

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVI, No. 13.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.
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Dairymen of Kansas Meet and Organize a State Association.

The meeting of dairymen of Kansas, advertised for the 20th inst., met at the Copeland, in Topeka, and was called to order at 4:30 p. m., by R. T. Stokes, of Anderson county, (P. O. Garnett). Mr. Stokes had taken a leading part in getting his fellow craftsmen together, and had assumed the responsibility of issuing the call through the KANSAS FARMER, which has been urging the movement several years. There was a good attendance—better than was expected.

Among the persons present and interested were the following: R. T. Stokes, Garnett; John K. Wright and Captain A. C. Pierce, of Junction City; W. H. H. Whitney, Reno, Leavenworth county; A. T. Morrow, Tonganoxie; P. D. Etue, of the *Live Stock Indicator*, and E. J. Walker, of the *Live Stock Record*, Kansas City, Mo.; D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill.; S. P. Anderson, Beloit; Thompson McKinley, Conner's City; G. G. McConnell and T. Gordon, Menoken; George Morgan, Clay Center; C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; E. G. Terry, Burlingame; A. J. and S. E. Poor, Chapman; Professors E. M. Shelton, I. D. Graham, and Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural college, Manhattan; James Anderson, 291 Washington St., New York; L. D. Williams, Beloit; C. Lewis, Enterprise; Judge W. A. Peffer and Horace J. Newberry, of the KANSAS FARMER; Major Wm. Sims, J. L. Wiley, M. Madison, J. G. Otis, Mrs. B. A. Otis, W. H. Cater, Wm. A. Travis, J. B. Zinn, John W. Newberry, C. E. Diehl, J. B. McAfee, R. L. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Wright, E. G. Moon, A. W. Hawks, and Hon. Martin Mohler, of Topeka and Shawnee county.

Mr. Stokes, in calling the meeting to order, said by way of introduction that he had been a resident of Kansas since 1865, and for the past four years he had been engaged in dairying, having taken that up after fifteen years spent in mercantile business. The dairying interests he said, were becoming more important every year. The business of raising beef cattle and depending on the ranges has passed away; our quiet lounge has lost his occupation in Kansas, and the rustler must take his place. We must understand the importance of learning how to care for and feed the milk and butter breeds of cattle. The rapid introduction of the creamery business by creameries shows the necessity of teaching the people caution while dealing with these "creamery angles." It costs more to make wagon-grease butter than it does to make the best "creamery." We must understand the importance of meeting the competition of bogus butter. Even in our infancy as a butter State we manufactured \$5,000,000 worth of inferior butter; with proper facilities we should manufacture and sell at least \$25,000,000 worth of butter and cheese alone, equal to the gold and silver mining interests of some of our noted gold and silver-producing countries. We have 7,000,000 milch cows that should produce net \$40 worth of butter per cow, which equals the great sum of \$28,000,000. This is not extravagant, as statistics show that Western cows, properly handled, clear \$50 per annum; in Ohio and other central Western States the net profits

are \$64, while in New York, Pennsylvania and Eastern States, cows produce a net income of \$72 per head, owing to better breeds and better feeding and care. The very startling fact that Kansas, this giant young commonwealth, is far behind even some of her younger sisters in the development of her dairying interests, shows the necessity of organizing ourselves. It is evident that the pulse of the people is about ready for an onward march in dairying matters. I am, myself, in the dairying and creamery business, and want more light and knowledge on the subject. I want to know how to feed and care for dairy cattle; I want the best cow, not simply a high-priced and high-toned name and breed, but I want the cow that makes the most milk, cheese and butter with the least amount of feed.

At the close of Mr. Stokes' remarks, Judge W. A. Peffer, of the KANSAS FARMER, said that in view of the fact that Mr. Stokes had been so active in the organization of this association, he would move that he be made temporary Chairman, which motion carried unanimously.

H. J. Newberry, of the KANSAS FARMER, was made temporary Secretary, and the representatives of the Topeka dailies were elected Assistant Secretaries.

R. L. Wright, of Topeka, read an address on the "Necessity of the Permanent Organization of the Dairy Interests of Kansas."

THE NECESSITY FOR THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF THE DAIRY INTEREST OF KANSAS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The permanent organization of the dairy interest of this State is a matter which has been neglected by its patrons much too long, and one which we cannot expect to regulate by a few well-directed strokes of the pen, nor yet by the holding of a dairy convention, where a few of the makers of dairy products and the breeders of dairy cattle are assembled together, but, as Editor Hoard has remarked, "we can begin to begin," and as we are doing so we may be pardoned if we feel like congratulating ourselves, however small our beginning may be, remembering after all that it is only the beginning, and that much that we do to-day, however good and right it may be, will probably in a few years' time have to be changed or modified for the better conservation of the objects and interests we have in view, for the dairy business of the State should henceforth come to the front as the leading agricultural industry.

The present annual value of our dairy products, as stated by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, amounts to \$4,255,208. Butter, \$3,824,375; milk, \$377,705; cheese, \$53,128; the average price of butter being 15 cents per pound, and that of cheese 12½ cents per pound. I am not posted as to the actual consumption of cheese in this State, but think eight pounds a reasonable quantity to allow for each person, and if so, the present population could use 12,000,000 pounds, which at 12½ cents per pound, would make a total of \$1,500,000, which sum, if added to the value of our butter and milk product, brings up the total to \$5,702,080. The quantity of butter now produced per capita is about seventeen pounds, whereas cheese is under five ounces; in other words, estimating the consumption on the lowest reasonable basis, we are not producing 4 per cent. of the cheese consumed.

There are two methods by which we can produce all the cheese required, and thus retain the money now paid to other States. The first is to make some of the milk into cheese that has hitherto been used for butter. The quantity of milk now used for butter will exceed 637,000,000 pounds, and the milk used to make the quantity of cheese, as estimated above, would reduce it by 120,000,000 pounds, or about 17 per cent. of our present supply of butter, which should improve the demand and enable the dairy farmers of the State to realize as much for the reduced output as they do now for the total. If we made 20,000,000 pounds instead of 25,000,000, as at present, and also improve the quality so as to realize 25 cents per

pound, we should get \$5,000,000 for our smaller improved make, which sum, if added to the estimated value of the cheese made from the balance of the milk, will bring up the total for butter and cheese to \$6,500,000.

The second method would be to so improve our present quantity of butter as to realize the highest price and make the cheese from a portion of the milk now used in raising calves, and if the latter method can be adopted it will more than double the returns for our entire dairy products, without either changing our cattle or increasing their number for dairy purposes.

To my mind it is self-evident that cheese-making should be encouraged by this association, and here I will draw attention to the fact that dairy products can be shipped to any part of the world at a smaller percentage of their value than any other agricultural commodity, cheese being pre-eminently adapted to the purposes of transportation, either by land or water, and can be placed on the leading markets of Europe from this State at a cost of about 1½ cents per pound, whereas it will take, on an average, one bushel of corn to carry another bushel to the same markets, and at least 25 per cent. of the value of wheat or live cattle. I believe that in this business there is a broad unoccupied field for the dairy farmers of Kansas, because if full-cream cheeses are made and sold at the factory for 10 cents per pound, the patrons will realize as much for their milk as when they make butter and sell it at 25 cents per pound; and if more cows are kept and those persons helping are trained to assist with the milking, all concerned will be better off. In the county I was raised in it is customary for all the young folks to assist with milking.

Such being the present condition and the future possibilities of the important industry with which we are identified, all will admit that any attempts to provide for its present or future welfare should be based on the broad and generous principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." And also that our organization should be thoroughly representative in its character and commensurate with the requirements of the State, however diversified those requirements may be; for, as I understand the term "dairy association," it is not exclusively applicable to any particular phase or development of the dairy enterprise, but is an organization which aims at the consideration of the best and most economic methods in the prosecution of dairy work and the distribution of dairy produce; it should also exercise a general supervision over the dairy interests of the district for which it operates.

I would, therefore, respectfully submit that this convention should encourage the formation of county associations throughout the State, which will embrace in their membership all dairy farmers, cheese factory and creamery men, willing to join, and resident within their respective counties, together with all breeders of dairy cattle. Our next State convention should then be composed of delegates from the county associations, in the proportion—say of from 2 to 5 per cent. of their membership. I think also that each creamery or cheese factory should, in addition, be entitled to send a delegate, and the same privilege should be accorded to all farmers' clubs, granges, breeders' associations, farmers' alliances, and all kindred organizations, as by this means we should condense, and at the same time express in our State conventions the sentiment and wishes of the dairy interest in its entirety.

The county associations should consist of at least fifty members in good standing, and at their annual meetings, which should be held a short time prior to the time fixed for the holding of the annual State convention, they should elect their officers, viz.: President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, also a Board of Directors of not less than three nor more than seven members, all officers being eligible for election on the Board of Directors, and all officers, together with the Board of Directors, should be entitled to act in the capacity of ex-officio members of the State convention, in addition to the delegations above-mentioned.

The fee for annual membership in any of the county associations should be fixed, I think, at \$1.50 for membership, exclusively, or at \$2, should the member be desirous of having supplied to him each week, prepaid for one year, one copy of some good agricultural

or dairy paper—say, for instance, the KANSAS FARMER, Hoard's Dairyman, the Dairy World, or any paper that can be obtained by the association at the price of \$1, with the usual discount deducted. I would also suggest that after paying for the papers of those members wishing to join on that plan, the total amounts received as membership fees should be equally divided, one part being retained by the county association for the prosecution of its work in the county, and the other part should be forwarded to the State treasury, to be used by the State association in the prosecution of the general work in the State.

The State Central Committee, together with the officers of the State association, viz.: President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, should be elected annually by the delegates assembled in the annual State convention, and as far as practicable each member of the State Central Committee should be nominated by the delegates from the counties forming the district he will represent if elected. Great care should be taken to elect only such men or women as will be certain to attend the meetings of the State Central Committee, as great inconvenience and loss to the association would be caused by the failure to obtain a quorum at these meetings. The expenses out of pocket incurred by the officers and members of the Central Committee while attending to the business of the association should be paid out of the funds under their control, and it should also be left to their discretion to say if any of their number should be remunerated for services rendered, and also what the remuneration shall be.

A similar rule should apply to the officers and Board of Directors in the county associations, in which case the money would be paid out of that part of the fees under their control.

It should be the duty of the officers and members of the State Central Committee to meet once every three months at the time and place appointed as the headquarters of the association, when all matters appertaining to the welfare of the association should be well and faithfully considered, and such action taken thereon as in their judgment will prove conducive to the interests they are elected to serve.

A life membership in any of the county associations should be granted to persons willing to pay the sum of \$10, which fee should be divided as in the case of annual membership, but in such cases the moneys should be invested by both county and State associations, in the name of Trustees, for the benefit of each department, and only the interest on such investments should be used to defray current expenses.

Arrangements should be made by the officers and members of the State Central Committee for the holding of meetings and the delivery of addresses, or the distribution of literature in counties that had not organized an association. Information should also be obtained and distributed to the officers of the county associations, also direct to all creamery and cheese factory managers that are members of any of the county associations; the information should have reference to the state of the markets (obtained by telegraph when necessary), the stock of dairy produce on hand at the leading commercial centers, the prospective makes of cheese, butter, etc., or any other matters of importance that will enable those engaged in dairy work to prosecute the same intelligently and with profit. Such information should always be obtained from the most authentic and reliable sources, and if promptly dispensed would often save cheese factory and creamery managers from shipping their goods to an already overstocked market, because some ill-informed or unscrupulous commission man had requested them to do so. It would also often enable them to ship their products to points where they had a reasonable prospect of meeting a fairly remunerative market.

It should also be the duty of both State and county associations to exercise a special vigilance in regard to the maintenance, improvement and enforcement of the United States excise law, for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy produce. Since the passing of this law there has been a marked improvement in the price of all descriptions of dairy products, and it is estimated by competent authorities that millions of dollars have been added to the income of dairy farmers, and the

consumer has been protected to a certain extent from the frauds previously committed by unprincipled dealers.

The State Central Committee should also draft a bill and present it to the State Legislature when it convenes, the object of which should be to compel all hotel, restaurant and boarding-house keepers who use any of the imitations of dairy products, to so label the vessels containing the same, that their boarders or customers may know what they are using and not be deceived. A persistent and well-organized effort is now being made by those engaged in this nefarious traffic to bring about the repeal or modification of the United States law affecting this matter, and some breeders and feeders of fat stock have been deceived by their plausible stories respecting the causes of depression in the fat stock market. But all the members of this and kindred associations should be the sworn and eternal enemies of this gigantic fraud, and they should never rest until the making of these vile compounds has been utterly abolished from this fair land. No matter whether the article is for home consumption, or to be sold on a foreign market, for any fraud practiced upon the consumer of dairy products in any part of the world has more or less influence on the legitimate and respectable business in which the dairy community are engaged, and the butterine-makers can only prosper in proportion as they are enabled through the absence or non-enforcement of law to deceive the public, and thus sap the vitality and life of the dairy business as it is here transacted by honest men. In this matter it is surely true that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," even the liberty "to provide things honest in the sight of all men," for our families by means of a business which, both directly and indirectly in all its bearings and tendencies, is beneficent to all and injurious to none. (not even to the feeders of fat cattle, whatever may be told them to the contrary). Let us act in concert and with spirit in regard to this worst of all agricultural frauds.

This convention, I also think, should do all in its power to bring about the holding of a State dairy show, at which a working dairy should be in operation each day of the show. I have already advocated this matter through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, to be held when the Farmers' Congress and the National Grange meets here. Some of our best friends want to have it held in connection with the State fair, but at either one time or another I would say let us have it, and would suggest that a handsome list of premiums be awarded to the exhibitors of the best herds of dairy cattle, to the best specimens of dairy produce, to the most unique display of dairy utensils, or to anything and everything that will stimulate competition and enterprise in dairy matters.

Nothing can be more beneficial at the present time than that dairy farmers shall be led to see the importance of grading up our native cattle by the introduction of new blood from some of the leading dairy breeds. It is also highly important that the material resources of the farm should be developed to its utmost capacity with a view to the maintenance of such cattle in a condition which is compatible with their best and most remunerative achievements in dairy work.

There are several other matters I would have liked to mention, to-wit: A State appropriation, a milk condensing factory in some part of the State, the erection of market houses in the large cities to facilitate the distribution of any and all kinds of agricultural produce, especially here in Topeka, the operation of centrifugal separators in creameries near the large cities, for the purpose of producing cream perfectly sweet, and therefore suitable for freezing, all of which I must pass by for the present, in order that I may urge upon this convention a matter which I regard as being highly important to the welfare of the dairy interest of the State, viz., a Cold Storage and Dairy Board of Trade, to be established in connection with its headquarters and under the direct control of its Central Committee. It should be established on a strictly commercial basis, and could be made to pay a fair dividend on the capital employed. Grocers and others could invariably purchase at this depot genuine creamery or dairy butter of the best quality and in perfect condition. But the chief advantage to the dairy community will accrue from the fact that direct shipments in large quantities could be made

in refrigerator cars to distant markets, and the products would arrive in much better condition than when shipped in the ordinary way. It frequently happens that a creamery has to keep its product on hand longer than is desirable before a shipment can be made, and this difficulty would be obviated by the adoption of this method. It would not in any way interfere with the local business of the cheese factory or creamery, but would create a more regular and reliable market for their surplus produce than they have hitherto enjoyed; and being under the control of the association and managed exclusively for the benefit of its members, I feel confidence in predicting for such an institution a career of great usefulness. The depot could also be utilized by the association for the distribution of dairy supplies, which could be handled in large quantities direct from the makers, and thus secure to the dairy community supplies always fresh and reliable, which is a very important factor in the production of first-class dairy commodities.

It might not be good policy to attempt to conduct the dairy business of this State by means of dairy boards similar to those established in the Eastern States, where the buyers each week meet the creamery and cheese factory representatives and take what they require, but a central association depot something after the pattern I have thus briefly sketched, I believe would be welcome by every advanced maker of dairy produce in the State, and might be made not only a source of profit to those sending goods to be sold through the agency, but also a means of education to those about to start cheese factories and creameries, as the experts in charge of this institution could always impart useful and reliable information. I therefore most respectfully urge upon this convention the desirability of taking such steps as shall tend to the speedy establishment of this important means of connection between the dairy interest of Kansas and the leading dairy markets of the world.

Mr. J. G. Otis moved the appointment of a committee of five to draught articles of permanent association; carried.

Judge Peffer moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions; carried.

On motion of John K. Wright, of Junction City, the temporary organization was made permanent.

Mr. D. W. Willson, of Elgin, Ill., who is prominently identified with the dairy interests of Illinois, was next introduced. He said: "I don't profess to know everything about the dairy business, but I happen to live in Elgin, which is the center of the dairy interests of Illinois. We have been educated in the best methods of making the very best butter and cheese. Why is it that Elgin butter always brings a better price than any other butter? It is because we have better milk; because we have better cows and take better care of them and give them better feed. In one concern in Elgin we handle 50,000 quarts of milk; that is all made into condensed milk. Twenty-five or thirty years ago this condensing establishment was started in our city; the farmers about there were instructed by the proprietor of this concern how to take care of their cattle, how to make milk, and how to take it to the creamery. No man who brought poor milk to the factory more than once was allowed to come inside the concern again. Cleanliness and poor dairymen never go together. A great many dairymen are not careful about taking care of the manure in the stables; good creameries will not buy milk from such dairymen. It will be a long time before you educate your dairymen to the same point where our Elgin dairymen are educated, so that if you do not meet with the success which you would like to see, don't be discouraged. The qualities of grass have a great deal to do with butter. Encourage the growing of tame grasses; prairie grass will not make a first-class quality of butter. If clover and timothy will not take hold here, there are prob-

ably other grasses which will grow well here. My friend here who paid \$500 and \$600 apiece for his milch cows will find that he has not made a mistake."

