of the capital of the country, which produces nothing to the country. * * * The gold and silver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the grass and corn of the country, produces itself not a single pile of either." Francis Bowen, of Harvard, 1855, in his excellent work on *American Political Economy*, quotes approvingly the comparison of Smith and adds to it the proposition that money is quite as much a public necessity as are highways. That is what is asserted in "The Way Out." It is strange that those learned men did not see the necessary conclusion of their premises. If money in circulation may be compared to a public road, and if its function is similar to that of the road, its function must be to serve a *public use*. Money is to serve the people in their business affairs; it is a general convenience universally employed in effecting the people's exchanges. By the use of money labor may be exchanged for food, fuel, clothing, shelter—for any article no mat-

ter what or where produced; by the use of money corn, which is to be used a thousand miles away, may be exchanged at home for goods which were manufactured a thousand miles away in a different direction. Money is an absolute necessity. Society cannot exist without it. But, like the public highway, it is for *USE*. Everybody may use the road, but nobody may obstruct it. Close the public roads and traffic ceases; society is disorganized, suffering, starvation and death inevitably follow. Without money the condition would be little if any better, and in the end the same. But of what use is money *not in circulation*? It is like a road that has been closed. It is of no use to the public. Roads to be useful and to serve the purpose for which they were intended, must be kept open. So it is with money. If it is not in circulation it ceases to perform its proper function, ceases to be money, and the people suffer in consequence. Low prices, hard times, and general distress follow a scarcity of circulating money. We all remember the troubles we passed through from 1869 to 1879, and we are now going through a still more dreadful experience, because of our greater indebtedness now than then. These troubles come because of the small amount of money out among the people. Lend \$500,000,000 to the needy farmers of the country during the year 1890, and gloom would disappear like a morning vapor. It is money in circulation that we need, and that lent to the people at cost is the way out.

This scheme proposes a perfectly safe and proper use of national banks. A Treasury note, a gold coin, a silver coin, a coin certificate, is good as a government bond for an equal amount of money. Then it is as good security to bill-holders. The bank deposits lawful money instead of bonds, receiving bank notes therefor; then, the government does not pay interest to the bankers on their deposits, and there is no change in the volume of the circulating medium when banks withdraw their notes, except that, as the deposit was larger in amount than the notes issued upon it, if notes are retired, the excess of deposit over the notes is that much more money put into circulation. When banks would be established, a decrease in circulation equal to the excess of deposit over amount of notes issued on it, would take place, but in closing a bank the circulation would be increased that much. There would be no inducement for a bank to go out of business as long as free banking on private capital would pay. This plan proposes that banking may go ahead, under governmental control, on the private funds of the stockholders; but those private funds must be deposited in the people's treasury as security for bill-holders. The government receives the bankers' money and holds it for the people to be paid to them in case misfortune befalls the bank, or from any cause it goes out of business. The volume of currency is maintained, the quality of the money is kept good, the people are secure against loss, and every person who needs the use of money can obtain it if he have anything to offer as security. The system is simple, safe, cheap, and altogether practical.

THE END.

"Thought and Thrift."

This is the title of a new publication—a book of 358 pages, prepared by Joshua Hill, once, and for some years, a resident of Wilson county, Kas., now of Cincinnati, Ohio. The object of the book is the best—to do good by inciting farmers to intelligent action among themselves. Mr. Hill is a rapid, nervous writer, saying a great deal in a few words. We do not concur with all he writes, but we do commend his book as one well worth reading and studying. It contains a great many good suggestions; not attempting an exhaustive treatment of any subject, but bristling all through with pertinent thoughts. It has some useful statistical tables. To persons studying the present condition and trend of things, "Thoughts and Thrift" will be helpful in many ways. Price 50 cents bound in paper, \$1 in cloth. Address Joshua Hill, 25 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REDUCED RATES ON CORN.

On the 25th day of last month, January, 1890, Governor Humphrey addressed a letter to the managers of the different Kansas railroad companies whose lines extend to the Missouri, suggesting a reduction of rates on corn. The first paragraph of the letter is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR:—In view of the large number of petitions coming to this office from the farmers' organizations of the State asking for a special session of the Legislature, I desire to offer a suggestion in reference to a subject of much concern to them and to the people of the State of Kansas, whose interests I hardly need to remark are so closely identified with yours that no apology seems necessary for what I am going to say.

In response to that letter a meeting of representatives of the principal railroads of the State was held at the Governor's office last Saturday. The companies were represented as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., by George R. Peck; Burlington & Missouri Railroad, in Nebraska, by Geo. H. Crosby; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., by E. St. John; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, by Geo. H. Nettleton; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, by J. Waldo; Missouri Pacific Railway Co., by J. S. Leeds; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co., by J. A. Middleton; Union Pacific Railway, by J. A. Monroe.

Among those present representing the farmers were Hon. A. W. Smith and Hon. J. M. Simpson, of McPherson; ex-Gov. Glick, of Atchison; Major J. W. Jones, of Hutchinson; Major Almerin Gillett, of Emporia; Major William Sims, Hon. Martin Mohler, of the Agricultural Department; H. Baughman, G. M. Zimmerman and S. J. Adkins. The railroad commissioners, the Secretary of State Higgins, State Auditor McCarthy and Attorney General Kellogg were also present. A. F. Walker, of the inter-State commerce commission, was also present.

Mr. E. St. John, President of the Rock Island, was the first speaker. He prefaced his remarks by stating that several weeks since the management of the Rock Island railroad received a communication from Gov. Humphrey calling the earnest attention of the officers of his road to the condition of the farmers of Kansas with an immense corn crop on hand which could not, under present prices, be marketed at anything but disastrous prices, and requesting a reduction of freight rates. The Rock Island officials, fully realizing the importance of Gov. Humphrey's appeal, had a consultation and afterwards learning that like communications had been addressed to the management of other roads operating in Kansas, entered heartily with them in arrangements which resulted in this meeting to-day.

A large number of petitions—more than a thousand, from alliances were presented by Major Gillett, asking a reduction of rates on corn $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the bushel. After an hour's discussion, in which Messrs. St. John, Gillett, Jones, Glick, Smith, Anthony, Kellogg, Humphrey, Walker and Peck took part, the railroad people retired for further conference among themselves, and in due time reported as follows:

TOPEKA, KAS., February 8, 1890.

Hon. L. U. Humphrey, Governor of the State of Kansas:

DEAR SIR:—The committee representing the various railroad companies doing business in Kansas, after a full conference with the Governor, Railroad Commissioners, and committee representing the farmers of the State, on the subject of a reduced rate for transportation of corn from points in Kansas to Chicago and St. Louis at which representations have been made in substance that the price obtainable for corn by Kansas farmers is at present insufficient to afford them a fair remuneration and that by reason thereof great distress exists and that it is a general belief on their part that a reduction in rates of transportation will materially benefit them in enabling them to obtain a higher price for corn, beg leave to state that they have carefully considered the subject in its various bearings; that while they do not concur in believing that a reduction in the rates at the present time will materially advantage the farmers of the State, in view of the condition of the market and the relation of the present supply to the existing demand, yet they desire to meet the representations that have been made by the adoption of the most liberal policy that circumstances will justify or that may result in any benefit to the producer. They recognize the fact that it is to the interest of the railroad companies, as well as of the farmers, that the price obtainable for corn at the railroad stations should be advanced if possible, and they believe that the course they have agreed to adopt is more likely to accom-

plish the result than any other one suggested at the above-mentioned conference. Statistics are readily obtainable which will show conclusively that reduction of rates under circumstances like those in question do not inure to the benefit of the producer of the commodity. If the large reduction that has been determined upon shall result in benefit to the producers of corn this committee will be exceedingly gratified; but we can not refrain from expressing our fear that the heavy loss which the railroads will certainly sustain will result in no corresponding benefit to those at whose request the reduction is made.

Taking effect February 20, the Kansas roads will unite in a reduction on the tariff rates on corn from Kansas points to Chicago of 10 per cent. from present figures, subject to a minimum of 20 cents and a maximum of 25 cents per hundred weight with the established differentials at other points. In adjusting the tariffs, rates to be made even cents and half cents.

These facts are full of significance. That little meeting of a dozen or two gentlemen was one of the most important gatherings ever assembled in the State, not any more on account of what was done than on account of why it was done. It was a dignified and complete response to a public demand made by the people through their various organizations. The Governor's request, if there had been nothing else about it, would have been treated respectfully, but it would hardly have justified the action taken by the railroad companies; but the people were behind it all, and the Governor but expressed the people's desire. Knowing that, the railroad men responded promptly and conceded even more than was asked. We wish to impress this point on the reader's mind. It shows the power of the people. The Governor was moved and the railway companies were moved by the force of the "Farmers' Movement."

Just how much substantial gain will come to farmers by reason of this reduction, it is impossible to estimate accurately. Our own view of the matter is, that the benefits resulting will be indirect in the future rather than direct and immediate. We expect that so far as mere reduction of rates is concerned, people at the other end of the line, rather than those at this end, will get the most out of it; for, as a general rule, consumers, not producers, get the benefit of reduced cost of transportation.

But, be this as it may, the indirect benefits will be valuable and permanent. Our readers know that the Missouri river is a line between two fields of traffic, and that different rates of freight charges rule, one on side, another on the other.

Commissioner Green makes this comparison: "The old rate from Scandia, Concordia, Minneapolis, Salina, Emporia, Richmond, Colony and Girard, to select a few well-known points in different parts of the State, to Chicago, is 25 cents per hundred pounds. The Kansas proportion of that rate is 5 cents per hundred pounds. Under the new tariff, the rate from these points will be $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hundred pounds, a reduction of 10 per cent. on the entire haul and of 50 per cent. on the Kansas part of the haul."

If the corn is sold at Kansas City, and if the supply does not become so great as to reduce the price, and if there is no reduction of price from a similar cause in Chicago or St. Louis, and if there is no combination among buyers and commission men, then the Kansas man will get the full benefit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on his 100 pounds of corn. Some one or other of these things may take place, however, and in that event the reduction will, in effect, apply to the through rate, and operate as a reduction not of 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, but of 25 to $22\frac{1}{2}$, and in a short time, if not at the very beginning, be wholly eliminated from the transaction, so far as the farmer is concerned. The ultimate effect will be to obliterate the "Missouri river point" from the traffic line between the East and the West. It costs no more to haul cars in Kansas than in Missouri or Iowa, and the practice of making different rates on opposite sides of the river are now unreasonable and ought to be discontinued.

WAKING UP.

The Kansas City Journal warns Senators and Congressmen against "cranks," referring to the farmers' movement. It says "no one watches the situation with more care than the crank, and his influence depends upon the temper of the people." There is enough excitement among the

people now, it thinks, to afford a good field for the crank. "If Congress fails to sense public sentiment and grant reasonable demands on the silver question," says the Journal, "then the cranks will have a great field in which to operate."

That is a good sign, and others like it are apparent on all sides. It is evidence of an awakening among sleepers. Better late than never. But the Journal need not expect to get off with granting "reasonable demands on the silver question." The people want free and unlimited coinage of silver, and will accept nothing short of that. If we cannot get that at the hands of the present Congress, the next one will be more responsive.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Had our advice been asked on the subject of calling a special session of the Legislature it would have been given against the movement for the reason that the members who refused all legislation of the kind asked for in these petitions, are the members who would compose the special session. They knew then that their constituents needed remedial legislation, but they not only failed and neglected, but positively refused to do anything beyond adopting an adverse report of a committee of lawyers. We have no faith in that body's desire to serve the agricultural interests of the State. They were tried and found wanting. We have come to the conclusion that there must be a change in the membership of the body before any good legislation will be had on the matters pointed out in the petitions. Our advice would have been that we put these things before the people at once and keep them there, voting for no candidate for any important public place, more especially members of the Legislature, if he is not publicly pledged in our cause. No matter about parties; throw party to the winds if necessary to success.

Still, when it was determined to circulate petitions, and when they began to pour into the Governor's office, we were pleased and said so, urging that his office be flooded with them. We want the authorities to understand that the voters are in earnest, and there is no better way of informing them than to tell them in black and white. These petitions are a rebuke to the Legislature and to the party which controlled it. They prove what the KANSAS FARMER said many times before, during and after the session, that the people are growing desperate and will have relief sooner or later. The first effect of the petitions was a movement on the part of Gov. Humphrey, not to call a special session of the Legislature, but to suggest a session of railroad managers to reduce rates on corn. The result is printed in another column of this paper. The petitions did that much good, and it is a great deal.

The relief needed is imperative and the changes of law to secure it must be radical. The whole field must be covered in discussions before the people and by the people and for the people. A stay law is only a temporary expedient and usually costs more in vexatious litigation than it is worth. What is needed is a law that will go to the root of the trouble—an appraisal law for personal property and thirty days' notice of sale except only in cases of perishable property. Let the property be appraised by three disinterested persons and if it does not bring two-thirds of the appraised value, there is no sale. Before it shall be sold at less than two-thirds of the appraised value, let three efforts at sale be made on thirty days' notice in each case; then a new appraisal, following the same rule, until the property is disposed of or the debt and costs paid without sale. Such a law permanently maintained would afford permanent relief in that direction.

As to real estate, our views are well known. We favor a redemption law allowing two years in which to redeem a homestead. Lands unoccupied, or not occupied as homesteads, might be sold at six months after judgment as now without appraisal.

But there must be a good deal more than

this done. Interest rates must be reduced to one rate only and that low enough for people to pay—say 6 per cent. at present—without any attachment running up to 10 per cent. And penalties ought to be heavy enough to scare bad men into compliance with the law.

And there is still much more to be done in the same general direction, taxation, transportation, salaries, but the present Legislature is not fit to do the work. They would go at it half-hearted, if at all, and their work would have to be undone. Let us elect a Legislature next fall that will give us what we want, and all we want, and also select a person to represent us in the Senate at Washington who is in sympathy with us.

This article was inspired by the reading of a letter from W. M. Webster, Delphos, Ottawa county, objecting to a called session.

WORK ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Kansas Commoner suggests that because some time will be required to put in operation the plan outlined in "The Way Out," it is hardly worth trying. If the plan is good in itself, your objection shows the importance of beginning early. Some such scheme—that is, some plan based upon the theory of "The Way Out," must be adopted before we can rid ourselves of the money powers' influence, and the sooner we agree upon something and go to work pushing it, the sooner will relief be found in that direction.

But, while that is being done, there is a great deal of work required at home. We need first a complete overhauling of our collection laws, to the end that a debtor may have reasonable time to save himself in case of sales of personal property; so that, when trying times come he need not appeal for temporary assistance. Just what that reasonable time is, and what proportion of appraised values goods ought to bring before being sold, can be best determined by conference among the people.

Then, a homestead redemption law is needed more than anything else which can be obtained soon. It can be had at the next session of the Legislature if the people demand it loud enough to be heard. Two years is little enough for a redemption period. Let the people protect themselves by these safeguards, and then when trouble comes they will have time to help themselves.

Put these things in issue now, and keep them before the people until the work is done. Pledge every candidate for the Legislature to advocate and work for these changes in the State laws and also to favor no man for United States Senator who is not pledged for such national legislation as we need. With proper collection laws, a homestead redemption law and just rules in transportation now, we can measurably sustain ourselves until we can secure favorable Congressional action on financial questions.

The Commoner says: "The 'Plan' will not 'work' unless an outside pressure is brought to bear upon Congress which will compel the monopolists to release their grasp upon the machine with which they are bleeding the country at every pore," and that is exactly what must be done. Let us begin that "outside pressure" now, so that this very matter may be put in issue in the campaign now approaching. Pledge every candidate for Congress publicly, in writing, in print, and on the platform. The KANSAS FARMER will openly request a statement of views on these matters by every Kansas candidate for the national House and Senate, so that the people will have information to that extent. If we need relief we are justified in demanding it; if we expect to get it we must fight for it. The time has come for action. Let the people look after this matter, and it will not be long until they will have all the party machinery they need. The Republican party was born in 1854 and was big enough in two years to run a national campaign. Four years later it elected a President. The next great issue, dear Commoner, will relate directly to the interests of the people at their homes—where they live—money, land and transportation.

Let us agree upon some general plan here and at Washington, and then keep up the work all along the line.

Horticulture.

A Chapter on Pruning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It does not require a profound knowledge of pomology to enable any one to lop off twigs or branches from fruit and other trees. However, like humane amputation, there are right and wrong ways. Tree-pruning is done to accomplish one or more of the following objects, which have been set forth thus:

1. To rectify or improve the form of the tree.
2. To reduce the number of points of growth, and thus obtain greater vigor in the remaining points.
3. To reduce the top so as to balance previously reduced rootage, as in transplanting where roots were necessarily sacrificed in taking up.
4. To substitute healthy and thrifty wood and bark, as in the renewal system in old or starved trees.
5. To dwarf.
6. To hasten maturity.
7. To induce fruitage.
8. To curtail fruitage.
9. To influence form of complimentary parts.
10. To hasten annual preparation for winter.
11. To secure a better preparation for the commencement of next season's growth.
12. To belate the ripening of fruit.
13. To remove interfering branches.
14. To remove dead or irreparably bruised branches.

It is claimed, with good evidence shown, that trees usually suffer most from too much rather than not enough pruning. So strong are the convictions of some in this they refuse to "interfere with nature," as they term it, and will not prune at all. This of the two evils is possibly the least, but the prudent orchardist will find many reasons for the judicious use of the knife.

Doubtless untimeliness has more to answer for than excessive interpellation. Too often those who have the care of trees feel directly after mid-winter, on some warm thawing day, a strong desire to hasten the coming work by doing something now, for shortly will commence in earnest, seeding, planting, cultivating, etc.; they reason, it being a warm day they can stand it, there can be no harm result to the trees by trimming the orchard and others now, and time will be taken by the forelock. Here the mistake is made, reader. Should you be seized with this itching to hasten things by pruning trees before the time—don't. You go to the house and read the FARMER, or do something else to work it off, but don't prune.

Last fall nature stored in the roots food sufficient for each twig and branch in the form of "true" sap, which the "crude" sap flowing up in the spring distributes. In case the limb be prematurely severed, a portion of the ascending sap frequently oozes out, discoloring and injuring the bark, together with the drying of the wood around the pith, is the fruitful cause of a dread disease known as "black heart," that has ruined many promising trees. The material which happens to be retained in the pent-up sap finding no avenue for it, sets about trying to make itself useful by throwing out sap-shoots, or commonly known as water-sprouts, (the Germans very appropriately call them "robber shoots,") which do no good and much mischief by preventing the proper development of the tree.

Obviously pruning should be done while the tree is making new wood, which in this country usually occurs in June. At this time a viscid secretion of protoplasm or formative matter known as cambium, will be found between the bark and wood, causing the bark to "slip" freely, known so well by every boy as the time to make willow whistles. Then the wound will quickly heal; if not too large will be covered over with new bark by fall, provided the operation has been properly performed. When limbs are cut off too near the trunk they can not heal quickly, neither when a "spur" is left; always cut at the juncture of the limb with the bulb-like base which attaches it to the trunk.

In this protuberance are cells placed purposely for this healing business, and well do they perform their function. Shortly new bark will be seen to form, if the old bark has not been lacerated in the operation.

S. B. JACKSON.

Tribune, Greeley Co., Kas., Jan. 31, 1889.

New Japanese Buckwheat.

In 1883 a gentleman traveling in Japan sent to a friend in New Jersey about a thimbleful of this new variety. It was carefully planted and enough seed raised to sow one-half bushel in 1886, from which the crop was forty bushels. A few bushels of this was given out for trial among neighboring farmers, who were delighted with the enormous yields it produced. Sown at the same time with silverhull



it proved two weeks earlier and yielded twice as great. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, as shown in our illustration herewith, of a rich dark brown color, and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre, while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Pound by mail 20 cents, quarter bushel 60 cents, bushel \$2.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., have had this variety tested on Kansas soil with very satisfactory results and commend it very highly.

Seeding Down the Orchard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This should not be done too early; wait until the trees have become well established and the soil has been brought up to a good condition. Young trees may be easily damaged by being choked by allowing the grass to grow around the stem of the tree. After the trees have made a good growth it will be found a good plan to seed down to clover and use as a hog or sheep pasture.