Mr. Willson then talked about cream-separating, and particularly the centrifugal system. In explanation of it he said the vessel in which the cream is placed revolves at the rate of from 4,000 to 8,000 revolutions a minute, the cream remaining on the inside, and the skim-milk goes to the outside. Mr. Willson spoke of the first trial of the cream-separator, and said that the use of it gave an increase of from 35 to 40 per cent. in the amount of butter produced from a certain amount of milk. The dairyman who uses the separator has a great many other advantages; he has only the cream to take care of; his skim-milk is fresh and is worth 25 per cent. more. The trouble with many of our farmers to-day is that they keep the cream so long that the acidity develops into bitterness.

Evening Session.

J. G. Otis read an excellent address on "The Selection, Care and Treatment of Dairy Cows."

THE SELECTION, CARE, AND TREATMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.

MR. PRESIDENT:—As we are about forming a Dairy Association for the State of Kansas, we very naturally look about us for material out of which to select our dairy herds. The farmers of our State, wishing to engage in the dairy business, will look to this association for information on this subject, and it will be found a much more difficult task to select and purchase a good dairy herd in Kansas than it is in New York or New England, where dairying has been a leading industry for many years. From the earliest settlement of our State up to the present time, the great majority of our farmers have been breeding for beef, and for beef alone. Milking qualities have been utterly ignored. We have often heard breeders say that they only wished a cow to give barely milk enough to raise her calf, and some of our beef breeders keep a "scrub," as they call her, as foster-mother to the calf of a choice thoroughbred cow. For seven years we tried to bring a herd of fifty or sixty head of grade Short-horns and natives up to the standard of two gallons of milk per day the year round. Each year we would sort and cull out, sell and purchase, but still we failed to quite reach the standard we had set up.

The dairy cow that under good care and treatment fails to give her owner 700 gallons of milk per annum or make 250 pounds of butter, or 600 to 700 pounds of cheese, is not a good dairy cow. Out of the 627,481 milk cows reported in Kansas, by the census of 1886, we doubt if 5 per cent. would come up to this standard, or could be classed as good dairy animals. It may be asked how, then, are we to select and build up a dairy herd here in Kansas? We answer—by procuring a thoroughbred bull of some good dairy breed, and cross up with our native and grade stock, taking pains each year to cull out the poor milkers for beef.

At the present time there are four breeds prominently before the country as good dairy cattle, viz.: The Ayrshires and Holsteins, the Jerseys and Guernseys. The Ayrshires are natives of Scotland, and were first introduced into this country in 1831. By nature they are good rustlers, are well adapted to a rugged, hilly country, are well suited to the mountainous regions of New England and northern New York, where pastures are thin, and feed scanty. Some of our Eastern dairymen claim that the Ayrshire will give more pounds of milk, according to food consumed than any other breed. Their teats are usually a little short and stubby; their milk is good in quality and large in quantity; they are of fair size, with flesh well marbled when fattened, and will come into condition rapidly when dry. No dairymen will be disappointed in breeding up with a thoroughbred Ayrshire.

But in selecting a dairy stock for our own State, we should give preference to the Holstein breed. The Dutch cow is the oldest of them all. She can trace in unbroken line further than any other breed claiming public attention. Holstein is now the name recognized for all Holland cattle in the United States.

For centuries they have been bred in Holland purely for dairy purposes. This breed is eminent for milking and fattening qualities. In their native country their average record seems to be about 750 gallons per annum. Since their importation into the United States (which first took place in 1861), the yield of a single animal has been made to exceed 26,000 pounds of milk in one year. The extreme care with which they are bred in their native country causes them to transmit their qualities with unerring certainty. They are mild and docile in disposition, and the calves easily trained to feed, and the young heifers easily broken to milk. Some may claim that the milk of this breed is not of as good quality as of other breeds, but we think this not well founded. And if there is any lack in quality it can soon be remedied by skillful breeding. In the Holstein we have size and milking quality combined. And in carrying on a dairy in Kansas, we have found the veal and beef quite an item of profit in the run of a year. Some three years ago, having become tired of trying to make dairy cows out of Short-horn grades, we bought a thoroughbred Holstein bull and commenced raising our heifer calves. Some six months ago our oldest half-blood heifer began coming in, and we now have ten half-blood 2-year-olds that are giving us more milk daily than the same number of Short-horn grade cows out of our herd of forty head, all treated and fed alike. Out of the ten head of heifers, we have not had a single "kicker," or one that is ugly to milk. Our brief experience would be in favor of a Holstein with which to cross up our dairy herd.

We are well aware that in animals bred purely for the dairy, size is a matter of small importance as compared with milking quality. It is pounds of milk, butter, cheese and spaces of cream we are after, rather than weight of carcass, and a dairymen who would buy a large cow simply to secure a heavy carcass, would be very much like the housekeeper who bought a cook-stove of immense size in order to have a large weight of old iron to sell when the stove was worn out. Yet it should be borne in mind that the small cow will occupy about the same stable room, take about the same time to feed, milk and care for as the large animal, and that the majority of our calves must go for veal, and all our cows, sooner or later, will go to the shambles; hence, we claim that the size of the animal does not count some small figure as an item of profit in dairy economy. The vital question is, which machine, with a given amount of feed and the best of care, will yield the largest profit? The Holstein has eminent milking qualities, and when dried off in her milk, fattens readily, and we believe, according to the amount of feed consumed and care bestowed, will yield a profit equal to any other breed. If the quality of her milk is not quite as rich as some others, the quantity more than makes it all up. And in docility and kindness of disposition, she is excelled by no other class of cattle.

Among the list of dairy cattle we are well aware the little Jersey is not to be ignored. She is just now the fashionable cow of the period. Our experience is that they give a little very choice milk, that the cream very quickly and perfectly separates from the milk, and that the butter has a very rich flavor and color. If we lived in town and wanted to keep just one cow, that one would be a Jersey. If we were living near a large city and were supplying fresh butter to a select class of customers for a high price, a Jersey herd would be the very kind to keep.

But there is another breed, a kind of second cousin to the Jersey, called the Guernsey, that seems to be coming into notice among some of our prominent dairymen. This breed is not as large as the Holstein nor as small as the Jersey—a medium between the two. It is claimed by the friends of this breed that it is famous both for quality and quantity of milk, that they will give milk the year round. Having never owned any Guernseys, we cannot speak from experience, but judging from their appearance and what is said of them, they undoubtedly possess great merit as dairy cattle. No one would go amiss in buying a Guernsey.

Taking all things into account, we should say, in selecting a thoroughbred male to breed up a dairy herd in Kansas, take the Holstein first, Ayrshire second, Guernsey third, Jersey fourth. Now we want it understood that we are not a breeder of any of these different kinds of cattle for sale, and speak purely

from a dairyman's standpoint, and are well aware that there is an honest difference of opinion upon this subject of selecting dairy stock, and we shall hope to hear from the friends of the different dairy breeds at this meeting.

Having got our dairy cow selected, let us turn our attention for a few moments to her care and treatment. And as much or full more depends upon this than upon the breed. The milk cow has never yet been discovered that will yield her owner a large profit under poor care and harsh treatment. No domestic animal in Kansas is so shamefully cared for as the average milk cow upon our farms. During the winter she is left to rough it through on the stalk fields, straw stacks, or on prairie hay, with little or no grain, unless now and then a nubbin of corn. She must take her chances with the other stock, with no shelter but a fence corner or the lee side of some stack or building. If she is provided with water, it will only be once in twenty-four hours, and then from some dirty pond or frozen creek. Salt will only be given her semi-occasionally. If her skin is ever scratched it will only be by a barbed-wire fence, and not by the use of curry-comb or brush. If she lives through until spring, she comes out a skeleton, a kind of ghostly walking shadow; and if she has strength enough left to walk without staggering, she will be hustled out onto pasture long before any grass is to be had fit to satisfy hunger, and by the time grass does come, she will probably have a calf by her side, which will be left to lug her all summer. If, as the summer advances and the heat increases, she can find a mud-hole in the pasture out of which to get a drink she is fortunate indeed. And if occasionally her owner should furnish her a lick of salt, she is extremely thankful, and will probably eat enough to physic her for a week. If the poor creature happens to be a fair milker, it is probable her owner will have her corralled every night, keep the calf shut up in a small yard, and have some one of the women folks come out with a pint cup and take a race, night and morning, with the calf, to see who will "strip" the most milk. But if she is not much of a milker, cow and calf run together in the pasture all summer, and finally, late in the fall, when winter is approaching, cows and calves will be separated, and such bawling and bellowing you never heard. But now the old cow is again placed inside of a barbed-wire inclosure, and started on another winter of freeze, choke and starvation; and so her weary, unprofitable life goes on. We may have drawn this picture a little strong, but there is too much truth in it. This kind of care and treatment is all wrong. Yes, it is what we call semi-barbarous. No farmer in Kansas ought to attempt to keep a herd of milk cows without a good warm shelter. It need not be expensive, but it must be warm. A good milk cow is very sensitive to cold, and should never be exposed to cold winds, drafts of cold air, or made to drink ice water. There is no doubt but it will pay to warm water for milk cows to drink, but certainly nothing colder than average well water should ever be given them. They should be provided with everything to make them just as comfortable and contented as possible. Give them a good bed to lie down on. We prefer tying them by a strap and ring about the neck, snapped to a stationary rope in the stall. Let each cow have her own particular stall and never change it without good cause. Have your cows all trained so that when the stable door is thrown open, each cow will go straight to her place without any confusion. Never allow any loud talking around the cow barn. Banish all whips, clubs and dogs from the premises. If you keep a dog, keep him tied in his kennel during the day and never let him loose until the cows are all secured for the night. So arrange your stables as to keep your cows as dry and clean as possible. So arrange your racks as to keep the rough fodder and grain separate. Feed your cows just about what they will eat up clean three times a day. Do not omit to keep water and salt constantly by them when loose in the yard. Feed them a little sulphur twice a week during the spring months. Feed the milk cows the very best hay and grain you have, and make the horses, colts and young cattle eat the poorest. Cut all your hay and fodder early in the season. We find it pays to put a portion of our fodder through a cutting-box and mix our grain upon it, after wetting the chaff. Our ration is one-half bushel of cut fodder mixed with two quarts bran,

and one quart corn chop, three times each day; corn stalks in the yard in the morning and hay in the barn at night. Ensilage is undoubtedly good feed for milk cows when rightly put up, but never having had a silo, we cannot speak from experience concerning it. But we believe that no dairy barn is now complete without its silo. We find the waste corn from the starch factory makes a good grain feed for milk cows, but it needs to be fed fresh. For material to run through our cutting-box to mix grain upon, we find very little difference between clover, mowed oats or millet—all are good. Corn fodder is equally as good if cut early, well cured and not too coarse. Give your cows all the sunshine in the open air you can, but do not keep them out in the cold or storm. We always milk in the stable, summer and winter, and give each cow a little dry bran when we sit down to milk. Sow a field of rye to feed in early spring. Drill in some corn to cut up green when summer pasture begins to fail. Drill in a patch of sorghum to piece out corn fodder late in fall. Raise a few beets to feed between hay and grass, fall and spring. We have found an acre or two of beets excellent in keeping up a flow of milk. The dairyman needs to provide an abundance of succulent food for his cows the year round. About three months of the year our prairie grass forms a good food for milk, but for the balance of the year tame grass, or some forage crop must be provided if we wish to secure a large flow of milk. Test each animal in the herd as often as once each month; know what cows are worth keeping and what are not. Never permit the male to run loose with the herd. Keep a correct registry and have the majority of your cows come in between the 1st of August and the 1st of January in each year, letting each cow go dry if possible from thirty to sixty days. This will bring the shortest supply of milk in the months of July and August. Keep your cows on loosening feed for a few weeks before calving. Never feed much grain for the first three days after calving. At this period be careful to give tepid and not cold water for drink. Separate the calf from the cow after the first twenty-four hours. We never let calves we intend to raise suck but once. Feed its mother's milk for two weeks and then gradually come on to warm skim-milk. Keep a little bran or ground oats in a trough where the calf can have access to it all the time. Always feed your skim-milk warm. If the calf scours, break a raw egg into the milk, and if this does not check the difficulty, scald the milk. Never tie a calf up to a post, but give him room to run and exercise, and turn them out on the rye or grass when you have opportunity. Never let a calf stop growing from the day of its birth until it reaches maturity or goes to the butcher. Try and market all your steer calves before they are eighteen months old. We prefer heifers not to come in until past two years old. If possible keep your young heifers and old cows in separate yards.

Have a regular hour for milking, and let no other work interfere. Milking is an art that must be learned by all who handle dairy cattle. Do not approach a cow roughly. Let her know that she is safe and not going to be harmed. But never have, or show any signs of fear on your part, in handling a milk cow. Be kind, but firm, never be cross. Keep your temper and govern yourself, and then you will control the cow. Each cow should have a steady milker. Be sure you milk reasonably rapid after you once start the milk. Be sure you strip your cow clean. Treat your cows kindly; take good care of them and they will take good care of you. If corn is king, then truly is our dairy cow queen in American agriculture. She will yet prove the best debt-payer and mortgage-lifter Kansas has ever known.

The next speaker was Prof. I. D. Graham, of the State Agricultural college, who said he had been receiving numerous letters from persons asking about the prospects in Kansas. The Professor then enlarged upon the subject of farming. He believed farming should be more diversified, and he encouraged the making of dairying a part of farming.

Captain A. C. Pierce, of Junction City, then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Silos and Ensilage." He asserted that ensilage was the best food that could be fed to stock. He

said it was nutritious, and to his mind it was the most perfect feed that could be given to cattle for meat and to cows for milk. It was the most economical and profitable food that can be fed to dumb brutes.

President Stokes announced the following committees: On Organization, J. G. Otis, Major William Sims, A. C. Pierce, Horace J. Newberry, C. F. Armstrong; on Resolutions, George Morgan, John K. Wright, J. B. McAfee, E. M. Shelton and E. G. Moon.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural college, then addressed the association, treating more particularly on the subject of ensilage and silos. He differed somewhat with Captain Pierce. He recommended a cemented silo or hole in the ground. He agreed that ensilage was a very superior and nutritious food when properly cured. He maintained that the fodder should not be in the green state when put in the silo, but that it might be cut for a week and then carted to the silo. The loss of moisture in the fodder did not injure its nutritiousness in the form of ensilage. Prof. Shelton said that Kansas farmers must have more tame grasses to make dairy work successful. Wild grass don't give nourishment until near May, and is soon seared by frost. He urged the farmers to remember that good products will always command good prices.

John K. Wright recommended that committees be appointed to select subjects and writers, their articles to be published in the agricultural papers.

The association adjourned to meet the following morning at 8 o'clock, at the Copeland.

Wednesday Morning.

Meeting called to order by the President. Committee on Organization made the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Your Committee on Organization, Constitution, etc., beg leave to report as follows, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be the Kansas Dairy Association, and its annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in February of each year, at such place as may be determined by the association.

ART. 2. The object of this organization shall be to encourage, protect and promote in every possible way the interests of dairy farming in the State of Kansas.

ART. 3. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, and these six persons shall constitute the Executive Board of the association, and shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected.

ART. 4. All officers shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of the association or as soon thereafter as possible.

ART. 5. Any person interested in dairying may become a member of this association by paying to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary the sum of one dollar, and signing constitution and by-laws, giving his or her full name and postoffice address.

ART. 6. Any local dairy association within the State may become a member of this association upon the annual payment of one dollar, and be represented through its appointed delegate.

ART. 7. Duties of officers:

First—The President shall preside at all meetings of the association and see that all matters of general interest are properly brought before each meeting.

Second—The Vice Presidents shall perform the duties of the President in his absence; each taking rank according to age.

Third—The Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall keep a correct minute of all meetings, prepare all matter of the association for publication, receipt for all moneys and turn the same over to the Treasurer and take his receipt therefor, and perform such other duties as are incident to his office.

Fourth—The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the association and pay the same out upon the order of the President and Secretary.

Fifth—The Executive Board shall have power to call special meetings of the association, to prepare a program for each annual

meeting, and exercise a general supervision of all the affairs of the association between the regular meetings.

ART. 8. Standing committees:

There shall be appointed at each annual meeting the following standing committees:

First—Committee on Dairy Stock.

Second—Committee on Dairy Products.

Third—Committee on Food for Dairy Stock.

Fourth—Committee on Barns and Dairy Fixtures.

Fifth—Committee on Creameries and Factories.

Sixth—Committee on Exhibition of Dairy Products and Implements.

Seventh—Committee on Exhibition of Dairy Stock at Fairs.

It shall be the duty of these committees, from time to time during the year, to publish in the agricultural journals of the State articles upon the several subjects assigned them, and make a condensed and brief report to this association at each annual meeting.

ART. 9. This constitution may be repealed or amended at any regular meeting of the association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading minutes of preceding session.
 2. Reports of officers.
 3. Reports of standing committees.
 4. Reports of special committees.
 5. Miscellaneous business.
 6. Topics for discussion, addresses, essays, etc.
 7. Election of officers.
- Addresses and papers before the association shall not exceed 1,000 words, and speeches not exceed ten minutes.