While it is possible to make the soil too rich, and especially if fresh, coarse manure is used, and too strong a growth of wood be secured that often will not mature sufficiently in the fall to withstand the winter, and in consequence the tree is more or less injured; at the same time it is very important that the soil should be in good tilth, as a good, rich soil is as necessary to grow a good crop of fruit as anything else, and one of the items to be secured by keeping in cultivation is to apply manure and work well into the soil and get in a good tilth. Plants of all kinds will make a healthier and thriftier growth if the soil is kept reasonably loose and mellow. How long it is best to keep an orchard in cultivation depends upon the fertility and condition of the soil and the growth and thrift of the trees. Often when there is not a sufficient supply of manure to increase the fertility as it should, it will pay to sow to clover in the spring and then pasturing during the first part of the season and then plowing under. Clover not only shades the soil, but the roots aid to bring moisture near the surface and to make available plant food already in the soil. By pasturing, some manure is added to the soil.

After an orchard has been seeded down for some time it will in many cases be found a good plan to plow up and work into a good tilth again, taking pains in plowing not to plow deep close around the



THE GERMAN AND HIS CLOCK.

The story is told of a German who took the hands of his clock to the maker to have them fixed, because they did not keep proper time. Of course, the clock maker demanded the works, as in them lay the trouble. Boils and blotches, pimples and other eruptions on the exterior tell of a disordered condition of the blood within. Be you man or woman, or aught else human, if you have these indications, be wise in time and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally.

"Golden Medical Discovery" checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing

all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, and guaranteed by its manufacturers, to do all that it is claimed to accomplish, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, and impaired memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. By druggists, 50 cents.

trees, so as not to injure the roots. But under ordinary conditions it will not be a good plan to keep in cultivation too long unless plenty of manure is applied, and even then the plan is a questionable one. And as much less pasture is necessary for the sheep and hogs, the orchard can in a majority of cases be used to a good advantage for this purpose, at least a good part of the time.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The Ailanthus Tree.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have through your valuable paper the experience of your readers with the ailanthus tree, or "Tree of Heaven," as to how it flourishes, what size it attains, and what is the value of the wood. I have had four years' experience with it here in southwest Nebraska, and it in every way so far surpasses everything else in the tree line. I would like to hear from those of longer experience. It transplants easily; is hardier than the hardy catalpa, grows as fast again side by side (and fully four times as fast as ash); no worms or grasshoppers touch it; never have had one touched by rabbits, while other trees near by were badly gnawed; stands hot, dry weather best of

anything; has no thorns and few limbs; comes very near holding its own with the sunflowers and other weeds.

I have been a reader of your paper for nearly a year, and like it best of five other similar papers I take. Success to the KANSAS FARMER and the farmers' alliance movement.

The alliance is fast gaining strength in this country. In this, Red Willow county, there are ten or twelve subordinate alliances formed, and a county alliance with over 300 male members, 200 female members, with strong indications of nearly all the farmers soon becoming members.

I have advocated the principles of the alliance for over ten years, and it is with much pleasure I see things take such favorable shape; but I believe the liquor traffic is the greatest curse in the world and nation, and nothing would I hail with greater delight than the suppression of that and the banishing of the saloon and grog-shop from the land.

A. R. CLARK,
President County Alliance.
Indianola, Red Willow Co., Neb.

It is said that the English shepherds find cut cabbage preferable to either beets or turnips for sheep. Lambs in early winter are especially fond of it.

Mothers the Best Doctors.

Drs. Abernathy, Rush, Hosack and Harvey were great doctors, but the greatest doctor the world ever saw was a Christian mother. Dear me! Do we not remember her about the room when we were sick in our boyhood? Was there any one who could so touch a sore without hurting it? And when she lifted her spectacles against her wrinkled forehead, so she could look closer at the wound, it was three-fourths healed. And when the Lord took her home, although you may have been men and women, 30, 40 or 50 years of age, you lay on the coffin-lid and sobbed as though you were 5 or 10 years old. It is fortunate that God does not ask us when to let the old folks go, for we would keep them too long from their needed rest.—Talmage.

The subscription lists of the large magazines reveal some interesting facts, if one has the opportunity of studying them, and the composite impression one receives after glancing over four or five is a peculiar knowledge in itself. It convinces one, in the first place, that seven-eighths of the subscribers to the magazine literature of to-day are of the female sex. On the list of one magazine I have counted 180 names successively before coming to that of a man. Divide the list into States and there is another surprise. You will see, for example, that Iowa is the most productive of all the States for the magazine publisher—that is, there are more subscribers to magazines in Iowa, proportionately, than in any other single State in the Union. The next is Connecticut, and then in order come New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and so on. The clergy also form a very large part of the subscription lists. Of famous men in public life, the names of ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-President Hayes, Senator Edmunds and George W. Childs are most frequently encountered. Mr. Gladstone's name appears on the list of two American magazines, the reasons for the preference of the American editions being his desire to follow the advertising pages as a guide to American industries and new ideas. Foreign subscribers innumerable attest to the wonderful circulation of American magazines abroad, one periodical having regular paid subscribers in forty-six of the sixty nations of the civilized world.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

One of the Oldest Western Roads—Its Progress for the Year.

In the general offices of the Ohio & Mississippi railway is still preserved the second time table ever issued. It is dated September, 1857, and shows one passenger train a day each way between St. Louis and Cincinnati, except Sundays, and the time was seventeen hours. To-day the daylight limited makes the run in less than ten, while the service has grown to four trains each way, every day in the year.

Seven thousand tons of new steel rails were laid during the year in order to maintain its reputation for a good road bed. New passenger stations have been erected at different points, and the old stations are being rapidly replaced all along the line.

At Washington, shops, which are among the most extensive in the United States, have been completed during the year at a cost of over \$300,000.

New passenger coaches, baggage cars and postal cars have been added to the equipment, including two extra size baggage cars, capable of containing the largest pieces of theatrical scenery.

The daylight limited train is one of the best leaving St. Louis on any road; it is made up of new coaches, vestibuled throughout, and has a Pullman buffet parlor car attached. It makes the run of 340 miles in less than ten hours, including stops.

Daily lines of Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars are run from St. Louis to Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, while connection is made at its eastern terminus with other through car routes for New York and the East, and for Chattanooga, Jacksonville and the Southeast.—St. Louis Republic, January 6, 1890.

□ In wintering sheep, it is important to separate them into lots of 50 to 100 each, putting those of about the same grade and condition together, so that the strong will not rob the weak of a fair share of the feed.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Biliousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Night Sweats, or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Prof. Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of Floraplexion, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

If you want the best Garden you have ever had, you must sow

MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in every county in the United States proves it, for I now have customers at more than 32,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. My new Catalogue for 1890 is pronounced the most original, beautifully illustrated and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. You should not think of purchasing any SEEDS before sending for it. It is mailed free to customers and to all others enclosing 10 cents in stamps for it.

My Special List of Striking Specialties for '90 mailed free to all who write for it, mentioning this paper. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WOMEN

WHO LIKE TO DRESS

well, can do so with the expenditure of very little money, if they are willing to do a little pleasant work evenings. The money can be earned, or a silk dress will be given in exchange for work—if desired.

We offer special inducements to agents for some special work just now. An unusual opportunity to make money.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



FREE EDUCATIONS FOR GIRLS

A Special Offer to the Young Women of America to secure a

FREE COLLEGE EDUCATION

A COMPLETE EDUCATION AT VASSAR COLLEGE, Without Price

To any young girl of 16 years or over, who will—from this date until January 1st, 1891—send us the largest number of yearly subscribers to

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Our First Offer. at \$1.00 per year, we will give as a reward a complete education at Vassar College, including all expenses of tuition, board, &c., for an entire course; or if she prefers, she may choose Wellesley, Smith, or any other American College. This offer means a complete education in every branch of study, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL paying all expenses.

A CHANCE FOR AN EDUCATION FOR ALL GIRLS.

Our Second Offer. We will also, as a second offer, give to any girl of 16 years or over, who will—between now and Jan. 1st, 1891, send us 1,000 subscribers to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, at \$1.00 per year, a full single term of one year at Vassar College, or any other American College she may select. A term means a full year's study, we guaranteeing to meet the entire expenses thereof during the year.

Send at once for circular of information, Sample copies, &c.

FEBRUARY number NOW READY. On the news stands—10 cents a copy.

We offer THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL from now to July 1st, on trial for Only 25 Cts. as an experiment, and to introduce into thousands of families not already familiar with the handsomest illustrated periodical in the world for Ladies and the family.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS!

For subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER, who send us one or more new subscriptions and one dollar each.

To induce every one of our readers to assist us in extending the circulation and usefulness of the KANSAS FARMER, we have secured a number of valuable premiums of which we offer the choice of any of the following for

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND \$1.

(1.) We will give the Western Poultry Breeder, postage paid, one year, or

(2.) "Peffer's Tariff Manual"—a non-partisan compendium of the essential facts on the tariff. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages.

(3.) The National Economist Alliance—a complete handbook of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It contains a synopsis of the St. Louis consolidation meeting, the constitution and statutory laws of the national body, short sketches of prominent men in the work, a splendid manual of parliamentary usage, many useful tables of statistics and much valuable information that can be found in no other book.

TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND \$2.

For two subscribers and \$2 we will send free either of the following premiums:

(1.) The Home Magazine one year, price 50 cents, published at Washington, D. C., and conducted by Mrs. (Gen'l) John A. Logan. (See advertisement of this journal in KANSAS FARMER of January 29.)

(2.) The "A. B. C. Butter Maker," price 50 cents. A valuable book for beginners in dairying.

(3.) The "Ladies Guide to Needle Work and Embroidery." A 158 page book, price 50 cents. It is a complete guide to all kinds of ladies fancy work, with full descriptions of all the various and materials and a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. Every lady needs this book.

(4.) A collection of choice vegetable seeds, regular price, 60 cents, consisting of the following reliable varieties: Kansas Stock melon, Premium Large Late Flat Dutch cabbage, Yellow Danvers onion, Livingston's Perfection tomato, Large Hanson lettuce, Improved Hubbard squash, Early Long Scarlet radish, Purple Top Strap-Leaved turnip, Improved Long Green cucumber, Ruby King pepper, Early Green nutmeg, Musk melon and Kolb Gem watermelon.

(5.) A two-pound package of Kaffir corn seed will be sent by mail, postage paid, which will plant nearly an acre. Every farmer should grow some. The following illustration is a good representation of Kaffir corn.



N. B.—The foregoing offer of valuable premiums is limited to our readers, who are already subscribers and if prompt advantage is taken of this liberal and limited offer, we shall soon double our present circulation. Address, KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

SAFE INVESTMENT FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

WIVES Should know how child bearing can be effected without PAIN or DANGER and cure their ills. Send for sealed information. A wonderful discovery. DR. J. H. DYE, Buffalo, N. Y. LADIES' ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Safe, prompt, effective. Try the original and only genuine Women's Substitue. Cit. and store testimony. 1/2 doz. Price by mail, \$1.00. Warned. Dr. C. A. TAYLOR, Box 500, BOSTON, MASS.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

A Remarkable Fruit Region, as well as for Agricultural Purposes, for Health, Etc.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., Jan. 31, 1890.

ED. ORANGE JUDD FARMER:—For some time past I have noticed in the leading papers of this State, and more especially in the great dailies of Denver, glowing editorials and correspondent's descriptions of the Grand Valley.

Thinking there might be something in that section which would be of interest to your readers, your correspondent made a trip over there with a view of inquiring into facts and furnishing them to the public through the columns of the O. J. Farmer.

Grand Valley, or that portion of it embraced within the confines of Mesa county, extending from the town of DeBeque, to some thirty miles west of the city of Grand Junction (the county seat of Mesa county), did not, at the first glance, impress me favorably. The climate is particularly dry and bracing, being the nearest approach to perpetual sunshine found on this continent; and whilst a climate of this kind is especially healthful and congenial to the invalid and by no means unpleasant even to the robust, without irrigation it is not congenial to plant life.

The Grand Valley is situated in Western Colorado, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. It has an average altitude of about 4,500 feet above sea level, and until a few years ago was occupied by the Ute Indians. Its soil is rich and deep, and its climate mild and dry, having neither extremes of heat or cold, and is free from hailstorms, blizzards or cyclones. In short it is all that could be desired, and, I believe, without a single drawback.

Not only does the region offer health, but a congenial, easy outdoor occupation, and a sure competence. As an evidence of the fact, I will cite one instance brought to my own observation: One citizen here, over the age of 60 years, with a paralytic wife, with only a few dollars capital to start with, and not even a horse to aid him, has by his own efforts put into fruit a ten-acre tract, setting out about two acres the first year, and so on, increasing year by year until his whole tract was planted.

During that time he has supported himself and taken care of his invalid wife by planting other crops between his trees until they were old enough to yield. Here are the results: From his five-year-old trees he gathered and sold seven hundred dollars worth of fruit to the acre; from his four-year-old trees about three hundred dollars per acre, and from his three-year-olds about one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. His land has also increased in value from twenty-five dollars per acre to one thousand dollars per acre, and he has now an assured income of three to four thousand dollars per year.

This is not an isolated case. What this old man has done, surely any one with reasonable energy and a small capital can do. The best fruit lands, under ditch, can still be bought at from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and can be set out into fruit orchards at about thirty-five dollars per acre, and made to pay their way by planting other crops between the rows, and in three years they will be worth four hundred to five hundred dollars per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of one hundred dollars per acre per year for several years thereafter, whilst on account of climate, as I have said, this valley must become the paradise of the sick and enfeebled.

I do not wish to create the impression that equal inducements are not held out to the robust, and especially to those who are situated in countries that are subject to blizzards, cyclones or extremes of heat or cold, for besides the advantage of climate offered, more money can be cleared on ten acres set out in fruit in this valley without the expense of hired help, than on many three hundred and twenty acre farms with a large capital invested in stock and implements. Nor is there danger of the fruit industry being over-done, as to-day California is shipping to a county seven hundred miles nearer to Grand Valley than to California, over ten million dollars worth of fruit per annum!

There is one advantage this valley possesses I must not overlook; it has an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, more in fact than can ever be used. Whilst so far I have only spoken of fruit crops, in my next I will have something to say of cereals and vegetables. Your correspondent is indebted to W. J. S. McFarland, the Secretary of Grand Junction Board of Trade, for valuable information, and any one sufficiently interested in Grand Valley to make inquiries, will always find him ready to furnish such information as he may have.—W. F. F., in Orange Judd Farmer.

McPherson County Farmers' Fire Relief Association.

Endorsed by the State Alliance as the State Alliance Insurance Company of Kansas. A. F. WAUGH, President, FRED JACKSON, Sec'y, McPherson, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

(FEBRUARY 10.)

Table with columns for GRAIN (Wheat, Corn, Beef Cattle, Fat Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Mules) and LIVE STOCK. Prices listed for various grades and locations like New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

Alfalfa Seed

DIRECT FROM GROWERS. MEFFORD & PLATT, Seedsmen, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

SEEDS.

SAMPLE PACKET FREE.

To all who will send a postal for my seed catalogue, which cannot fail to interest those who love the garden. I buy seeds in bulk of Henderson & Co., of New York; Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia, and Vaughn, of Chicago, and put in plain, good-sized papers and mail at 2 1/2 cents per packet.

M. S. BENEDICT, --- CRETE, NEB.

MILLIONS OF FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES, Small Fruits, Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

One Million Forest Tree Seedlings. One Million Hedge Plants.

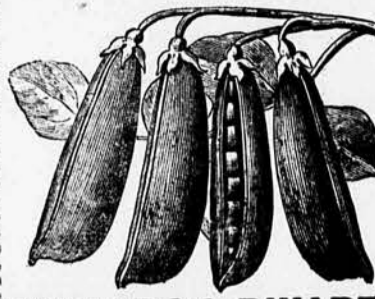
D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

ATTENTION FARMERS! The Home Nursery Co.

AND FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Capital \$25,000.

Takes the lead in offering to the general public a system of membership by which the member is entitled to purchase nursery stock at wholesale, direct from the grower, delivered subject to examination and approval before payment is made.

Kittatiny and Early Harvest Blackberry Plants. \$5.00 per 1,000. Address SKINNER BROS., Columbus, Kansas.



BUIST'S MORNING STAR PEAS

The Earliest Pea in the World.

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET from all the large Pea growing sections last season. Mailed postpaid—One-third Pint, 15 cts. Pint, 30 cts. Quart, 50 cts. Two Quarts, 90 cts.

BISMARCK DWARF BUTTER WAX BEAN—BEST VARIETY KNOWN, most productive, entirely stringless and free from rust. One-third Pint, 25 cts. Pint, 40 cts. Quart, 70 cts. Special Prices on all Seeds by quantity.

BUIST'S GARDEN GUIDE AND ALMANAC for 1890 contains 144 pages with our prices and DISCOUNTS RANGING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CT. mailed on receipt of 10c.

ROBERT BUIST, JR. SEED CROWER.

STORES, 922 & 924 Market St., next to Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. One Pkt. of The Wonderful Lima Bean FREE for every dollars worth of Seed ordered.

One Hundred Dollars a Bushel.

I WILL PAY one hundred dollars for a bushel of Peas that in earliness and yield will surpass the early variety to be found in my seed catalogue, page 23. Don't send me any "First and Best," "Earliest of All," "Dexter," or "Alaska;" they won't fill the bill; neither have I yet found any of the numerous extra earlies sent out by my fellow-seedsmen able to "toe the mark" with this new pea. Seed catalogue free to everybody. I make a specialty of quoting rates to market gardeners and others needing large quantities of choice strains of seed. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

1890 is the Year to Plant Trees.

IF YOU DON'T WANT 1,000 TREES SEND \$1 00

for 100 Forest Trees by mail, or 100 Strawberries by mail, or 20 Grape Vines by mail, or all three packages for \$2.50. Send for catalogue and prices.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kas.

Forest Tree Seedlings—Red Cedars!

Large stock Red Cedars, Forest Tree Seedlings. Shade Trees, Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry and D. werry Plants, Grape Vines. I retail at wholesale prices. Correspond with me and save 40 per cent. on prices. Send me list of your wants and I will make you low prices. Send for my Price List. Address GEO. C. HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Mukanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

1869. 1890.

Mount Hope Nurseries

For the SPRING of 1890 we offer to our customers, new and old, a superb stock in all its branches, especially of Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. This is Native Stock, and worth twice that of Eastern-grown. Catalogue sent on application. Correspond stating wants. Wholesale trade a specialty. A. C. GRIESE & BRO., Lawrence, Kas.

Reliable Nursery Stock

LOW PRICES! VINLAND NURSERIES.

Thirty-second year. Large stock of EVERGREENS. Price list free. W. E. HARNER, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

POMONA NURSERIES. 1838. 1890. WONDERFUL PEACH. Lawson, Jefferson, LeConte and Idaho. Japan and NATIVE Plums, Apples, Cherries, Peaches and Nut Bearing Trees, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Grapes in large supply. All the worthy old and promising new fruits. Catalogue free. WM. PARRY, Parry, N. J.

J. B. DINES, State Business Agent of Missouri Farmers' and Laborers' Union.

Lowest wholesale prices on all kinds of Merchandise and Farm Machinery. Special attention given to consignments of farm products and orders for goods. Sells and Packages. Write for prices. 317 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

OTTAWA POULTRY YARD. I. L. WHIFFLE & SONS, Breeders of Fancy Poultry. We have for sale a choice lot of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Houdans, Langshans. Also M-m-m-m-m Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Prices reasonable. Ottawa, Kas.

IT WILL PREVENT HOG CHOLERA. THE WESTERN STOCK FOOD

Is the Greatest Discovery of the Age for Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Poultry.