Report adopted, and a recess of five minutes ordered to afford opportunity for enrollment of members. The following names were subscribed to the constitution: George Morgan, Clay Center; Wm. Sims, Topeka; A. C. Pierce, Junction City; James Anderson, New York city; John K. Wright, Junction City; S. E. Poor, Chapman; D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill.; J. G. Otis, Topeka; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka; A. T. Morrow, Tonganoxie; L. D. Williams, Beloit; R. T. Stokes, Garnett; Mrs. R. T. Stokes, Garnett; Horace J. Newberry, Topeka; E. G. Terry, Burlingame; Thompson McKinley, Conner's City; I. D. Graham, Manhattan; Wm. A. Travis, North Topeka; C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; J. B. McAfee, Topeka; W. A. Peffer, Topeka; W. H. Cater, Topeka; Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, Manhattan; M. Mohler, Topeka; R. L. Wright, Topeka; Mrs. R. L. Wright, Topeka; W. H. H. Whitney, Reno, Leavenworth county; M. Madison, Topeka; A. J. Poor, Chapman; C. Lewis, Enterprise; A. W. Hawks, Topeka.

On motion, a Committee on Nominations for Officers was appointed by the chair, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: I. D. Graham, George Morgan and A. C. Pierce.

Hon. George Morgan, of Clay county, was introduced, and he read the following paper, entitled—

THE CREAMERY AND WINTER DAIRYING.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Until within the last two or three years, the subject of dairying in Kansas has received but little attention. The dairy regions east of us are shipping tons of butter annually through our State to the markets of Colorado and New Mexico. These markets should be supplied by the dairies of Kansas, and no doubt will be in the near future. It is the purpose of this paper to offer some suggestions on the subject of winter dairying in connection with the creamery system.

Mr. J. H. Barnes, in a paper published in a recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER, proposes to solve the problem by inducing the farmer's wife to make better butter. In my opinion, the day for ranch butter or the old-fashioned methods of marketing butter has gone by. It is true that good butter-makers who live near large towns can obtain good prices the year round in the local markets, but if dairying is to become a leading industry in Kansas, as it undoubtedly will, the question, "What shall we do with the surplus butter which must be shipped to the commercial centers of the country and there be placed upon its merits in competition with the markets of the world?" is the real issue. Every farmer's wife knows that from about the middle of May to the middle of September, no matter how much pains she may take in making good butter, it has to be taken to the country merchant and traded for goods at from 5 to 8 cents per pound, unless, as I have stated, she is fortunate enough to live near a good local market. The butter

bought by the country merchants is thrown into a box, regardless of quality, color or complexion. It comes in all size rolls, from two to ten pounds—red, yellow, white, in fact, all colors, and in this condition it is shipped to market; and when the returns come in it often occurs that it has not sold for enough to pay shipping expenses and commission. These are facts that are well known to persons who have had any experience in this business. It is that kind of experience that men generally remember. It is unnecessary to spend time in proving that the surplus butter product cannot be handled successfully in this way. In my opinion, we have outlived the old-fashioned methods of making and marketing butter. The creamery is a natural outgrowth of the times, and, as some one has well said: "The old fashioned churn must go to the garret to keep company with the spinning-wheel and the jenny."

How can this surplus butter product be placed upon the market in the best possible condition and at the least expense? I answer, through the creamery system. The butterine business has practically driven ranch butter out of the market, and the only way we can compete successfully with butterine is to place good fresh creamery butter in competition with it at such prices that the masses can afford to buy it. We have shipped creamery butter from Clay Center to New York and Boston in the hottest months in summer, by the carload, in refrigerator cars, for 1½ cents per pound, and it reached the market in good condition; but for a number of years, prices for the best grades of butter have ruled very low during the summer, and there has been but little money in the business, either for the farmer or the creameryman. Those who have been able to make good butter and have been in a position to hold it over until fall, have been the most successful. The great difficulties the creameries in Kansas have had to contend with are, that when the markets are glutted, as they always are in summer, they get a large supply of cream, and during the fall and winter months when good, fresh butter is always in demand at good prices, they cannot get sufficient cream to pay them to run at all. As soon as the grass falls and the weather becomes cold, under the present system of management pursued by the average farmer, the cow dries up. What we need in Kansas, and must have before this business becomes profitable, is the same careful management in the care of stock that has made the business so remunerative in the dairy districts east of us. Kansas has great advantages over the dairy districts of northern Illinois, northern Iowa and Wisconsin for winter dairying. Our winters are less severe, the roads are seldom blockaded with snow, common wagons can be run all winter with but little difficulty. We are several hundred miles nearer the Western market, which in the fall and winter months is usually the best market. Land is cheaper and can be farmed with less expense. If the creameries would make a specialty of winter dairying you would hear of less failures in the dairy business. I make this statement after being in the dairy business for several years and losing considerable money for myself and others.

If we could rid the State of the professional creamery-builders who are in the business simply for the money there is in it to them, and then induce the farmers to make a specialty of furnishing cream through the fall and winter months, it will do much toward putting the business fairly on its feet. In order to do this, it will be necessary to have fresh cows in the fall, and they of course must be properly housed and fed. Under this system it would tend to equalize the work on the farm. The farmer has more time to attend to dairying in the winter than in the summer months, and the price paid for cream is always more satisfactory. I would not abandon the business entirely in summer. The point I wish to make is, that we should furnish the bulk of the product in winter instead of in the summer as we are now doing. I believe that winter dairying under the creamery system in connection with the silo and ensilage, will yet revolutionize our entire system of agriculture in Kansas.

Query.—Is it not practicable to have butter through the winter months by cold storage?

Yes; but when the butter goes on the market it goes as packed butter, and sells for from 8 to 10 cents less per pound.

Query.—Can butter be kept in such condition as to command first-class price?

Butter loses its flavor by being held; no method yet known to prevent it.

A. C. Pierce said he started at Junction City in a small way—with but a small quantity of milk, and has made some money this winter. Thinks butter can be made in Kansas if it can be made anywhere; grass and land are cheap. We can produce ensilage as cheap here as anywhere. He contracted for creamery not to cost more than \$2,500, and expects to make money. Thinks the farmer can get his milk into the creamery and separate the cream better than at home and

keep it cleaner. Butter costs less for its shipment and brings more money in the market than an equal weight of any other product of the farm.

Query.—How much does it pay?

I pay \$1 per hundred pounds for milk and sell butter at 25 cents a pound. I sell between \$8 and \$9 worth of milk a day from my own farm, from what before brought me nothing.

D. W. Willson said: Factories with us get four and one-half pounds of butter to the one hundred pounds of milk. We feed bran, although it is said to produce light milk; we want the largest quantity possible. Make your milk when it brings most money. No creamery can afford to hold butter and take chances of selling it. Farmers will bring fair milk to creameries, but can't furnish good cream.

J. G. Otis: The bulk of money is in making butter through the fall and winter. Think it difficult to make money through summer months.

C. F. Armstrong: I believe butter can be stored for short time, yet don't think it a good policy to hold long, as it can not be held and kept in prime condition. When milk is scattered over large territory the gathering cream system is the proper process.

J. G. Otis: A certain creamery company requires every patron to use same kind of cans, and made farmers refrain from using some kinds of feed. This company gets milk from 800 cows. Their creamery only cost \$1,200, and they have made it a grand success. I think Kansas farmers should make a specialty of winter dairying.

Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the State Fair Association be requested and urged to give all possible encouragement to the dairy interests of the State by active and earnest co-operation with this association, and that the dairy people of the State arouse themselves to an appreciation of the importance of this great industry, and that they be urged to work in harmony with this body, with the State Fair Association and with all other dairy educational influences.

Resolved, That this association most emphatically denounces and condemns the frauds which have been and are being perpetrated upon the people of Kansas by the professional "creamery shark," and we hereby warn Kansas people that the large sums—frequently \$5,000 to \$7,000—paid these impostors are known by all intelligent dairymen to be greatly in excess of the actual cost of such plant. It is well known to practical Kansas dairymen that a creamery adapted to the wants of most communities in this State having a daily capacity of 500 to 1,000 pounds of butter can be built at a cost not to exceed \$3,000.

Resolved, That this association desires in the most emphatic manner to put the seal of its condemnation upon the nefarious traffic in the various forms of grease which are palmed off upon the unsuspecting public as legitimate dairy products. We cheerfully recognize the right of all men to the results of their own labors when applied in legitimate channels, but we demand that lard shall be sold as lard and tallow as tallow; and we urge upon our representatives in Congress and the State Legislature that they be vigilant in maintaining and strengthening all laws looking to the production of the legitimate dairy interest by the punishment of adulterations for the pure products of the dairy.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this association are tendered to Mr. Gordon, of Hotel Copeland, for his generous hospitality in furnishing elegant quarters in which to hold this, our first meeting.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks and hearty appreciation to the KANSAS FARMER for its special effort in bringing about this meeting, and also to the Daily Capital and Commonwealth and North Topeka Mail, and other papers in the State, for their assistance in advertising the movement.

The report was adopted.

J. G. Otis offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this association is as much for the interest of the mothers and daughters as for the fathers and sons of our State, and that hereafter at our annual meeting the members recognize the fact and bring their wives along.

D. W. Willson presented a resolution for which Judge Peffer offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the officers in charge of the experimental station at Manhattan be requested to do what they can, within the limit of their authority and the appropri-

tion at their disposal, to promote the dairy interests of the State.

Substitute adopted.

J. G. Otis, at request of the President, presented the following resolution, which was adopted by an earnest and unanimous vote:

Resolved, That with the knowledge we now have of silos and ensilage we believe that to be the best way of preserving feed in Kansas, and we recommend its adoption by dairymen and feeders of all kinds of stock.

John K. Wright moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider and report names of suitable persons to serve on the standing committees. Carried.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. J. B. McAfee, J. G. Otis, S. E. Poor, John K. Wright, and W. A. Peffer.

Major Sims stated that a committee had been appointed by the State Board of Agriculture to investigate the subject of silos and ensilage, that their report will soon be ready, and can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of that Board. By general consent it was understood that the Secretary of this association would hand a list of the members' names and addresses to the Secretary of the State Board, with request that the report be mailed to them.

James Anderson, of New York, was introduced and delivered the following:

THOUGHTS ON BUTTER-MAKING.

The following question was asked me by a friend who accompanied me to this convention, a question which has been put to me often before in the last several years, viz.: "Do you not think that in view of the apparently very rapid transformation of this country into the dairy interests, the butter supply will be entirely overdone sometime and then only ruinous prices will be realized?" This is a very important question in which the greater part of the country is interested, so that I have thought long and seriously of what kind of a reply should be made to it. The conclusions I have reached are that we need not fear any bad results from over-production if we sincerely realize, and act properly on, wants of the consumers and the conditions of trade. It is by the study of our own business and the conditions affecting it, that we learn best how to prosper. For instance, any inflation of the currency, tariff for protection, etc., are only temporary reliefs; for it is a well settled fact that with the progress of civilization prices of all commodities must be inevitably towards a lower level. At the same time, while the country and the world in general grows more enlightened the people become more cultivated, their tastes improve, and the result is shown in an increased demand and consumption for all things most particularly pertaining to the dairy interests. So it is the increased growth in wealth and refinement and the general comforts of mankind that has caused the growing demand for butter. This applies particularly to those who never enjoyed or seldom indulged in this article before. A long-felt want exists and an urgent request is constantly made by them for the so-called best butter at reasonable and fair prices.

We have now in this country every facility and qualification known or necessary to make his best butter, not only to supply ourselves but other countries besides, at reasonable and paying margins to the producer. We could compete with the world as we have done with other products of the farm; but we lack one necessary and important element, which is knowledge or experience. How long shall we struggle without this requirement? There should be more enterprise and co-operation among farmers, and the State ought to assist in experimenting and educating the tax-payers. In this way only can you expect to succeed in learning how to make the best butter cheaper and secure the market so much desired. You must seek to make a staple or standard article well known, trusted and reliable, respected and desired by buyers, both far and near, and you will have attained your object. When these elements of success are accomplished you will bring the market to your doors. The cost of shipping, selling, etc., will not be one of the conditions that now adds to the expense of production and lies in the way of your financial success. The commission man's unsatisfactory sales and expenses have not been the cause of your failure; it is simply the product of your own ignorance and unorganized business methods. I might go on further in detail of the cause and effect or future failure or success of the dairy interests of the United States; but I trust my answer may be considered conclusive and satisfactory, and if so, I have attained the aim I sought.

Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President, J. G. Otis, of Shawnee county; Vice Presidents, John K. Wright, of Davis county, and A. T. Morrow, of Leavenworth county; Sec-

retary, R. T. Stokes, of Anderson county; Assistant Secretary, Horace J. Newberry, of the KANSAS FARMER; Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Sims, of Shawnee county.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of this association for the persons whose names were read in the report, and they were declared elected.

W. H. H. Whitney said: The association has spoken disparagingly of making butter in a small way, but I think that the small farmer should not be discouraged. I have changed my policy, am a small dairyman, put out tame grass, use Cooley creamers, and have a little money in my pocket all the time. I get 30 cents for butter, while others get 20 to 25 cents. I ship to Kansas City. I think that from the remarks made here the impression may go out as the voice of the association, that it does not pay to make butter in a small way, but good butter always brings a good price if there is any market for butter at all.

Mr. Stokes, also, favored the plan of small farmers going on and making butter, and not mortgaging the farm until they know whether "Old Brindle" will make good butter.

Mr. Morgan: Commission men were some time since putting butter in cars from New Jersey at 15 cents a pound. In my opinion the day for ranch butter has passed by.

John K. Wright: I took forty-five head of my best cows. They were wild, not used to handling, took ropes and roped them and put them in stanchions. After that I went to raising Holsteins, and have that kind now. Have got above roping in ranch cows; it doesn't pay. Believe I can make more money in a private dairy than by selling to creamery, but for the sake of community, I sell to the creamery. My stepson after a short time in the creamery makes good butter, and yet never milked a cow until he was 21 years old. Never sold butter for less than 25 cents a pound, and never asked more.

W. A. Travis said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Believing it to be our duty to experiment and find out all we can about raising good and nutritious cheap food for producing the most good milk at the least cost, I will narrate my experience with growing sorghum cane for cows and calves or pigs. Last spring I procured eighty pounds of sorghum seed; I prepared about one acre of ground in my orchard among the old apple trees; plowed as deep as I could with two horses and a common plow; sowed the seed broadcast, rather thick; then harrowed the ground as smooth as possible.

After some six weeks or two months it grew ten or fifteen inches high. I began to mow a little each day with a common scythe and feed three cows, two horses and seven shoats, just about all they would eat, twice a day, until I had mown the patch over. When the end where I first began had grown up again to some ten inches high, I began to mow the second crop, which had stood out and seemed thicker and better than the first. So when I got over the second time, which was about the middle of August, there came a refreshing shower of rain, and I happened to have a half bushel of good seed rye, which I sowed over the stubs of cane about the first of September and harrowed the ground heavily, and it came up all fresh and green together, making the best kind of nutritious calf pasture I ever used in a dry season. Then I turned my calves on it; they thrived and grew fat, with a little bran and the falling apples. I took them to the State Fair and got premiums, and in November sold them for \$100 per head at less than 1 year old. They were Holsteins.

Sorghum seed should be sown about the first of April or May, as soon as the ground is well warmed; and if sown to rye for late pasturage, about the first of September again. Then it will make good pasture for calves until snow covers it up from them. If the season is not too dry, and if there is not too much stock put on in the beginning, sorghum will do well partly in the shade among well-trimmed apple trees, and also rye, if the ground is rich and well manured, as all orchards should be. You should exercise some caution in turning stock on young grass, rye or sorghum, at first, unless they have been fed on such for a few days before turning in to stay, say a half hour at first, and longer each time until they get used to the tender juices, as it is like very young and tender clover. You will find if you feed this mowed sorghum to milk cows in July and August of mornings and even-

ings in place of dry bran, as they come off of dry pastures. they will give you more and better milk than on dry feed. And if you will save all the care seed in the fall, when it is cheap and abundant, and grind it and mix one-half good ground oats, it will make the best cow feed for winter you ever fed, ensilage not excepted. And the same can be said of broomcorn seed, which is often thrown away as worthless. It is an excellent feed when mixed with rye or oats and ground together. It makes the best kind of cheap feed, and cheap feed is what we must have if we succeed in the dairy business. We can not pay \$20 per ton for bran, half chaff and the other half screenings or the sweepings from mills. We must devise some way to make good milk from cheaper feed. Now you pay all you make from the milk to the miller for bran and lose all your labor and the use of your capital and don't often even have the calf left; but we hope to do better hereafter. So I think we must experiment a good deal so as to find some other crops that will make good-milk as well as bran and corn chop.

I wish to say a few words about seeding down old orchards. First, they are nearly always close to the cow stables and feed lots. Second, they almost all need to be plowed up and the old sod broken and small fibrous roots broken. And they need trimming, so the sunlight can get through, as well as a team to do the plowing, and then they will begin to bear again as they used to in days gone by when we raised potatoes in the orchards. A very good plan yet, if kept up. I should like to hear of some one trying the sowing of Lucerne, or alfalfa. It is a perennial of the clover tribe, but will out-lyield it two to one, makes just as good feed, and has a great advantage over the clover, for it never falls down but stands up straight. I have never tried it, but I believe it would do well in Kansas, especially on dry sandy loam. I do not know how it would do in the shade of trees. It should be sown broadcast and from fifteen to eighteen pounds per acre. It does not yield much if anything the first year, but will turn off from four to twelve tons per acre afterwards; will stand more drouth than any other grass, and will turn off a good crop for ten to twelve years from one sowing. It makes excellent pasture for cattle, and certainly would be a grand crop for an orchard.