It is a natural remedy and preventive of all diseases of the blood and digestive organs. It acts freely on the Liver and Kidneys; tends to tone up the whole animal system, and is a sure preventive of Hog Cholera and Chicken Cholera. One-pound, 2 1/2-pound and 5-pound boxes at 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00, respectively. Manufactured only by WESTERN STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Bloomfield, Iowa.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED. NO KNIFE. Book Free. L. D. MICHAELE, 150 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



A Wonderful New Food called the VEGETABLE WHITE BAIT from its delicious flavor. The Greatest Pickling Relish grown—all should have it. A new and valuable ground fruit. The balls are the size and shape as seen in the cut, and taste exactly like the tuber of an artichoke, and are cooked in a variety of ways—fried, roasted, baked, etc., particularly valuable for stock, owing to their enormous productiveness. The balls are very sweet, tender and nutritious. 25c. per doz. 15c. per 100. Every tiller of the soil for profit who plants a flower or vegetable, who tills 1 foot to 1,000 acres should have our Catalogue of 80 pages, sent on application. V. H. HALLOCK & SON, Queens, New York.

NEW SOUTH Fine Farming, Grazing and Fruit-Growing Lands in Morgan Co., Penn. Timber, Coal, Minerals, Per. feet Climate, pure water. Fine building lots, 50x125, in new town of Frankfort \$10. Send 2c stamp for descriptive folder and map. FRANKFORT LAND CO., 188 N. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN AGRICULTURIST. AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

IS THE DRAFT HORSE JOURNAL OF AMERICA. Established in 1868. 40 pages. National Circulation. Write for free sample copy; it speaks for itself. Agents wanted in ever neighborhood. Liberal Cash Commissions. Subscription, \$1.10 a Year. T. Butterworth, Pres't, Western Agriculturist Co., Quincy, Ill.

THE NEW AMERICAN MUSICAL BOX. HEIGHT 14 IN. LENGTH 30 IN. FREE. WILL PLAY 100 TUNES. FREE. To introduce them, one in every County or Town furnished reliable persons (either sex) who will promise to show it. Borden Musical Box Co., Murray St., N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young Men. Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to Restore and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unflinching HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testily from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries can write them. Book, full explanation, and proof reading (sealed) free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN'Y 29, 1890.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by William Moritz, in Soldier tp., near North Topeka, one dark bay mare colt, 18 months old, black mane and tail, left hind leg white half way up to knee, no brands; valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. C. Duncan, in High Prairie tp., January 18, 1890, one pale red cow, some white on each flank, star in face, 6 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John J. Brunner, in Lone Tree tp., December 23, 1889, one coming 2-year-old steer, white with red neck and shoulders, hog-ring in right ear; valued at \$15.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Joseph Watts, in Hazelton tp., December 26, 1889, one white and black cow, 3 years old, branded W on right hip; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. C. Lynch, in Rutland tp., P. O. Independence, December 29, 1889, one white or light gray mare pony, 14 hands high, about 7 years old; valued at \$12.50.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John Wiltmer, in Plymouth tp., December 10, 1889, one bay mare pony, 10 hands high, branded P on left hip and unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$18.

Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Warren Messing, in Brown tp., December 21, 1889, one black pony mare, about 8 years old, three white feet, branded 3 with letter U under it.

Norton county—Jesse S. Wright, clerk.
4 COLTS—Taken up by Albert Donaldson, of Almena, December 24, 1889, four horse colts—three 3 years old and one spring colt, one brown, one bay, one roan, one spring colt; one both ears split, one one ear split, two no special marks except spring colt has blaze face; valued at \$135.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 5, 1890.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Geo. A. South, in Janesville tp., January 30, 1890, one 2-year old dark red steer, dehorned and branded Y on left side; valued at \$10.

Marshall county—Jas. Montgomery, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John Joder, in Marysville tp., December 1, 1889, one large dark brown mare mule, about 12 years old, very poor, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB'Y 12, 1890.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. E. Moody, in Netawaka tp., December 10, 1889, one black horse pony, about 9 years old, dim herd brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by M. J. Walsh, in Clear Creek tp., January 8, 1890, one black mule.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Smith, in Lincoln tp., January 17, 1890, one red heifer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Too Late to Classify.

TOPEKA FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION. Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock.

Breeders of and dealers in all varieties of Poultry. Bronze and White Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, White Bats, Canary Birds, St. Bernard, English Bull and Scotch Terrier Dogs. Can furnish all kinds of fowls and other stock. Also eggs from all varieties of land and water fowls. The rule of the association is to send out nothing but first-class thoroughbred stock and eggs. Write for what you want and we will guarantee satisfaction. F. H. VEEPER, Secretary, 615 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FARMERS!—We are here, 110 east Sixth St., Topeka. We can give you a dinner for 25 cents equal to the best. Lunch and short orders in the best style. Call when in the city. Ladies' dining room upstairs. T. F. COLWELL & CO., Topeka, Kas.

IMPORTED REGISTERED NORMAN OR PERCHERON stallion, 5 years old, for sale or trade for land. Robt. W. Patterson, Kappa, Ill.

CHICKENS FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Standard S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, \$1 each; per trio \$2.50. E. B. Reay, Elk Falls, Kas.

NORMAN HORSE RANCH FOR SALE.—Four hundred improved horses, good ranch, and best range in Colorado. A good chance for parties seeking health or wealth. Might entertain a trade of good, cheap agricultural land not west of Hutchinson. Robt W. Patterson, Kappa, Ill.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS—From prize-winning birds for sale at \$1 for thirteen, securely packed. Also a few prize cockerels at \$2 each. Address T. V. Cedington, 116 west Seventh St., Topeka, Kas. Yards at the corner of Huntoon and Mulvane S. S.

Candy Free 1 Box Candy, 100 colored pictures, 1 pack NEW cards and ag-nu's circulars, all for 6 cents by mail. HOLLEY CARD CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

STANLEY'S RESCUE OF AGENTS Wanted. Send your own address of all Book Agents you know, and we will send you a copy Free. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 223 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING Co., Topeka, Kas., publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, Lien Laws, etc., and a very large stock of Blanks, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, this is the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, OF THE TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE, Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians. WE CURE ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN speedily and successfully treated. We remove the worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential. Refer by permission to Bank of Topeka; John D. Knox & Co., Bankers, Topeka; Citizens Bank, North Topeka; American Bank, North Topeka. Send for printed list of questions. DRs. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Mention Kansas Farmer, 110 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kas.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., C. F. MANNINGER, M. D., Surgeons. 18 WEST SIXTH AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CATALOGUES! STOCK SALE BILLS! OTHER PRINTING! Promptly, neatly, accurately, reasonably done. It costs one cent to inquire by mail our rates. DARLING & DOUGLASS, TOPEKA, KAS. Printers and Engravers.

AGENTS LOOK HERE and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 104 W. Robins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$81 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. L. G. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St. New York.

FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FALLING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS PARTS OF BODY, Absolutely unailing HOME TREATMENT—Results in a day. Has testified from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN Suffering from the effects of Youthful Pollsies, Indiscretion Excess or Indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self Distrust, Failing Memory, Physical Decay, Impulse on Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unholy Milk Urine, Night Losses, Unnatural Drains and Lost Manhood, you can be CURED to STAY CURED. Relief at once, all exhausting drains stopped, weak parts strengthened and enlarged. Treatment tested 32 years and in thousands of cases. Send stamp for Question List No. 1 in return envelope. Add. JAMES WHITTIER, M. D., 215 W. Ninth St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

RUPTURE--RUPTURE A new and sure method for the relief and cure of rupture. Every case guaranteed. Recommended by leading physicians and hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union as far superior to all other methods of treatment. Patient is made comfortable and strengthened for work at once, and an early and permanent cure assured. No operation, pain or hindrance. Send 10 cents in stamps for 96-page pamphlet on Rupture and its Treatment, with numerous testimonials from physicians and patients. DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, 311 Commercial St., Emporia, Kas.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO., (INCORPORATED)

SUCCESSOR TO HUNTER, EVANS & CO. CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, 17 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live Stock Commission Business, Market Reports regular and special, and all other information incident to the business, will be furnished FREE by each house. Each Office in charge of a member of the company. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL. Correspondence always has prompt attention. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas. Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

CHARLES A. MAXWELL, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas. GEORGE S. CHASE, Formerly of Waters, Chase & Tillotson, Attorneys, Topeka, Kas. MAXWELL & CHASE, ATTORNEYS, Kelllogg Building, WASHINGTON, D. C. Practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Inter-State Commerce Commission, the several Executive Departments, and Committees of Congress. LAND, PENSION AND PATENT CASES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. INFORMATION FURNISHED.

BOOKS For School District Libraries!

We wish to call the especial attention of SCHOOL BOARDS to the fact that we are making a specialty of furnishing District Schools Books for Library purposes at prices that defy competition. We also carry a full line of GLOBES and School Supplies of all kinds. It will be to the interest of your district to see or write us. KELLAM BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., 603 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

SMITH, BIGGS & KOCH, DEALERS IN Hides, Wool, Tallow and Furs.

Also carry a full line of BUTCHERS' TOOLS, REFRIGERATORS of all kinds and sizes, for families, butchers, hotels and restaurants. Come and see us at 108 AND 110 EAST THIRD ST., TOPEKA, KAS. (In rear of Kaczynski's Grocery Store.)

CASH PAID FOR DEAD HOGS.

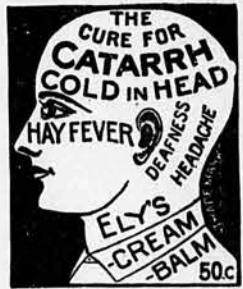
JOHN W. CAUGHEY, FINE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING, HORSES; CATTLE; SHEEP; HOGS & POULTRY A SPECIALTY. Send for samples of Electrotype we have for sale. Nothing sells stock as quickly as a fine cut. 49 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGRAVING for Stockmen, Manufacturers and all who require cuts. A fine line of Electrotype of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry for sale. Send stamp for samples. We have the best and cheapest. Send for prices.

- PATENTS -

Obtained in the United States, Canada, and all foreign countries. Official Gazette of the Patent Office received weekly, and all Patent Laws on hand and free for consultation to clients. The largest and best selected Patent Library west of Washington, D. C., embracing a complete list of all patents issued from the organization of the office, 1790, to the present time. Rejected Cases, Appeals, Re-issues, Convents, Assignments, Forfeited Cases, Design Patents, Trade Marks, Labels, Copyrights, Interferences and Infringements attended to with skill and fidelity, by JAMES G. YOUNG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, and UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT, Office, Rooms 62, 63 and 64 Hall Building, 9th and Walnut Streets. Telephone 1829. Kansas City, Mo.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD



Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND SAVE MONEY!

Arkansas Valley Herd
O. McINTYRE & BRO.,
Halstead, Harvey Co., Kansas,



Breeders of Thoroughbred
POLAND-CHINAS.
Give or Take and other
noted strains.
Pigs, both sexes, for sale.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS
J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.



Twenty five head of
spring boars and thirty
sows, if taken before
January 1, 1889, \$10 to \$5
apiece; thirty choice
fall pigs, \$10 per pair.
All are eligible to record
and are worth more
money, but to meet the close times I make these prices

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.



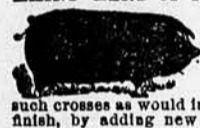
Breeder of fancy
POLAND-CHINAS.
Fancy lot of April
May and fall pigs,
sired by six differ-
ent boars. Write
for prices and call
and see stock.

BUCKEYE HERD POLAND-CHINAS.



Property of T. C. TAYLOR,
Green City, Sullivan Co., Mo.
Established 1874
Pigs of high merit
and good pedi-
grees.
Also Langshan
Fowls. Correspondence
solicited. In-
spection invited.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.



A fancy lot of sows bred and
to breed and fall pigs of both
sexes for sale. My stock first
purchased from the most
noted breeders of Ohio. I
have endeavored to make
such crosses as would insure large growth and fine
finish, by adding new blood from the most noted
strains of the country. Stock all recorded in Ohio
P. C. Record. James Mains, Okaloosa, Kas

MAPLE GROVE HERD



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

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS
Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.



Lord Corwin 4th 4801 A.
R., the sweepstakes boar
at St. Louis and Chicago
in 1888, at head of herd, as-
sisted by Victor Clip 4076
S. R., sired by the noted
Victor. Also David Finch's
choice young boar, Butler
Chief 4068, sired by King
Butler 5377, dam Queen of
B. B. Tribe 49058. Some very
fine young sows bred for
sale. Forty fall pigs for sale
at reasonable prices.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF
Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



Fifty choice sows safe
in pig, due to farrow in
April and May next,
and eighty October pigs
of either sex for sale.
Merchandise express
charges and safe arrival
guaranteed.
Stock shipped from
here over either the A., T. & S. F. Mo. Pacific or
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders regis-
tered in American P. C. Record. Pedigree with each
sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

Rome Park Stock Farm



T. A. HUBBARD,
Rome, Sumner Co., Kansas.

Show yard of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. I am breeding the
best and leading strains.

I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, some
time in November, 150 hogs from my show herd,
males and brood sows, on a year's time. This
will be a grand opportunity to stock up and start
right. The hogs will pay the note and leave you a
good start.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-
brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice
grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-
sonal inspection invited. Call on or address
JNO. D. PIYOR,
Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

Holstein-Friesians for Sale!

Six select young Holstein-Friesian cows and one
bull, registered, for sale cheap for cash or half cash
and good note. Would exchange for a small fresh
stock of groceries. Also four bull calves. Are going
out of stock business.
Wm. A. Travis & Son, North Topeka, Kas.

HIGHLAND HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



JOHN T. VOSS, Breeder,
Girard, Kansas.
My herd consists of fifty head
of registered SHORT-HORNS.
grand individuals of extra breed-
ing and uniformly deep red in color. Have stock of
both sexes for sale, or will exchange a limited num-
ber for young mares or colts. Correspondence and
inspection invited.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,
Breeds and has for sale Bates and
Bates-topped
SHORT-HORNS.
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
Crag, Princess, Gwynne, Lady
Jane, and other fashionable families.
The grand Bates bull Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
levington No. 41788 and Waterloo Duke of
Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.
Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence
and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what
you want and at fair prices.

To Farmers and Horsemen!



We, COLBY & VEALE, invite you all to visit our
barns, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and
between Fifth and Sixth streets, Topeka, Kas., to see
and examine our large collection of

CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, PERCHERON
AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND
TROTTER-BRED STALLIONS.

It will justify any intending purchaser to visit our
barns to see by yourselves where, as we can show such
horses as were never before seen in the State of Kan-
sas, and terms and price to suit the times and peo-
ple. We can simply say we have the largest collec-
tion of French Coach Horses west of the Mississippi
river. We sell in correspondence, which will receive
prompt attention. All visitors welcome.

COLBY & VEALE,
Address all letters 406 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas

TOWHEAD STOCK FARM.



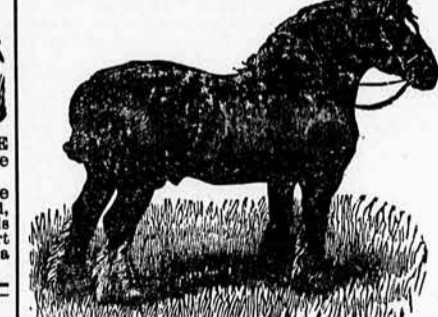
LEONARD HEISEL,
Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas,
Importer and breeder of
Clydesdale, Perche-
ron and Royal Bel-
gian Draft Horses. I
have a choice lot selected
with reference to style,
action and quality, com-
bined with good pedigrees.
Many were prize-winners
in both Scotland and An-
glo. I have added the
Royal Belgian Draft
horses to my stud. They
are of a blocky build and
of bay color. My Belgian importation of 1889 were
the first ever imported direct to Kansas from Brus-
sels, and they were selected from the best breeders.
I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds,
blocky build, with extra good style. He will make a
horse that will weigh 2,200 pounds. I am proud to
say to the public that I have the black Percheron
stallion Trackador, which I purchased of Mr. Auguste
Tachean, LaFerte, Bernard, France, one of the largest
Percheron horse dealers in France. His grand sire,
Brilliant, is the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Bri-
lliant No. 1271 (755).

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding
horse, please come and examine my stock before
purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices
than any importer in the United States. Write for
prices. Visitors always welcome.

of bay color. My Belgian importation of 1889 were
the first ever imported direct to Kansas from Brus-
sels, and they were selected from the best breeders.
I have a two-year-old Belgian weighing 1,750 pounds,
blocky build, with extra good style. He will make a
horse that will weigh 2,200 pounds. I am proud to
say to the public that I have the black Percheron
stallion Trackador, which I purchased of Mr. Auguste
Tachean, LaFerte, Bernard, France, one of the largest
Percheron horse dealers in France. His grand sire,
Brilliant, is the sire of Mr. M. W. Dunham's black Bri-
lliant No. 1271 (755).

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding
horse, please come and examine my stock before
purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices
than any importer in the United States. Write for
prices. Visitors always welcome.

Parties wishing to purchase a first-class breeding
horse, please come and examine my stock before
purchasing. I will sell better horses for lower prices
than any importer in the United States. Write for
prices. Visitors always welcome.



BELL BROS.,

Wooster Ohio, and Olathe, Kansas,

Importers and breeders of ENGLISH SHIRE,
FRENCH PERCHERON and CLEVELAND
BAY HORSES. We have taken more premiums
at the leading horse shows in the East than any other
firm. Being raised in England, we have better facili-
ties to buy than any other importers. We can sell
you better horses for less money than any other im-
porters in the West. None but the choicest are
brought over by our firm. All are ordered in the
European and American stud books. We defy com-
petition. Prices low, terms easy. Correspondence
solicited. A. F. BEECHY, Manager,
Olathe, Kansas.

In writing to our advertisers please say
that you saw their "ad." in KANSAS FARMER.

PURE

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.
GRASS, FIELD, GARDEN & TREE SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS, Etc.
Send for Catalogue. Mailed free.
1426-1428 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS

RIX & GOODENOUGH,



TOPEKA, KANSAS,
IMPORTERS & BREEDERS OF PERCHERONS, CLYDES,
SHIRES and CLEVELAND BAYS.

Superior horses, long time, low interest, moderate prices. No other
firm in America sells to stock companies under the same perfected system that
we do, which insures to companies square dealing, successful breeders
and absolute success.
Our record this fall at Missouri State Fair, Kansas State Fair and
Atchison Agricultural Fair is twenty-two first prizes, fourteen second
prizes, and six sweepstakes. Illustrated catalogue free.
Farm and Stables—Two miles east of Highland Park, TOPEKA, KAS.

TO PREPARE FOR A
CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS

I will offer my entire stock of

200 CLEVELAND BAY AND SHIRE STALLIONS!

Three and five years old, and fifty Pure-bred Mares, sound, vigorous, fully acclimated
At Greatly Reduced Prices!
150 DEEP MILKING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS AT CORRESPOND-
INGLY LOW FIGURES.
MUST BE SOLD DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.
An opportunity rarely offered to secure such high-class stock at the prices and terms I am
prepared to offer. Send for pamphlet giving full particulars.
GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane Co., IH.

T. OUTHIER & SON.



Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo.,

Importers and Breeders of
ENGLISH SHIRE, BLACK FRENCH DRAFT,
PERCHERON NORMAN AND BOULONNAISE,
SUFFOLK PUNCH AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

We have the largest collection of imported horses in the State, and for solid
colors, good pedigrees and individual excellence, we challenge comparison. Come
and see us.
Barn at Wabash Passenger Depot. Write for catalogue.

EMPIRE RANCH. D. P. STUBBS & SONS,



Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa.

FRENCH DRAFT, BELGIAN AND OLDENBURG
COACH STALLIONS, MARES AND COLTS,

Of all ages, imported and native-bred. Better selection than ever
before presented to the public. Their new importations arrived in
October. They have the genuine Oldenburg Coach Horses, which
for action and beauty excel all other horses. His breeding is of
many ages, his blood pure, his weight from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds.
Color black or mahogany bay. Every buyer can be suited in size,
quality and price of a horse at this ranch. Let everybody wanting
fine stock visit them. All will be welcome. Catalogue free.

D. P. STUBBS & SONS, Fairfield, Iowa.

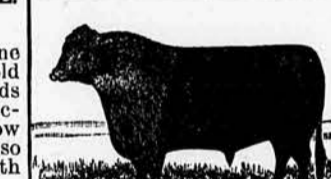
Sexton, Warren & Offord,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

ENGLISH SHIRE, SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK HACKNEY STALLIONS AND
MARES AND RED POLLED CATTLE.