The committee appointed to select the various standing committees as provided in the constitution, reported as follows:

On Dairy Stock—John K. Wright, Junction City; M. Madison, Topeka; W. H. H. Whitney, Reno, Leavenworth county.

On Dairy Products—I. D. Graham, Manhattan; A. T. Morrow, Tonganoxie; S. E. Poor, Chapman.

On Food for Dairy Stock—A. C. Pierce, Junction City; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; William Sims, Topeka; Thompson McKinley, Conner's City, Wyandotte county.

On Barns and Dairy Fixtures—R. L. Wright, Topeka; W. H. Cater, Topeka; L. D. Williams, Beloit.

On Creameries and Factories—C. F. Armstrong, Clyde; George Morgan, Clay Center; A. C. Pierce, Junction City.

On Exhibition of Dairy Products—Mrs. J. G. Otis, Topeka; Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, Manhattan; Mrs. R. L. Wright, Topeka; Mrs. R. T. Stokes, Garnett.

On Exhibition of Dairy Stock at Fairs—R. T. Stokes, Garnett; Wm. A. Travis, North Topeka; E. G. Terry, Burlingame.

The report was adopted.

J. G. Otis: The Secretary should be instructed in what manner the report of this session shall be published.

D. W. Willson moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a bill and ask the legislators for aid.

This motion was not placed before the members, but left to be taken up at next annual meeting.

J. G. Otis: I hope the men assigned to the different committees will use all diligence in getting the best to be had upon their various topics.

Capt. Pierce moved that the next annual meeting be held in Topeka. Prevailed.

The following resolution was adopted, namely:

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of county dairy associations in the various counties of Kansas, and that said organizations co-operate conjointly with the State Dairy Association.

Major Sims: The State Fair Association will co-operate with the Dairy Association and desires to know what

you are doing, and what you want. The sooner you let them know the better the accommodations you will be likely to get.

J. G. Otis moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare an official report of the proceedings of this meeting, for publication in the KANSAS FARMER, and also a summary for the forthcoming quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture. Carried.

On motion, adjourned, with the understanding that every member will act as a committee of one to further the objects of the Association.

R. T. STOKES, President.

HORACE J. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

Gossip About Stock.

The Essex swine breeders are making an effort to have a class made for them at the Kansas State Fair.

In another place, L. Ronsse, St. Marys, Kas., offers for sale 210 head of high-grade cattle, with feed enough to last till grass time. Pasturage also will be furnished the coming season if desired.

Jay Bishop, Jr., of Delphos, Kas., in a business letter to the FARMER, incidentally mentions the fact that he has dehorned about 1,700 head of cattle during the past winter, which shows that horns are becoming scarce in Ottawa and adjoining counties.

E. S. Shockey, who is located at the Spring Farm, Topeka, states that his customers are already following him to his new location, and the prospects for a good trade were never better. Visitors giving him one day's notice by letter or telegram will be met with carriage at any depot in the city.

Our illustration on the first page this week represents Lord Corwin 4th 1851, a model pig, owned by W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas. He is the first and only pig that the owner ever thought exceeded in blood and form the famous sire, Black Rosa Corwin 3217 C. R., whose pigs are now scattered throughout fifteen States and Territories. This hog is three-fourths Corwin blood, one-half being the blood of Lord Corwin 2d 1813 C. R., who sired more premium hogs than any other hog known for the time he lived, six of his pigs having taken the highest honors at Chicago. He is handsome, active, vigorous, almost faultless in form, and is bred to ten of Mr. Hanna's choicest sows, and his patrons will know what the owner means in his advertisement by "Improved Poland-Chinas," containing the choicest, richest blood known to the breed. His dam is a U. S. Cora sow, tracing back through a long line of prize-winners.

STOCK NOTES BY PHIL THURFON.

H. E. Gardner's sale of horses at Bradford, near Springfield, Ill., on the 22d inst., was well attended. The weather being cold the bidding, like the temperature, was low. The stock offered was good, much of it young—from 3 to 5 years old, though not in as fine condition as is needed to excite lively competition among buyers. Hence the most of it sold for less than its real worth. The average for geldings was \$107.30; for mares and fillies, \$99.50; and for Texas ponies, \$21.80.

Governor Oglesby was not far from right when in a recent talk before a farmers' institute he called attention to the rise in price of land in Illinois within the last thirty years, and advised the farmers to hold onto their lands and see that none but themselves were the owners. In the recent sale made by G. M. Maxwell of one of his farms to T. A. Shuff, we are again reminded of the growing value of Illinois lands. This farm is near Berlin, in Sangamon county. It contains 455 acres, with only fair improvements, and sold for \$72.50 per acre. It is quite noticeable that as the lands increase in value they are farmed more carefully and greater attention is given to the breeding and rearing of improved stock.

The sheep-killing dog is again making his record here. No less than forty-seven sheep have been recently reported to one Justice of the Peace as having been killed by dogs. Have not heard from other parts of the township or from the county at large.

A few weeks ago there was much talk of holding a dog show here with a view to encouraging the raising of well-bred dogs. This is believed to be the best plan yet pro-

posed for ridding the country of worthless curs. Place the breeding of dogs in line before the law with the breeding of cattle, sheep and swine, and it will be no more common for a dog to run at large than for a bull, a ram or a boar to go and come as he likes.

Wasted Lives

Are seen all around. This should not be so. All can get on well if they will but look out for the good chances which are offered. Those who take hold of our new line of business can make \$1 per hour and upwards, easily and pleasantly. You can do the work and live at home. Both sexes, all ages. We start you free and put you on the road to fortune. No special ability or training required. Any one can do the work. Write at once and learn all; then should you conclude not to go to work, no harm is done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Where hoed crops are intended to be grown between young trees it should be the aim to manure freely, or the growing crop will injure the trees.

Sweet Potatoes.

For seed and table. I have on hand a large lot of potatoes, six best kinds at low rates. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

Five extra good registered Short-horn bulls for sale cheap—on long time, if desired. J. B. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

Tree Claims.

Parties planting tree claims can learn something greatly to their advantage by addressing Geo. Pinney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

Campbell Normal University, of Holton, Kas., opens its spring term April 3, and the summer school June 12. This gives young people who want to teach next year a fine opportunity to prepare for their work.

Do you want 27,000 sugar maple seedlings, four to eight inches high, for \$15, boxed and shipped, to plant your tree claim? If so, send your order to Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., and you will get them.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "If it were possible to hold a 'Farmers' Institute' in every township in the entire State the impulse that would be given to agriculture would fully compensate for the expense that would necessarily be incurred."

It is altogether probable that the farming of the future will include the process of threshing corn, and provisions for drying it properly after threshing. A machine is wanted which will do the work more perfectly than the ordinary thresher thus far in use.

Golden Belt, Kansas.

Lincoln county, in the center of Kansas, has the finest lands in the world "dirt cheap." Best watered county in the State. Most nutritious grasses in the United States. Plenty of coal and beautiful magnesium building stone. Send name and address for circulars to WATERMAN BROS., Lincoln, Kansas.

Drouth-Proof Farms.

Buy a farm in Colorado under a good irrigation ditch, and you will be safe from drouth. The Platte Land Company is offering just such farms, within forty miles of Denver, a city of ninety thousand people, and growing rapidly, for \$20 to \$25 per acre, including the right to enough water for irrigating the land. Address, S. J. GILMORE, Manager, P. O. Box 2945, Denver, Colorado.

To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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.

A WHOLESALE EMPORIUM

For Glass, Paints, Oils and Painters' Supplies.

The New Mammoth Establishment of A. B. Whiting & Co., of 521-523 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka, the capital city of Kansas, can now boast of a strictly first-class wholesale establishment for the paint, oil and glass trade of Kansas. Messrs. A. B. Whiting & Co. have had heretofore almost the exclusive trade in this line, both wholesale and retail, but owing to the demands of the trade they were compelled to open out an exclusive wholesale house for dealing in glass, paints, oils and painters' supplies of all kinds.

This immense emporium occupies two double floors in the Odd Fellows' new block at 521 and 523 Quincy street, Topeka, where they now have on hand the largest and best stock of merchandise of this class in the State. The KANSAS FARMER cordially commends this firm to the trade. They have located an establishment here that is a credit to any city. And being men of unquestioned integrity and determined to build up a trade throughout the State upon the merits of their goods, fair dealing, and low prices. They deserve generous patronage. Every one is invited to call and visit this establishment when in the city, or to write for prices, and say that the KANSAS FARMER advised it.

The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton annually, in this country alone, is roughly estimated at 12,000,000, and from these the bulk of what is known as "pulled" wool comes.

Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its time y 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. D. 181 Pearl St., New York.

Consumption Cured.

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

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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.

My Boy Still.

Do you think I've forgotten the day
I carried him at my breast?
Many fair children I've loved since then,
But I think that I loved him best,
For he was our first-born child, John,
And I have not the heart or will
To love him less; whatever may come
He's my boy still!

I remember when he was a little lad,
How he used to climb on my knee;
How proud we were of his beauty,
Of his wit and his mimicry,
And I know quite well he's a man now,
With a wild and a stubborn will;
But whatever he is to you, John,
He's my boy still!

He was just like sunshine about the house,
In the days of his happy youth;
You know we said that with all his faults
He had courage and love and truth,
And though he has wandered far away,
I'd rather you'd say no ill;
He is sure to come back to his mother;
He's my boy still!

I know there never was a kinder heart,
And I can remember to-day
How often he went with me apart
And knelt at my knee to pray,
And the man will do as the boy did,
Sooner or later he will;
The Bible is warrant for that; so
He's my boy still!

A mother can feel where she can't see,
She is wiser than any sage;
My boy was trained in the good old way,
I shall certainly get my wage,
And though he has wandered far away,
And followed his wayward will,
I know whatever, wherever he is,
He's my boy still!

—Indianapolis Journal.

Eternal Hope! where yonder spheres sublime
Peal'd their first notes to sound the march of
time,
The joyous youth began, but not to fade
When all thy sister planets had decay'd;
When wrapt in flames the clouds of ether
glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world
below,
Thou, undimay'd, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile.
—Campbell.

What is a man,
If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.
Sure he that made us with such large dis-
course,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused.
—Shakespeare.

MY OLD MAMMY.

Somewhere on the wind-swept fields of Kansas there is a stately old negress whose turbaned head, like an overblown hollyhock, nods above her work, and with a kindly, weather-beaten face that would show a thousand pleased wrinkles if you should draw near beside her cabin fence and call her Dinah.

She is my old negro mammy, as she was my father's before me, and in a certain county in Tennessee, where the dark-leaved tobacco grows heaviest and the wheat fields at harvest are a vision of gold, two generations of children—men and women now—have in turn disputed with me the right to call her mammy. Across that peaceful land war rolled its dark cloud, but the storm over the sun shone and the fresh wind blew and the earth smiled again after its cruel baptism, and through it all mammy was as true and steadfast to her "white folks" as the rocks that underlay the broad acres or the old oaks that stood like sentinels around the house.

She had been ole miss' maid when ole miss was the belle of the county; she had been part of the dowry ole miss had brought to her husband; into her arms the babies that came to old miss were laid with the tender certainty that nothing amiss could befall them there, and she and old miss had wept together over the still, little coffin forms that were taken out from the big parlor to the quiet little graveyard in the corner of the garden. She had wondered and sorrowed and wept with her mistress for half a century, and for her there could be no new order of things that did not include "Miss Ca'line en de chillen."

The beginning of the war with its disturbing rumors was at first nothing to her but "fool nigger talk," as she contemptuously called it. It was only after they had laid Phil to sleep with the tattered flag on his

breast in the little graveyard in the corner of the garden, where his grave looked strangely long beside the babies mammy and ole miss had buried so many years before—it was only then mammy began to feel that she was growing old, and she and ole miss clung closer and closer together as the two who had all memories in common. Did not mammy teach Phil to walk, had not she and ole miss turn and turn about nursed him through those awful weeks when he trembled on the brink of the grave with fever? and then there was little Nan—

Phil's grave was made next hers in the rose-scented little graveyard where the grand myrtle lifted purple stars from its shining green leaves and the big cedar trees made perpetual twilight. Such a tiny grave! But above it ole miss and mammy used to linger in the quiet dusk of summer evenings, and mammy never spoke of little Nan without a break in her honest voice.

"You knows, honey," she would say half apologetically, "you knows little Nan was my baby. Cose mammy love all her chillen dat she done help ole miss raise, but day warn none of 'em lak her. You don't remember yo Ann Nannie, chile, case she die befo' you waz bawn, but I does, case I nussed her. She wuz ole miss' youngest chille en from de ve'y day she wuz bawn she wuz de apple of ole marster's eye. Day had plenty of other chillen, but 'peared like he wuz so wrapped up in her he couldn't see em scarcely. En she warnt lak de others nuther. Day wuz dat full of life and sperits hit was a jokin en laffin en singing en dancing all day and half de night, but Miss Nannie, she was dez as quiet en gentle, en she would crope up right close to ole marster en sit ez still ez a mouse. Lady Bird, he call her. Well, de times went on, and by en by Miss Nannie git grown en she fall in love wid a man what her pa des fairly despised—some no count, po white trash she meet somewhar, en she want to marry him, but ole marster say 'no' to hit all en tell her not think about hit enny mo, let alone doing hit. Well, honey, cep'n de wah, dat wuz de wuss time ole Dinah ever seen. Dere wuz Miss Nannie gwine long wid her head a hangin' down, en dat white shellok lak a snow drap, en dere wuz ole marster a frettin' hisse'f in the grave en not takin' no comfort in his wittles count of havin' to cros' Miss Nan, en dere wuz me en ole miss a doctoring Miss Nan wid wild cherry bitters (honey, ef you's ever cas' down in yo mind en a little po'ly, day am nothing for hit lak wild cherry bark in whisky). But Lawd, dey wasn't no use in doctoring Miss Nannie when de trouble wuz in her mind, en at las' she tuck to her baid en wuz mos' fittin' to die, en den ole marster had to give in.

"De good God knows dat wuz de mos' solemnest weddin' I ever see. 'Peard lak a funeral would a been lively to hit, en w'en the bridal couple drove away we could'n see em for de way we wuz cryin'. After awhile de letters come, but ole miss say she's feared Miss Nan aint happy, and den one day word come dat she sick and warnt her ma. Ole miss en me started right off, but w'en we git dere Miss Nan wuz mos' gone, but she pint to de cradle en say for me to take dat baby to her pa en tell him she gin hit to him. Dat wuz little Nannie, en dats how come I call her my baby."

It was an old story that has its counterpart in many families.

From her dead mother's arms mammy lifted the baby and bore her back to the stately old home from which her mother had gone forth a tearful bride. Around the little one the tender family ties that had been torn asunder by the unfortunate marriage knit themselves with renewed strength, and the sanctity of grief and motherlessness set the child apart as something almost holy. Under this fostering care little Nan grew apace, and her childish hands were fast effacing the scars of the wounds her mother had dealt, when one day—mammy never remembered it without a shudder—little Nannie's father came and demanded her.

He was going to be married again, and he wanted her. It was all legally and technically just. Little Nannie's mother had no right, in the eyes of the law, to give her away; it was horrible to think of the delicate child being torn from the tender heart that loved her and given over to this cold repellent man, sullen and revengeful, who had never seen her since mammy had taken her from her dead mother's breast. Who could love her like mammy and ole miss, who

loved her in the living and the dead? Ole marster swore by the God he worshiped no man should rob him twice of his darlings, but he was powerless to stay the day when little Nan would be taken away, for her father was inexorable and tore away with a smile the clinging baby fingers that mammy covered with passionate kisses.

The three who had loved her so stood on the doorstep until the carriage had disappeared from sight and the last cry of the child was lost in the singing of the birds, and then ole marster turned and went into the house, bent as he had not been by all his threescore years. Ole miss bowed her face in her hands and sobbed aloud, but mammy cursed him. She had savage blood in her veins, and the fury of a lioness torn from her cubs possessed her.

After that the house was lonely as only a house can be when a childish voice that has made music everywhere is suddenly silenced. Occasionally a begrudged message was sent to those who hungered for news of little Nan, and finally there was a long silence.

Then there came a time when for three nights the owls flew screeching over mammy's cabin; three nights in which her dreams were haunted by the child's cries, and her superstitious soul told something was wrong with "her baby."

"I 'lowed I wouldn't give ole miss de trouble of 'fusin' to let me go," she said afterwards, in explanation, "so I jess got up and retch down my ole shawl en Wash'n'-ton's razor, dat I hid in my bres, en I started to my baby."

The next day, when mammy was missing, no one could give any explanation of her absence. All her husband, Washington, could tell was: "W'en I come home todes mawnin, wid a monstrous big, fat possum, my ole 'ooman wuz gone. I low she's des a traipsin' round somewhar or n'er, en'll be home befo' sunset. I'll des save dat possum, case hits powerful sattifin' eatin' when you'se hongry, leasways wid taters to sop in de gravy."

But sunset nor sunrise brought mammy. Tired, footsore, half famished, with a purpose and presentiment that grew as she toiled on, she made her way toward the child. Sleeping in dark thickets, more than once walking knee deep in running water to throw off the pursuit of bloodhounds scenting fugitive slaves, finding her way by cautious inquiries, mammy found herself at last at little Nannie's home.

Was it some occult power that impelled her to go on that journey to the child. Perhaps the dullest intellects, now and then, have flashes of divine intelligence that philosophy is powerless to reach or comprehend. Mammy's dream was true. Little Nan was dead.

"I knowed I wuz too late," she said afterward. "Hit was borne in on my mind, but I tell a yaller gal dat wuz a sweepin' de gallery to show me where little Nan wuz, en she done hit, en I turn em all out of de room en take her in my arms lak I use to. Dey say she done been dead bout an hour, en dey warnt nobody wid her but de niggers. Her pa en her stepma done gone off somewar en lef her die by herse'f."

It was even so. Above the dying child no kindly face bent but the black one of a housemaid, who pitied her who was an alien in her father's house.

Perhaps no two hearts can live as closely together as mammy's and ole miss' did for so many years without becoming conscious of each other's impulses. So when mammy failed to return ole miss started in search of her, rightly conjecturing she had gone to the baby she was always longing for. Mammy had not knelt long with that waxen figure, cradled as it was wont to be, in her arms, before the door opened and ole miss stood on the threshold. A glance showed her mammy's kneeling figure with the dead baby lying like a broken lily on her breast, and in an instant she had crossed the room and lifted the frail burden toward heaven. "Oh, God, avenge thine own!" she cried—ole miss who had never said a harsh word to any one in her life!

Presently she touched mammy gently. "Come," she said, "we must take her home," and so they passed out toward the carriage with the dead child, through the crowd of servants, who fell back affrighted. There was a stir; little Nan's father had come home and would have detained them, but from the set, white face of one woman, and the gleaming, passionate eyes of the other,

he shrank as if the dead had come back to reproach him.

Years soften all grief, and the time came when the memory of little Nan ceased to be a poignant anguish, and was only another link that bound ole miss and mammy closer together. Then the war came, and the feverish period of reconstruction, and then life settled into rounds again on a new basis. Mammy still carried the housekeeping keys, and Unc' Washington still drove "de keerdidge." But alas, one night at church, when the presiding elder announced "dat a white gem'man wanted to 'dress de meetin' arter de sermon," Uncle Washington fell a victim to the fatal eloquence of the immigration agent. That glib speaker painted the delights of Kansas in such glowing colors that the old man's fancy took fire, and in spite of all entreaties and bribes from the people who had befriended him all his life, he resolved to go West. In vain was it represented to him that he and mammy were too old to change. "I'se bleeched to you, boss," was his invariable answer, "but I is free to go en come, en I'm gwine to do hit."

It almost broke mammy's heart to part with ole miss "en de chillen, but she could not leave her "ole man" to face that undiscovered country alone, and after the manner of womankind the world over "she was bleeched to follow." So, one wintry morning, with a goodly store of gold and silver from her "chillen," with the gay plaids of her bandana head-covering gleaming under her bonnet in cheerful contrast to the tears upon her cheeks, mammy set her face toward that fair West that has been a beacon to so many of her race.

Somewhere, as I have said, on the wind-swept fields of Kansas she and Washington have built a little house where the flowers she took from her old home bloom kindly in the alien soil, and if you should chance to draw rein before her cabin door, all her not Dinah—but mammy once for me.—Elizabeth M. Guler, in New Orleans Picayune.

Fashion Notes.

The newest hat pins are of silver in the form of wheat ears.

Buttons on the newest tailor gowns are of medium size and quite expensive.

The newest hose show a great variety of colorings in stripes, solid colors and changeable effects.

Braided cloth mantles have all-over designs which nearly conceal the material of which they are composed.

Lace is again used at the neck and sleeves of dresses, and lace jabots in a single or double frill trim the upper part of waists.

Among the novelties in wool goods is one showing all-over designs in raised uncut velvet closely imitating soutache braiding.

The new polonaises are without drapery, and in their classic lines and severe effects resemble the Directoire coats of several seasons ago.

While loose sleeves will be favored the coming season for in-door and wash costumes, the coat sleeve will retain its position as the only suitable sleeve for tailor-made or dressy outdoor toilets.

Many of the spring jerseys have sleeves which are slightly full at top and bottom, others are tucked top and bottom, and still others are shirred to match the shirred yoke of the bodice.

The long wrap is likely to retain its popularity through the spring season, and a great variety of materials will be used in its composition—velvet, silk, suiting, light-weight cloaking, pongee, etc.

Collars upon street costumes are as high as can be comfortably worn. Upon house and dressy costumes, however, they are often omitted entirely, and their place supplied by lace or other airy materials.

Pretty polonaises which are particularly becoming to slight figures have pointed velvet yokes and a pointed girdle of the same at the waist. The military collar and close sleeves are also of the velvet.

The variety of jacket corsages is no less considerable than that of the small spring wraps. The least pretty of these are the models which have loose unconfined fronts, which lend a negligé character to the toilet. Often the jacket is only simulated. The corsage is pointed, and appears to be completed by a short Spanish jacket which shows the top and bottom of the corsage, and is caught together over the chest with a ribbon knot or a silver clasp. The mock jacket is actually part of the corsage, and is cut in one with it.

Buttons in these days are classed among the luxuries of dress. In point of elegance, and also in the matter of price, they have never been excelled. Among the noted styles are those of real gold and silver in Moresque or Florentine designs. These are models of artistic beauty. They would also be models of modern extravagance if, as has been suggested before, they could not be transferred from one costume to another until they have paid for themselves, as they will never tarnish, being of genuine metal. Another beautiful style of button is a cut and chased silver, in mosaic designs, with monogram or crest of gems in the center. These stones may be of any color that best accords with the costume.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

The Young Folks.

A California Year.

How do we know when the spring has come
In this pleasant land by the Western sea?
Why the rainy days grow farther apart,
And the clouds before the north wind flee;
The gardens are blue with forget-me-nots,
And pepper trees scatter their berries red;
The hills with poppies are all aflame,
And linnets and meadow larks sing o'erhead.

How do we know when summer is here?
The sky is one vast, deep vault of blue,
Whence the sun pours down his golden flood
Unchecked by a cloud the whole day through;
Grain fields are waving and orchards bend low,
Roses and jasmines hold riotous sway,
White tents are unfolding on mountain and shore,
And the life of the camper is blithe and gay.

What is the sigh of the autumn time?
Oh, then the vineyards their splendor show—
Muscats and Hamburgs and flaming Tokays—
Never were clusters like these, I trow!
But the roadside trees with dust are gray;
Yellow and sere lie the hills and the plain,
The water courses are parched and dry,
All patiently waiting for the beautiful rain.

But the winter—ah! that's the strangest of all;
Instead of the north, the south wind blows;
The sweet south wind that brings the rain,
The pattering rain, not wintry snows;
And then the rivulets sing once more,
The hills turn green, and the dear wild flowers
Awake from their sleep, while the furrowed earth
Grows young again 'neath the welcome showers.

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust.
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from the mind,
There, secret in the grave, he bade them lie,
And grieved they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye.

The world's a stage, and we are players all.
A strange rehearsal! kings without their crowns,
And threadbare lords, and jewel-wearing clowns
Speak the vain words that mock their hearts,
As want, stern prompter, spells them out their parts.

AN INDIAN FEAST.

The Green Corn Stamp Dance at Tulsa, I. T.

This festival is a religious rite and is far from being what is generally supposed an ordinary dance. It usually continues for four days and the ground on which it is held is consecrated to the service for which it is used by being cleared of all obstructions and laid off into different rings or places for the dances. A post is planted in the center of one of these rings and a fire is kindled near the post, and around this post and fire the company, composed of men, women and children, dance to the music of a peculiar kind of drum, which is accompanied by the singing and shouting of the dancers.

The first day is occupied in feasting and the night is taken up with a dance. The second day is used as a fast, in which they take no food and the night is spent without sleep, the dance continuing all night. On the third day, about noon, they partake of what is known as the "bitter medicine," composed of some wild herb known only to a certain member of the tribe, who attends to the preparation with religious zeal and great solemnity. The effect of this bitter medicine is very powerful in the way of stirring up the inward organization of the person taking it, producing violent vomiting, and is intended as a cleansing power. In case the medicine does not act sufficiently, a long feather, usually from the wing of an eagle or other large bird having feathers of proper length is taken, and the feather edge trimmed off, except a small bunch of the point. This the person that has not been sufficiently cleansed inserts into his mouth and down into the stomach, giving it a peculiar tickling twist, and by repeating this operation and laying himself over a log, face downward, he is finally relieved of the contents of the stomach, and arising he pronounces himself internally cleansed. After thoroughly satisfying themselves that there is nothing left in them, the whole number of those who have taken the cleansing process repair to the river, where they all stand in the water, and at a given signal from the leader they dive under four times, and thus they claim the outside is cleansed also.

Then they dry themselves in the sun, and each one securing an armload of wood, returns to the dancing ground, and rebuilding the fire with the wood they have brought,

and sweeping the ground perfectly clean, they renew the dance until the fourth day, when they break up and return to their homes.

These grounds are selected and established with great care by the elder members of the tribe, one of whom is leader, and one who holds his office during life, and at his death the office descends to some other one, also a member of the same family, thus imitating the perpetual priesthood of the Jewish people.

The grounds of this place were established about forty years ago, and the ashes which make the place sacred were brought from a similar dancing ground in the State of Alabama at the time, and are buried here, where a new fire is built every year, and the fire is carried to their homes and kept burning all the entire year. Thus the same fire that burns upon the main altar is to be kept burning in the home of each individual, and is intended to remind them constantly of the sacred obligation that they are under in this respect.

During these festivities the most perfect order prevails in camp, and anything of a contrary nature is promptly checked and the offenders reminded that the ground whereon they stand is holy ground.

The dance is very peculiar, and in many respects is less objectionable in its features than our more modern dances. Each individual operates independent of any one else. There is no choosing partners and no flirtation between the sexes, and anything of that kind would be considered a gross insult, and would meet with strong resentment, if not very promptly punished. The costumes of many, especially the women, are very gaudy, and are composed largely of fancy ribbons and feathers. One was very conspicuous in this respect, having a beautiful head dress of ribbons, reaching from head to foot and representing the colors of the rainbow.

These people are not barbarians, as might be supposed, but they wear the civilized dress, and only add these fancy ornaments as others ornament themselves.

The Creeks extend a friendly invitation to the other tribes to join them in this festival, and many of their neighbors avail themselves of the hospitality thus offered.

The Shawnees living within reach always attend, and it is thought that they excel in the matter of dancing, many of the women being particularly graceful in their movements.—*Kansas City Times.*

How a Dime is Coined.

There are many things to be seen at the United States mint on Fifth street. It is not generally known that this is the largest institution of the kind in the world; yet it is a fact, and in its facilities for the rapid and perfect coining of money, the San Francisco mint is conceded to be much superior to the royal mint of London, which is generally supposed to be the largest and most complete mint on earth.

A reporter called the other day, and through the courtesy of coiner James M. Gorham was permitted to witness the manner in which dollars and dimes are turned out by the bushel.

Just at present there is a lively demand all over the country for silver dimes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of them are being shipped to New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other eastern cities. Two of the many presses are, and have been for some time, running exclusively on this coin. The demand is so great that these machines are not even stopped on Sundays, and will be run on that day.

The process of dime making is an interesting one. The silver bullion is first melted and run into two-pound bars. These in turn are run through immense rollers and flattened out to the thickness of the coin. These silver strips are then passed through a machine which cuts them into the proper size for the presses, the strips first having been treated with a kind of tallow to prevent their being scratched in their passage through the cutters. The silver pieces are then put into the feeders of the printing presses, and are fed to the die by automatic machinery at the rate of 200 per minute, 48,000 dimes being turned out in a regular working day of eight hours. As the smooth pieces are passed between the ponderous printing dies, they receive the lettered and figured impression in a manner similar to that of a paper pressed upon a form of type; at the same time the piece is expanded in a slight degree, and the small corrugations are put into its rim. The machine drops the completed coin into a receiver, and it is ready for the counter's hands. The instrument used by the counter is not a

complicated machine by any means, as one might suppose. It is a simple copper-covered tray, having raised ridges running across its surface at a distance apart the exact width of a dime. From the receiver the money is dumped on to this board or tray, and as it is shaken rapidly by the counter the pieces settle down into the spaces between the ridges. All the spaces being filled, the surplus coin is brushed back into the receiver, and the counter has exactly 1,250 silver dimes, or \$125, on this tray, which number is required to fill the spaces. The tray is then emptied into boxes, and the money is ready for shipment.

The dime does not pass through the weigher's hands, as does a coin of a larger denomination. One and one-half grains is allowed for variation or "tolerance" in all silver coins from \$1 down, and the deviation from the standard in the case of the ten-cent pieces is so trifling that the trouble and expense of weighing coins of this denomination is dispensed with.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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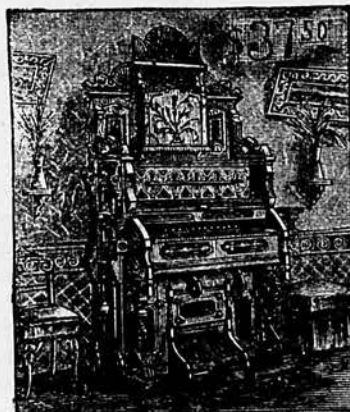
Every teacher should enter the Normal University as soon as his or her school closes. Every young person who expects to commence teaching next year should enter in April and spend the two sessions.

Circulars for each session sent free. Send names of your friends who should attend school. Address PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

Published Every Thursday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

J. B. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.
J. B. MCALPHEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.
H. A. HEATH, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - MANAGING EDITOR.

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Reading notices 25 cents per line.
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	One inch.	Two inches.	Quarter column.	Half column.	One column.
1 week...	\$ 2 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 6 50	\$ 12 00	\$ 20 00
1 month...	6 00	10 00	18 00	35 00	60 00
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
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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 the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Missouri's Arbor Day is April 6 this year.

April 4 is Arbor Day in Kansas; don't forget, please.

Topeka will have several miles of streets paved this year.

Our next issue will contain crop and weather reports from all parts of the State.

Kansas railroads have agreed to carry free all seed grain shipped to western Kansas settlers.

Several letters from dairymen who could not attend the convention were received, all encouraging the movement.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme court, died unexpectedly at his residence in Washington city the 23d inst.

The "Genesee" grape advertised by Ellwanger & Barry has been changed in name to the "Mills," which is the name of its originator.

We neglected, at the proper time, to acknowledge the receipt of a package of one-year-old grape vines from Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y. They were received in good condition and buried for transplanting when the ground warms up.

Our dairy friends should have the 1888 catalogue of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Kansas City. They have a very interesting advertisement in another place. This firm is one of the best and most extensive in the West. They keep a full line of supplies and will treat you well.

Friends of the *KANSAS FARMER* will observe that it is growing more and more representative as it grows older. Our March 1 edition had a very large circulation, and now orders are pouring in for this week's issue containing the Dairy convention report. Next week we will give a State crop report.

REDUCE THE TAXES.

It is becoming more evident daily that both the great political parties are afraid to take hold of the tariff and reduce taxation to a reasonable standard. Both parties are pledged in their national platforms to keep the revenues down to the requirements of the government. By way of refreshing the memories of statesmen we subjoin an extract from each party platform as adopted in national convention in 1884:

REPUBLICAN.

We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor as well as capital may have its just reward and the laboring man may have his full share in the national prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but rather to promote their healthy growth. * * * All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government, and the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages existing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

There we have a declaration from each party that it will do its part in keeping revenue receipts within the limits of government necessities, and yet, up to this time, the Republican party has done absolutely nothing toward reducing the revenues, has not even attempted to do anything in that direction, and the Democratic party has failed to agree upon any plan of reduction. This delay is cowardly as well as hurtful. Since payment on the public debt closed there has been a steady and continuous accumulation of money in the treasury at the rate of two million dollars a week more than is required by the government. Without saying anything about the money already there, the surplus is growing larger at a rate which is really dangerous—dangerous because of contracting the circulation and reducing prices of products while debts and taxes remain the same.

It is time that the people and press speak out on this matter loud enough for the people at Washington to hear. The party that fails most in this matter will be and ought to be disastrously beaten in the next election. Imported sugar is now costing us, in round numbers, \$50,000,000 more than the foreign price, by reason of the duty alone. Cut that off and the necessary work is more than half done. The people have asked that lumber, salt and coal be put on the free list; that would reduce the revenues about \$3,000,000, and there are still more articles paying duty that might as well be on the free list—especially among chemicals—enough to effect a further reduction of \$2,000,000. With all these we have an aggregate actual reduction of \$55,000,000. Then take off the tobacco taxes \$28,000,000, and we have a total of \$83,000,000, as far, probably, as it is safe to go at this time.

Duties on a great many articles might be reduced without reducing the revenues, because of increased importations; but when duties are wholly re-

moved, as we have herein suggested, there is no room for doubt. There is plenty of room for practical work, and whoever fails to help will hear unwelcome news some day.

THE STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The organization of the Kansas Dairy Association is an event of more than average importance. We regard it as the beginning of one of the leading industries of the State. We believe with Prof. Graham, of the Agricultural college, that "the fact that Kansas has been successively the home of the buffalo, the range steer, the grade and pure-bred beef animal,—all members of the great bovine family, and all attaining their highest type of perfection under the influence of the genial climate and the abundance of provender which the State furnishes,—ought to be taken as evidence, in some degree, that the distinctively milk breeds of cattle will also attain perfection here," and further, that "the same food that makes beef in the beef breeds will bring returns as milk from the milk breeds."

There is no question about the soil, climate and natural productions of Kansas being all favorable for dairying, all that is settled. But the industry needs rooting, and the people need training. In the Kansas Dairy Association we see that the industry has taken root, deep root, and that Kansas dairymen will hereafter have a school for continuous training. If the reader will study the report of proceedings printed in this week's *FARMER*, he will find a great deal to encourage and instruct him. The convention was made up of practical men and women who appreciate the importance of dairying in Kansas. There never was a more earnest, hard-working body of people in session. The report is long and quite full, yet it does not record details which amounted to at least half the work of the convention. They were pioneers in council, moved by a single purpose—to organize, educate and build up the dairy interests of the State. Mr. R. T. Stokes, of Garnett, especially deserves mention. He spent time, effort and money freely in getting the friends together and in organizing their forces.

Every farmer and farmer's family in the State are interested in the work of that convention, and in the future work of the association. They may all look to the Kansas Dairy Association for help in the work of manufacturing grass and grain into milk, butter and cheese. A good, very good beginning has been made. Let it be followed up by earnest and practical work.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

The Farmers' Club of Meriden, Jefferson county, Kas., Hon. Walter A. Allen, President, has issued a call for a delegate and mass convention of farmers at Topeka, May 1, 1888, for "the purpose of forming a Farmers' Trust, to include stock-raisers and feeders of the Northwestern States and Territories." Governors of States are requested to appoint eight delegates for each State. The call is general, and all farmers and stockmen of the Northwest are invited without reference to locality, and with or without special appointment. Mr. Allen will answer all questions of detail.

The National Farmers' Congress, the National Grange, the Grand Army union, and the State Fair, all booked for Kansas next fall. Besides these, all the weather prophets heard from predict a good crop year. These are a few of the encouraging symptoms.

A WORD ABOUT ENSILAGE.

Six years ago the *KANSAS FARMER* urged farmers to learn how to prepare silos and make ensilage, and a good many people laughed at us, and said that we were kid-gloved farmers. But we are getting there, as the report of the Dairy convention shows. Men in Kansas have learned to make what Captain Pierce says is the best food for animals—ensilage.

A silo is a pit, a room—a space prepared to hold green corn, grass, vegetables, etc., for preservation as food to be used afterwards as may be needed, and the corn, grass, or whatever green thing is put into the silo for preservation, is, after being put in and preserved, called ensilage. The secret, and the only secret, is to keep the mass away from the air, or to prevent the air from getting into it and circulating through it. The *KANSAS FARMER* will be pleased to publish practical letters on this subject from any person of experience. Let farmers know all about it.

Senator J. S. Coddington, Pottawatomie county, was in this office a few days ago and mentioned an interesting experiment made by Mr. O. H. Roberts, whose farm is two and one-half miles south of Blaine in that county. At our request the Senator made a special visit to Mr. Roberts' place, and here is his report:

LOUISVILLE, KANSAS, March 27, 1888.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Yesterday I visited Mr. O. H. Roberts, and examined his silo, ensilage and stock. Mr. Roberts' farm contains 800 acres, stock Cleveland Bays, English Shires, colts, horses, cattle, etc. The main point at present is his feed and mode of preparing, saving, etc. Last year he had a basement barn constructed twenty-eight by forty feet, basement eight feet high, frame building on top fourteen feet, making depth twenty-two feet from plate to floor. He partitioned off fifty feet in length of this barn for a silo, making size twenty-eight by fifty feet, and twenty-two deep, studding six by two inches, sided on outside and sheathed on inside with common-surfaced boards. Into this was put thirty-five acres of sorghum, sixty tons of turnips, tops and all, thirty-five tons of second growth of oats, (called volunteer.) No pains were taken to level up, no tramping except when about one-half was in a team of horses was put in for one-half day. All this was put in without cutting. The covering was three feet of oats straw; one-half was weighted with stone, the other had no weight on; both ends kept equally well. The silo was not full, estimated 350 tons put in. Mr. R. informs me he has fed about 100 head of cattle and horses all winter, and is still feeding. His stock is in fine condition, except a few colts that staid in another field about three weeks, and while they had free access to hay stacks, they lost flesh so that they can be readily picked out. Milch cows are fat and giving a fine flow of milk; cows with young calves are sleek; in fact the cattle are in better condition than when taken up for winter. Mr. R. does not recommend putting in matured sorghum or corn stalks; they keep well, but are difficult to masticate. He will put in prairie and tame grass, turnips, green oats, in fact any thing that makes good feed when green, and cover with two feet or more of prairie grass.

This demonstrates to my mind. (1) A silo need not be absolutely air tight. While a little ensilage on the outside may spoil, yet not enough to pay for ceiling, battening, or doubling the boards inside. (2) Tramping is not necessary, as the weight packs it tight enough to exclude the air. (3) Cutting and cutting-machine can be dispensed with. (4) No boards, or in fact weights are absolutely necessary; though weighting and tramping will settle the mass sooner. (5) More than double the stock can be wintered by ensilage off of a given number of acres of land than by curing by the old plan. No grain has been fed on this place to the stock cattle, horses, or milch cows. The cane on surface looks black, but it is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock.

J. S. CODDING.

Peas for Stock.

The KANSAS FARMER has published several communications recently on this subject, and here is another, written by Lee Phillips, New Madrid, Mo., and published in *Colman's Rural World*.

"There are three distinct varieties grown in southeast Missouri, the Clay, the Whip-poor-will, and the Black pea. The Whip-poor-will and black peas are bunch peas and very early, ripening in sixty days from time of planting, if planted after the middle of May in this latitude. They are the best varieties for hay on account of their upright or bunching growth. They are also very prolific, as indeed are all stock peas of my acquaintance, yielding a hundred bushels per acre with ordinary cultivation on land that will not produce twenty bushels of corn to the acre. The Clay pea resembles the 'unknown' pea, judging from T. B. B.'s description of the latter, so closely as to be identical; they tally exactly in habits of growth, color, etc. I enclose you two of each kind, you will readily distinguish each by the color.

"Besides the three kinds here described, there is a smaller variety resembling the Clay pea in color, but not in any other respect. It is very tenacious of life, as it will remain on the ground all winter and spring and come up the following summer as thick as morning glories in the corn after it has been 'laid by.' There are farms in the Mississippi bottom near islands Nos. 8 and 10 that have been infested with them for the last twenty years. The farmers of that region look upon them as a nuisance of which they cannot rid themselves. The land is rich enough, in consequence of its being overflowed more or less every year and therefore needs no fertilizing agent, and from the same cause but little stock is kept. Therefore the peas are useless but they keep coming in increased numbers every year, and being very hardy climbers they injure the corn somewhat. It is not much cultivated. I believe either of the other varieties named can be profitably grown from Florida to Canada for soiling, feed or fertilizing. Last season I had thirteen acres of oats and after cutting and removing the oats from the land I layed the piece off very shallow with a double plow just sufficient to remove grass and weeds from drill row and followed with a one-horse Hoosier drill, drilling the entire plat with Clay peas, (would have preferred Whip-poor-will or Black peas but could not get them). After the peas were up I plowed them by 'barrowing' with one-horse plow, let them stand about a week and put or rather tried to put the dirt back to them, the ground was so hard and dry that but little could be done in the way of plowing. Scarcely a drop of rain fell on them from time of planting until they matured, and yet that field astonished even the natives who thought they were perfectly familiar with stock and peas in every respect. I saved about thirty bushels for seed, but fearing I would not have enough for the present season I took my wagon and went to Morby, Scott county, Mo., a distance of thirty miles, and got fifteen bushels more. Getting five bushels, each of the respective kinds.

"I would have preferred to plant the field in question in Black or Whip poor-will peas for the reason that they commence bearing at least a month earlier than the Clay pea. They will all continue to bear until frost kills the vines.

"I intend to plant them after wheat to plow under as a fertilizer, this can be done without delaying the wheat crop in the least. There is ample time to plant and mature a crop of peas on

wheat stubs before the next seeding time. And right here let me name three great advantages to be gained by this method; first, the planting and cultivating of the peas in much less and lighter work than the present mode of breaking and pulverizing with heavy implements; secondly, and a very great one I think, the peas are of such rapid growth they soon shade the ground from the hot sun of July, August and September; thirdly, a good crop of hay can be cut before plowing and seeding the land to wheat again. Besides these there is another great advantage to be gained, namely: the fertilizing properties of the pea roots in which respect they resemble clover. As to their merits for stock feed they must be tried to be fully appreciated."

Tame Grasses in Kansas.

Here is something well worth reading, written by W. Marlatt, an experienced farmer of Riley county, and printed in the *Manhattan Republic*, recently:

"From present indications we judge the winter is past and gone and the surface soil will be dry in a week, or less. Now is the best time to prepare the ground and sow grass seed. The early sown has the advantage over that sown later, say, in May, in that it gets well rooted and grounded before the dry weather sets in. In an experience of over twenty years in seeding grasses in Kansas—we have found that sown in March or early in April, the surest and best. We have found it best not to plow the ground—as the seed wants a compact soil, the older and more worn the better in this respect. While it will grow on our poorest soil it will give better results when seeded on the best. We have sown on corn land—wheat or oats, or millet stubble, and had all do well—in several cases cutting a fair crop of hay the same season. The land should be cleared of litter as near as may be, by cutting and raking and burning the stalks if corn land is to be sown. In case of stubble simply burn off—then harrow—weighting the harrow heavily so as to scratch up and level the ground somewhat. Sow of red clover and timothy, mixed half and half, one peck to the acre—or if orchard grass be preferred to timothy, sow five quarts of clover and one bushel of orchard grass to the acre. If clover alone be wanted sow six quarts to the acre. If orchard grass simply, one bushel and a half, if blue grass two bushels, or if timothy alone one peck per acre. Timothy last season made a fair crop of hay on the highest and driest soil on Bluemont farm, which in quality is fair upland. The cost in seeding per acre, at present Manhattan prices for seed—will be, for timothy and clover, mixed half and half, \$1.25; clover and orchard grass, \$3; orchard grass alone, \$3; blue grass, \$3; timothy alone, about 85 cents; red clover alone, \$1.25.

"Red clover and timothy or clover and orchard grass will probably give the best general satisfaction. After sowing, harrow the ground the other way or crosswise from the first without weighting the harrow. Run over the ground early in June, with the mowing machine to keep the weeds that spring up from choking out or smothering the grass while young and but sparsely rooted. Do not pasture it the first season, nor too closely at any time thereafter. One acre of tame grass—say clover and orchard grass mixed, will keep a cow or horse through the grazing season, say seven months. By leaving it to grow up after mowing it will afford the best of pasture on which to graze the stock for at least two months after the native or prairie grass has become dry and worthless, thus en-

abling one to fatten up cows for the market after weaning their spring calves. The calves may be put on a like pasture by themselves, where they will grow right on without materially losing flesh in the operation. My calves, twenty-one head, treated in this way, have gone through the winter in splendid condition, making a fine growth, and that too without any other feed, having a ration of prairie hay now and then—grazing on the above grasses the whole fall and winter through. The horses that have fared in like manner are now fat.

"Kansas, in soil and climate, is well adapted to the tame grasses. All they want is a fair trial. Old and experienced farmers from Illinois and Indiana when taken over my tame grass pastures pronounced them without any exception the finest thing of the sort they had ever seen. The farmers of Riley county would find it to their advantage in every way to seed at once, or soon as practicable, at least, one-third of all their cultivated lands to any or all of these grasses. Make at least a move in that direction at once."

Card of Thanks From Mr. Stokes.

The following letter explains itself:

GARNETT, KAS., March 26, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please allow me to say through the columns of the FARMER, many thanks to the KANSAS FARMER for its kind and efficient co-operation in calling together and organizing the Kansas Dairy Association. In this move the FARMER merits and will receive the good wishes of all persons interested in dairying throughout the State.

The association has placed itself under many obligations to the FARMER by accepting the kind offer of having the full report of its meeting published gratuitously, as well as the printing of a large number of extra copies of the report edition, and I hope our dairy friends will appreciate this kindness by sending in the names of many new subscribers to the paper.

I also desire to thank the Kansas State Fair Association, the State Board of Agriculture, and the State Agricultural College, as well as all friends who have so nobly responded to the call, for their kind co-operation in this good work, and in conclusion let me urge the necessity of continued energetic work to make the Kansas Dairy Association one of the leading associations of the country.

Yours truly,
R. T. STOKES, Secretary.

Inquiries Answered.

MUSHROOMS.—Could the editor, or some one, tell us something about raising mushrooms?

—Here is a chance for some gardener. We have had no experience in this direction.

ARTICHOKEES.—I would like to ask through your columns who has the Jerusalem artichoke for sale at a fair price, the price, etc.

—Drop a postal to each of our seed advertisers and you will soon find the right man.

A COLD.—I have a bay horse, 3 years old, that runs matter out of the right nostril about three months, no cough, eats hearty, small lump below right eye that is very hard; have done nothing for him? What will I do for the horse?

—The horse took cold. Keep him in as good condition as you can and get him on grass and wheat bran and oats as soon as possible.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.—We wish to know if there is any organization of farmers that are working under a charter in the State, if not, what will the probable cost be of a charter? We are organizing a club of farmers and I wish to get all the information we can, either from the editor or correspondence. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.

—There is no such organization working under a charter, that we know of; but there are many local organizations of several years standing, and the Grange is in good working order—Wm. Sims, Master, Topeka. You do not need a charter to organize.

Kansas Weather Report.

Through courtesy of Prof. J. T. Lovewell, Director of the Kansas Weather Service at Topeka, and his assistant, Sergeant T. B. Jennings, the KANSAS FARMER is permitted to publish weekly Kansas weather reports, as well as the local report for Topeka.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, March 24, 1888:

Rainfall.—The rainfall the past week has been above the average in the central and northern counties and about the average in the southern. In the western portion the precipitation fell on the 18th and 19th; in the central and eastern it generally occurred on the 19th and 20th.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature this week has been below the average for the third week in March. A cold wave, preannounced by the chief signal officer, spread over the State on the 19th and held full sway, in defiance of the equinoctial sun, during the 20th, 21st and 22d, reaching its coldest on the night of the 21-22. The sunshine has generally been slightly below the average for March.

Results.—The rain of the 19th was cold and was followed by sleet and then snow; this, with the cold wave freezing the ground, partially interfered with spring work and in a measure checked the growth of wheat. The sowing of oats and planting potatoes has, however, been pushed well forward during the latter part of the week. The south gale on the 19th in the western part of the State and the north gale on the 19th (which was, if possible, even worse) following it, did considerable damage by upsetting hay-stacks and scattering the hay over the prairies. The week closes with a fine general rain, and with rye and grass pastures and fall wheat well advanced.

TOPEKA REPORT—(SAME TIME).

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 80° on Sunday the 18th; lowest at same hour, 34° on Monday the 19th and Wednesday the 21st. Highest recorded during the week, 82° on the 18th; lowest, 14° on the 22d.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on the 19th, 20th and 24th; total 1.64 inches.

A correspondent, signing himself "J. Z.," from Fort Scott, asks the *Wichita Leader* this question: "All things considered, which is the best daily and which is the best weekly paper in Kansas?" To which the *Leader* replies as follows: "Your question is not hard to answer. The *Topeka Capital* is head and shoulders above all other dailies, and—well—yes—the *Leader* is the best weekly paper, but standing close behind it is the KANSAS FARMER. These three papers ought to be in every household in the State."

A subscriber, ordering his paper discontinued, states his reasons thus: "Dear Sir if you please quit sending me that paper to for it is know account & i dont intend to pay out money for knothing it is the same thing over all the time your oblige truly."

Mr. T. J. Wimmer, of Edna, Labette county, writes that in the year 1886 he gathered 31½ bushels of seed from 18 acres of mammoth clover, and last year he had 37½ bushels from the same ground.

An Iowa gentleman of antediluvian tendencies affirms that it is just as easy to breed a general-purpose cow as to turn your hand, while a Wisconsin gentleman of excellent early training and brilliant attainments in both mundane and heavenly affairs asseverates that nothing with hoofs and horns will ever make such a cow.

Land does not always give immediate results from liberal manuring. The more completely decomposed the manure the better the crop, as such manure is more soluble. If manure, when applied, be coarse and full of litter, it may require two or more years before it will reach a condition to be of service, which explains the securing of heavier crops at times during the second year than in the first.

Forty-three Hours and Fifty-five Minutes.

The above is the time made between Kansas City and New York by the Wabash Western railway, the inaugurator of fast passenger trains from Kansas City East.

The New York and St. Louis limited train, leaving Kansas City at 9:45 a. m. via Wabash Western railway, is still the only fast train to New York.

The so-called fast trains of other lines do not make the time of the Wabash Western by several hours.

Horticulture.

Nomenclature of Fruits.

Read by G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, at the meeting of that body, December, 1887.

I have on several occasions attempted to impress upon the members of this society the importance of this subject, not only to the industry at large, but also to themselves, showing what disappointment must follow in a confused list of names, that all synonyms should be clearly understood and given to the public by our nurserymen in their published catalogues; yet I find many of our State nurserymen persist in continuing errors in their published lists, and evidently are ignorant of the true names of many fruits they are propagating for the planter. Through our nurserymen the education of the planter in this line is largely accomplished, and it is important to their business success that they should give intelligent attention to the subject. The American Nurserymen's Association could do no more useful work than to appoint a committee whose duty it should be to form the list of our fruits correctly, and in conformity to the list of the American Pomological Society, and by resolution insist on each of its members adopting the same; in this way a uniformity would exist throughout the United States, it would correct the errors now too common in many communities, and in a measure prevent the vamping up of old varieties under local names, throwing them onto the market at prices far above their true value, because supposed to be a new sort.

As chairman of the State Fruit Committee of the American Pomological Society, I would ask that a resolution be adopted, kindly requesting each nurseryman in Kansas to correct his catalogues for future publication, and that each member of this society urge this work upon nurserymen in each of their respective localities.

On pages 169 and 170 of our last published report will be found our voted fruit list, with all the synonyms of each, and by this each member can be guided, as the nomenclature of this list has been made up to conform to the revised list of the American Pomological Society, the recognized authority of the nation.

With the intelligence and knowledge which exists among our people engaged in pomological pursuits, the progress and development which characterizes the industry during this age, negligence or indifference in propagators or planters should be emphatically denounced. There is no plea of excuse for disseminating our familiar varieties under assumed names, or even as synonyms. The Ben Davis should be sold as Ben Davis, and not as Hutchinson Pippin, Joe Allen, Kentucky Redstreak, etc. The Hutchinson Pippin is a synonym of Kansas Keeper, and Kentucky Redstreak is a distinct variety, not much resembling the Ben Davis, and far from being as valuable. I only cite this single variety as an illustration of the confusion which is kept up with many other varieties. There is no sense or intelligence in such a course, but an evil, which causes serious injury to the planter.

NEW SEEDLINGS OF KANSAS.

Apple.—The Cullen, originating at Peabody, Marion county, a promising late keeper, much resembling the W. W. Pearmain and apparently of that variety, without the objectionable features of its parent; keeps in fine condition until April 1st.

Peach.—Wheeler's Early, originating in Montgomery county, near Indepen-

dence, by S. S. Wheeler; much resembles the Amsden, only much larger, and several days earlier in ripening; claimed to be very productive.

Small Fruits.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Small in size, but large in effect, when health is considered. Of all the appetizers in the fruit line, the strawberry is at the head of the class. Not only the color and beauty of the berry, but the mild, mystical action of the plant as the first leaflet peeps from the mute moist crown, gives it an abode in the heart of the horticulturist. Nothing in the berry kingdom responds so quickly and copiously in return for good care as this little wholesome pet of the berry patch. There is a volume of meekness in its existence. The shapely scallops on the leaf, together with the beauty of its blossom, make it worthy of cultivation; but when to these prime perfections we add its value as food, one's enthusiasm knows no bounds. In productiveness of both plants and fruit it is a perfect prodigy. Last year, as dry as the season was, some varieties increased forty-fold on the Evergreen Fruit Farm. Its cultivation is an æsthetic pleasure. Early in spring is the best time for planting, although it can be set any month in the year, the ground not being frozen, with more success than any other plant in the fruit business. One hundred plants in two years will have increased sufficiently to abundantly supply the largest family in America, if properly treated. Connected with the marketing there is a pride and satisfaction—as the eye beholds the bright red faces, cheek to cheek, snugly packed in box and crate—nowhere else to be found; especially is this so when the bank account has a large balance by the influence.

All we need here in Kansas to make small fruit a success is enthusiasm. We have everything else that could be desired; the climate, when once the nature of the plants is learned, is no hindrance. The Kittatinny blackberry, the Concord grape, and ever so many varieties of strawberries, have gone through the worst winters uninjured, when properly treated. Some complain of the rust on the Kittatinny, but when thorough cultivation is given, it is not affected in that way here.

We are now in the midst of grape-pruning, and find every vine full of life, even to the last bud. Small fruits should not be considered a luxury, but a necessity, for it tones up the system better than the best prescription ever prepared, and that, too, without leaving any ill effects. Health is the most important factor in every undertaking, and without fruit of some kind you can not have it; and the reason small fruit is pre-eminently ahead is, that you can have your supply the second year after planting. No farm is in running order without strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes, currants, and the KANSAS FARMER.

T. F. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Kas.

Mulching Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for several years, and have very many times read communications from different persons asking information on something that I had tried, and I would say: "Well now, I believe I will write and tell him," but that was as far as I would get; so, when I read the last number I saw a letter from F. Hofman, asking how to mulch potatoes, I determined to try and tell him how I mulch, and have had very good success. First, plow the ground as you would for corn, and harrow thoroughly, then take off inside shovels of the cultivator, mark off, making rows eighteen inches or two feet apart, drop seed one foot apart in row, one piece in a place; then take cultivator and cover slightly. This being done, cover with the mulch. If straw is used it should be put on at least eighteen inches thick when first put on; if old hay it need not be quite so thick, as it does not settle so much and will hold moisture better than straw. The ground should be sloping and rows run with slope.

J. W. WHISLER.

Pittsburg, Crawford county, Kan.

The Funeral Month of March.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair!

The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book, and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funeral month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this, that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw, of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best State physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funeral month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequalled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

If you would get the most out of your feed, grind the grain and cut the fodder.

A yearling that will weigh 700 pounds is worth more than two weighing 400 pounds each.

The amount of food consumed by the different breeds probably does not differ very much. Testimony upon the subject varies. Some affirm that the milking breeds consume the most, and certainly large milkers must necessarily be large feeders.

The Shlawasse, a variety of apple very highly spoken of, is a seedling of Fameuse, and though varying considerably in form, is so nearly identical with Fameuse in color, flavor, texture, aroma and snowy whiteness of its flesh that it is easily mistaken for it.

Evergreens in Dakota.

Simon Seward, of Volga, Dakota, writes under date of January 2, 1888, to George Pinney, proprietor of Evergreen Nursery, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.: "The evergreens that I got from you in spring of '85 have done splendidly. As I had no experience with evergreens I set them out in beds, as some of the agricultural papers advised. A few of the Norway spruce died; but about every one of the arbor vitæ is alive. If Mr. Seward can make them live on his farm in Dakota any man on our Western prairies can do the same. Our advice is: Write to Mr. Pinney for his catalogue.

\$10 REAL VALUE FREE!

Our new stamping outfit is free to every reader of this publication; it contains 100 perforated stamping patterns and includes a great variety of all sizes that are wanted. This outfit is a real work of art; no stamping outfit has ever been offered heretofore, on which anything like so much artistic ability was brought to bear. With each outfit is a box of BEST STAMPING POWDER, FAB, AND BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS, giving full directions for stamping, tells how to make the powder and stamping paint, contains instructions for LUSTRE, Kensington and Hand painting, tells colors to use in painting—red, white, blue, yellow, pink and other flowers; also contains hints and instructions on other matters, too numerous to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns at a time, at usual prices, the equal of the above would cost \$10. Although it is free, yet this is the **REGAL QUEEN OF STAMPING OUTFITS** and on every hand is acknowledged to be superior, yes, very much superior, and very much more desirable than those which have been selling for \$1 each and upwards. By having \$200,000 of these outfits made for us, during the dull season, we got them at first cost; the manufacturer was glad to take the order, at cost, that his help might be kept at work. All may depend that it is the very best, most artistic and in every way desirable outfit ever put before the public. Farm and Housekeeper (monthly, 16 large pages, 24 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year) is generally acknowledged to be the best general agricultural, housekeeping and family journal in America; it is entertaining and of great interest, as well as useful; its contributors embrace the widest range of brilliant talent. Furthermore, we have lately become managing owners of that grand monthly, **Sunshine, for youth**, also for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered; 16 large pages, 24 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year. Sunshine is known favorably as the best youth's monthly in America. The best writers for youth in the world, are its regular contributors; it is now quoted all over the world as standing at the head. Both papers are splendidly illustrated by the best artists. We will take 200,000 trial year subscribers at a price which gives us but a moderate portion of the cost.

Furthermore, every trial year subscriber, for either of the papers will receive free by mail our new 100 pattern Stamping Outfit. Trial year subscriptions will be received for either of the papers as follows: 1 subscription and 1 outfit, \$38 cents; 2 subscriptions and 2 outfits, if sent at one time, \$55 cents; 4 subscriptions and 4 outfits, if sent at one time, \$111. For \$1 send a dollar bill, but for less, send 1-cent postage stamps. Better at once get three friends to join you, at 25 cents each, you can do it in a few minutes and they will thank you. Papers will be mailed regularly to their separate addresses. While trial year subscribers are served for much less than cost, it proves the rule that a very large proportion of all who read either paper for a year, want it thereafter, and are willing to pay the regular price of 75 cents a year. Through this, as time rolls on, we reap a profit that satisfies us.

FREE! The trial year subscriptions are almost free, and this the **REGAL QUEEN OF STAMPING OUTFITS**—the best ever known, is entirely free. It is the greatest and best offer ever made to the public. Large sizes of patterns—every size that can be desired is included; all other outfits surpassed, by this, the best, the most artistic, the **REGAL QUEEN**. Below we give a list of a few of the patterns; space is too valuable to admit of naming all: 1 Poplar for Scarf, 7 1/2 inch; 2 Tidy design, 7 1/2 inch; 3 Splendid Tinsel design, 8 inch; 4 Golden Rod, 4 inch; 5 Pencil Lilies; 6 Fansies; 7 Moss Rose Buds; 8 Tube Roses; 9 Wheat; 10 Oak Leaves; 11 Maiden Hair Ferns; 12 Boy's Head; 13 Bird; 14 Bird; 15 Strawberries; 16 Owl; 17 Dog; 18 Butterfly; 19 Apple Blossoms; 20 Calla Lily; 21 Anchor; 22 Morning Glories; 23 Japanese Lilies; 24 Rabbit; 25 Bunch Forget-me-nots; 26 Fuchsias; 27 Bell Drops; 28 Fan; 29 Clown's Head; 30 Cat's Head. 70 other splendid patterns are included in this **REGAL QUEEN** of stamping outfits—in all 100 patterns. Safe delivery guaranteed. Possessing this outfit any lady can, without expense, make home beautiful in many ways, can embroider children's and ladies' clothing in the most charming manner, and readily make money by doing stamping, Lustré, Kensington and Hand painting for others. A good stamping outfit is indispensable to every woman who cares to make home beautiful. This outfit contains patterns for each and every branch of needle work, flower painting, etc., and the **BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS** makes all clear and really easy. This outfit will do more for HOME and LADIES than many times the amount of a trial year subscription spent otherwise; no home should be without it. The beautiful designs of this **REGAL QUEEN** of outfits are ALL THE RAGE wherever seen; when ever one or two reach a locality their fans spread, and many more subscriptions usually follow. Many who have paid from \$1 to \$25 for outfits and were satisfied until they saw our designs, have secured our outfit and laid aside forever the others. Those who subscribe will find the papers well worth several times the trifling cost of a trial year subscription, and the majority will make up to us the loss, that this year we incur, through such a low price, by continuing subscribers, year after year, at the regular price, which all will be willing to admit is low enough. The money will gladly be refunded to any one who is not fully satisfied. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 101 PORTLAND, MAINE.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

TRY the CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.



Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25 cts.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A NEW MAP

Among the latest exhibitions of what it is possible to accomplish by the engraver's art is a large pocket map just issued by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, showing the northwestern country between Chicago and the Pacific Ocean in detail. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon application to C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 26, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 200, shipments 600. Market steady. Good to extra heavy native steers \$4 30a4 70, fair to good steers \$3 50a4 20, fair to choice butchers steers \$3 00a4 00, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 900, shipments 1,400. Market strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 30a5 45, mixed and choice packing grades \$5 10a5 30, mixed and choice yorkers \$4 90a5 20, common to good pigs \$4 50a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 400, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Sheep \$3 00a6 10, lambs \$4 00a5 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market opened stronger, closed off. Steers, \$3 20a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a3 70; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 90a3 40; Texas fed steers, \$3 50a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000, shipments 7,000. Market weak, closing 5a10c lower. Mixed, \$5 15a 5 45; heavy, \$5 30a5 00; light, \$5 10a5 45; skips, \$3 40a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 800. Market slow, shade lower. Natives, \$4 50a6 00; Texans, \$4 00a4 50; lambs, \$5 50a6 50.

Kansas City.

Receipts for 1888 to date are 132,958 cattle, 501,468 hogs and 51,102 sheep, showing a gain of 81,538 cattle and 835 hogs and a loss of 8,837 sheep compared with 1887.

Supplies of cattle and hogs were light, but the receipts of sheep were good. The cattle market was rather spirited, and fat cows and heaves sold at firm to stronger prices, and young, thin cattle were steady.

Hogs opened steady to strong on the light to medium packing grades and weak on the heavy. The packing demand was light and the shippers held up the market at the close.

CATTLE—Butcher and shipping steers, \$3 70a4 15.

HOGS—The supply was light and the quality not very good. Heavy hogs were scarce and no choice hogs in. Nearly all the hogs sold at \$5 15a5 25, and the buyers are making very little discrimination as to quality, owing to the high prices of the light grades—pigs and yorkers.

SHEEP—\$4 25a5 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 89a89½c in elevator, 90½c a90¾c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 60a60½c in elevator, 60½a60¾c delivered.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 80a80½c.

CORN—Cash, 45c.

OATS—Higher. Cash, 30a30½c.

RYE—62½c bid.

BARLEY—75a77c.

HAY—Firm. Prime timothy, \$12 00a17 00; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 24a30c; dairy, 20a26c.

EGGS—14½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, \$13 75; lard, \$7 12½.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 72½a75½c; No. 3 spring,; No. 2 red, 81c.

CORN—No. 2, 49½c.

OATS—No. 2, 27½a30c.

RYE—No. 2, 58a58½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a81c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 61a2 62.

PORK—\$13 15a13 20.

LARD—\$7 45.

BUTTER—Firm.

EGGS—Higher at 16½a17c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, 6,500 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 220,815 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was steady and quiet, no sales having been made on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 80c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 110,352 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 44c; No. 2 white, cash, 47½c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, cash, 32c.

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

HAY—Receipts 23 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 00 for small baled; large baled, \$9 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$7 50a8 50; poor stock, \$4 50a5 50.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25;

\$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 05 for prime.

FLOUR—Quiet, very firm. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ¼ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll and creamery larger and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 29c; good, 25a27c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a22c; storepacked, do., 15a 18c for choice; poor and low grade, 8a9c; roll, good to choice, 15a17c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13½c.

EGGS—Market firm and active at 13½c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 70a80c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 9½c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 00, long clear sides \$6 90, shoulders \$5 50, short clear sides \$7 40. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$7 16, long clear sides \$7 65, shoulders \$6 25, short clear sides \$7 90. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 00. Choice tierce lard, \$6 75.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale prices.)

Butter, per lb.	18a	22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	12½	12½
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2	90
Sweet potatoes.	1	10
Apples.	1	00a1 25
Potatoes.	90a1	30
Onions.	1	25a1 75
Beets.	40a	
Turnips.	25	

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Broom Corn!

Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce. Reference:—Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

HUGH E. THOMPSON,

BROOMCORN

Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce. 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

SUNNY SOUTH Good land, near the sea, cheap. Fine climate, excellent markets. Circulars free. E. C. Lindsay & Co., Norfolk, Va.

PURE GERMAN CROP FOR SALE.

For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

DEHORNING CATTLE

BY SCIENTIFIC PROCESS. 22-page book of particulars, 10 cents. Instruments, \$3.00, prepaid. I. J. WICKS, Box 1695, Colorado Springs, Col.

START RIGHT!

If you want to make a success with crops, trees and grasses hereafter, get one of

SWANN'S BOOKS.

It will not fail you. Address, enclosing \$1.00, NEIL WILKIE'S BANK, Douglass, Butler Co., Kansas.

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PERRIN, MISSOURI.

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We have about 100,000, from four to twelve inches high, from selected hand-picked seed. Price 30c. to 50c. per 100.

Large lots special rates, delivered on cars at Peabody. Address all communications to J. H. C. BREWER, Secretary State Board Silk Commissioners, Peabody, Kas.

For Sale.

Herd of two hundred and ten head of HIGH-GRADE CATTLE, with feed until grass time. Also pasturing for the coming season if wanted.

For particulars, apply to L. RONSE, St. Marys, Kas.

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WOOL AND BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

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Adjustable-Arch RIDING, WALKING AND TONGUELESS CULTIVATORS

With the Bar-Shares and Coulters used only on these Cultivators the farmer can plow 6 to 10 days earlier, and deep thorough work can be done very close to young plants without injury. The Hitch is Direct, Draft Equal, Plows Deep, Runs Steady, is Easily Handled. The Adjustable Arch and Adjustable Standard Castings render any kind of work possible and easy. Avoid Imitations.

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Horses Stolen

\$100 REWARD!

Four horses stolen on the night of the 15th of October, 1887, near South Canadian river in the Territory.

One bay mare, 9 years old, 16½ hands high, long slim neck, round body and lengthy, a sore on left hind leg on inside hock joint which will leave a scar from the hock joint to the hoof, and a big leg, and I think will foal about March 29, 1888.

One gray mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, heavy set, low in front and high behind, low carriage scar on left hip, caused from a kick. Bred on the 18th of July, 1887.

One bay gelding, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, round body, lengthy, high-headed, heavy mane and a good traveler, trots a little wide behind and raises front feet high.

One brown gelding, 6 years old, 16 hands high, round body, lengthy and not very high-headed, light mane.

\$100 reward for information that will lead to their recovery. Address E. Ford, Anthony, Kansas.

(Farmers cut this out for reference.)

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I have for sale the following finely-bred animals:

A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

A young, handsome and stylish colt, well-bodied and muscled, good legs and feet, fine mane and tail, and has a slashing gait. I will also sell

A Black Jack,

Which has been thoroughly tried and is a good sire. Also have for sale a number of highly-bred Bates and Bates-topped Short-horn Bulls. Address R. K. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.

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80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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Kansas Creamery Butter

to-day is selling at the highest market prices in Denver and the West, but there is not enough butter made in Kansas to supply this great Western demand. Colorado has to buy her creamery butter in Iowa and Illinois, and these States are getting all of this good money that should go to our

KANSAS FARMERS.

Every town of six hundred inhabitants and upwards should have a CREAMERY, which they can procure at a VERY SMALL COST.

We are so situated that we can furnish all necessary Machinery and Apparatus, and give full instructions for erecting the building, which we will be glad to do at any time.

Let some enterprising farmer take hold of this, and work up a small stock company, and correspond with us.

We will be very glad to hear from anybody regarding this great industry.

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**Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the
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With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are plankled throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

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Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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THE ORIGINAL OF ALL. NEVER EQUALED.
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All strong Plants, each labeled, delivered safely by mail. Largest Assortment. Low Prices. In business 18 years. Guaranteed satisfaction. Stock comprises all desirable varieties. Only mature plants sent. My new Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE on request. Don't purchase plants elsewhere before sending for my NEW CATALOGUE. Every buyer of cheap plants should have it. Everyone wanting new and choice PLANTS should send for it. Everyone who has a garden should have a copy of my catalogue of SEEDS. All the new and standard varieties. Valuable books on Floriculture given to purchasers. **CHARLES A. REESER, (INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES) SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**

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CATALOGUE FREE. Containing all the latest novelties and standard varieties of garden, field and flower seeds. Gardeners everywhere should consult it before purchasing. Stocks pure and fresh, prices reasonable. Address **Hiram Sibley & Co.,** Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.



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Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen Seeds. **R. DOUGLAS & SON,** Waukegan, Ill.

LOOK HERE WANTED,

The name and address of every farmer and gardener who reads this to send for my 1888 catalogue of

FIRE DRIED SEED CORN,

Wheat, oats, potatoes and garden seed. It contains my article, "How to Grow Potatoes" and other valuable information FREE. I have won more prizes than any other man in the state at fairs and corn shows. Send name and address on postal card. Mention this paper. **JAS. W. BOUK, Box 28, Greenwood, Neb.**

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

GENERAL DEBILITY.—I wish to consult your veterinarian in regard to a fine young mare I have. She was all right until about two months before she had her first colt. She fell off in flesh, could not hold her water, would make water five or six times a day and appeared to get weak; could not work long without stopping and resting. She has a strong appetite and will eat all I give her, but will not gain in flesh any. She has been this way about eighteen months. Do not think it is her kidneys, as she does not seem to flinch when I press downward over that organ. Her water at times appears to be very yellow. Please let me know through your paper if there is anything that will help her. [We cannot tell what is the matter with your mare, but upon general principles we should recommend the following powders as a tonic: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered gentian root 3 ounces; powdered ginger root, 2 ounces; powdered licorice root, 1½ ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders and give one night and morning mixed in equal parts of scalded bran and oats, to which a small handful of ground linseed meal had been added.]

COW FAILING TO BREED.—A Holstein-Friesian heifer was calved February, 1885, and aborted in June, 1886. The calf was about as large as a full-grown cat. Since that time she comes in heat every twenty-one days and has been served every time but fails to get with calf. She has no leucorrhoea or other perceptibly bad symptom. What can I do to get her in calf? [Sometimes after an abortion a cow fails to breed, and when inflammation of the womb has not resulted from the abortion the failure to breed is probably owing to the frequent contractions of the uterus which are apt to take place after such an event, causing the ejection of the semen shortly after the cow has been served. We would suggest that the cow be kept away from the bull until what would have been the end of the period of gestation if the cow had carried her calf to the full time, and then about nine days after that time she might be served. Among the causes of abortion we must recognize the fact that a previous abortion may bring about a second one, and that when such a cow has been got in calf unusual care should be exercised to prevent her from aborting.]

THUMPS.—I have twenty sows in one bunch, four of which are very stiff; walk with their backs humped, the fore legs spread apart and the hind ones close together. They have been in good condition until this disease appeared, since which they have done no good. It seems that the disease made its appearance when they were in heat. One was taken two days after being bred, and two became too stiff to be bred. They eat well. The urine is right in color. I use male of same size and keep him alone. [To prevent "thumps," as this disease is called by many, give good food, and allow roomy, comfortable quarters and plenty of pure air. As a remedy, dissolve half an ounce of potassium nitrate (salt-peter) in their slop, or in about a quart of thin gruel night and morning. If they refuse to eat or drink, drench them. A tablespoonful of the following powder may be given once a day in their feed, and in general as a drench: Poplar bark, 6 ounces; hyposulphate of soda, 8 ounces; powder each finely and mix well. Second: Separate the sick sows from those apparently well, give them plenty of shelter and good dry bedding. Omit the corn feed and give roots. Feed warm slop, in which give a tablespoonful twice a day of the following well-mixed powders: Blood root, 2 ounces; bay-berry bark, 14 ounces; ginger, 14 ounces, and asafoetida, 2 ounces.]

INCREASED NUTRITIVE ACTIVITY.—I have a mare that is due to foal April 13, 1888. She is now so flush with milk that I have to milk her twice a day. She has been in good condition for two months; has had six ears of corn at night and two quarts of oats in the morning, with prairie hay, and has run in the stalk field. She didn't raise a colt this year. Please give cause and remedy through your valuable paper. [Opposed to the general condition of the brood mare with foal, as in this case, there is in the apparently healthy brood mare an increased nutritive activity, acting mostly upon the mammary secreting organs, causing an excessive flow of milk at a time when there should be comparatively no mammary secretion, that is to say during the greater part of the period of pregnancy. However, we have noticed this strange phenomenon to occur among the females of the different lower animals, and seldom ever causing death, but rather with proper care the foal is delivered healthy and strong, and the dam apparently suffers no bad results. Medicinal treatment is seldom ever needed. The cause is often very difficult to determine, but I have found it absolutely necessary to keep the mare from the corn field. Stable her, with a yard to exercise in. Feed and water regularly. Give wholesome food, such as bran and oats; exercise judgment

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ST. LOUIS.

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Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

as to the amount. Milk but once a day, but never dry. Should there be heat, swelling or soreness, apply tincture of arnica night and morning.]

We do not make the assertion rashly, but after thirty years' experience, when we say there is only one known *Antidote for Malaria*. Other remedies will hold its power in check for a time, but Shallenberger's Pills destroy it in the system, and will not injure an infant.

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Any man, North, South, East or West, wanting evergreens of any size or variety can be supplied from my open grounds or frost-proof cellars, at any season of the year, by mail or express, at prices from one-half to one-fourth what others charge. Price lists free. Geo. Pinney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.

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BREEDER OF

POLAND-CHINAS

—AND—

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

See list of boars used on herd:

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My Poland sows are of the most fancy strains, such as Corwins, Black Bess, I. X. L., U. S., Gold Dust, Moorish Maid, Perfections, Gracefuls, etc. My Berkshires—British Champions, Sallies, Bella Donnas, Robin Hoods, Duchesses, Dukes, etc. I have now on hand about twenty boars, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, and a few gilt-edge, dandy fellows. Also about twenty-five young sows bred to Chip and Joker, the latter being the sweepstakes Berkshire boar at the late Kansas State Fair. The sows being out of my sweepstakes herd. My hogs are in fine condition. Pigs of all ages for sale.

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ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



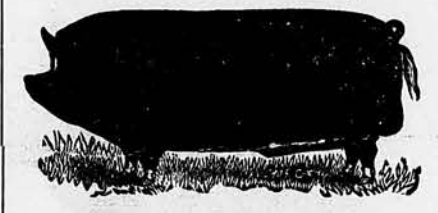
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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

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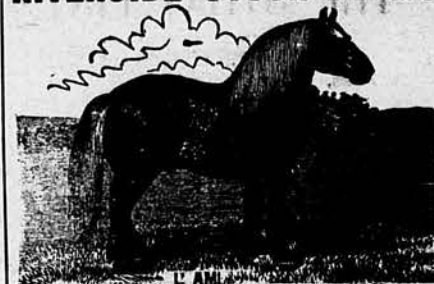
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The strongest and purest
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TRADE MARK

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the Farmer in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits and value of the stray, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1888.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Christopher McGuire, in Superior tp., November 10, 1887, one light red cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.50.

COW—By same, one light red cow with white spots, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.50.

COW—By same, one red cow with white spot in face, 16 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Gordon, in Janesville tp., January 17, 1888, one black heifer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Stover, in Shell Rock tp., one red steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands visible.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Jno. Gibbs, Jr., two and a half miles southwest of Argentine, November 15, 1887, one dark bay mare mule, black mane and tail, white spot on right forearm, a little white spot on right flank, about 15 hands high.

Clark county—Chas. E. King, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Alexander McDonald, (P. O. Cash City), February 1, 1888, one red cow and calf, cow about 8 years old and calf 11 months, both branded V on right hip; valued at \$10 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1888.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harry N. Patterson, in Elm Mills tp., February 23, 1888, one bay mare, 5 years old, white spot in forehead and white left front foot and hoof; valued at \$30.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L. R. Croissant, in Big Creek tp., March 1, 1888, one bay horse colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Sheridan county—I. H. Prince, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Lytle, in Solomon tp., February 17, 1888, one black horse pony, 7 years old, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. M. Newland, in Chetopa tp., February 23, 1888, one spotted 3-year-old cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted 4-year-old cow; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one bluish cow, 5 years old; valued at \$13.

STEER—By same, one red and white 3-year-old cow; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one roan 3-year-old steer; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Wilson, in Jackson

tp., March 10, 1888, one small sorrel mare, white strip in face and collar mark on shoulder; valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. M. Osman, in Madison tp., March 17, 1888, one dark red yearling heifer, some white on belly and flanks, small white spots on legs, branded S with over top on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Hogan, of Madison tp., March 6, 1888, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, under-drop in left ear, white face, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. M. Parker, in Toledo tp., March 13, 1888, one white 2-year-old steer, unknown brand.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, ring in top of right ear.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. J. Davis, in Plymouth tp., December 11, 1888, one bay horse, about 16 hands high, about 12 years old, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Riley, in Clear Creek tp., (P. O. Clear Creek), February 13, 1888, one red 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Fife, (P. O. Newton), March 17, 1888, one pale red cow, short horns, end of tail white, about 4 years old, no marks or brands.

Too Late to Classify.

DEHORNING DONE.—Those wishing Dehorning done, by an experienced man, will find it to their interest to address F. W. Jordan, Drawer B, Topeka.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Part ridge Cochins, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1 per 13; Pekin Duck eggs, \$1 per 10; M. B. Turkey eggs, 15 cents each.

PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON BROAD-CAST SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of Grain and GRASS SEED. 4 acres Wheat sown by walking 1 mile. Will do 5 times as much work as can be done by hand, and better work than by any other means. Sold in all parts of the world. Warranted to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced. Price \$5.00. Send for circular.

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FOR SALE BY L. M. RUMSEY MFG. CO., St. Louis.

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CHALLENGE Feed Grinders, HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS, PUMPS and BRASS CYLINDERS. ALWAYS BUY THE BEST. Good AGENTS WANTED. CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., BATAVIA, KANE CO., ILL.

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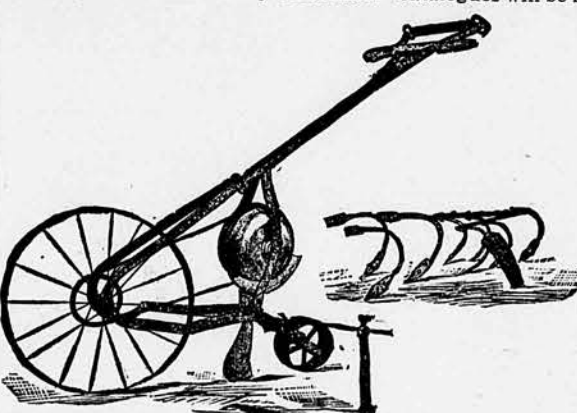
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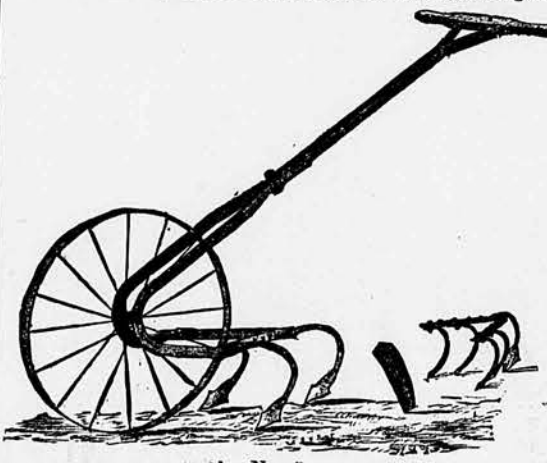
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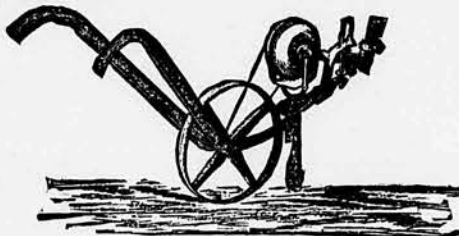
No. 1.

possibility of their becoming clogged; the seed passes out of the seed-bowl by means of openings provided in the flanges, which are adjustable to suit the varying size or quantity of seed required. When the seed leaves the bowl they enter a conductor, in plain view of the operator, and are carried down into the soil through the furrow-opener to any desired depth. The available even for grass-seeding in yards and small fields. These seed-drills are each provided with an adjustable marker, so that while planting one row the next is being marked.



No. 2.

and rear; the peculiar construction of the frame enables the operator to adapt his cultivator or backward.



No. 9.

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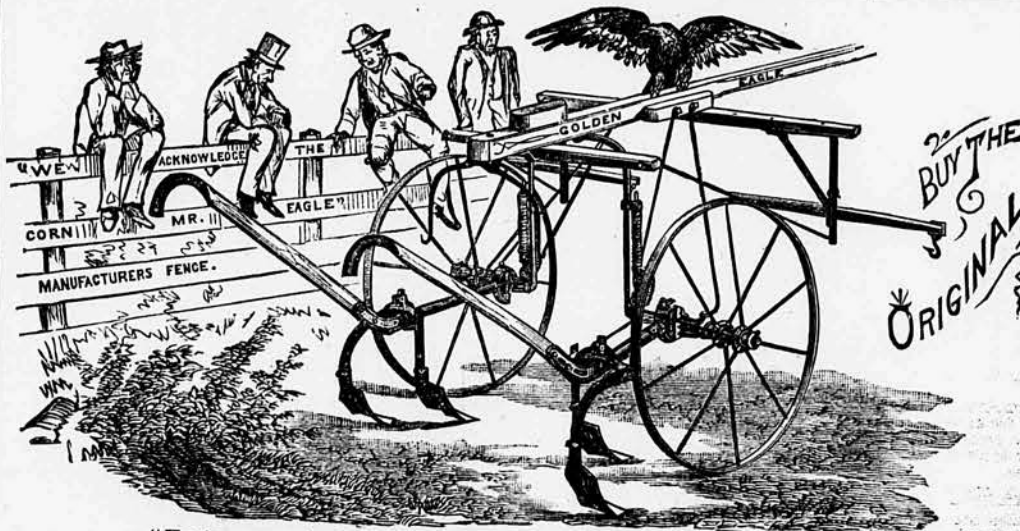
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Exceeds them all. Simple, strong, practical, cheap and durable. Can be worked by man or boy. Stumps, brush, mounds and hollows do not interfere with its work. Will work where no other machine can. Agents Wanted. Particulars free. Address
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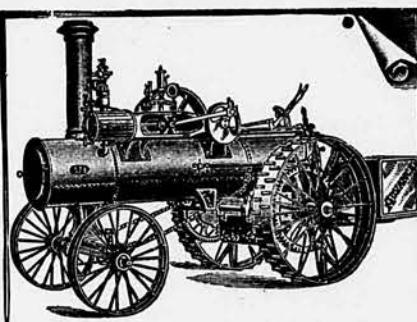
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With METAL
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This Cultivator has the rear ends of the Shovel Standards attached and a front, and to the Cross-head in the rear, by axle, whatever may be the position of them in being moved sideways. The springs at the front end of the beams supports them when in use, and enables the operator to move them easily from side to side and assists in raising when he wishes to hook them up, while turning at the end of the row. We attach these Beams also to our Riding and Tongueless Cultivators. This Cultivator has no equal in the market, and can not fail to be appreciated by any farmer who sees it. We also manufacture the BUCKEYE DRILL, BUCKEYE SEEDER, BUCKEYE CIDER MILLS and HAY RAKES.
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HENCH'S RIDING or WALKING STEEL CULTIVATORS
With Double Row Corn Planter and Fertilizer complete in one machine. Crowned with Medals since 1879.
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Thousands in use giving entire satisfaction.
Agents wanted. Catalogues free. Name this paper HENCH & DRONGOLD, York, Pa.

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow & Grain Cultivator.
All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manufacturer, 25 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

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IS THE BEST CREAMERY of its class on the market. One at wholesale price where there are no agents.
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of SIZES & SHAPES TO SUIT EVERY SOIL & SECTION
FINE FINISH
ALWAYS SCOUR
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TEN ACRES CORN
EACH DAY
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STEEL FRAME, POSITIVE DROP.
LIGHT, STRONG & DURABLE
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200,000 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS—One-half to one foot, per 1,000, \$1.50; one to two feet, per 1,000, \$4; two to three feet, per 1,000, \$10. Also Catalpa, Ash and other forest trees, one or two years. B. F. Hanson & Co., Arlington, (on C., K. & N. R. R.), Reno Co., Kas.

WANTED—The address of 500 farmers who want to improve their poultry by the use of thoroughbred males. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

TRY IT!—This column for cheap advertising. It is worth five times the price asked.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

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TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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A limited number of richly-bred young Bulls, ready for service. Also a few young Heifers and Cows, all direct descendants of the most noted and valuable milk and butter families. Prices low and terms easy. Come and see the Murray Hill Herd of Holstein Cattle, or write us HENSON & RATHBONE, Council Grove, Kas.

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