Have just received a fine
lot of two and three-year-old
horses of above named breeds
—all good colors, sound, ac-
tive and well bred. Low
prices and easy terms. Also
young Red Polls of both
sexes.
Write for Catalogue.



PETER PIPER (717).

MAPLE HILL, WABAUNSEE CO., KANSAS.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
ceived.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illus-
trated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.





SINGMASTER & BRO., KEOTA, IOWA,

LEADING IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

FRENCH DRAFT, PERCHERON, ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, BELGIAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND MARES.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED IMPORTED AND REGISTERED ANIMALS

on our farms for sale. Two importations received in August, 1889. Our stock won twenty-three prizes in classes at the Iowa State Fair in 1889 including the grand sweepstakes over all breeds of draft stallions of \$200, which was taken by Homer. We have also many European prize winners. We are prepared to suit our customers with any desired breed of draft horses, our large stock affording an opportunity rarely offered for side-by-side comparison of breeds. We can suit in price and quality of stock. Our Ranch two miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. & N. P. railroad, and fifteen miles west of Washington, Iowa.

Dr. E. P. Miller's Medicine Valley Stock Farm, MEDICINE LODGE, KAS.

Choice Holstein-Friesian bulls and heifers for sale. We have at the head of our herd NETHERLAND KANSAS, grandson of Netherland Prince, and FETTERER PRINCE, grandson of the great cow Pieterje 8d. The Netherland and Pieterje families stand first on milk and butter records. Choicest breeding, acclimated to the West, and sold at Western prices. Breeders also of Hambletonian horses and Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Address as above.

FENCE PRICES REDUCED
Heavy Netting, Best made.
(STEEL WIRE.) Catalogue FREE. Write
SEGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

ROYAL BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES



Lefebure & Son, Fairfax, Linn Co., Iowa,

The largest importers of Belgian Draft Horses in Iowa.

32-ROYAL BELGIANS-32

We have now on hand more prize-winners than any other importer. We defy competition in prices when quality is considered. We have the choicest horses, but we sell the best ones, and our facilities enable us to save the purchaser the importers' profit. All horses guaranteed breeders. Time given when desired.

Come and see us or send for catalogue. Mention this paper.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM.

AUSTIN & GRAY BROS., PROPRIETORS.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND ENGLISH COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Also the premier Trotting Stallions Scott Chief ("The ghost from Kansas"), record of 2:28 in his first race over a mile track; Allen Herr, the only full brother living to a campaigner with a record of 2:17 1/2, and one hundred and twelve heats in 2:30 and under—the mighty Joe Davis.

Our horses are all young, of the very choicest strains, and every animal guaranteed a breeder. Will sell on longer time and a lower rate of interest than any other firm in America.

Give us a call or write us, and we will do you good.
References:—Ex Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon, Vt.; First National Bank Salem, N. Y.; First National Bank, Emporia, Kas.; Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kas.
BARN one block north of A. T. & S. F. Street cars front of door.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.



PERCHERON HORSES AT BARGAINS!

We mean exactly what we say. We have 146 Head Imported and Pure Bred Stallions and Mares, 6 French Coach Stallions, 36 Head of Grade Stallions and Mares, 20 Shetland and Exmoor Ponies, and 27 Head Registered Holstein Cattle, must be disposed of during this season, owing to changes in our business. If you think of buying write us (describing what you want) for our Catalogue and Prices, and we will convince you that it will pay you well to buy of us.

Island Home Stock Farm. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



Red Polled Cattle

180 Head on two Farms—Willow Farm and Oak Hill, 1 mile from depot on C. M. & St. P. R. R., Cresco, Iowa.



GALLOWAY CATTLE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES



THE BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana,



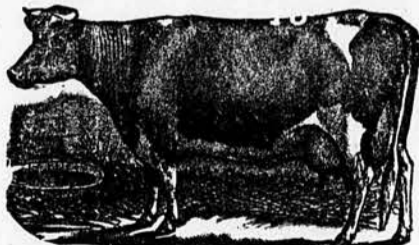
Have always on hand a large collection of choice GALLOWAY Cattle and CLYDESDALE Horses. All first-class pedigrees. For sale at reasonable prices. Call on or address DAVID MOKAY, Secretary, Brookside Farm Co., FORT WAYNE, IND. (When writing mention KANSAS FARMER.)

Holstein-Friesian Cattle FOR Sale

Special prices and liberal terms on a choice lot of young bulls ranging in age from eight to twenty months, all fine individuals, good style and color. Also heifers and cows soon to drop calves by the richest bred young AAGGIE BULL in the world being an opportunity seldom offered for farmers and breeders to get foundation animals.

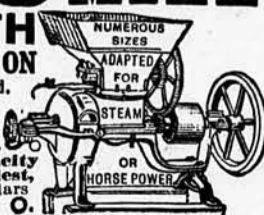
We much prefer a personal inspection, but open orders will be filled to the best possible advantage, as in the past, and so far every purchaser pleased with our selection from the Murray Hill herd of Holsteins.

HENSON & RATHBONE, Council Grove, Kansas.



SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILL THE BEST MILL ON EARTH

GRINDS EAR CORN WITH OR WITHOUT SHUCKS ON and all SMALL GRAIN in fact everything which can possibly be utilized for feed. SAFETY BOTTOM and other Practical Devices, to prevent breakage, in case iron should accidentally get into the Mill. GRINDING PLATES Reversible, Self-sharpening. Double the capacity of all others. Sold on trial. All Mills fully guaranteed. Simplest, lightest running, strongest, fastest grinding. Send for circulars THE FOOS MANUFACT'G CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.



ASPINWALL POTATO PLANTER



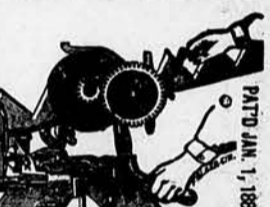
PLANTS CORN DISTRIBUTES FERTILIZERS ASPINWALL MFG. CO. THREE RIVERS, MICH. Write for illustrated circular. Mention this paper.

THE "PLANET JR."

HORSE HOE has a world-wide fame, and its users of friends will be delighted with its improvements for 1890. LEVER EXPANDERS instantaneous in action, firm, strong, simple, accurate, perfect. HANDLE ADJUSTMENT Sidewise and for height. Quick, stiff, grand for grapes, corn and in covering. PARALLEL FRAME Standards interchangeable, STRONG, neat, CONVENIENT, suitable. We absolutely guarantee our 1890 Horse Hoe and combinations, and new patented features to please every practical farmer and gardener, and their money value to be far greater than ever. Look at it, and write us. Catalogue free. The "PLANET JR." HAND SEED DRILLS, Double and Single Wheel Hoes. "Fire Fly" Plow, &c., are indispensable to farmers and gardeners. They sow with regularity any thickness and depth, difficult and easy soils in small or large quantity, and without danger to vitality and without special care. In market gardening the Wheel Hoes save their cost every few days. The "Fire Fly" Garden Plow is a delight in the family vegetable garden. The "Planet Jr." combined Seed Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines in an admirable way the qualities of all the rest; being delightful as a Seed Drill, Double Wheel Hoe while plants are small, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator—deep or shallow, and Garden Plow, All the blades of these famous hand tools have long been made of hardened polished steel. Keep them bright and sharp, and you will save the full cost every few days. Send for full Descriptive Catalogue of all our goods. Write us your wants. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Sole Mfrs., 1107 Market St., Philadelphia.

OUR NEW U.S. MOWER GRINDER

PRICE \$6.00 The Most Complete MOWING MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER made. Small, Light. Weighs only 13 pounds. Can be carried into the field, and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel.



CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW

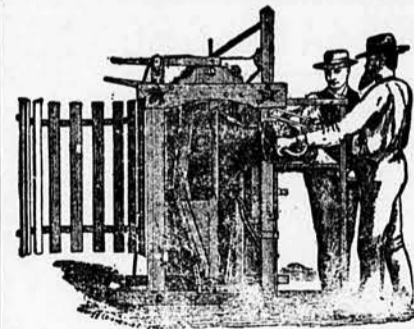
ENTIRELY NEW. SUPERSEDES the PLOW! BEATS the WORLD! Ground Made into a PERFECT SEED BED. HAS A SEEDING ATTACHMENT FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF GRAIN. Send for New Circular, with full description, FREE. HIGGANUM MAN'G CO. HIGGANUM, CONN.: 189 AND 191 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

CORN PLANTERS, DRILLS, CHECK ROWERS, ENSILAGE DRILLS.

LARGEST LINE IN THE WORLD. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. GALT ROTARY PLANTER WITH CHECK ROWER. COMBINATION PLANTER. JUNIOR PLANTER \$5.00 SOLD. A ROTARY PLANTER CHECK ROWER AND DRILL ALL IN ONE MACHINE. YET FEWER PARTS THAN ANY OTHER PLANTER. ADDRESS KEYSTONE MFG CO., STERLING, ILL. BRANCH AND SUPPLY HOUSES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

THE GREAT WEBSTER DEHORNING MACHINE.

Patent Claims Allowed Dec. 10 and Oct. 14, 1888.



The best invention in the world for catching and holding cattle to dehorn or brand. Write to E. P. C. WEBSTER, Marysville, Kansas, for his nicely illustrated Catalogue on dehorning, enclosing stamp. Agents wanted everywhere not occupied.

Mention this paper when writing.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

WIRE ROPE SELVAGE All Sizes MESH. Prices REDUCED. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. STEEL CEMENTERY and LAWN FENCE. MCMULLEN'S FARM FENCING. 50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CTS. PER ROD. Write MCMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO.

The Elkhart Carriage Harness Mfg. Co.

Platform Wagon, \$50. For 16 Years have sold to consumers at wholesale price, saving them the dealers' profit. Ship anywhere for examination before buying. Pay freight charges if not satisfactory. Warranted for 2 years. 64-page Catalogue FREE. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

MATTHEWS' Seed Drill.

Hand Cultivator, Wheel Hoe, Single or Combined. The Standard of America. Admitted by leading seedsmen and market gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Beware of cheap imitations. All genuine drills bear our name on seed box. Made only by **AMES PLOW CO., Boston and New York.** Send for Circulars and Catalogue.

"DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES."

- A \$65.00 Sewing Machine, with Attachments \$18.00
 - A \$50-lb Platform Scale, on wheels 10.00
 - A \$125.00 Top Buggy, Sarven Patent Wheels 65.00
 - A 2-Ton Wagon Seat, Brass Beam and Beam Box 40.00
 - A 5-Ton Wagon Seat and Patent Stock Rack 15.00
 - A \$50.00 Power Feed Mill for Farmers, only 30.00
 - A Portable Forge and Farmers' Kit of Tools 30.00
 - A \$40.00 Road Cart, or Small Body Cutter 15.00
 - A \$15.00 Single Buggy Harness 7.50
 - A \$40-lb Scoop and Platform Scale 7.50
 - A 4-lb Family or Store Scale, with Brass Scoop 1.00
- Catalogue and Price List of 1000 useful articles sent free. Address **CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

"IDEAL" DRILLING MACHINE

Steam outfit Complete for Wells 300 feet. Same with Horse Power **\$195** Large Catalogue Free Wells Machine Wks. FOSTORIA, O.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES



Survivors of thousands in use. Try One. Greatly improved with swinging shackles on one side. Easiest riding vehicle made. The springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight put on them. Adapted equally well to rough country or fine city drives. Will give you best satisfaction.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESS
FULL CIRCLE
TWO FEEDS TO CIRCLE

STEEL, MOST RAPID AND POWERFUL
MANUFACTURED BY
K. C. HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ask for Catalogue, Free.

THE NEW HUBER ENGINE

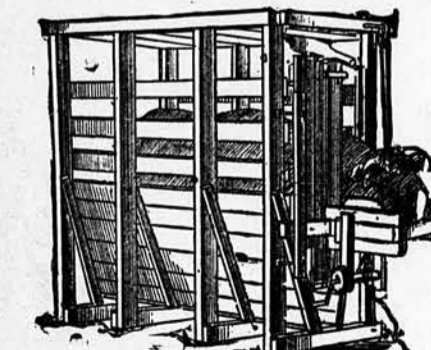
PLAIN ENGINES from 2 to 16 H. P.

THRESHERS of all sizes.

Has Patent Return Flue Boiler; Wrought Iron and Steel Wheels, with the Springs between the bearings of the Hub; 14-inch Steel Tire; Cushioned Gear and all Latest Improvements. 8, 12 and 16 H. P.

THE HUBER MFG. CO. MARION, Ohio. 16 North St.

THE LITTLE GIANT DEHORNING CHUTE.



Patented August 6, 1889, by A. C. Pattee, Brookville, Kansas.
The only machine yet invented that can be successfully operated by one man.
Does away with the use of hand-spikes, ropes and levers and saves from one to three men over any other machine in the market.
Machines and territory for sale by the inventor at living prices. Address all communications to **A. C. PATTIE, Brookville, Kas.**

THE HAWORTH CORN PLANTER A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Haworth, the Original Check-Rower. It is obvious that the easier a rower works the better the general average result. It should work light enough so that the pounding force on the check-line will not be liable to drive it from its checking position. The **HAWORTH** is adapted to run a slack check-wire that conforms to the lay of the land, by which the wearing life is much increased and better work, with less skill to work it, is done. The only rower that successfully lays the check-wire over. Can plant right after the breaking plows when the clods are easily pulverized or in rough or hilly land and clear to the end with equal accuracy. The check-wire is a guide to drive by. **THE ANCHORS ARE SELF-RELEASING.**



HAWORTH & SONS, - DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

FIVE YEARS in General USE! HIGHLY PERFECTED FOR THE 1890 TRADE

Whilst filling in advance the furrows with loose dirt on the heel of the runners are also utilized to perfectly gauge the depth and crush the clods betwixt the wheel and the runner, the rear wheels lapping the soil over. **INSPECT CRITICALLY** the dropper. It works easily. Is simple and sure stroke. It loses but one drop instead of two in a miss as others do. The backthrow of the second drop is corrective of variation from check caused by an irregular gait.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR EXPLAINING DETAILS.

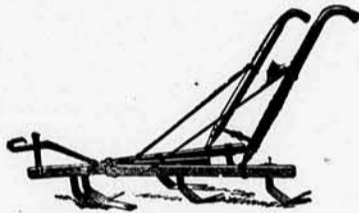
POINTS.

- 1- One-third lightest draft.
- 2- No neck weight.
- 3- Rear wheels and runners elevated in turning.
- 4- Covering wheels set to or from the furrow.
- 5- Scrapers automatic.
- 6- Well attachment complete.
- 7- We make a cross-over wire combined with planter, so that it can't get out of adjustment. Also a side-wire rower specially adapted for the Haworth Planter.
- 8- It works easily.

\$12 WIRE PICKET FENCE MACHINE
Lowden's Perfection, Latest Improved. Best Field Fence Machine in the U. S. Every Farmer his own fence builder. Write for Illustrated Catalogue to **L. C. LOWDEN, Indianapolis Ind.**

GARDEN TOOLS.

We have a lot of Garden Tools, to be sold to close up the affairs of the Topeka Garden Tool Co., which we offer at a discount of 50 per cent. Combined Garden Seed Drill and Cultivator, to sow garden seeds, from cabbage to peas and beans, at 75 cents. Cultivator, fine-tooth, one wheel, without seeder, 83 cents. Fine-tooth Hoe Cultivator, 50 cents. Address **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.** **S. H. DOWNS, Manager.** Topeka, Kas.



I have come to do you good. By using me you will get shut of weeds and **INCREASE THE CROP 25 TO 50 PER CENT.**

by saving the roots to make corn. Any one interested send for circular. **C. C. CRUMB, BURLINGAME, KAS.**

Evergreen Fruit Farm
Send for circular. **T. F. SPROUL, Frankfort, Kansas.**

MAILED FREE A Catalogue of the Choicest masting & TREES, Flowering SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES and Small Fruits. The **WM. H. MOON CO., Morrisville, Pa.**

Evergreens!

FOR SHELTER BELTS AND HEDGES.
Norway Spruce, Transplanted, 12 inches, \$2 per 100
Scotch Pine, " " " " " " " " " "
Arbor Vitae, " " " " " " " " " "
Send for full lists. **W. D. BOYNTON,**
P. O. Box 64, Shiloh, Wis.

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

Largest collection varieties in the West. Two Million plants for sale. Forty acres, six varieties, including Jessie, Buech, Cloud Seedling, Warfield Gandy, Gold, Parry, Pineapple, Pearl, Hav- erland, Mitchell, Cumberland, Windsor Chief, and all the old sorts. Write for new catalogue price list if you want plants. **B. F. SMITH,** Box 6 Lawrence, Kansas.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE

Fresh Garden Seeds, Clover, Timothy, all kinds of Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, **GARDEN TOOLS,** Flower Seeds and Flowering Bulbs. Address **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE,** **S. H. DOWNS, Manager,** 304 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Rose Lawn Fruit Farm

111,111 Jessie, Buech, Warfield and Hav- erland Strawberry Plants. Immense supply of other varieties, both standard and new. All kinds of small fruit plants at lowest hardware prices. Write for catalogue and prices, free. Address **DIXON & SON,** Notawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Douglas County Nursery.

Established in the county in 1869. For the coming fall and spring, we present a full line of nursery stock for the market. We have a large surplus of 1, 2 and 3-year apple trees; 25,000 1-year Concord grape vines; -No. 1; 8,000 of other varieties, by the 100 or less—Elvira, Druca, Amber, Catawba, Worden, Niagara, Ives; pleatant by the 1,000; 750,000 No. 1 hedge plants. Everything at hard time prices. Send us your list and let us give you a list. Write for price and variety list. **WM. PLASKET & SON,** Lawrence, Kansas.

The ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness, \$23.00.
Deals direct with Consumers at Wholesale Prices
And has Done this for 16 YEARS. Platform Wagon, \$50.
Selling them at the dealers profit. We ship anywhere for examination before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warranted for two years. Top Buggies, \$75; fine as sold at \$100. Phaetons, \$125; same as sold at \$165. Road Carts, \$14. Full line of Harness, all No. 1 Oak Leather.
64-page Illustrated Catalog Free
Address. **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Ind.**

NEW STRAWBERRY "LADY RUSK"

The best berry for long distance shipments. Will not rot or melt down if packed dry. Headquarters for all leading varieties of Berry Plants and **GRAPE VINES** having 300 acres in cultivation. Catalogue free. **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

GRAPE VINES
Largest Stock in America.
NIAGARA and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Lowest rates. Introducers of the new Black Grape.
EATON, T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y.
Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free. Send list for prices.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL **WB**
BEST SEEDS handsomely illustrated with colored plates painted from nature, tells all about the including **RARE NOVELTIES** of sterling merit, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is mailed FREE to all who want really first-class **Warranted Seeds.**
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fresh Kansas Seeds

Are acclimated and best adapted for Kansas and adjoining States, according to our experience for the past twenty-nine years in the seed business here. Our elegant Catalogue and Price List of Grass, Field, Tree, Garden and Flower Seeds, Implements, etc., for 1890, will be mailed free on application.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.
F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

NEBRASKA-GROWN SEEDS!

Full Line of the Choicest Varieties of **FARM & GARDEN SEEDS.**
REDUCED PRICES TO ALLIANCES AND GRANGES.

Special attention given to mail orders. **ONE PACKET OF SEEDS FREE WITH EVERY CATALOGUE** if **KANSAS FARMER** is mentioned.

DELANO BROS., Lee Park, Custer Co., Nebraska.

Our Dakota-Grown Seeds

Will produce you bigger vegetables and bigger crops in less time than seeds grown in East or South. Send us your address on a postal card and we will mail you our new 1890 Seed Catalogue and prove to you by a few of the many testimonials from our Southern customers that seeds grown and matured in a cold climate, where seasons are short, are harder, earlier and more productive than any other seeds. Therefore, if you follow that if they are harder they are surer to grow; if earlier you will get vegetables before your neighbors do, who use Eastern or Southern grown seeds; and if more productive, you will get bigger crops. Our Catalogue describes some very **Valuable Presents**, all of which you may get by buying our seeds, besides getting the **Best Seeds on Earth** at the very lowest prices such seeds can be sold. Don't fail to get our Catalogue before you order your seeds. Address **F. J. MATTS & CO., Seedsmen,** HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA.