

# KANSAS FARMER

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Thirty Head of **SHORT-HORN BULLS** and a limited number of **SHORT-HORN COWS**,

At my farm, near

**SEDALIA, MO., MARCH 19, 1888,**

At 11 o'clock a. m.

The cattle that are for sale are from such well-known families as Marys, Kirklevington, Rose of Sharon, Josephines, Young Phyllis, Princess, and others as popular. Animals are of good individual merit and in good condition. Parties from a distance will find conveyance to my farm free of charge by calling at my office in Sedalia.

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**Frank Craycroft, Sedalia, Mo.**

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**IF YOU WANT**—Eggs or stock from prize-winning Light and Dark Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks, at reasonable prices, send for circulars. C. A. Emery, Carthage, Mo.

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**EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM**—Leading varieties of Strawberry Plants, S. C. Brown Leghorn Fowls, Poland-China Swine. Send for prices. T. F. Sproul, Frankfort, Kas.

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**J. B. KLINE**, 924 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., breeder and dealer in pure-blooded Poultry and Eggs—all kinds—from the best breeders of prize-winning stock at the Eastern poultry shows. Also pure Italian and Carniolan Bees, Queens, and apian supplies. Write for what you want. No circulars.

**HENRY DAVIS**, Dyer, Indiana, breeder of high-class poultry. Twelve varieties. Prices reasonable. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Send stamp for circular. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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**JOHN C. SNYDER**, Constant, Gowley Co., Kansas, breeds **PLYMOUTH ROCKS** exclusively. No stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write for wants or send for circular, and mention this paper.

**GEO. H. HUGHES**, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of W. F. B. Spanish, L. Brahmas, Langshans, Buff Cochins, Leghorns, P. Rocks and Fancy Pigeons.

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**BRONZE TURKEYS**—I will sell Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per tri or \$2 each, boxed and delivered at express office. Satisfaction guaranteed. Birds large, fine and full-blooded. Mrs. R. J. Hughes, Breckenridge, Mo.

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**SEVERAL GOOD JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE**—At my stables, Ogden, Riley Co., Kas. Correspondence, solicited. Theo. Weichselbaum.

**F. H. ARMSTRONG**, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. All surgical operations scientifically performed. Charges reasonable. Office—214 6th Ave. W., Topeka, Kas.

**S. A. SAWYER**, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. H. R. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

## MERINO PARK

**SAM'L JEWETT & SON**, Lawrence, Kas., Breeders of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.



As shown above, "high-flying" prices do not now prevail, as we now offer

**150 Registered Rams for sale** As shown below at "hard-pan knock-down" prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.



[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

## Stallion for Sale.

A finely-bred **HAMBLETONIAN STALLION**, seven years old, solid chestnut color. Nice driver or saddle horse. Sure foal-getter. Will sell on easy terms or trade for land or cattle. J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

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**SUPERSEDES ALL CONDITION POWDERS.** Contains no poison. Best Tonic, Blood Purifier and System Regulator. Will make Hens lay, Cures Cholera, Roup, etc. 1-lb. can, 25 cts.; 5-lbs., \$1.00. Ask Druggists and Dealers for it, and take no other. Send \$1 for 5-lb. trial can, charges pre-paid. Made by L. A. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

## FROM SPRINGFIELD, LAS ANIMAS COUNTY, COLORADO.

Facts of Interest to Those Seeking  
Homes in a New Country.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

Through oft-repeated solicitation I write this letter of information to those of the East who want to better their condition by getting a home of their own at nominal cost, enabling them to realize of a truth the independence so characteristic of American people.

Many sturdy yeomanry have already reached this fertile land, and have procured claims which to-day are of great value, and these people to a man speak in glowing terms about Colorado, her future, boundless resources and natural advantages, especially so of eastern Colorado and Las Animas county. This county contains over 7,000 square miles, or 4,500,000 acres, forming the southeast part of the State, and comprising as fine land as the sun ever passed over. My remarks will be confined to the east half or that portion adjacent and tributary to the thriving town of

### SPRINGFIELD.

This town is located thirty miles west from the Kansas State line, on section 29, in township 30, south of range 46, and west of the sixth principal meridian. It is situated on an undulating stretch of pretty prairie, midway between the timber-fringed banks of Spring branch and Bear creek, the pride of southeastern Colorado. From this beautiful town the prairie, rich in fertility, gently rolls, in every direction, as far as the eye can see, miles away, and as choice arable land as it has ever been the lot of man to witness.

Springfield is scarcely a year old, yet it is much larger than many towns farther east, twelve times as old, and why? Because, the founders of Springfield foresaw that certain elements were essential to the establishment and successful maintenance of a thriving, wide-awake, progressive city. These elements being

### PLENTY OF PURE WATER

at a reasonable depth, healthful location, salubrious climate, perfect drainage to the entire town site, good building stone near by,

### TIMBER CONVENIENT,

a rich soil capable of producing abundant crops, ease of access from the many lines of travel with sure railway facilities at an early day, and men of money, brains and determination to back it. All of these points Springfield possesses, and more, as the visitor will ascertain on viewing the town and country. No wonder that people call her prosperous and beautiful, and the pride of southeastern Colorado.

Besides having a beautiful location, unequaled by any other town in eastern Colorado, her society; and that of those who have taken claims in her vicinity, is of the best, with school and church

privileges that would do credit to even older places.

### THE SUPPLY OF WATER

is inexhaustible—a feature not to be overlooked by home-seekers, being pure, wholesome and medium soft. Spring branch and Bear creek form a juncture a short distance east of the town, and being fed by living springs, are constantly supplied with an abundance of WATER THE YEAR ROUND—NO FAILURE.

Aside from this a vast sheet of water underlies the entire country, and is reached at various depths of from fifteen to ninety-five feet, and in wells already drilled the water rises to within from twelve to six feet of the surface.

### THE RAINFALL

in eastern Colorado has been sufficient for several years past to grow abundant crops, where the soil had been properly broken up, planted and cultivated in seasons adapted to development of the product planted. It is a known fact, from the past, that the rainfall of eastern Colorado is gradually increasing, and as the years come and go the people stand a better show with the soil and its fulness. Consisting, as it does, of a rich, dark-grayish alluvial, intermingled with just sand enough to cause it to work easy at all times of the year, and covered with an immense coating of buffalo grass, whose roots penetrate to a depth of over two feet into the soil, there certainly can be no doubt or misgiving as to its fertility or production.

### ANY ONE WHO WILL

but examine the past of Colorado will find that she is well adapted to agriculture, thus versifying what I have already said. In fact, I find by the National Report of Agriculture of 1886 that Colorado had

### A SUCCESSFUL CORN CROP,

raising 36.5 bushels per acre, being more than any other State or Territory, except Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. In 1886, by this same report, I find she raised 19.8 bushels of wheat per acre, being more than any other State or Territory, except Montana, which had only one-half as many acres planted. She also raised 95 bushels of potatoes per acre, 17.8 bushels of rye, 24 bushels of barley, and 37.3 bushels of oats. In 1887, last year, I find that she grew 2,000,000 bushels of oats, and in the same year over 2,000,000 bushels of corn. With these figures in view it is safe to predict that Colorado will make one of the garden spots of America. And as

### A DAIRY COUNTRY

it is unsurpassed—rich grasses, pure air, bright sunshine, fine climate, choice water, and mild, short winters, are the elements which make a perfect dairy country—and these are all possessed by Colorado. And furthermore, the best and highest-priced broomcorn brush that went into the St. Louis market the past fall was grown in southeastern Colorado. It can be grown in great perfection here, and can be cured better in our climate than elsewhere on the earth. That this will be a splendid

### FRUIT GROWING COUNTRY

is demonstrated by the great quantities

of excellent wild plums and grapes that have grown and been gathered during the past season in the timber belts along our water courses, and this season will witness the planting of many fruit trees, also many acres of forest trees, in compliance with requirements of the timber culture act. And here, I would say that fencing is not as expensive as one would think, for good cedar posts delivered to the claim only cost 10 cents each, and wire almost as cheap as in central Kansas.

It has been stated by an eminent scientist that all of eastern Colorado is UNDERLAIN WITH COAL, gas and oil; and, having inspected the country and its surface indications, I fully believe, without a doubt, that he is correct, for within a mile of Springfield, coal of the very best quality crops out along the banks of Bear creek; and upon a thorough test it has proven to be equal, if not superior, to the Canyon City coal. The people have endeavored to keep the matter a secret, but good things will out, and as a result a company has been formed to develop the hidden resources, and it is expected that a rich find will be the sequent.

Another decidedly important factor to the development of this section of Colorado is the establishment of a new United States land office, with headquarters at Springfield, to be known as the

### SPRINGFIELD LAND DISTRICT,

and the formation of said district into one grand, progressive county, forty-four miles in width and ninety miles in length, covering an area of 3,960 square miles, or 2,534,400 acres. What an immense county! And yet, hardly an handful, so to speak, of it taken. The bill forming this district is far under way, and, perhaps, before you will have read this letter, it will have become a law, as there is practically no opposition to its passage, every one conceding at once the importance and necessity of its speedy enactment.

These many advantages possessed by Springfield over all other western towns is causing

### RAILROAD COMPANIES

and other corporate bodies to look this way, and seek to assist in bringing about a more speedy development of our resources. In fact, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Rock Island route, and the "Nickel Plate,"—a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, have already surveyed lines to, and through Springfield, to Trinidad, thence to the Pacific coast. With these and other railways in the near future, Springfield is destined to always be the commercial center of southeastern Colorado.

### GOVERNMENT LANDS

are yet plentiful in about Springfield, and are in every respect as good as the heart of man could wish. However, those coming earliest get claims nearest Springfield, an advantage quite desirable; still the excellent natural roadways of this country makes a long distance comparatively near, and the drive quite a pleasure.

Right here I would say that it is or should be the duty of every one to have

a home of his own. There never was a land where an honest, energetic poor man has such opportunities for securing a home of his own as in this glorious State of Colorado. Here opportunities unlimited are offered to every young man to secure a part of this goodly heritage.

Young married people, and there are thousands of them, should start out in life with the fixed determination of having a home of their own. In these days it is not a hard thing to do.

It is difficult to define the feeling one experiences in a home of his own. It will make you feel that you are somebody, that you have something to live and to work for. Nothing can afford greater pleasure. Do your work thoroughly as possible, and make the surroundings cheerful and attractive by setting out shade trees, planting rose bushes, making flower beds, etc. Then when the toils of the day are over, and the shades of night are gathering, take your wife, the woman that is better than all others, to view your beautiful home and hers as well.

As a point for profitable investment I know of no place in eastern Colorado so certain of remunerative returns as the town of Springfield and vicinity. And to convince one of this fact is but to give them a chance to see for themselves. Lamar, Colorado, on the

### "SANTA FE ROUTE,"

is the nearest railway point at present, from which Ferguson Bros. run an elegant line of stage and mail coaches, daily, to Springfield, transporting passengers at reasonable rates.

As before alluded to, this vicinity is amply provided with the

### VERY BEST OF BUILDING STONE,

as the many stone dwellings on the many claims will bear testimony, and the stone is confined only to accessible quarries, which makes it all the more desirable. With choice stone, good coal, pure water, both in wells and running streams, cedar timber hard by for posts, and banks of creeks fringed with timber peculiar to Colorado, a good society and temperance the ruling sentiment, no one can miss it very far in locating in this section of Colorado. However, for fear I may be thought to be too sanguine, I would advise those desiring to come West to purchase a ticket to Lamar, Colorado, and take a stage for Springfield, and examine this section for himself and be thoroughly convinced that it is far better than ever described. By purchasing tickets on the following dates, advantage can be taken of the low excursion rates, good for thirty days, thus affording plenty of time to look around, talk to the people, see what they are doing, study our soil, climate, educational and other advantages, namely: March 21, April 5, April 25, May 9, May 23, June 6, and June 20 this year.

In conclusion, Springfield extends a cordial and hearty welcome to the pioneer, home-seeker, and others who want to become citizens of this goodly land, and owners of the thousands of broad, fertile acres awaiting settlement and cultivation—only to be tickled with the plow in order to laugh with untold abundance.

Further information about this country, and how to get here, can be had by writing to any of the following named gentlemen, who will esteem it a pleasure to answer any and all questions, and aid you in getting a home in their midst: F. M. Friend, Esq.; Hon. M. Cohen; W. A. Tipton, P. M.; W. T. Hardy, Notary Public; editor of the *Advertiser*; editor of the *Leader*, or to Hon. J. F. Martin, Winfield, Kansas. In writing mention the KANSAS FARMER.

HORACE.

## Agricultural Matters.

### Broomcorn Culture--No. 5.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Commence at the end of building farthest from the machine by putting the butts of first tier out, using three laths for each bunch. After first—or end—tier is built up, reverse the bunches. Have the boy that carries to straighten brush in feeder's box before taking out. Particular pains should be taken to spread the brush evenly on the shelf. Should room become scarce and there is brush on the shelf dry enough, tie in bunches what will dry on a four-foot shelf, and put away in a dark place. But be very certain that the brush is dry before tying or it will heat and mold. When broomcorn is dry enough to tie up, the dark green will have entirely disappeared from the part where the straw branches out from the stalk, also when the stalk will break in two, at the same place. "These are points that every broomcorn producer should know. Broomcorn should not go into bulk until thoroughly cured. Broomcorn will stand some moisture on the shelf, but none in bulk. As soon as the brush is sufficiently cured it should be baled and stored away from the light and air. However, in the absence of storing room I prefer brush left on the shelf until disposed of, especially so if—after curing—shed can be closed up. Broomcorn when exposed to the light and air bleaches very fast, and when so exposed will in a short time become unmerchantable; for that reason baled broomcorn should be kept well in the dry and dark until loaded in the car. In baling broomcorn it is better to have it tied in bunches of about nine or ten, or what will cut on one shelf. In tying bunches, tie string in a bow knot. In handing the bunches to the baler take hold of the string with one hand, pull bow knot out, still holding to the string, and with the other hand hold of the brush-end of bunch, send the bunch—butt end first—against side of press, or on a table as hard as you can once or twice, and the bunch will go into the press all right. This is important and should not be lost sight of. Broomcorn cannot be baled right unless the broomcorn is first prepared right. The butt end of every bunch should be square (even) before going into the press. Don't trust this baling to parties not interested in the business.

Now, that the principal part of the expense has been incurred. Let it bear the marks of a careful hand. Pains should be taken that the bales are made compact and neat. The ends and middle should be kept fully alike all the way up. Put the crooked brush in the middle of the bale, and put in so it will not be seen from the outside, remembering, however, that brush of same color should be baled together. The more powerful the press, the better for the broomcorn. In fact broomcorn must be baled in a stout machine to be shipped any distance and bales hold their shape. Unless the press is a very strong one, slats—one by two, one in each corner and full length of bale—should be used to keep the bale in shape. Use No. 9 wire for tying, and be sure you have enough ties on the bale. Broomcorn is very hard to confine, and unless the bales are well built, tightly pressed and well tied, they are not likely to reach their destination in a merchantable condition. My experience with broomcorn presses is, they are too large in the depth of bale. They hold more than they will press, tightly. To remedy this put in a false bottom, i. e. build up with two by

four pieces—pine will do—first, two or three pieces—lying flat—lengthwise of press and then crosswise, making spaces for wire same as in top of press. Bales should be nearly square when pressed so far as width and depth is concerned. Be careful not to get middle of bales too full; end wires will slip off if you do. The end of a well built bale will present a solid appearance with no soft or vacant places in the middle. After the bales are taken out of the press, they should be gone carefully over with a pair of sheep shears; trim every straw off that is outside of the wires. If there are any stalks that extend past the end of bale they should be trimmed off, that the end of the bale be perfectly square and smooth. Neatness in baling adds very much to the worth of broomcorn on the market. Bales that weigh from 175 to 250 are a good size to handle well.

A strong and convenient wire stretcher is made by taking two strong pieces of hard wood, two inches square, one ten inches, and the other three feet long; cut a tenon on the end at the long piece and a mortise in middle of short one to receive the tenon;—make fast. Have a strong iron band two and one-half to three inches long by one and one-half inches in diameter made; fit this band on the end of a long piece half the length of its self; fasten by riveting good. Have two or three holes made in open end of band large enough to admit end of wire to be used; cut wires off proper length; make loop on one end; put the other end through under the bale from the side the tying is to be done, back over top of the bale, down through the loop, below the middle and on one side of bale and into a hole in end of stretcher; turn stretcher up and outward from loop, and when drawn tight enough, the party who does the tying, should take hold end of stretcher where wire is attached, press against and at same time roll up against side of bale until the stretcher is freed from the wire. While the party who is operating the stretcher is preparing to draw another wire, the party who ties can make fast the wire just stretched. The party operating the stretcher will stand close to the bale, only allowing room for hands of stretcher to pass the bale. I experienced a great deal of trouble in getting a strong, and yet a simple wire stretcher and never succeeded until Mr. Ferry—broomcorn merchant—of Chicago, gave me the idea I have been trying to explain.

Stalks are generally so thick on the ground that ordinary stalk cutters will do no good. A good frame corn-stalk cutter—for cutting when the ground is frozen—is made by making a frame about four or five feet long and about six inches less in width than the rows. Here as well as in tabling is the advantage of uniform width in rows. Handles should be provided. Have your blacksmith make two knives a little longer than a corn knife, and considerable heavier. Have two half-inch holes made four inches apart in one end of each knife. Have edge of knife made rough similar to that of a grain sickle, except that the teeth want to be longer and slant towards the end that has the holes in. Have these knives bolted, one to each corner—backward—of frame. They should extend about equally out and backward. To sharpen knives grind on—under or—opposite side from the teeth. Stalks when green are very hard to cut, and after the frost is out in the spring they pull out of the ground which renders the cutter useless. In the absence of a cutter, two heavy poles fastened together so that one will drag two and one-half feet behind the other when the land is dry enough to plow. Put team on each end and drag

the way the broomcorn was tabled, going twice over, the last opposite to the first time. Rake with stalk-rake crosswise of rows. A most excellent plan for late plowing is to leave the stalks on the ground after cutting until you wish to break up and plant. This will give you a mellow, moist seed bed, which will allow shallow planting—a thing almost necessary to insure a good stand. It heads all out at the same time. I cannot call to memory a single instance where I planted deep, and got more than from one-half to two-thirds of a stand. An uneven stand in broomcorn is very much against the business, and should be avoided if possible, by any mode of preparing the land.

A. H. Cox.

Quincy, Greenwood Co., Kas.

### Corn Cultivation--Fall Plowing--Dairying etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If you will allow a voice from the southeast border I will give my experience in some parts of farming. I have been an advocate of deep cultivating for corn, but my observation leads me to the conclusion that in dry seasons shallow cultivation, especially in large corn, is more preferable.

I have been experimenting with fall and spring plowing for corn during the last three years, and during these years find that I have raised the best corn on land plowed in the spring. Still I shall try again, as it is a great help in the spring, to have a part of the ground plowed in the fall.

I have practiced fall-plowing for oats many years, and find that the most satisfactory way. If the ground is clean, I prefer to use the grain drill instead of sewing broadcast.

Tame grasses have not done well here during the last three years, on account of the drouth. Yet farmers feel hopeful that there is a time in the near future when they will be successful in that line of farming.

We feel more interested in the success of tame grass now than heretofore, as farmers here see the advisability of mixed farming, and have established a creamery in our midst, the capital stock being largely owned by a board of farmers; they did not go in partnership with some creamery shark who would furnish the outfit for \$5,000, and take a one-third interest in the concern. Many were the predictions that it would be a failure, but I am glad to say that it has made a fair start, and the indications are that it will be a success. It is run on the separator system. It pays the farmers \$1.00 per hundred weight for the milk while fresh and sweet; they deliver it at the creamery. Now, I have given dairy farmers a pointer. Let the progressive farmers weigh their milk received per day, then churn in their usual way, and figure what the value of their butter is, compared with their milk at \$1.00.

Glad to read in the KANSAS FARMER of the proposed Dairymen's convention; hope to learn something from practical experience in the dairy business. Should this find a place in your excellent paper, you may hear from me again.

M. CUTHBERTSON.

Beulah, Crawford Co., Kas.

The Union Pacific railway has just arranged with its Eastern connections for a series of semi-monthly excursions to all points on its lines in Kansas and Nebraska, and as far west as Sterling, Colorado, on the Nebraska division. Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the rate of about one limited fare by way of all Missouri river points over the Union Pacific. Ten days will be allowed going and five returning, and the tickets will be good for thirty days, with stop-over privileges, within these limits over the Union Pacific line in the States named.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry Notes.

[Entered for the Hughes prize.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you allow me, at this late hour, to come in and add my mite? First, I will give the plan on which our hen-house is built. We began on a small scale. (Little boats should keep near shore.) The size is twelve by twelve feet, foundation is laid of stone in mortar, to make it tight; this wall is about two feet high; this is used to keep hens with young chickens. I have had in it at once as many as four or five hens with each a brood of chickens. To this is a trap-door in the side, which can be raised during warm weather; or in the day time this can have a lattice frame to put in the hole, which prevents the hens from going out, but the chicks can pass in and out at will. I do not approve of hens roving all over the farm while they have their little ones to raise, as I think the dew on weeds and grass is harmful to them. The house is ten feet high in the front and slopes to the north. A window in the front, with wire screens on each side to prevent the fowls from breaking the glass should they fly against it. The sash is made to slide back or to one side, so one or both can be opened as required; also another window in the north side, also protected by screen, which prevents rats, mice or other vermin from entering. We also have a screen door which we keep closed in the day time. A hole in the bottom of the screen door large enough to admit one fowl at a time is made. By having the screens it protects them from any harm and gives them ventilation, which is quite essential to the health of all living creatures. The floor is of pine flooring, tongued and grooved, made tight to prevent water going through on the young chicks below, while scrubbing the house. Scrubbing should be done twice a week, not only the floor but each roost and the sides of the house which have been soiled, after which dry lime should be sprinkled over the floor and roosts to sweeten or destroy any impure odor.

Roosts should be made of pieces of timber at least four inches wide. I do not like poles for that purpose, as the breast bone becomes deformed and mars the beauty of its shape. Keep your fowls well fed; do not try to tame them by hunger. By this treatment I do not think they would learn to love you. I have fifty-three hens and two males; of these I can go to them while they are in their house and lay my hand on them without apparent fear on their part. I have not a hen but I can go to the nest while they are on to lay, and they do not even scare by putting my hand in the nest. These fowls do not know what hunger is, yet it is not a good plan to feed more than will be eaten clean twice each day. Feed for them should be as clean as we require for ourselves. My plan is to set hens by the last of January; this brings the chicks about the 20th of February. Do not let them out of their house this time in the year, only on warm sunny days, and then one hour or two in the middle of the day. Last year I set three the last of January. This gives early market chickens. By May I sold them at 15 cents apiece. This year I set at the same time two hens, which hatched eleven chicks each; I gave them all to one hen, and "broke" the other hen up. Did not reset her, as I sometimes do, as more hens wanted to set. I now have twelve more setting.

If this should appear in print, I will give another short letter next week.

MRS. R. A. MORRISON.

Grenola, Elk Co., Kas.

## The Stock Interest.

### THE DEHORNING PROCESS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Pursuant to your recent request, I will give, as briefly as possible, my own preparations for dehorning my cattle, the most important of which is a secure fastening of the animal before commencing. The best thing I know of for this purpose is a stanchion with one side loose and the other made solid. The two pieces should be of some strong material (clear pine will do), two by eight, with an oval opening, cut half into each piece, the bottom of which should be about twenty-two to twenty-four inches from the level upon which the animal is to stand, if for grown cattle, and proportionately lower for smaller animals. This oval I would make about seven inches horizontally, and about twelve inches vertically, so that it will fit with reasonable snugness the animal's neck, about six inches back of the head, allowing room for turning the head to either side.

This arrangement will prevent a raising up or throwing down of the head. The only other fastening necessary is a good strong five-eighth rope, in one end of which should be securely fastened a two and a half or three-inch diameter strong wrought-iron ring.

After the animal is in the stanchion, take this rope, throwing it around the animal's neck, passing the plain end once through the ring, making a slip-noose, then pass it around the animal's nose, and back again through the ring, forming another slip-noose. The last will prevent the first from choking the animal.

Make some suitable arrangement near the level of the animal's feet, about three feet distant on each side, in which to tie this rope; tie the rope to this, drawing the animal's head far enough in that direction to hold it perfectly secure during the operation. This will throw the horn you wish to take off almost at right angles with the line of the stanchion, and allow the free use of the saw. After removing this horn, untie the rope and tie it upon the opposite side, reversing the position of the head and placing the other horn in like easy position to be removed. Perform the operation as quickly as possible.

The only tool necessary is a good, sharp fine-tooth saw, ten teeth to the inch, which should be kept very sharp.

In a previous article I gave my opinion of the best place to cut to prevent the formation and growth of a stub horn, but perhaps it would not be amiss to repeat it here. They should be cut close enough to the head to get beyond the base or beginning of the outside shell or hard case of the horn. To do this it will sometimes (and I might say very often) be found necessary to saw near enough to the head to take off some hair and skin with the severed horn.

As to the time of year the operation should be performed, I would say there is but one thing to avoid, and that is a time of the year when the "green flies" will deposit their eggs, though I would not like to perform the operation at a time when the mercury is liable to go below zero, without covering the place left raw. I have used strong muslin covered with pine tar to cover these with.

A veterinary surgeon suggested to me that it would be a good thing in very cold weather, or in very warm, as well, to take pieces of cotton batting about four inches square, covering one side with pine tar, and put upon each "stump," and fasten both to their places by a strip of strong muslin, four

or five inches wide, passed around the poll and tied under the throat-latch, as a preventive of cold, and equally good in summer to protect against flies.

A few of my cattle were troubled with flies. I tried carbolic acid, diluted, upon some, and spirits of turpentine upon others. The first of these was a failure, the last served the double purpose of killing the maggots and assisting to heal the soreness, and was a perfect success. This is all that there is to the operation or the preparation therefor.

At the close of the war it was a favorite remark of Horace Greeley's upon the financial question of the way to resume specie payment, is "to resume." Equally pertinent upon the subject of dehorning is, the way to take the horns off of your cattle is to take them off.

Hon. William Roe, of this county, writes me in a private letter: "I took the horns off of all my cattle last November, and they are now the best behaved lot in the county. Dehorning is a success."

I am fully persuaded that no stock-grower, having once tried it and knowing its beneficial results, will thereafter neglect it.

My own experience with my stock cattle has been so satisfactory in this matter that I propose to remove the horns from all my breeding cattle this spring, a thing I have been waiting to do until I was thoroughly satisfied of its advisability and profit. Having now had two year's experience with all ages of cattle, from four weeks to four years of age, I am satisfied with the result, and could hardly be classed with the new converts to the theory.

It would be a great benefit to those contemplating this practice to have its advantages resulting from the experiences of others set forth through the medium of your valuable paper. While I do not claim to be very proficient in it, I will cheerfully answer any questions relating to dehorning your readers may desire to ask.

Among hog-raisers of Illinois there used to be a remark applied to long-nosed breeds of hogs like this: "It takes five bushels of corn to fatten one of their tails." My own experience is, that it takes from twenty-five bushels of corn and upward to raise and fatten a pair of horns upon a steer.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kas.

### About Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there seems to be considerable interest in dehorning cattle, I will give my experience. I had the horns sawed off of twenty-six head, three weeks ago, all young cattle except two, most of them coming two years old. The work was done in a very bungling way, as I think, the operator using a broad saw, and a way of holding the animals' heads that I cannot at all approve of, which is not necessary to describe here. Some of my cattle looked quite bad for a few days, and ate but little; but seem to be all right now, and are doing well. Some of them discharged quite an amount of pus, befouling the side of the head, and one or two discharged from the nostrils, also, with a very offensive smell. There was one cow in the lot that I was milking; she shrank some in flow of milk for three or four days and then regained her full amount again. One cow and one heifer that are with calf have not shown any bad results.

As to the advantages, they are much gentler; on stormy days they can all stand in the shed, whereas, when they had their horns, the timid and weak ones would stand out; now there is plenty of room for all to stand to the rack and eat

at once. The old cow does not need to be tied as before, but the young steer can stand beside her and eat, even trying to get his head in to get a portion of her corn. Now those rough fellows who seemed to think that all who were weaker than they, or a little timid, had no rights that they were bound to respect, seem very much changed in their behavior. Then, again, the hogs that are in the same lot with them are in no danger of being gored. And last, though not least, human limb and life is much safer in handling them.

As to the suffering they endure in the operation, I cannot speak, as this is the first and only job of the kind I have seen done; and if I thought there was no better way, I do not know that I would want to see the like done again. And here let me say to any one that contemplates having their cattle dehorned, let no man undertake the work without a plan of securing the animal and holding the head firm, without unnecessary suffering, and then use nothing but a very narrow saw. For myself, I will send for Mr. Haaff's new book as soon as it is out and will study it, and when I have more work of the kind to do I will send for his tools, also. I find there are many farmers who have read or heard little or nothing about the practice, and many such are surprised that such a thing should be done. And if the work is done in a cruel and bungling manner, such are likely to be disgusted and want nothing whatever to do with it.

To many the practice seems cruel, and no doubt the pain is severe for the few moments that the operation lasts; but they do not seem to mind it long. Mankind practices many cruelties on animals, which are by common consent allowed to be necessary. Spaying, castration and branding are cruel. Then stock is often allowed to suffer with cold for want of proper shelter, and with hunger for want of proper and sufficient food. Again, cattle are subjected to much suffering in stock yards and in shipping, and there are more or less aggravated by horns. Some will say, "Why not breed hornless cattle?" Well, if there was some one who had the power to issue an edict and to have it enforced, that there should be nothing but mules bred from this time forth, then might it be done; but not otherwise.

Doubtless the proper time to dehorn is when they are calves, but so long as buyers will pay as much for a yearling calf with horns on as for a muley, other things being equal, those who raise from one to a half dozen calves to sell will be careless about the matter.

J. A. HOPKINS.

Paola, Miami Co.

### Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

A futurity stake has been opened to be trotted at the fall meeting of 1890, when the colts are two years old, mile heats, two in three. Entries for mares close April 15, 1888, at which time \$2.50 is to be paid, the mare named and the horse she was bred to in 1887. November 1, 1888, \$2.50 to be paid and the colt named and described. November 1, 1889, \$10 to be paid and ten days before the meeting in 1890 \$10 to be paid. \$100 added.

If the mares should prove not to be with foal, or should drop a dead colt, the Secretary must be notified immediately, and the entry money paid for naming mare will be refunded and entry declared void. It is hoped that we may receive upwards of one hundred entries for this stake, and make it the most valuable one ever trotted in Kansas.

All persons making entries must become members of the association. The executive committee announces

the opening of the following stakes, to close April 15, and to be trotted for at the fall meeting of 1888—time and place to be announced hereafter. Entrance to each stake \$25 (except for yearlings, which will be \$15). In the yearling, stake \$2.50 to accompany nominations, April 15, \$5 June 15, and \$7.50 ten days before the meeting. In the two-year-old stake \$2.50 to accompany the nomination April 15, \$10 June 15, and \$12.50 ten days before the meeting. All other stakes (except futurity) \$5 to accompany nominations April 15, \$10 June 15, and \$10 ten days before the meeting.

No. 1. Yearling stake.—\$50 added. For colts and fillies, foals of 1887, half mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 2. Two-year-old stake.—\$50 added. For colts and fillies, geldings, foals of 1886, mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 3. Three-year-old stake.—\$50 added. For colts and fillies, geldings, foals of 1885, mile heats, 3 in 5.

No. 4. Four-year-old stake.—\$50 added. For colts, mares and geldings, foals of 1884, mile heats, 3 in 5.

No. 5. Five-year-old stake.—\$50 added. For colts, mares and geldings, foals of 1883, mile heats, 3 in 5.

No. 6. Three-minute stallion stake.—\$50 added. For all stallions owned in Kansas that never beat 3 minutes; mile heats, 3 in 5.

No. 7. 2:35 stallion stake.—\$50 added. For all stallions owned in Kansas that never beat 2:35.

No. 8. 2:27 stallion stake.—\$50 added. For all stallions owned in Kansas that never beat 2:27.

Conditions.—The above stakes are all to be in harness and will be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association, except where otherwise provided by the rules of this association, in which case the latter shall govern. Entries confined to members of this association, and to mares and geldings foaled and raised in Kansas, and stallions that have made a season for public service.

Constitution and by-laws, also applications for membership furnished on application to the Secretary.

Address all entries to

J. Q. A. SHELDEN,

Sec'y & Treas., Manhattan, Kas.

GEO. W. GREEVER, Pres't,

Tonganoxie, Kas.

### The Silo Superseded.

An experiment which will commend itself to the notice of agriculturists generally has just been successfully made by Mr. John Fisher, of Layton hall, near Blackpool, one of the most practical farmers in the country. He has solved the problem of preserving green fodder for cattle without the use of silo, and thereby saving serious expense. Having spread some dry straw on the pavement in his farmyard, he stacked thereon a quantity of "fog," or aftermath, upon which he then placed a large quantity of turnip tops. The heap was then covered with boards, and these were weighted with stones, and the mixture was allowed to settle. Now when he comes to cut into the mass, he is agreeably surprised at the result. About an inch of the outside of the heap having been sliced away, the bulk is found to be in a first-rate condition, making admirable food for cattle. The turnip tops are as sound as on the day they were stacked, every leaf being perfect, and the grass cuts beautifully. In fact, the mass is perfect ensilage—sound, sweet, and wholesome; it cuts less to waste than in the ordinary silo; and the cattle are quite fond of it.—*Times and Mirror, Bristol, England.*

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## In the Dairy.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of persons interested in dairying in Kansas will be held in Topeka, Tuesday, March 20, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a State Dairy Association. The particular place of meeting will be announced in due time in the KANSAS FARMER. Persons who expect to attend will please inform us by card or letter early, that we may know in advance the probable number coming, and we will do what can be done in the way of obtaining comfortable quarters for them at reasonable rates.

The KANSAS FARMER hopes there will be a general and enthusiastic response to the call. A State Dairy Association is needed. It will work a stimulus in the business which nothing else can. Let us have a big, a rousing meeting of active, intelligent dairymen who know their business.

N. B.—The meeting will be held in a large and comfortable room in the Copeland hotel, which the proprietor, Mr. J. C. Gordon, an old Kansan, has kindly tendered for the occasion. Trains from the east, northeast and southeast, arrive about noon; trains from the westerly directions arrive later—all in time for the meeting at 4 p. m. A representative of the KANSAS FARMER will be at the Copeland at 1:30, and until the meeting is called to order. He will act as a receiving committee in the absence of other or better arrangements. Strangers coming to attend the convention, by inquiring of the office clerk at the hotel, for the "KANSAS FARMER man," will have that gentleman pointed out to them, and that will make the rest of the way easy. Don't forget: March 20, at 4 p. m., Copeland.

### CREAMERIES, AND HOW TO START THEM.

This is a letter addressed to J. G. Otis, Shawnee county, Kansas. It was read at a meeting of Capital Grange, recently. It contains many things which will interest Kansas readers:

GREEN MOUNTAIN CREAMERY,  
BENNINGTON, VT., Feb. 10, 1888.

FRIEND OTIS:—In response to yours of the 8th inst., asking for information in relation to dairy matters, and how to start a creamery and operate it successfully, would say:

First—Educate some dairymen. You are well aware that in all kinds of business the person who stands at the helm should be well posted. But in the dairy business this is indispensable. If the persons in charge are not well versed in all the details of the business, satisfactory results need not be looked for, either in private or in co-operative dairying. And this is true, both as to the person in charge of selecting, feeding and caring for the cows, the person in charge of handling the milk and cream and manufacturing the butter or cheese. In order to secure the largest measure of success, all the conditions must be right, from the beginning unto the end. Hence you see the importance of all parties in interest possessing practical information in their respective departments, and the individual who handles the product should have "cleanliness on the brain," be a sort of "sworn enemy to filth," one whom you can call not only "positively clean," but comparatively clean, yes, superlatively clean." In dairy matters as well as in

most other industries, experience will be found the best educator.

Our second essential is the right kind of dairy stock. A man might just about as well enter the speed ring with a heavy draft horse and expect to win the race, as to enter the dairy business with any of the beef breeds and expect to come out successful. Among thorough practical dairymen in this section of country, it is coming to be the prevailing opinion that the "all-purpose cow" is a sort of rank inconsistency—a creature of doubtful identity—an unprofitable dairy animal.

The production of milk and the production of beef are two separate departments, and require different classes of cattle. In the one case, dressed beef is the main object; in the other, dairy products. In estimating the value of a cow do not place too much stress upon the prospective weight for the shambles. The number of pounds of milk or inches of cream she daily furnishes is of far more importance than the size of her carcass. Among the dairymen of our Eastern States not a few are still found who cling to the old native stock of New England and New York as being superior to anything yet brought forward. They claim that they are the best rustlers. They say that their native cattle can climb the mountain sides and hill-tops, scramble among the rocks and crop the scanty herbage of their rough land and yield the best return for the amount of food consumed. We believe, however, this opinion is based somewhat on ancient prejudices. We believe the Ayrshires or the Jerseys would accomplish for them more than their native stock. The Holland, or Holstein cow, is not well adapted to our rugged country and short feed. She is better adapted to a smoother surface. With you in Kansas we should think the Holstein would stand first in the rank of dairy cattle. But in this brief letter it will be impossible to discuss at length the relative merits of the different breeds. And I will now proceed to briefly reply to the latter part of your inquiry, as to "the best method of starting a creamery and operating the same."

The first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the cream from a sufficient number of cows can be secured. No creamery ought to start without five hundred cows fully pledged to its support. And these should be good dairy animals, properly housed and cared for to secure a good flow of milk. These ought to be secured within a radius of six miles—three would be better. All the patrons of the factory should use the same kind of can and cooling tank. We prefer the Improved Cooley, where the can and milk is entirely submerged in water—temperature not to go below 45 deg. in summer and 40 deg. in winter. If cream is carried a long distance in summer it should be transported in refrigerator cans. The Cobb can, of Chicago, is the best refrigerator can we have seen. Will send you a cut.

There are three different methods of starting creameries:

1. The individual plan.
2. Dividend plan.
3. Co-operative plan.

These all have their advantages and their disadvantages. The second, or dividend plan, is the one usually preferred in this region of country. But we will describe the different methods in their order. The first is where the individual or company own the entire plant and buy the milk or cream from the farmers, paying usually about 75 or 80 cents per hundred weight for milk, or from 15 to 18 cents per gauge for cream. A gauge pail is just twelve inches in diameter, and one inch of

cream is supposed to make a pound of butter. Settlement is usually made with the farmers once each month, or at such times as may be stipulated. Under this method the farmer has no interest in the cream after it leaves his premises. The manufacturer takes the cream and assumes all risks, sells his butter when and where he pleases.

In the dividend plan the individual or company own the plant, the same as in the first plan. A certain specified sum is allowed per pound for manufacturing product, and patrons share in proceeds of sales in proportion to amount of cream furnished to factory. Sales are made through a business manager or committee for that purpose.

Under the co-operative plan the patrons own the factory and outfit, place the business in charge of a board of directors, hire a business manager or butter-maker, and take charge of sales. Usually a certain per cent. is allowed stockholders on all capital stock as part of the expenses. A small reserve fund is also kept back. After deducting all expenses the parties furnishing the cream share in the proceeds *pro rata*. In this way the dairymen get all there is in the business, and of course share in all the losses, if any occur.

A very successful factory has been started during the past year, over in New York State, at the town of Glen Falls. I have a copy of their regulations and by-laws, which may be of use to you. I will also forward you a copy of the *New England Homestead*, January 7, which contains an account of several factories, that will furnish you some interesting statistics.

ETHAN ALLEN.

### About Devon Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The American Devon Cattle Club recently held its annual meeting, and the roll shows a membership of over 100, with several hundred breeders in America, and a total of 12,154 animals registered by them. The Devon breed still maintains its reputation as the farmer's breed wherever it is tried. It is often asked "why do not Devon breeders advertise more?" The larger breeders do advertise—Rumsey, Whitmore, Baker, and a few others, but the great body of smaller breeders who only have a limited number of animals to spare each season, find ready sale for them among their own neighbors; hence there is little of the advertising and loud puffing, such as is done for other breeds. The demand for the Devon is quiet, but steady, and especially among dairymen who are acquainted with the breed and desire to raise their own grade cows. Such men buy young Devon bulls. Especially is this true through the dairy regions of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc. There is one thing about Devon men that commends them and their breed to all good farmers, and that is the fact that they very seldom foist upon the public a forced test of a cow that results in ruining the animal for breeding purposes. Their object is more to maintain a profitable farm breed, of which Prof. Brown, of the Canadian Government Farm, says: "The remarkable feature of the Devon has been a uniform conduct, an even run of breeding, health and well-doing, under all conditions, plump on pasture, in good heart in the stall without grain, particularly good mothers, nursing their calves better than any others."

There have been a large number of tests of Devon cows, but in most instances with usual good farm care, no pea meal or other high-priced food used. I know of one cow, Helena 32d, that made 19 pounds of butter in seven

days without any grain, and Fancy 1222, made 408 pounds in six months on grass alone. I might devote considerable space to similar records, and may at some other time.

When some of the dairy breeds succeed in winning at some prize test it is kept before the public, but the Devon men are negligent about recording their honors; but let me say that a Devon cow came out ahead two different years in Minnesota; that it was the Devon cow, Rose of Coburg, that won in the dairy test of all breeds at Toronto in 1884 and 1887, and her owner refused \$600 for her. The Devons have had similar success at several other places in this country, while at the London Dairy Show a pure Devon was declared second best dairy cow of all breeds. At the greatest of England's cattle shows last year, the Devon cow, Moss Rose 8th, was declared the best animal of any age or breed among seven hundred competitors.

Notwithstanding what I have said about tests, I should like it if the breeders would make more honest farm tests, without hot-house forcing, for the latter proves nothing. What we want is to obtain the cost of production in proportion to the results obtained. As the dairy interests of the West push more to the front it would be well for farmers to consider whether they had not better begin to copy the Eastern dairyman, use sires of pure blood and raise their dairy cows. A fair trial of grade Devon cows would convince any farmer of their superiority for general purposes.

Scientific tests in Hungary show that corn will produce the largest yield of milk, while sorghum produces milk of the richest quality.

Nobody who advocates a general-purpose cow expects that she will come up to the highest standard of a beef breed. The intelligent idea of such a cow is a little less beef and a little more milk. She ought to weigh when fat twelve to thirteen hundred pounds. She ought to make eight pounds of butter per week, two-thirds of the year for ten years, and at an average price of 25 cents. She ought to bring \$7 a hundred pounds at the end of that time.

TIBBEE, MISS., October 16, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & CO., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: The bottle of Shallenberger's Pills sent me in February last I gave to W. G. Anderson, of this place; a long standing case of chills and fever. He had tried everything known without any permanent good. In less than ten days after taking your Antidote he was sound and well, and has gone through the entire season without any return. It seems to have effectually driven the Malarious poison from his system. Yours truly,

V. A. ANDERSON.

Fineness of flavor in cheese is one of the most pressing demands of the trade, and it forces itself with most emphatic distinctness (from the cheese-trier) upon the practice senses of sellers and buyers whose avocation brings them daily in contact with so many different factories, when, by comparison, they acquire a more accurate knowledge of the merits or demerits of cheese than it is possible to gain elsewhere. A very frequent cause of bad flavor is the use of too much rennet, and this is often increased by the rennet itself being impure.

### American Arbor Vitæ.

Prof. Keffer, of the Brookings, Dakota, Agricultural college, has the following to say of American Arbor Vitæ: *Thuja occidentalis*. Arbor Vitæ. White Cedar. A hedge of Arbor Vitæ borders the front of the college grounds and its growth the past summer has been entirely satisfactory. The arbor vitæ is one of the prettiest of the evergreens and should be extensively used for ornamental hedges. Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., offers 100,000 small seedlings of this tree for \$50; larger sizes cheap in proportion. He offers his catalogue of over 100 varieties of trees free to all who write for it.

## Correspondence.

### Too Much Tariff Talk.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There have been many able arguments by correspondents and editorial in the KANSAS FARMER on the tariff, all of which have been to some extent repetitions of debates within the last forty years. This question is a convenient political platform—just such as the Whigs and Democrats wanted in their time, just what the two old parties want now. It is an unsettled question and has been for fifty years, and will be as long as local interests demand high tariff. There is but little satisfaction in studying or reading the debates. We have had money panics and hard times under low tariffs, as from 1847 to 1862. We have had money panics and hard times with high protective tariff as from 1873 to 1880. The country and its commerce have prospered and been depressed under both spasmodically. So no party or person can safely promise good times under either.

There is one thing, however, that all business men can safely rely on: The history of every civilized nation teaches it, that, with a large volume of "sound currency" circulating among the people no country ever had money panics or hard times. There never was a money panic in this country only under a rapid contraction of the currency in some form, and farmers never experienced a low range of prices only under the prostrating effects of a small volume of circulating medium among the people. If this country had to-day as large a volume of money among the people as France has, or as the United States had in 1866, there would be a "boom" in lands among the farmers. The tariff would not be thought of and could not be forced as an issue. It is and ought to be secondary in the study of farmers. Remunerative prices is what the farmers want and always had under a large and healthy volume of money. P. P. ELDER, Princeton, Kan.

### Failures and Remedies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The planting time will soon be with us again, and many of the tillers of the soil will then begin to drop the seed, and plant trees of many kinds for both profit and pleasure, and unless a new road is taken by a great number of those who embark in this business, they will make a failure, either from careless planting or cultivation, but with the many ways of learning and the experience of those who have grown gray in the business, there is no need of failing, for it has been proven beyond any doubt that in Kansas as well as in any other State, cereal crops, fruits both small and large, and forest trees can be grown so as to be of profit to the planter if he will but put his shoulder to the wheel and work. In the newer parts of the country one great mistake is made in trying to do too much at one time, and so something is neglected.

In cultivation of cereal crops, the majority of farmers plant too many acres for the amount of horse power and number of hands that are at their command to do the cultivating in a proper manner and in due season. They think they must have sixty or eighty acres to one man and team, and if they have less they will not make anything; but if they will take only forty acres, and put the same amount of labor on them, they will realize more in the present crop and in years to come. For they can plow better and deeper, spread on more manure, cultivate oftener, have a few spare days to kill off all the noxious weeds which may chance to escape the cultivator and which come up in out-of-the-way places, and so have a clean field to work upon the coming year. So in planting out fruit or forest trees, a great many plant a very large number and give them a very small amount of care, and consequently lose a large per cent. and then say that tree-raising is a failure. From past experience I find that in starting on a new farm it pays to wait till the ground is in good shape before planting, then plant your tree as if you expected it to live. Don't be afraid

to spend a few minutes extra and do a good job, and then take care of them as if you thought something of them. Don't be deluded with the idea that you will gain time by planting a very large tree. An apple tree 2 years old at time of setting will give you fruit sooner than a 4-year-old and will make a better-shaped and a hardier tree.

Any man who has farmed or gardened knows that when he wants an extra piece of anything he gives it a little extra care. How would the people of the Eastern States succeed if they farmed their land in the haphazard way the majority of the farming is done in the new Western country? There a man will get rich off a very few acres; here some men will get poor and own a quarter section of land, of which every foot can be tilled. Let us take for our motto—better stock, fewer acres and better cultivation.

A. WINCHESTER.

Bayne, Russell Co., Kas.

### Gossip About Stock.

Mr. R. K. Thomson, Slater, Mo., offers, in another place in this issue, some bargains in fine stock that is of particular interest at this time. Don't fail to see his advertisement and write him.

G. W. Berry, proprietor of the Select Herd of Berkshires, Topeka, informs us that he has ten choice Berkshire boars from 4 to 8 months old which he will close out soon at special prices. Several of them are extra show pigs.

The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisement of John T. Voss, Girard, Kas., who has a representative breeding establishment of pure-bred Short-horn and Jersey cattle, also fifteen varieties of land and water fowls. None but the best strains are bred. Write him for particulars.

On Tuesday next, the 20th inst., Messrs. Weidlein, of Peabody, Kas., will sell at public auction, with Col. S. A. Sawyer as salesman, at Peabody, twelve thoroughbred Herefords. They are a fine lot and made a fine record at the leading fairs last season. It will pay breeders to be present at this sale.

On March 19, there will occur at Sedalia, Mo., a very important public sale of thirty Short-horn bulls and a limited number of choice females of the very best strains. Mr. Frank Craycroft is one of the best and most responsible breeders of the West. See advertisement on the first page of this paper. This is a sale that breeders can not afford to miss.

Mr. E. P. C. Webster, Marysville, Kas., is probably one of the best dehorners of cattle in the State, being among the first to embrace Mr. H. H. Haaff's theory and put it in practice, and always having been very successful, he has had a very extended practice and experience. Perhaps no other one man has dehorned as many cattle as Mr. Webster. We learn that he charges 10 cents per head and railroad fare, and furnishes his patrons with Haaff's tools and instructs in their use. Give him a trial.

That enterprising breeder and careful correspondent, Mr. T. F. Sproul, Frankfort, Marshall county, Kas., hails the advent of a prosperous season and talks as follows: "Things have got to move this year in a profitable direction, wet or dry. Over sixty choice Poland-China pigs, almost countless numbers of Brown Leghorn eggs, and two acres of the best varieties of strawberries soon to emanate their bloom from beneath eight tons of prairie hay, are giving the Evergreen Fruit Farm a big bouncing boom. Hark! Dost hear the euphonic rumble?"

### Topeka Weather Report.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Signal Service, furnishes the KANSAS FARMER weekly with detailed weather reports. We make an abstract for publication and file the copy for reference, should we ever need details.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, March 10, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 60° on Friday the 9th; lowest at same hour, 20° on Monday the 12th. Highest recorded during the week, 63° on the 9th; lowest, 8° on Monday the 5th.

Rainfall.—Snow fell on each of the first four days of the week and rain on each of the last three days. Total rain (including melted snow) for the week, .56 inch.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 12, 1888.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,700, shipments 6,000. Market dull and lower. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a5 30, fair to good native steers \$3 95a4 45, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 10a4 15, stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 30, ordinary to good ranges \$2 25a3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 2,800, shipments 1,800. Market active and stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 35a5 45, medium to prime packing \$5 10a5 40, fair to best light grades \$4 49a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500, shipments 330. Market steady. Fair to fancy \$4 00a5 00.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments 2,000. Market weak, 10a15c lower. Steers, \$3 10a3 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 15a3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2 00a3 25; Texas fed steers, \$2 25a4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 7,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$5 15a5 40; heavy, \$5 35a5 55; light, \$5 05a5 35; skips, \$3 40a4 95.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 10,000. Market steady. Natives, \$4 00a5 00; Western, \$5 25a5 90; Texans, \$4 00a5 00; lambs, \$5 25a6 25.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,400, shipments 915. Market slow and 5a10c lower for choice and 10a15c lower for common to medium. Good to choice corn-fed \$4 60a4 95, common to medium \$3 25a4 40, stockers \$2 00a2 80, cows \$2 00a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000, shipments 725. Market for medium to choice steady, pigs weak and 5c lower. Good to choice \$5 25a5 35, common to medium \$4 70a5 25, skips and pigs \$3 50a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000, shipments 120. Strong demand for good to choice at \$4 50a5 50; common to medium dull at \$3 00a4 50.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Firm and is no longer quoted. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$2 4a2 4c; March, \$2a2 4c.

CORN—April, closing at 45c. OATS—Steady. Cash, 30c; 30c; May, 29c; 29c.

RYE—Nothing doing. BARLEY—70a87c.

HAY—Unchanged. Prime timothy, \$12 00a16 50; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

BUTTER—Unchanged. Creamery, 24a28c; dairy, 18a25c.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Neglected and prices unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 74c; 74c; No. 3 spring, ....; No. 2 red, ....

CORN—No. 2, 50c.

OATS—No. 2, 28c; 28c.

RYE—No. 2, 50c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a80c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 81a1a2.

TIMOTHY—Prime, ....

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 1,625 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 272,649 bushels. The market to-day on 'change was merely nominal, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 81c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 2,550 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 121,638 bushels. There was a weaker market on 'change to-day, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 45c; No. 2 white, cash, 48c.

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 8 cars. Market steady; fancy, \$9 50 for small baled; large baled, \$9 00; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$7 00a8 00; poor stock, \$4 50a5 50.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$2 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 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 03a1 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 light and market

firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25a27c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a22c; storepacked, do., 15a18c for choice; poor and low grade, 8a9c; roll, good to choice, 15a17c.

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

EGGS—Receipts moderate and market firm at 11c 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.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 15, long clear sides \$7 05, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 40. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$7 85, long clear sides \$7 75, shoulders \$6 25, short clear sides \$6 10. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 50. Choice tierce lard, \$6 75.

#### Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	18a 22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	12 1/2
Beans, white navy, H. P.	2 90
Sweet potatoes	1 10
Apples	1 00a1 25
Potatoes	90a1 30
Onions	1 25a1 75
Beets	40a
Turnips	30

Honey has become a staple article now, and the effects of the quantity produced are readily felt.

### 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.

The plan of moving colonies a foot or two each day until bringing them together to be united, prolonging the work a week or two, is altogether worthless.

### 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.

In view of the forthcoming Arbor Day for Kansas, it may be of interest to our readers to look up the ad. of E. F. Brockway, Ainsworth, Iowa, and send for his pine tree and evergreen circular.

Campbell Normal University, of Holton, Kas., opens its spring term April 8, and the summer school June 12. This gives young people who want to teach next year a fine opportunity to prepare for their work.

An enthusiastic editor says: We believe more clear money can be made on one acre of ground, stocked with bees, well managed, than on the balance of 160 acres of good tillable land, cropped and stocked to its utmost limits.

### American White Birch.

The Dakota Agricultural college, at Brookings, found that American White Birch made more growth during the last drouthy season than any other tree on their grounds, excepting White Willow. The White Birch is easy to plant and very valuable for timber. The Evergreen Nurseries, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., offer these trees very cheap to timber planters.

### 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.

FOUL BROOD.—About the first symptom that is noticed will be cells of capped brood, the capping of which is sunken and perforated. The larvæ in the cells will have a brown appearance, and as the disease advances the larvæ will become darker. This decaying larvæ will send out a bad odor, and can be detected in this way. It is very contagious and will spread with great rapidity over an apiary. It is thought by some that the disease may be contracted by exposing young brood in a manner so that it will decompose.

## Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT applied vigorously is death to Swinney, Wind Galls & Sore Backs!

## Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in House, Stable and Factory. Saves loss!

## Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for MAN and BEAST. Greatest Curative discovery ever made.

## Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures all ailments of HORSES, MULES and CATTLE. Outward treatment.

**TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX**

Of the Representative and Best Business Firms of the Capital City of Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER endorses the following business firms as worthy of the patronage of parties visiting the city or wishing to transact business by mail:

**H. K. TEFFT, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office—212 West Eighth street, Topeka, Kas.

**H. C. ROOT, Attorney at Law.** Practices in the H. Supreme Court and U. S. Courts. Collections a specialty. 110 Sixth street West, Topeka, Kas.

**SURGICAL**

**J. C. McCLINTOCK, M. D.,**  
CONSULTING AND OPERATING SURGEON,  
339 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,  
SURGEON.**

General Manager Kansas Surgical Hospital Association.  
OFFICE:—118 Sixth Avenue W., TOPEKA, KAS.

**W. P. HALL,**

813 KANSAS AVENUE,  
REAL ESTATE, LOAN, INSURANCE  
and COLLECTION Agent.

Correspondence solicited and information cheerfully given.

**GEO. W. WATSON,**

(Successor to Watson & Thrapp),  
**Real - Estate - Agent,**  
Southwest corner Sixth and Kansas Avenues,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Improved Farms, City Property, Improved and Unimproved Lands in all parts of the State, on Long Time and Easy Payments.

**YOU CAN HAVE IT!**

We found it necessary to use that Baxter 8-horse engine, or more properly the 10-horse boiler, to which the engine is fitted, during the cold weather for steam heating. We are now through with it and must move it at once, as we need the room badly. You can have the

Engine and Boiler at a Bargain  
if you will do your part in a quick sale at a low price.  
DARLING & DOUGLASS,  
Corner Eighth and Kansas avenue, Topeka.

**Some Valuable Papers**

CLUBBED WITH KANSAS FARMER:

The Breeder's Gazette, price \$3.00—both.....\$3.00  
The Topeka Weekly Capital, price \$1.00—both.... 1.50  
The Topeka Weekly Commonwealth, price \$1.00—both..... 1.50  
The Weekly Kansas City Times, price \$1.00—both 1.75  
Scribner's Magazine, price \$3.00—both..... 3.50

"Every Soldier's honorable discharge should be his pension certificate."

IS THE MOTTO OF THE

**Weekly Knight & Soldier,**

The official organ of the G. A. R., and its auxiliary societies,

Published by M. O. FROST, Topeka, Kas.

It is a genuine old soldier's paper, and fights for their rights. Terms, \$1 a year. Our readers are invited to subscribe. The Knight and Soldier and the Kansas Farmer, one year, for \$1.75. New is the time to commence.

**WASHBURN :: COLLEGE**

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.



FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory courses.—Classical, Scientific, Literary; also an English course, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Oratory and Elocution. Fourteen Instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Winter term opens January 4, 1888.

Address PETER MOVICAR, Pres

**SMITH, BIGGS & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

**Hides, Wool, Tallow, Furs, &c.**

—ALSO—

**Butchers' Tools and Supplies.**

Correspondence solicited. Send for Shipping Tags.

Office, 228 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA.

**SAMUEL T. HOWE, President. L. L. TURNER, Vice President. R. M. CRANE, Cashier. M. WADSWORTH, Ass't Cashier.**

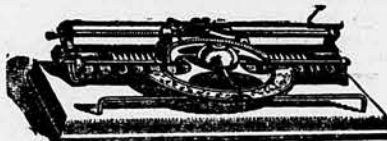
**Kansas National Bank.**

The accounts of Individuals, Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Firms and Incorporated Companies, solicited. Collections promptly attended to and all facilities of the banking business extended to our customers. It is our intention to serve patrons in the most liberal manner consistent with conservative banking.

**O. N. McCLINTOCK & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS' AND  
**General Purchasing Agents**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We are State Agents for and keep stock and can fill large or small orders on short notice, of  
WHEELDON'S ADJUSTABLE SHADE FIXTURE,  
INDESTRUCTIBLE FUEL CARTRIDGE, AND  
PATENT SELF-LOCKING MAIL BOXES.

**"The World" Type-Writer**

Guaranteed to do as good work as the high-priced type-writers, and only costs \$10.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or by sending \$1.00, to guarantee express charges, we will send one C.O.D.

**Cylindrical and Portable Letter Copying Press.**

Size—11 inches long, 3 inches diameter. Nicked Steel. Weight 2 pounds. Price \$5.00. Fifteen letters copied at a time on single sheets, using ordinary writing utensils, while such copies are adapted to all systems of filing. Use the PORTABLE, in traveling or at the desk.

**OBLINGER  
CHAMPION - HEAT - DISTRIBUTOR.**

It will save half your fuel. It costs only \$2.00 for size No. 6. It can be attached to any stove in fifteen minutes.

The Chicago Edwards' Oil Burner & Manuf'g Co.'s Goods, consisting of PETROLIA HEATING STOVE, for Parlor or Office, and OIL BURNER FOR COOK STOVES AND RANGES. No dust, no ashes, no smell. Cheaper than Wood or Coal. Also OIL BURNERS FOR STEAM BOILERS. Also ECONOMICAL ASBESTUS FUEL CARTRIDGE AND FIRE KINDLER.

ECONOMY WALL DESK.—Everybody who has a home should have a Wall Desk. Cheap, handsome, convenient.  
"NEW ERA" HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER.—On which the manufacturers offer \$1,000 to any person who will produce its equal. Agents wanted.

Correspondence solicited. Circulars on application.

**O. N. McCLINTOCK & CO.,**  
Manufacturers' and General Purchasing Agents,  
No. 417 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.  
(Rear Room Second Floor.)

**FARM, AGRICULTURAL  
AND PASTURE  
LANDS**

For sale in different portions of Kansas.

Also property in Topeka, and lots in Knox's First, Second and Third Additions to Topeka, on easy terms.

**INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES.**

Interest paid on Time Certificates of Deposit. Call on or write to

**JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,**

INVESTMENT BANKERS,  
620 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR KANSAS.****PIANO**

LEAD ALL OTHERS.

The Best in Quality. Reasonable in Price.

We offer special inducements to those wishing to buy for cash or on easy payments. Write to or call on

**E. M. MILLER & CO.,**  
832 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

**WONDERFUL RUSH!****SUNFLOWER STATE**

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Some Things Forever.

Some things shall be forever;  
Matter may change, as matter must;  
The mountains crumble into dust,  
The tides forget their ebb and flow,  
The earth no more its verdure know,  
The moon its light to darkness burn,  
Stars fade away, suns cease to burn—  
Some things shall be forever.

Some things shall perish never;  
The wealth of gold, the diamond's worth,  
Shall vanish with the miser earth,  
Honor and glory shall be o'er,  
And fame; e'en time shall be no more.  
Kingdoms shall crumble, and the high  
Shall fall, and death itself shall die—  
But some things perish never.

Some things shall live forever;  
Reason shall perish nevermore,  
Memory shall keep her treasured store,  
And will shall live, imperial will,  
And love and hate, for good or ill,  
This mystery of being, I,  
This conscious self, shall never die—  
Some things shall live forever.

Some things shall be forever;  
Truth shall be changeless blessedness,  
Justice abide, and heaven be their abode.  
And peace—above them be the God.  
God shall sin with truth run parallel,  
And hell eternally be hell?  
Some things shall be forever.  
—Springfield Republican.

False eloquence, like the prismatic glass,  
Its gaudy colors spreads in every place;  
The face of nature we no more survey;  
All glares alike, without distinction pay;  
But true expression, like the unchanging sun,  
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon;  
It glides all objects, but it alters none. —Pope.

"This world its fabled pearl may crave,  
'Tis not the pearl for me;  
'Twill dim its luster in the grave,  
'Twill perish in the sea.  
But there's a pearl of price untold,  
Which never can be bought with gold;  
O, that's the pearl for me."

### My Window Garden.

Although we had some very cold weather this winter, sunshine was so interspersed with the shade that house plants have done uncommonly well. We did not keep a fire for my plants nights and I removed them from the window only when the weather was very severe. Begonias seem to be the most tender plants we cultivate, for they droop if the least cold air touches them. Mine were killed, while a palm and a pineapple growing on the same shelf were uninjured. Winter-flowering bulbs were very lovely this season. My freesias have been blooming two months, and they are so fragrant. The blossoms of the allium resemble those of the onion, still they are very pretty and their odor is altogether different. But the most attractive plant in my collection is a bulbous one from Arabia. (The name would take too much of your valuable space.) The flowers form in a large cluster on top of the stalk. Their color is white with black receptacles; these remain after the petals wither and drop, giving the plant a curious appearance.

In addition to house plants I have eighteen evergreens, raised from seed, in pots—cypress, firs, arbor vitae, etc. These I intend to put out in the yard when they become large enough. Several cedars and a Montana pine treated this way have grown nicely, while others set out in the usual way died. The roots were not disturbed when turned out of the pots and the trees did not know they had been transplanted. Of course this is a slow way to start an evergreen forest, but it is a sure one.

I wish your lady correspondents would write oftener on floriculture and give their experience in cultivating flowers in the house and in the yard. I take an Eastern paper devoted entirely to this subject, but find that plants that grow well there do not always thrive here. For instance, the Swanley white violet, that is such a treasure in New York, positively refuses to bloom for us either in-doors or out.

CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

To take creases out of drawing paper or engravings, lay the paper or engraving face downward on a sheet of smooth, unsized white paper, cover it with another sheet of the same very slightly damp, and iron with a moderately warm flat-iron.

### A Novelist on Novels.

Good fiction may be defined here as that kind of imaginative writing which lies nearest epic, dramatic, or narrative masterpieces of the past. One fact is certain: in fiction there can be no intrinsically new thing at this stage of the world's history. New methods and plans may arise and come into fashion, as we see them do, but the general theme can neither be changed, nor, what is less obvious, can the relative importance of its particulars be greatly interfered with. The higher passions must rank above the inferior—the intellectual tendencies above animal, and moral above intellectual—whatever the treatment, realistic or ideal. Any system of inversion which should attach more importance to the delineation of man's appetites than to the delineation of his aspirations, affections, or humors, would condemn the old masters of imaginative creation from Eschylus to Shakespeare. Whether we hold the arts which depict mankind to be, in the words of Mr. Matthew Arnold, a criticism of life, or, in those of Mr. Addison Symonds, a revelation of life, the material remains the same, with its sublimities, its beauties, its ugliness, as the case may be. The finer manifestations must precede in importance the meaner, without such a radical change in human nature as we can hardly conceive as pertaining to an even remote future of decline, and certainly do not recognize now. Unfortunately, the two hundred years or so of the novel's development have not left the world so full of fine examples as to make it particularly easy to light upon them when the first obvious list has been run through. The, at first sight, high-piled granary sifts down to a very small measure of genuine corn. The conclusion cannot be resisted, notwithstanding what has been stated to the contrary in so many places, that the scarcity of perfect novels in any language is because the art of writing them is yet in its infancy. Narrative art is neither mature in its artistic aspect, nor in its ethical or philosophical aspect; neither in form nor in substance. To me, at least, the difficulties of perfect presentation, in both these kinds appear of such magnitude that the utmost which each generation can be expected to do, is to add one or two strokes toward the selection and shaping of a possible ultimate perfection.

Briefly, a story should be an organism. To use the words applied to the epic by Addison, whose artistic feeling in this kind was of the subtlest, "nothing should go before it, be intermixed with it, or follow after it, that is not related to it." Tested by such considerations as these, there are obviously many volumes of fiction remarkable, and even great in their character-drawing, their feeling, their philosophy, which are quite second-rate in their structural quality as narratives. Instances will occur to every one's mind; but instead of dwelling upon these, it is more interesting to name some which most nearly fulfill the conditions. Their fewness is remarkable, for the art of novel writing is as yet in its tentative stage only. Among them, "Tom Jones" is usually pointed out as a near approach to perfection in this, as in some other characteristics; though, speaking for myself, I do not perceive its great superiority over some other novels of lower reputation. The "Bride of Lammermoor" is an almost perfect specimen of form, which is the more remarkable in that Scott, as a rule, depends more upon episode, dialogue and description for exciting interest, than upon the well-knit interdependence of parts. And the first thirty chapters of "Vanity Fair" may be instanced as well-nigh complete in artistic presentation, along with their other magnificent qualities. —Thomas Hardy, in the March Forum.

### Epigrams by a Popular Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, is, perhaps, the most popular preacher in that city. His church is always packed. He owes his popularity very greatly to his pithy sayings, which flow from his pen as easily as from his tongue. In an article in the March Forum, on "What the Public Schools Should Teach," occur the following epigrammatic sayings:

People have to pay for being stupid.  
Money cannot make brains, but brains can make money.

Whether in a mill-pond or in the swim of life, it is a man's head that must be kept

above water if his whole body will be saved from drowning.

Industrial ignorance is the mother of idleness, the grandmother of destitution, and the great-grandmother of socialism and nihilistic discontent.

A good deal of what we are pleased to call our goodness is only another name for methods of behaving that we have had drilled into us until they have become habits.

We want to avail ourselves of the pressure of theistic motives, not for the sake of keeping the children out of hell by and by, but for the sake of keeping hell out of the children now.

Furthermore, honesty and its associate virtues are no more hereditary than arithmetic and spelling, but have to be acquired by something of the same tutorial process, which must begin with the boy's beginning, and grow with his growth, if it is to be in him an integral element.

It is to be wished that there was a law prohibiting the use of spelling books and grammars. I studied grammar in the ordinary way about three weeks, just long enough to find out what a genius some people can show in putting asunder what God has joined together. It is a splendid device for using up a poor boy's time, and souring his disposition; but it will not keep him out of the grave, nor help him pay rent and butcher's bills.

### Notes and Recipes.

To clean piano keys, rub them with a little alcohol, applied with a soft rag.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt and it will make them smooth.

To clean tinware, dampen a cloth, dip in soda, rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry.

Do not shut off the damper in the pipe so closely as to cause the gas to escape into the room.

The kitchen window is the best of all windows for plants. They receive the needed moisture from the steam of kettles and boilers.

Plaster busts may be cleaned by dipping them into thick liquid cold starch—clear starch mixed with cold water—and brushing them when dry.

Tea stains are very difficult to get out if neglected. They should be soaked in either milk or warm water as soon as possible, and then soaped and rubbed out. The next washing will efface them wholly.

**Breakfast Toast.**—Mix two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little salt and a well-beaten egg in one-half pint of milk. In this mixture dip slices of bread and fry them on a buttered griddle until they are light brown on each side.

Salt is preservative in its nature. If too much of it is used in cooking food, it wars against the juices of the stomach and thus retards digestion, and will in time derange the digestive organs. It is best to use it in small quantities.

Coffee jelly is much liked by some, to serve with whipped cream or plain custard. Make it by taking one quart of strong hot coffee, one-half box gelatine dissolved in water; sweeten to taste, strain through a muslin bag and put into a mould.

**Snow Bread.**—Stir well together in a cold room two parts of clean, dry snow, newly fallen, and one of corn meal; turn the mixture into a bread-pan, smooth till level, and bake in a very hot oven. The cake before baking should not be more than two inches thick.

**Spice Cake.**—One and one-half cupfuls of buttermilk, one and one-half cupfuls of brown sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter or shortening, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, and two and one-half to three cupfuls of flour, according to the richness of the buttermilk.

**Cream Potatoes with Cauliflower.**—Melt an ounce of butter in a saucepan, stir in a tablespoonful of dry flour, add a pint of milk, season and stir until it thickens. Shave fine half a dozen cold boiled potatoes and stir into the milk with a teaspoon of cauliflower minced fine. Cover and let simmer ten minutes.

The following is an excellent recipe for ox-tail soup: Cut into joints, blanch it a few minutes in water, then add some good clear second stock to the pieces and let them gently boil until tender; skim off all grease from them; add sufficient consomme stock, also add exactly the same roots as for saute

soup, in shape and size, similar to the roots you would cut for a haricot, and use small button onions instead of cut onions; season as before; dish the pieces of tail into the soup tureen with a large ragout spoon, or you will mash them.

A good pudding may be made by the following recipe: Soak one cup of tapioca over night, and in the morning boil it until it is perfectly clear, adding water as it may need it. Take half a can of good peaches, sweeten them well, and stir into the tapioca when you take it from the stove. Eat cold with sugar and cream.

An excellent way to warm over potatoes is to put a lump of butter into a saucepan; as it melts add a tablespoonful of flour, stirring it so that it will not burn, then pour in a cup of sweet milk, if half cream it will be all the better; season with salt and pepper; stir it with a spoon so that the ingredients will be well mixed, then put in sliced cold boiled potatoes; let them boil for a few moments; send to the table hot.

### Fashion Notes.

Both long and short wraps are shown for early spring wear.

Sailor jerseys are brought out in easy loose forms and in all colors, to wear with skirts of various kinds.

Sheer white woolen toilets, made in semi-classic style, are very fashionable wear for evening and high teas.

The rage for tinsel has extended to the jerseys. Dark red, blue and brown jerseys are braided with spiral whorls of tinsel galloon. A gray one is covered with silver braid set on in a vermicelli pattern.

Fillet mitts of light colors are preferred to gloves for little girls, such designs being frequently outlined with an applique in gold thread, and although black stockings and slippers are generally preferred, silk stockings in one color are often worn.

For girls' party dresses, lace over a colored silk slip is the first choice. Little girls' frocks are sometimes low-necked and have no sleeves, with a plain, straight body, to which a wide lace flounce is gathered beneath a sash of soft silk or a girle of narrow ribbon, tied in a full bow with floating ends at one side of the front. A frill of narrow lace edges the neck and falls over the shoulders.

The tying of the sash is now a matter of some importance, only secondary to the width, the choice of material and method of arrangement. The sash itself is simply indispensable to girls under 12 years of age, but whether it is of the dress fabric or of soft silk depends upon the purpose of the gown. Handsome ribbons of all widths are provided, and sometimes they are placed so low as to have the appearance of slipping off the skirt.

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## The Young Folks.

### The Little Grave on the Hill.

There's a spot on the hillside far away,  
Where in summer the grass grows green;  
Where, beneath a rustling elm tree's shade,  
A moss-covered stone is seen.  
'Tis a quiet, unfrequented spot,  
A solitude lone and wild;  
Yet—somebody's hopes are buried there—  
'Tis the grave of a little child.

In winter, alas! that mossy stone  
Is hid 'neath a shroud of snow;  
But around it, in springtime, fresh and sweet,  
The daisies and violets grow;  
And o'er it the summer breezes blow,  
With a fragrance soft and mild,  
And the autumn's dead leaves thickly strew  
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a redbreast comes,  
When the month of May is nigh,  
And builds her nest in this quiet spot,  
'Mid the elm tree's branches high;  
With her melody sweet by the hour she trills,  
As if by the scene beguiled;  
Perhaps—who knows? 'tis an angel comes  
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, somebody's hopes lie buried there,  
Some mother is weeping in vain,  
For, though years may come and years may go,  
'Twill never come back again.  
Yet blessed are those who die in youth,  
The pure and undefiled;  
Some road to heaven, perchance, runs through  
That grave of a little child.

—Mail and Express.

Shun delays, they breed remorse,  
Take thy time while time is lent thee;  
Creeping snails have weakest force;  
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee.  
Good is best when soonest wrought,  
Lingering labor comes to naught.

—Southwell.

Why does one climate and one soil endure  
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,  
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet  
blue?

—Prior.

### LONG ISLAND WHALE.

The whale was sighted early, and very soon the boats were manned under the leadership of competent men. There proved to be two whales, a bull and a cow, as they are designated by the whalers. They were playing a short distance from the beach, and at times reared their great bulk on the top of the surges, looking to an inexperienced observer like great black threatening rocks, suddenly, by some force, sent to the surface. Then again, with a snort like the rush of air out of a cavity which is suddenly being forced full of water, the whole mass, without any other motion, would drop out of sight. Experienced eyes could trace the motions of the monsters under water, and tell with some certainty where they were likely to show again.

The wind was high, and the sea rolled with great, heavy, menacing surges upon the beach. The cold was intense, but warmed with the quick rush of blood due to the excitement of the moment the people rushed to the beach or thronged the tall towers of the village churches. There is a sort of excitement in the shout of "Whale!" when repeated by running men, which is contagious, and when it rings through one of these little towns accompanied by the blowing of horns summoning the crews and the tramp of hurrying feet as the hardy men rush away, leaving other business to answer the summons and take their places in the waiting boats, which sends the blood in surges to one's brain and puts new life in his limbs, and creates a disposition to shout with the rest, although he may not know for the life of him what all the commotion is about.

The sea did not prevent the launching of the boat, and amid the shouts of "Pull!" "Hold!" "Let her go lively!" the double-enders were soon beyond the line of breakers, and the backs of the oarsmen were bending to their work, while the linemen and the boat steerer stood looking seaward from their respective positions in the bow and stern of the craft.

From the shore a shout goes up which is meant as a "God-speed" and a recognition of the first danger passed. The work before the crews is full of perilous excitement. The fact that there were two whales in sight, apparently mates, made the work even more dangerous, for aside from the fact that the male is inclined to be more ugly, the female is apt to break up the best calculations of the seamen in their attempts to kill the male and at the same time keep clear of his tremendous flukes, and, when victory seemed near, was liable to rise up under their boats or in their midst and make the battle one of a desperate struggle for life on the part of pursuers as well as pursued.

On the boats went. The spray which dashed over their bows transformed the clothing of the men into sheets of ice. Sometimes the boats would appear with alarming distinctness on the very top of a huge billow which, despite the bending oars, seemed rolling them irresistibly toward the shore, where hundreds of anxious friends watched the battle. If it were a desperate struggle to relieve a shipwrecked crew, the fight of these hardy men against the forces of nature would be heroic; as it was it evidenced a high standard of personal bravery. Every time the boats appeared, disappeared and reappeared on the swell, it was seen they were advancing toward the game. No

matter what the excitement on the shore, in the boats all was calm and deliberate. On the wind brought the hoarse notes of Capt. Gabe's voice to the shore, and the shout, "There she blows, boys!" was heard as the boat's head was turned slightly, and it was found that the old whaler had distanced the other boat and was heading for the largest of the two whales.

The boats had gone about two miles to sea. All sounds except the dull roar of the ocean were lost to those on the beach, but earnest men and anxious women watched the crews through marine glasses.

"Capt. Gabe Edwards is up with them," shouted an old bronzed whaler, who was out by age, and whose manner indicated that he was barely able to stand still on the sand dune which he had chosen as his point of observation. "Yes, Gabe is up with 'em. He has cleared away his harpoon. He is got it over his head—steady—now—steady—look out, Gabe—let her go, whizz—bang—by gosh, he's fast to the big fellow," and the old man partly slid and ran down the bank, swinging his arms and hallooing at the top of his voice, "Gabe has fastened to the whale," and sundry expressions of delight and evidences of the excited state of his mind.

The people on shore ran along the beach to keep abreast the boats. Capt. Edwards had thrown his harpoon and fastened to the bull whale, and the fight had commenced. The rope was whistling out over the bow with a sound familiar to the old boatmen and not unmusical. For a time they let the monster have his own way. He started to sea at a terrible pace, the boat trailing behind. The rope is tautened, but not sufficient to stop it. The men rest on the oars, ready at the word of command to "hold," "pull" or "stern all."

The motion of the whale slackens. He has sounded. The rope must be kept taut, as this establishes a sort of telephone communication between the whale and the boat. By this the whalers are kept informed of the motions of the whale. The rope is hauled in slowly and cautiously. It won't do to get too close just yet. The wounded whale rises with a great sigh, which sends the water spouting into the air. The other boats have come up and the whale is besieged. Suddenly he darts towards the beach. Monster that he is, over sixty feet long, he moves with almost lightning speed. The line is hauled in as rapidly as possible, and the oarsmen are backing water as fast as they can. "Look out for him," shouts Capt. Gabe, as the huge tail of the whale rises high in the air and after describing two or three graceful sweeps, comes down with a crushing blow upon the water, throwing the icy spray in every direction and nearly swamping one of the venturesome boats. Down he goes again and away under one of the boats, and off like a shot toward Montauk Point. But the whale was not quick enough to escape four bomb lances, which in rapid succession pierced his tough hide.

They failed to reach a vital spot, and only added to the rage of the whale. Out goes the line again. The crews are nearly perished with the cold, but they have no time to think of that. The whale is worth \$2,000. The money is needed at home; and, besides this, they are working for glory.

Capt. Josh Edwards, another of the veterans, had watched the fight, and waited his opportunity. The whale slackened in the race to the eastward and Capt. Josh and his crew were upon him in an instant, and a hand lance thrown by the old veteran himself drew blood from the leviathan. Soon the water for a mile around was covered with blood. The whale was slowly bleeding to death, but from the fierce temper he displayed the lance had not reached a vital spot. Shortly afterward, however, a bomb lance killed the whale.

The death occurred about three miles to sea, and now all bent a hand to get the huge carcass ashore.—New York World.

### Piles of Silver Dollars.

The new vaults in the Treasury building for the storage of silver dollars are about completed, and when finished will be the largest and the finest in the world, writes a Washington correspondent. They are situated in the sub-basement, and are 60 by 97 feet in size. According to the nearest calculations the weight to be supported is about 150 pounds to the square foot, and there is a total weight of 881,667 pounds. Each room is 20 feet by 10, and about 15 feet high. The silver dollars will be stored in boxes and in such a way that in the end of the room farthest from the door will be piled high, and will grade down to the entrance. It is expected that each room will contain \$8,000,000 if piled close to the top of the arches. This will make the total accommodations of the vault equal to \$128,000,000. The doors of these rooms are fitted with locks so contrived that the watchman cannot take the key out until the door has been securely locked, thus preventing the door being left ajar. A three-foot passage runs around the vault outside the rooms, with no connection with them except in the front through a heavy pair of doors. The main door is of iron, six inches in thickness, and weighs 5,000 pounds. It slides into the wall on the right, clearing half of the passageway, and requires the strength of five men to move without the aid of the mechanical device which it is proposed to put in place. The lock is a circular brass plate about a foot in diameter set an inch or so into the face of the door. The bolts are on the left hand or east end of the door, and fit into slots in a massive iron let into the wall on that side, the door going nearly a foot into the face of the wall. They are moved into place by a

turn of a large handle in the center of a brass plate, and when once shut cannot be turned back without the use of a small key that fits into a very ordinary-looking keyhole on the upper rim of the plate. This lock is said to be one of the best for strength and reliability.

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—R. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Thursday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:

821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

J. J. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.  
J. B. McAFEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - MANAGING EDITOR.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:  
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An extra copy free one year for a Club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Reading notices 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
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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	8.00	10.00	18.00	35.00	60.00
2 months	10.00	18.00	30.00	55.00	100.00
3 months	14.00	25.00	40.00	75.00	125.00
6 months	25.00	45.00	75.00	135.00	225.00
1 year	42.00	75.00	120.00	225.00	400.00

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office no later than Monday.  
Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send 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.

Messrs. Parlin & Orendorf, agricultural implement manufacturers and dealers, have opened a branch and distributing house at 211 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society is called for June 5, 6, and 7, at Oregon, Mo. The next annual meeting will be held at Nevada, Mo., December 5, 6 and 7.

An Illinois subscriber sends a dollar to renew subscription and adds: "I am much pleased to see the large amount of home matter, the experience of Kansas men and women. This is an improvement in the right direction. I hope some day to cast in my lot with you."

The editor of a valued exchange, sending us the name of a friend and a dollar for a year's subscription, kindly adds: "We find many excellent things in your paper. It represents more hard and careful work than any weekly in the State, and we are proud to call it a Kansas paper."

In a letter to the *Farming World*, Edinburgh, Scotland, a correspondent says: "In a visit lately to Cambridge-shire, we found that the farm laborer was receiving 10 s. to 11 s. per week. With a cottage rent to pay, and a family to support, no reduction of wages could possibly be made in this case." The value of a shilling is 24.2 cents; ten shillings amounts to \$2.42.

A correspondent, writing about "cultivating in oats," says: "Set your cultivator so as to leave a strip about as wide as half of the cultivator will stir; then go around your land. The next round let one side of the cultivator run on the edge of the land and the other split out the strip you left the first round; then harrow or brush, and your ground will be almost as level as if stirred. If it is corn ground always cultivate across the ridges."

## SUGAR AND THE FARMERS.

Farmers are interested in the sugar-making business more than any other class of people, and their interest lies in two directions, (1) cost of sugar as an article of food, and (2) the growing and sale of cane for sugar-making purposes. The latter is the subject of this article.

Farmers may co-operate and establish factories and refineries themselves, or they may raise cane and sell it to factories built by other persons. For the present it is not probable that the co-operative plan will be adopted, though it will be in time, because sugar is as much a product of the farm as is butter or pork or flour. The value of cane delivered at the factory has been discussed a good deal, and it is pretty generally believed among farmers that two dollars a ton is not enough. The *KANSAS FARMER* is of that opinion, and for the same reason that we believe prices which ruled the last two years are not enough for wheat and corn and beef and pork and wool. That is not sufficient reason, however, for abandoning the raising and marketing of those crops. A wiser way is to raise less and better of them and introduce new features on the farm wherever there is reasonable ground to expect success.

The sugar industry is one of the new features which can be developed to dimensions which are at present inconceivable, and farmers ought to take hold of it wherever they can and as fast as they can. Sugar, like meat and fruit, will always be in demand and a cash article.

As to price to be paid for cane, there are two ways of reaching just conclusions about it; one is, through the factory worked by factory men, the other through the factory worked by farmers in co-operation. During the first few years factories will be run by pioneers in the business; they will fix the price to be paid for cane; the basis of their judgment will be what it would cost them to raise it themselves on their own ground or on leased land. Cane could easily be grown for a mill twenty miles distant if on the line of a railway or near a railway station. These sugar men, and there are not many of them yet, have studied the sugar problem thoroughly and through many difficulties. They know what can be done, and they have learned it by hard and heroic work. They are entitled to the thanks of all the people for their persistence and success, and they are entitled to more than that; they merit a hearty greeting, on half-way ground, from the farmers. That is to say: It will be better all around if factory men who want to make sugar, and farmers who want to raise cane for the mills, will meet in friendly mood and agree upon what is fair, all things considered. Although two dollars a ton may not be enough when the business gets fairly started, it may be enough now. This can easily be settled by the parties in interest. It is very important, as we look at it, that the business does get started, and that the farmers get to growing cane for it. The first year or two will be trial years for farmers as well as for the factory men. Some more money will be lost in the business, and the factory men may as well do the losing, now that their hands are in. Farmers will learn, in time, how to grow, cut and haul cane economically, and they will learn, also, just how much the cane is worth as a product for sugar; then, if they cannot afford to grow it for the factory men at their prices, they can build their own mills, and work up their own cane if there is profit sufficient to justify that course. Let us get the business started and see what there is in it for farmers. Our

opinion, many times expressed in these columns is, that the sugar industry, once established in Kansas, will be worth millions to the farmers. For this year, at any rate, it will be better to make the best terms possible with the factories (they won't offer less than two dollars a ton), and next winter discuss the subject in the light of additional facts learned.

As to cost of sugar factories and machinery, we are in receipt of some figures forwarded by Senator Plumb from a gentleman who has had several years' experience at the Rio Grande sorghum sugar works in New Jersey. The estimate is made for "a small central sugar house," \$9,000, and three small auxiliaries at \$13,000 each, making a total for the four buildings, with the necessary machinery, \$48,000.

In the three factories, he estimates 150 tons of cane a day for eighty days, a total of 12,000 tons, producing twenty-five gallons of molasses to the ton, a total of 300,000 gallons, each yielding four pounds of sugar, making 1,200,000 pounds of sugar, and leaving 135,000 gallons of No. 1 molasses.

The profits he figures this way:

1,200,000 pounds sugar at 4 cents.....\$48,000  
135,000 gallons molasses at 20 cents..... 27,000  
18,000 bushels seed at 40 cents..... 7,200

Total.....\$82,200

Cost of production he estimates at 80 cents per ton at auxiliary houses, and 44 cents per ton at the central house, with cost of packages 30 cents per ton, making a total cost per ton \$11.54, or \$18,511 for the whole 12,000 tons. Deducting this from the aggregate gross profit, we have \$63,689; and if one-half of this be allowed the farmers for their cane it would give \$31,844.50 for 12,000 tons, which would be \$2.65 per ton.

This calculation is made for a neighborhood system. Larger establishments would cost more, of course, but not proportionally so, and the cost of production would be less in greater proportion. Whether these figures are correct or not, we do not pretend to state. They were made out in detail in answer to questions by Senator Plumb. Time and trial will determine their correctness.

## OKLAHOMA LANDS.

Circulars are being sent out from Indian Territory setting forth that certain persons resident there have knowledge of all the good lands and their exact location, and offering to give numbers of choice pieces for \$10 a quarter section, and \$15 for "three descriptions to same person."

This scheme is a wholesale fraud. Let it alone.

A lady correspondent in Kearney county, offers a timely suggestion about garden seed: That persons who are short of seed should write to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for such seeds, naming them, as they do not have but need. The department will distribute seed in that way on request as long as there is any on hand subject to such requests.

We have a short letter from an old friend, referring in complimentary terms to the quality of our correspondence, mentioning particularly the letter of Mr. William Roe, because "it gives the results of practical experience in breeding and feeding stock for the market." We assure our friend and all other persons that the *KANSAS FARMER* now has a corps of correspondents not surpassed by any other paper in the country. We are considering the question how to re-arrange the make-up of the paper so as to better utilize the increased correspondence.

## THE DAIRY CONVENTION.

Every farmer, as well as every dairyman, in Kansas is interested in the Dairy Convention to be held in Topeka the 20th inst. Let every one that can afford the time and expense attend. The call is to women as well as to men. The dairy interests of the State need organization, and the convention is for that purpose. The call is general, including all interested persons. Some letters of special invitation have been addressed to particular persons in order to press upon their attention the importance of the meeting. Persons not so addressed are quite as much needed, and their presence is quite as much desired; the only reason why personal letters have not been more generally sent out is, that so few persons in the State are known, away from home, as dairymen or dairywomen. That alone shows the importance of coming together and getting acquainted.

Mr. Stokes writes that he has promises from several prominent dairymen from a distance, that they will be with us to help what they can, and this office is in receipt of letters from Kansas people—one woman among them—promising presence and help. Indications are favorable for a good meeting.

There will not be any reduction of railroad fare. The expense however, will be very light for persons within a radius of a hundred miles. Hotel fare ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; at the Copeland, \$2.50 to \$3.00. A little money spent in this movement will be well spent. We hope that interested persons will let no trifling matter prevent their coming. Convention meets at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, the 20th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. See call in our dairy department.

P. S.—Just before going to press we received a letter from Mr. Stokes, in which he says: "Every man or woman in Kansas who owns or controls as many as five cows should belong to the State Dairymen's Association. The range steer is gone, and as Prof. Graham says, we must make two cows take his place. This being the case, we must learn the best means of feeding and caring for the two cows, also how to get paying results from them."

So come to our convention, one and all. When you read this call decide at once to come, and come.

If however, you cannot come, do the next best thing, write us a good enthusiastic letter, encouraging us to go on in the good work. I will promise to send a printed report of our convention to each one so writing; this will be of great value to you and will do us good.

Address your letter or card to "Dairymen's Convention," care of *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka, Kansas.

## A Dairy Suggestion.

We are in receipt of a letter from an old correspondent, Aunt Polly, indorsing the call for a dairy convention. She says: "Since spinning and weaving, and knitting and sewing are all done by machinery, and even washing and baking are done in large establishments, that person will confer a lasting boon to the race—that will invent some means by which the daughters of a family can earn their living, or even a large share of it at home under the care of their mothers. Profitable butter-making is impracticable for the average Kansas farmer and family; but furnishing milk and cream to the properly equipped establishments is not. As milking cows, raising garden vegetables, and small fruits can be done by the daughters of a family in preference to enforced idleness, or seeking work from home, I think every farmer will at once see the necessity of establishing creameries, cheese factories and canning establishments, wherever practical."

## NO-MAN'S LAND.

This is an unorganized body of land 167 miles long and 34½ miles wide south of the States of Kansas and Colorado, and between the Indian Territory and New Mexico. It was formerly part of the Mexican possessions, and was derived by the United States from cession by Texas, under the provisions of the act of Congress of September 9, 1850. It was at first proposed to locate the southern boundary line of Kansas on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., but because that would have divided the Cherokee lands, it was concluded to run the line on the 37th parallel which divided the Cherokee and the Osage lands. It was stipulated in the treaty with the Cherokees May 6, 1828, that they should have a "perpetual outlet West" and a free use of the country lying west of the lands given to them by the treaty. The Cherokees claimed this particular piece of land as the outlet, and it was designated on official maps, as late as 1869, as part of Indian Territory. Since 1869, the strip has not been regarded as part of Indian Territory. Had the original intention as to the south line of Kansas been carried out, the strip would have been within the State. Meridian and township lines have been run in the strip. A bill is now pending before Congress to include No-Man's Land within the boundaries of Kansas.

## Fractional Silver Certificates.

We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. Beriah Wilkins, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, inclosing a copy of the bill prepared and reported by his committee authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates of denominations 25 cents, 15 cents and 10 cents. The bill is in response to a very general demand, particularly in the western part of the country for some cheaper and more convenient way of transmitting small sums of money. Western people order seeds and plants through the mails. This business is much larger than is generally known. In thousands of instances, the sum forwarded is only 10 cents. It costs 50 per cent of the remittance to get a postal note. The new bill is to afford relief in all such cases. And there are many similar deals in other lines, as orders for newspapers and other publications.

The only objection to the bill is, that in practice, it may be a temptation to postal clerks. There may be something in that, though it does not look reasonable. Postal notes are passing through the mails every day without loss. Let the bill pass, and if it does not work well, it can be repealed. Some such law is very much needed.

The Committee on Ways and Means, a few days ago, introduced a bill removing all the excise taxes from tobacco. The bill requires a special tax of \$3 a year on manufacturers of cigars, and dealers in tobacco shall pay a tax of \$1. Tobacco growers are relieved from all restrictions on the sale of their product.

Mr. Haaff, the great dehorner, says Mr. E. P. C. Webster, of Marysville, Kansas, does as good work in that line as he does himself. He said in the Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*, recently: "Lest it shall seem to you and to your readers that I am using the personal pronoun too much and am somewhat dictatorial in my style, I will here use, as near as I can remember, the words of your valued correspondent, E. P. C. Webster, of Marysville, Kansas, who is a 'boss dehorner' of Kansas, having dehorned over ten thousand head of cattle. \* \* \* If any of your readers are curious to follow up this

subject, they have Bro. Webster's address and a letter will reach him. He is the most successful dehorner in the State of Kansas, and has all he can do, going frequently into other States. He is a man every whit my equal as a practical dehorner."

## Organization and Co-operation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The demand for organization and co-operation among farmers is certainly on the increase in Kansas. Requests for information as to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the plan of organization, and the action necessary to restore dormant granges to good standing, have become so numerous as to make it necessary for me to request space in your paper for a few general remarks upon the questions which naturally arise in the minds of those contemplating the reorganization of granges which have ceased to work, or the formation of new ones in localities where the work of the order has not yet been introduced.

When thirteen or more members of a subordinate grange, which has become dormant, desire to reorganize and resume work, all that is necessary to restore their grange to good standing is to call a meeting, elect and install a full set of officers, and pay into the treasury of their grange two quarters' dues, or 60 cents each, and report their action to the Secretary of the State Grange—George Black, Olathe, Kansas,—and forward to him at the same time State Grange dues for two quarters, or 20 cents each for the members which may go into the grange, as reorganized, and request the return of their charter, and ask for such books, blanks, etc., as may be necessary for the prompt and faithful transaction of the business of the grange and the work contemplated by the order.

Upon receipt by the Secretary of this report, dues, etc., the grange will be restored to good standing with the State Grange; the charter will be returned, or duplicate furnished, and all needed supplies and instructions forwarded and the grange be placed in position to resume work.

When a grange shall have been reorganized, as above provided, all members of the old organization who apply to affiliate subsequent to such organization, may be received by majority vote of the grange, and the payment of the required fee at the date of reorganization—60 cents.

Unaffiliated members of the order may be admitted to any working grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside upon application, by majority vote and the payment of such fee, if any, as the grange may prescribe.

Persons desiring to unite with the order can do so upon written application to the grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, and the payment of a fee of \$3 for men and \$1 for women. Any member of the order will, upon request, furnish blank applications and any further information desired.

In the formation of new granges, the fee above stated will be required—\$3 for men and \$1 for women. Out of the money so paid in, the grange will have to pay to the National Grange, for charter, the sum of \$15, and to the deputy organizing the same \$3 and expenses.

County deputies and all officers of the State Grange are authorized to institute granges, and will furnish necessary blanks upon application.

Any further information desired, as to the organization of granges, work of the order, etc., will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

WM. SIMS,  
Master Kansas State Grange.  
Topeka, Kas., March 12, 1888.

A correspondent, renewing his subscription, makes a good suggestion. He says: "I cannot understand why so many of our farmers continue to take Eastern agricultural papers, even if they are ably edited and contain a great deal of reading matter; for we must consider the fact that so many of the suggestions therein are not applicable to this State owing to the radical difference in climate and soil. I am decidedly in favor of our Agricultural Fairs, giving the KANSAS FARMER for small premiums, as it will do more good than a small amount of cash."

## Inquiries Answered.

BROOMCORN.—We publish this week No. 5 on broomcorn. Back numbers can be supplied.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT at Washington may be addressed in that way, or say "To the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

ABOUT CALVES.—Please state the correct term to use when speaking of calves dropped last July and September.

—The July calves are last summer calves; the September calves are last fall calves.

DON'T MASTICATE.—If our Adrian correspondent, E. L. S., will feed soft food only for a time, mixed once a day with a little powdered gentian and ginger mixed, his mare will come out all right.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—Russian sunflower seed can be obtained from any of our seedmen. Look up their cards in the FARMER and send for catalogue. It will pay to grow this plant for fuel on the great prairies.

LIEN FOR STALLION.—How is the law in Kansas in regard to stallion service?

—The owner of the stallion has a lien on the colt one year, if he files his lien in the office of Register of Deeds at or before the birth of the colt. The same law applies to bulls and boars.

GESTATION IN COWS.—Authorities agree upon 285 days, or 9½ months, as the average period of gestation in cows. The time has been as low as 220 days—a trifle over seven months, to 313 days—about ten months. Jennings on cattle and their diseases, is good authority on cattle.

APPLE TREES.—A correspondent in southern Kansas, Elk county, wants to know whether any of our southern Kansas readers have tried the Mammoth Pippin, the Missouri Pippin, the Northern Spy, the Rome Beauty, the Salome and the Tanner apple trees, and with what success.

STEEL HARNESS.—Will you please state in Inquiries Answered whether you know anything from personal acquaintance or observation of the Sherwood steel harness, made at Syracuse, N. Y.?

—No, nothing personally; but we would deal with them without any hesitation. Their credit is good.

SOD FOR WHEAT.—How many years must sod be broken before fall wheat can be successfully grown?

—No years at all. Break the sod in spring; plow again in the fall deeper; harrow well and sow wheat. Many a prairie farm in Kansas has been paid for by the first crop of wheat raised in that manner.

EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.—Inquiry was recently made for Miss Penny's book on "The Employment of Women." It is now out of print. It was brought out later under the title of "Five Hundred Occupations Adapted to Women;" also "How Women Can Make Money." Miss Penny is now living in Chicago.

IRRIGATION.—A correspondent wants to know whether any of our readers have had experience "in farming by irrigation in western Kansas;" he also wants to know whether tame grasses will grow west of the 100th meridian. We have a regiment of readers who can answer these questions. Will some of them do it?

LEGISLATURE.—How many of our National and State legislators are farmers, and how many of them are of other callings?

—The present Congress of 76 Senators and 325 members of the House, is composed of 22 farmers, 279 lawyers, and an even 100 of other callings. The last State Legislature of 40 Senators and 125 members of the House contained 50 farmers; and 75 per cent of the rest was lawyers—88.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.—What portion of stamps canceled does a country postmaster receive as his salary, and is that all he does receive?

—On first \$50, or less per quarter, 100 per cent.; on the next \$100 or less per quarter, 60 per cent.; on the next \$200 or less per quarter, 50 per cent.; and on all the next 40 per cent. He may sell waste paper, twine, etc., and receive like commission on that; and if he supplies boxes he is entitled to box rent.

BONDS.—(1) What is the amount of government bonds now outstanding? (2) What is the amount used on a basis for national banks? (3) What is the amount held by private parties not used as a banking basis?

—(1) The bonded debt, October 31, 1887, was \$1,041,770,742. It is about the same now. (2) National banks had on deposit, at same time, as security for their notes, \$188,823,000. (3) The banks hold "for other purposes," \$34,671,350, making a total of bonds on bank account \$223,494,350, and the difference between this and the total bonded debt is \$818,271,392, which is the amount held by other persons—"not used as a banking basis."

OUT OF CONDITION.—WIND PUFF.—I have a mare that seems to be out of fix, is quite thin in flesh and has a cough; legs stock when standing; has a fair appetite; feed her corn and hay. What shall I do for her? Also a 4-year-old colt has wind puff on hind leg at the hock. Don't make him lame, but is growing and is extending around on the outside; have rubbed it some with hand. What shall I do for him?

—The mare is simply out of condition from

eating too much corn and hay. Change feed to something like bran, oat meal, with oats, and after a few days use Stewart's condition powders. The "wind puff" will disappear, probably, as soon as grass comes, if you let the colt have all he will eat and do not work him hard.

INJURED LEG.—I have a farm horse that was taken very lame in his right fore ankle. The first we saw of it was in the morning. He was holding his foot up, as if it pained him very much. His ankle was hot and feverish. We supposed he had strained it in some way, as he was running in the pasture during the day. This was some six weeks ago. Now it has broken and is discharging bloody matter. The opening is just above the ankle joint. The horse has been in great pain from the first. What can be done for him?

—The leg was injured, probably, by a kick or a wrench. Poultice with some mild substance, as flaxseed, slippery elm bark, bread and milk, etc., to keep the wound running and open, and wash out well every day with good soap and water, and when well cleansed, protect from wind and dust and dirt by loose but closed bandages.

SCHOOL DISTRICT MATTERS.—(1) Has the County Superintendent the right to detach a person from one district to another against his will? (2) Has the Superintendent the right to form a new district when two-thirds of district affected remonstrate? Also, said new district corners at location of school house of district remonstrating? (3) Can a teacher hold a school, having no contract with district board, when two-thirds of district have become dissatisfied with teacher?

—(1) The Superintendent is authorized to change districts whenever he thinks it ought to be done; but he must give notice, that objections may be presented and heard. Dissatisfied persons may appeal from his decision to the County Commissioners, whose judgment is final. (2) The foregoing answers this. (3) No.

SKIN DISEASES.—What ails my mare? She is 9 years old, five-eighths Norman, weighs about 1,400 pounds. I traded for her about six months ago, and I noticed that there had been something wrong with her skin, that the hair had shed off in spots; but she seemed all right until about two months ago. The first we noticed wrong was a swelled lump under her right jaw, and it broke and run, and then she swelled up all over and was stiff, and came in lumps about the size of a silver quarter, and now they cover the entire body, and the hair is all falling off and the skin will crack and bleed a little, and she is stiff all over and seems lame in one of her front legs. She runs in a field, has a good shelter to go under; feed her corn and hay.

—This is a bad case, and a very important part of a necessary description of it is omitted—the cough, if any. It appears to be a case of surfeit, with mild distemper. The animal was probably overheated, took cold, and was poorly kept generally. If anything can now be done it will be by a regular course of treatment, beginning with a thinning of the blood, loosening of the bowels, cleaning of the skin, etc.,—getting the animal cleaned up inside and outside, and then building up a new animal. Let some experienced horseman see it, if there is no veterinarian near.

## Book Notices.

TOPEKA.—A neat little pamphlet descriptive of the business interests of Topeka. Published by the Kansas National Bank.

SORGHUM HAND BOOK.—A pamphlet published by the Blymer Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a treatise on the sorgho cane and its culture and manufacture into sirup and sugar. Sent free on request to any interested person.

HEALTH AND HOME.—A new monthly magazine, published at Chicago, Ill., by the Health and Home Publishing Company. This magazine enters a field which needs working—that of mental and social health, intending to be helpful to women especially. Ten cents will secure a sample copy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have just issued a catalogue of works on political economy, finance, political and social science, etc. This is a very useful publication, for a great many people do not know of many of such books nor where they can be obtained. Students of modern economies will find this little 10 cent book very useful.

The suggestion made in these columns a few weeks ago, that merchants and others in towns in the new counties where seed is scarce, ought to combine and procure seed for the farmers, upon whom they rely for the support of their towns, has been adopted in several places with good results. That is the way to solve the seed problem. Without farmers near, and prosperous ones, too, the towns will soon starve. Help the needy pioneers to seed corn and oats and potatoes, and you will all pull through.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

## Horticulture.

### EVERGREENS FOR KANSAS.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at the December meeting, 1887, by Wm. Cutter.

The peculiarities of our climate and our remoteness from the homes of most of the evergreens have caused great losses to the few who have planted them. These losses have not been without their good effects, and now, as with apples and other fruits, we are finding out that we must give up our old Eastern favorites and plant such as will better endure our hot winds, dry summers, and changeable climate. A tree to stand these vicissitudes must have strong roots that penetrate so deep into the subsoil that they find moisture even during our driest years. We must remember that evergreens are always in full leaf and subject to constant evaporation the year round, whilst the deciduous trees have their seasons of rest, during which sufficient moisture collects about their roots to carry them through the following summer. Some of the finest evergreens I have ever seen in Kansas became so enfeebled by winter evaporation that they fell an easy prey to the elms, whose roots could reach them.

Thinking the above may interfere with some member's plans of landscape, I will give you my experience in lawn-planting. I came to this State in 1870, built my house and broke prairie around it; the next year I planted evergreens of a great many different kinds around the house, much thicker than I wished them to stand. That spring elm seed blew from trees close by and came up thick. The evergreens nearly all grew and I had hundreds of evergreens and thousands of elms. The evergreens soon began to thin themselves out, so that by fall the Irish juniper and hemlock were dead, and by the next fall the arbor vitae and Norway spruce had shared the same fate. After that year I began thinning out, and I have been at it every year since, each year thinking I had them just about right. My soil is a rich, sandy, second bottom. The elms and hackberry have attained a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, and the evergreens ten to eighteen, and one of the two remaining white pines was over twenty feet high, and the pride of the lawn. But two dry years together, with two or three elms standing twelve to twenty feet away, was too much for it, and in April and May last every evergreen so situated, except red cedar, Scotch and Austrian pine, and savin died root and branch. Three white spruce, the best of all the spruces, were a part of the unfortunate, whilst those standing farther from deciduous trees are not damaged. He who plants evergreens within fifteen feet of a shade tree is doomed to disappointment. By digging a large hole, enriching the soil and watering it, you can make them grow vigorously for a few years. But this extra attention will soon attract the roots of their more vigorous neighbor, so that a dead or a starved tree is all you will have for your trouble.

It is easy for a careful nurseryman to grow good trees of Irish juniper, hemlock, Norway spruce, balsam fir, arbor vitae, and white pine; but you had better give your money to the Salvation Army than buy and expect them to grow with ordinary dooryard culture.

Still, there are many towns and a few other favored locations where they will prove a perfect success. I refer to towns and cities where water is abundant. Dig your holes ten days or a month before you plant your tree; fill them with water several times and see that the ground is kept moist after

planting. But if there is the least trace of alkali, as we know there is in the most of the towns in southern and western Kansas, to spray the foliage is certain death.

The red cedar, Scotch and Austrian pine, have stood all the abuse I have ever known to be heaped upon them. No deciduous tree will stand more heat, cold or neglect. The white spruce is the next best. It is a beautiful, compact tree, and I thought until this spring it would stand anything. The mountains of Colorado bid fair to furnish us some valuable trees. The Douglas spruce is one of the most beautiful evergreens known, but unfortunately many of them are too feeble in growth. The blue spruce is easy to transplant, gains in size and beauty every year, and is sure to become a favorite when more plenty and better known. The Ponderosa pine is hardy and a fair grower. It may yet rival the Scotch and Austrian. The dwarf mountain pine is a perfect little gem; but like the savin and trailing juniper, does not amount to a tree.

### The Shaffer's Raspberry.

The Shaffer's Colossal raspberry has been before the public for some years. It has been tried in most of the States, and has received endorsement as the strongest grower among raspberries. It is a dark red, or when over-ripe a crimson color, large size, and very productive. Unlike other red raspberries, it propagates from tips as the black-cap does. In fancy markets, the dark color is claimed as an objection; and then it is recommended for canning, or evaporating; but in Kansas, where berries are not a drug, the simple objection of color, will not be an obstacle to its extensive cultivation. It survived the drouth of the past two seasons well; but on that account (dry weather) it fails to propagate new plants, and this may be the reason why it is not more generally recommended by propagators. The fruit can be picked in less than half the time it requires to pick other berries; because of its size they are always in sight and reach of the pickers. It stands the New England winters, the Kansas droughts, and Iowa blizzards; it is recommended by the Iowa Horticultural Society. Our readers would do well to try them.



We are indebted for this illustrated description to Mr. A. H. Griesa, nurseryman, Lawrence, Kas.

### Evergreens--Cotton.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish some one who has been successful with evergreens, in setting them out, would inform the FARMER readers what kinds, mode of treating and kinds best adapted to Kansas; also size the trees should be when set. Last spring I sent to Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Wis., for a small order. They came in perfect condition and he was most liberal with the order, sending first-class trees and more than I expected. But owing either to the drought or to the lack of knowledge in setting, most of them died before winter set in.

The last two years I raised a small

amount of cotton for experiment and curiosity, which grew and matured a large lot of very fine cotton. If anyone would like to plant any this spring I will send them a package of seed for 10 cents which will plant as much as I did.

Virgil, Kas.

J. W. GRIBLIN.

### Dwarf Fruit Trees.

There are often several advantages in planting dwarf fruit trees, and no doubt more would be planted if they were better known. If one plants fruit trees in any considerable quantity, it will not pay to plant dwarfs; but for those who plant only a few trees, on small places, with a view to raising only fruit for their own use, I would recommend the dwarfs for pears and cherries; and if only a few apples are wanted, and the lot be small, even dwarf apples will give the best satisfaction.

The advantages of the dwarfs for planting in village lots are many. They can be made prettier trees, they come into bearing much earlier, and as each tree takes but little room, a greater variety of fruit can be grown on a small lot. Properly handled, they will bear well; and, except apples, yield nearly as much per acre as standards. In the case of pears, since the appearance of "fire-blight," there is the additional advantage in the dwarf of getting a crop sooner, and having a better chance of receiving some pears before your trees are ruined. If you want your fruit trees to be ornamental as well as fruitful, in the case of dwarfs you must, from the very start, give them the desired shape, and then keep them in that shape. They can be made almost perfect cones, and should be made to branch close to the ground.

One precaution is necessary in planting dwarf pear trees: the pear wood, after a year or two, will grow faster than the quince stock, and if the point of junction be above ground, will be weak, and may cause the tree to be short-lived. This can be obviated by planting the tree so that the point of junction will be three or four inches under ground.—Prof. Morrison.

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# Look HERE, FRIEND. Are you Sick?

Do you have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back? Do you feel dull and sleepy? Does your mouth have a bad taste, especially in the morning? Is there a sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth? Is your appetite poor? Is there a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy? Are your eyes sunken? Do your hands and feet become cold and feel clammy? Have you a dry cough? Do you expectorate greenish colored matter? Are you hawking and spitting all or part of the time? Do you feel tired all the while? Are you nervous, irritable and gloomy? Do you have evil forebodings? Is there a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly? Do your bowels become costive? Is your skin dry and hot at times? Is your blood thick and stagnant? Are the whites of your eyes tinged with yellow? Is your urine scanty and high colored? Does it deposit a sediment after standing? Do you frequently spit up your food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweet? Is this frequently attended with palpitation of the heart? Has your vision become impaired? Are there spots before the eyes? Is there a feeling of great prostration and weakness? If you suffer from any of these symptoms, send me your name and I will send you, by mail,

## One Bottle of Medicine FREE

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Address, naming this paper, Prof. HART, 212 E. 9th St., N. Y.



VOL. I.

AKRON, OHIO, FEBRUARY, 1888.

NO. 1.

## AMERICAN FARM NEWS.

SOLON L. GOODE, - - - Manager.

CIRCULATION, 100,000 COPIES.

The above is a fac simile of the heading of the new farmers' paper published at Akron, O., by Aultman, Miller & Co., the first number of which appeared in February. The initial number consisted of 100,000 copies, and the success of the new journal in the past thirty days has been almost phenomenal. In order that the reader may get some idea of the character of the journal, we quote from its salutatory, as follows:

"The nation is well supplied with agricultural journals of various grades, and the AMERICAN FARM NEWS comes to supplant none of them. But, like everything useful born into the world, it has a sphere to fill which it hopes to occupy to the very best of its ability. While making an interesting farm journal, complete in all departments, we hope to give to our readers enough miscellaneous news to vary the usual monotony of so many papers of this class. We believe that variety is the spice of life, and the honest sown of toil throughout the land require spice just the same as other classes in the community. An old lady was once lamenting to her husband that their lives had not always run in the even groove which she had hoped for. She says:

"We was at the dinner table when I said it, and there was a big dish of beautiful honey in the comb on the table. Josiah picked it up, and he says, says he, 'Mirandy, I like honey as well as any man living likes it, and you like it, too, but if we had to eat it three times a day for even six months, we'd get so desprightly sick of it we'd never want to hear the word 'honey' again.' 'Variety,' says he, 'is the spice of life, sure enough.'"

"So, while we propose to give our readers all the honey they need, we shall furnish them also with enough other palatable food to give them a good relish for the whole."

Every department is full to overflowing with rich and valuable matter, suitable for the farm and home. Some original illustrations by the special artist of the Buckeye establishment adorn its bright pages, as has been said by the press, its illustrations in one number alone are worth the price of the paper for a whole year.

Aside from its general miscellaneous matter, which is of interest to all who love to read, special attention is paid to the stock, poultry, apiary, farm and home departments. Among its contributors are some of the most prominent writers for agricultural journals in the United States. Although the paper is published by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Buckeye Harvesting Machines, it is not an advertising sheet, but a legitimate farm journal. One would suppose, from the fact of its being published by Aultman, Miller & Co., that its pages would be laden with matter pertaining to their business, and we should

expect to find in its stock department a statement to the effect that two horses can as easily pull a Buckeye Light Elevator Binder as three horses draw the heavier machines of competitors. In its poultry department we should look for some such picture as a starved rooster, reduced to his sustenance from gleanings left in a field which had been reaped by one of their famous Buckeye binders. Singular as it may appear, nothing of this sort is thrust upon the reader.

The elegant premiums which are offered by the company have created quite a spirit of ambition among its readers in various sections of the United States, and already the subscriptions are rolling in at the rate of almost a thousand a day.

Among the premiums offered for March is an elegant Elgin gold watch as first premium. The second on the list is one of the famous Buckeye mowers, the standard of the world, and without which no farm is complete. The third on the list is a \$20 gold piece. Next month new premiums will be offered.

THE AMERICAN FARM NEWS is emphatically and unquestionably the cheapest, handsomest and best paper for the price ever printed in the United States. Any one sending four subscribers at 25 cents each will secure a copy of the paper free for one year. In clubs of ten the paper will be furnished at 20 cents, or a commission of 5 cents per copy to the getter-up of the club. Send 4 cents for sample copy. Correspondence is invited upon all subjects of interest to agriculturists.

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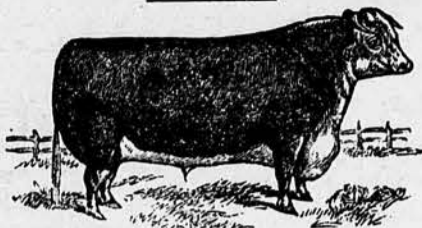
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## The Veterinarian.

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

**SWELLINGS IN PREGNANCY.**—I have a mare 11 years old, sorrel, English Draft. One year ago this winter there was a place or lump came on inside of right hind leg, extending from hock joint up on main cord, about two inches wide and three inches long. When she stood her weight on leg it seemed hard; when leg was raised it seemed soft as flesh. It made her very lame and was painful. She could hardly get up when down. The mare was with foal at the time the lump first came. The colt was foaled in May, 1887. Lameness then disappeared almost at once, after foaling, and lump gradually disappeared. The mare was then bred to foal in August, 1888. The lump is again forming, and the mare is getting very lame. She has been used for ordinary farm work all her life. [Swellings of this kind are not uncommon in pregnant animals, and are usually caused by the pressure exerted by the fetus upon some of the large vessels. You can obtain much relief by fomenting the leg with hot water twice or three times a day, being careful to rub perfectly dry after each bathing.]

**COUGH—LUMP ON LEG.**—A bay horse, 8 years old, is troubled by a dry, hacking cough, which I at first supposed to be distemper; but he has been coughing for two or three weeks now, and has discharged nothing, or very little at the nose. He was troubled some with it about two months ago, and I fed him a package of Schmidt's condition powders, which relieved him. Am now feeding oats straw, corn and oats, with a little oil meal and powdered rosin. Also the same horse has a hard lump, similar in size and shape to half a hen egg, on the inside of the foreleg, about one-third the way from knee to pastern joint, which I think was caused by a bruise or kick in the stable about three months ago. After the bruise the leg swelled, and he was a little lame. After the swelling went down it left a small lump on the bone; but it seems larger now, and if worked hard he gets a little lame. Have been applying iodide potassa  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, lard 4 ounces, and it seems to have no effect. I would like to remove the lump. What treatment would you advise for each? [Would advise you to give the following in the form of a ball, once every day: Powdered licorice 2 drachms, powdered ginger 1 drachm, powdered aniseed 2 drachms, powdered camphor 1 drachm. To your second, try Jennings' Veterinary Liniment.]

**BONE SPAVIN.**—Inform me as to whether bone spavin can be permanently cured or not. There is a veterinary surgeon here at Morning Sun who claims he can cure it. I do not want to doctor for an incurable disease. [The cure of bone spavin depends upon the location of the osseous deposit, or bony tumor. When the bony enlargement is located high up in the hock joint, it often produces acute and incurable spavin lameness. When located low down upon the limb the granules of the bone have less to interfere with them and the spavin is often curable. When located high the play of the tendons over the spavin part renders a cure often quite hopeless. The treatment for curable bone spavin is as follows: Place the animal in comfortable quarters, water regularly and feed liberally of wholesome food. Shave the hair closely from the diseased part and wash it thoroughly clean with warm water and castile soap. If inflammation exists, apply the following, night and

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morning: Tincture of belladonna 1 ounce, tincture of opium  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, spirits of camphor 2 ounces; soft water 10 ounces. When the inflammation ceases apply the following blister, rubbing well in: Powdered cantharides 1 part, bionide of mercury 1 part, resin 1 part, fresh lard 5 parts; mix well together. After twenty-four hours, apply fresh lard once a day until the hair is restored. The animal should have perfect rest.]

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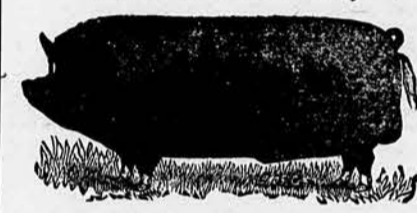


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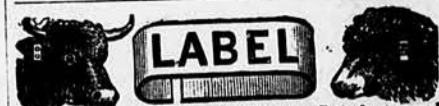
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## THE STRAY LIST.

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 from 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 the taker-up may have had, 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 1, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Shields, in London tp., (P. O. Peck), September 10, 1887, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, 4 years old, branded E. B. on left thigh, also branded on left shoulder, tip of ears slit, a little white on both hind feet; valued at \$16.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by W. F. Tipton, in Franklin tp., January 9, 1888, one black and white cow, 9 years old, rope on horns, red-roan 7-months-old calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. N. Riley, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Dover, Shawnee Co.), February 1, 1888, one light roan cow with white face, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Cook, in Wilmington tp., (P. O. Eckridge), January 9, 1888, one light roan cow, 12 or 14 years old, short tail, one ear cropped, no brands; valued at \$14.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Etherington, in Elk tp., February 1, 1888, one small-sized dark bay mare, 14 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. H. Hunting, in Paradise tp., February 2, 1888, one sorrel horse, 9 years old, about 16 hands high, small white spots on body, no brands; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, fall white face, left fore foot and right hind foot white; valued at \$75.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, white spot near top of right shoulder, leather head-stall on when taken up, no brands; valued at \$50.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Fergy, in Lamont tp., January 26, 1888, one pale roan cow, 10 years old, branded on left hip; valued at \$13.

CALF—By same, one red heifer calf with white face, about 4 months old.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Frank C. Dwinell, in Vermilion tp., December 21, 1887, one bay Texas pony, about 7 years old, fair size, branded with an inverted U on left hip; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. Privit, in Bellville tp., January 26, 1888, one red and white pided steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. B. Wilson, in Jefferson tp., (P. O. Winchester), January 30, 1888, one red 1-year-old heifer, some white on belly and face.

## FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1888.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Bronson, in Ross tp., November 12, 1887, one bay mare, white spot in fore-

head, white strip down the nose, right hind foot white, saddle sore on back, from 5 to 8 years old; valued at \$30.

Lincoln county—H. H. Gilpin, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by John Heisel, in Indiana tp., (P. O. Pleasant Valley), January 29, 1888, two yearling steers, red and white, leaning to roan.

2 HEIFERS—By same, two red and white yearling heifers; the four animals valued at \$50.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. J. Isam, in Coolidge tp., one red and white cow, 5 years old, branded on left side with an oval-shaped brand with bar beneath and > on shoulder; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Jenkins, in Ottawa tp., January 10, 1888, one 2-year-old light sorrel mare colt, blaze in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

COLT—By same, one dark sorrel 1-year-old horse colt, light mane and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by F. C. Julian, in Nippawalla tp., January 14, 1888, one red and white 3-year-old steer, ears frozen in rounding shape, part of left horn off, brand on left side supposed to be S; valued at \$14.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. O. Schantz, in Soldier tp., December 31, 1887, one roanish yearling steer, branded N on left hip; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, branded N on left hip; valued at \$12. (P. O. Soldier.)

HORSE—Taken up by Charles L. Stalford, in Adrian tp., (P. O. Adrian), February 10, 1888, one sorrel horse, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

CALF—One red heifer calf with some white in face and on belly, elit in right ear, no other marks.

HEIFER—One red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. B. Stamer, in Mound tp., November 12, 1887, one red steer, about 1½ years old, medium size, white spot in forehead, white hind feet, some white on under side of body, no marks or brands.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Hugh Ross, in Illinois tp., (P. O. Centralia), one red and white spotted cow, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Charles Arbuthnot, in Fairview tp., January 19, 1888, one red and white spotted cow, 3 or 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Holloway, in Minneka tp., January 12, 1888, one dark bay horse, 15 hands high, 12 years old, collar mark on left shoulder, both hind feet white, star in forehead, white spot on nose, favors right fore leg; valued at \$20.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Richard Taylor, in Delaware tp., two and a half miles north of Tiblow, January 6, 1888, one bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, string-halt in right hind leg, in poor condition.

Stanton county—M. F. Banbury, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John R. Case, in Falkenstein tp., February 4, 1888, one dark brown mare, 13 hands high, hind feet white; valued at \$25.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by William M. Dyas, in Roanoke tp., (P. O. Roanoke), January 23, 1888, one roan cow (and red calf), right horn branded, branded M on left side, calf has white spot in forehead; valued at \$12.

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. R. Gilbert, in Belmont tp., December 19, 1887, one white heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. P. Hull, in Marion tp., February 22, 1888, one red cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands.

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 6 years old and calf 11 months, both branded V on right hip; valued at \$10 each.

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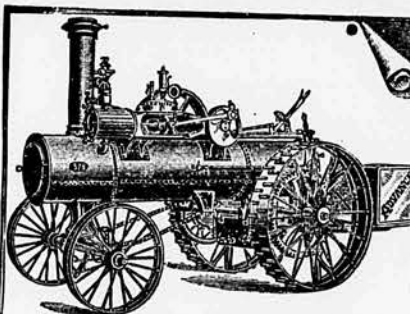
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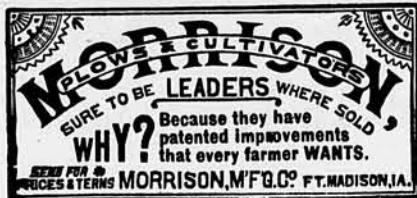
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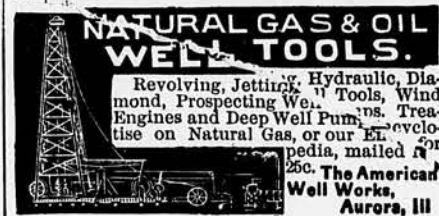
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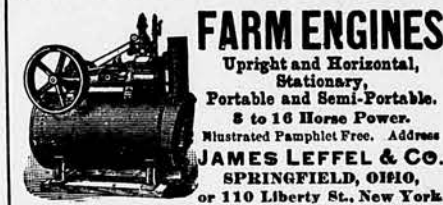
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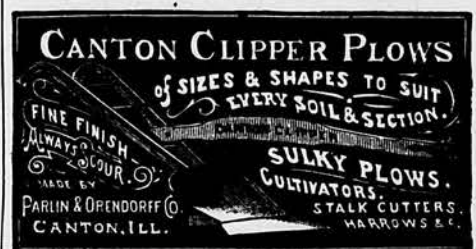
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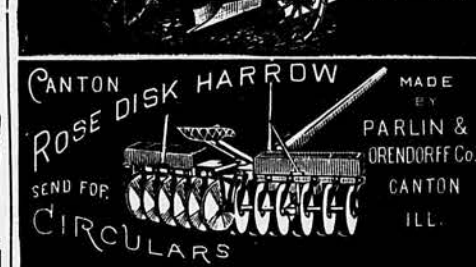
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CANTON WALKING GANG PLOW MADE IN GANGS OF 2-3 OR 4 PLOWS. ALSO SINGLE WHEEL PLOWS. MADE BY PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. CANTON, ILL.

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## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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

**ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE**—109 Third street, Topeka, keeps a full line of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

**100,000 THREE BEST SORTS TIMBER**—Claim Trees for sale by Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Holstein-Friesian Bulls, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, S. C. Brown Leghorn, P. Cochin and Pekin Duck Eggs, at living prices. Correspondence invl ed. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

**HINTS ON PLANTING RED CEDARS**—FREE. G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.

**FOUR YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE**—Three and 4 years old; standard-bred roadsters of Messenger and Black Hawk blood; partly broken to drive and ready for service. Also will sell three good Jacks; also a registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull, 5 years old, a sure breeder, offered at a bargain. Address D. H. Hartsock, Marshall, Mo.

**500 TO 1,000 BUSHELS OF EXTRA SEED CORN** for sale at \$1.50 per bushel. Variety, Large Improved Early Howard. Tested last season on ten acres, 92 bushels, with common cultivation. Send orders, small or large. D. H. Hartsock, Marshall, Mo.

**CHOICE PERCHERONS FOR SALE**—I have several choice yearling and coming two and three-year-old colts by the celebrated stallions Caesar 3526 (601) and Brilliant 1271 (755) out of registered mares imported by M. W. Dunham. Will also sell the mares (thirteen), now in foal by Monarque 5149 (2428), son of the great Brilliant 1271 (755). Will sell the whole lot—thirty-one head—at a bargain. Send for catalogue. E. A. Hitchcock, Granite Building, 404 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

**ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE**—109 Third street, Topeka, keeps a full line of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

**EGGS**—One dollar for 13. Choice: Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma or Brown Leghorn. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

**GALLOWAY GRADES FOR SALE**—Choice lot, both sexes, car lot or singly. Correspondence solicited. S. A. Rogers, Cawker City, Kas.

**RURAL WHITE CORN**—Yielded 50 bushels per acre last year. \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. Henry Gardner, Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Or will trade for a young Holstein bull, Galloway Bull "Kansas" 2453, calved January 1, 1888. James Dunlap, Detroit, Kas.

**RED CEDARS IN ANY AMOUNT**—G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.

**KANSAS STATE NURSERIES**—North Topeka, Kas., have for sale fine stock of standard varieties of Apple Trees; also Hedge Plants in any quantity. Write for prices.

**FOR SALE**—Nice Farm, 105 acres, near Richmond, Va. Robert Frazer, Warrenton, Virginia.

**FOR SALE**—Six Rose of Sharon Bulls, from one year to eighteen months old. A. J. Powell, Independence, Mo.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Seed and Table. C. O. Ritchie, Manhattan, Kas.

**FOR ILLUSTRATED POULTRY CIRCULAR**—Address S. S. Jones, Blue Springs, Nebraska, dealer in Felch strain Light Brahmas (pedigreed) and Partridge Cochins.

**TREES! TREES!**—Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Great variety, excellent quality. Write for prices. Roundbush & Smyth, 816 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

**FUN FOR ALL**—Dancing Skeleton, 10 cents; Secret Conversation Cards, 15 cents. Curious, funny books, etc. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Alb. Haverkamp, 139 Oak street, Chicago, Ill.

**PATENTS**—Instructions, references, sample copy patent free. J. C. Higdon, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo. Reliable associate at Washington.

**FOR SALE**—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Light Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets. Cheap for quality of stock. Express rates low. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

**50 NEW SAMPLE CARDS**—For 125 cards, 50 free. Card Works, Grand Island, Neb.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Three hundred and twenty acres of land in western Kansas. Under high state of cultivation. Box 284, Coronado, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Pure Plymouth Rock eggs. J. D. Jencks, 411 Polk street, North Topeka.

**CHOICE P. ROCK, WYANDOTTE AND LANGSHAN Cockerels** at \$1 to \$2 each. Mrs. A. B. Dille, Edgerton, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Red Polled Yearling Bull. Sire and dam imported. Address VanBuskirk & Bortzfeld, Zero, Kas.

**CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE**. 25 cents a package, five for \$1. 75 cents per pound by mail. F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas.

**RED CEDARS A SPECIALTY** G. W. Tinscher, Topeka, Kas.

**UNINCUMBERED KANSAS LAND**—Exchanged for mules, brood mares or cattle. Cunningham Bros., Medicine Lodge, Kas.

**CLYDESDALE STALLION**—\$1,000 will buy Clydesdale Stallion, coming 3. Excellent individual; excellent pedigree. Address Thos. Tippet, Olney, Illinois.

**ANY ONE LOOKING FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS** should visit the last town west on the great Rock Island railroad—West Plains, Meade Co., Kas. Auction sale of town lots March 13. Don't fail to "catch on." Particulars free. C. W. Mosher, West Plains, Meade Co., Kas.

## TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

**LAND FOR SALE**—Real Estate Agent, Bird Nest, Kas.

**ESTRAYS**—Taken up, on or about May 15th, 1887, by the undersigned, at his farm, five miles west of Manhattan, Kas., two heifers, 2 years old, red with white spot in forehead and underneath. W. Wightman, Manhattan, Kas.

**WANTED**—Old and rare Coins. Address 924 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED**—To crop with some farmer to raise Broomcorn and manufacture into brooms, or will rent small farm; everything furnished; no crop will pay as well. S. Pottenger, Kankakee, Ill.

**HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE**—Three very choice animals, 18 months old, sired by Beau Real 11055 A. H. R. Also a few choice heifers. Prices low. Address Thos. J. Higgins, Council Grove, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Herefords.

**FOR TRADE**—Farm of 159 acres; 50 acres under cultivation; 145 acres tillable; in Cowley Co., Kas. Will trade for blooded horses—Norman or Cleveland Bays preferred. Address B. L. Wilson, Atlanta, Kas.

**STALLIONS FOR SALE**—Three Clydes and one Norman. Acclimated and good breeders; broken to drive. Will give time if desired. Every stallion guaranteed as represented. R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—One Percheron Stallion, 8 years old, weight 1,600 pounds, bright bay. One Jack (Mammoth), 10 years old. Good breeders. Jacob Martin, Coffeyville, Kas.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE**—Low, or will trade for land or stock. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—One hundred tons of Baled Prairie Hay. Rogers & Son, Harper, Kas.

**WANTED**—A good Jack. Address Jesse W. Cook, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kas.

**STRAYED**—A bay mare, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, branded 333 on hind quarter and 3 on cheek; has one white hind foot. Mare has been gone four months. Address C. Chivers, 415 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

**KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR**—Capacity of 250 eggs, sold for only \$20. My new Book reduced to only 25 cents. It tells how to make and use the incubator, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks and how to manage the chicks until ready for market; also, how to make hens lay all winter; also, how to cure Roup and Cholera. Langshan eggs sold for \$2.50 for 13. Address Jacob Yost, Topeka.

**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. P. Hanan & Co., Arlington, (on C. & 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.

**I NOW OFFER FOR SALE**—A very fine lot of two-year-old Apple Trees at Willis Nursery, Ottawa, Kas., of best varieties, packed carefully, in lots to suit customers, and delivered on board the cars or at the express office, at very low prices. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas.

**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.

**FOR SALE**—Good healthy Trees and Plants. Varieties most profitable in Kansas. Send list of wants for prices. J. S. Gaylord, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

**FOR TRADE FOR STOCK**—Two good Improved Creek Bottom Farms, with timber and water. Address A. M. Mason, Neodesha, Wilson Co., Kas.

**WANTED**—75,000 readers of the FARMER to read this column each week for great bargains.

**26 BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**, \$1.15. Mrs. Stevens, Havana, Kas.

**FINE FARMS IN SOUTHWEST KANSAS**—Write to A. J. Greiner, Meade Center, Kas.

**FREE FOR STAMP**—Book of conundrums, fun, riddles, facts, tables, songs, etc. Sanford Mfg Co., Omaha, Neb.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—A large list of Town Lots in the booming town of West Plains, Meade Co., Kas. The last town on Rock Island railroad. Also Farms. C. W. Mosher, West Plains, Meade Co., Kas.

**\$1,000 BONUS**—For \$5,000 Hotel. For particulars address C. W. Mosher, West Plains, Meade Co., Kas.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Sent out to be sprouted on 5 shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

**SEND 50 CENTS**—To V. B. Paine, Sac & Fox, Indian Territory, for pamphlet on Oklahoma, showing its title, soil, climate, etc.

**PURPLE RUSSIAN MULBERRY TREES**—For sale. Large leaf, good for fruit, timber or silk worms. Two to three feet high, \$10 per 1,000. Address Chas. Williamson, Washington, Washington Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Gooseberries, 2 to 3 years old, per 1,000, \$8; also grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and rhubarb. M. Crumrine, Junction City, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Good Jack, 5 years old, good breeder, healthy and sound, fair size, quick and easily handled. J. B. Ferguson, Meriden, Kas.

## For Sale!

Registered Berkshire Pigs and young Sows bred, and from prize-winners. Foundation stock, Duchess and Windsor Castle families. Largest and best in England or America. Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs in season. Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing. J. L. BUCHANAN, Belle Rive, Ill.

**PURE GERMAN CARP FOR SALE**. For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## SEEDS

**J. C. PEPPARD**, 1220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO.  
MILLET A SPECIALTY.  
Red, White, Alfalfa & Alsike Clovers,  
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top,  
Orion Setts, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed, Etc.

## KANSAS SEED HOUSE

## IMPROVED LEAMING 90-DAY FIELD CORN.

WILL MATURE BEFORE THE DRY SEASON SETS IN.



Will Mature Before Chinch Bugs Leave the Wheat Fields.

The earliest yellow Dent Corn in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. It is extra early, and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grain; orange yellow color and small red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy.

**PRICE**—Sacked and delivered to Express or Railroad Co. here, per peck 60 cents, per bushel \$2.00, per five bushels \$8.75, per ten bushels \$15.00.

## F. BARTELDES &amp; CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Our beautifully-illustrated Catalogue mailed free on application.

## TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Established 1878.

All Kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds.

We have a fresh stock of reliable Seeds, and a full stock of all kinds of Field Seeds:

**RED CLOVER, ALFALFA CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, MILLET, BROOM-CORN, CANE SEED.**

**SEED CORN** PURE NORTHERN-GROWN 90-DAY CORN, SEED POTATOES, all kinds of useful Field and Garden Seeds, at Wholesale and Retail. Also a full line of GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Send for Catalogue. Address

**DOWN'S ELEVATOR & SEED CO.,**  
304 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**BAKER & GROSSE,**  
211 & 213 E. 5th St.,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Jobbers & Rtl. Dealers in

**Field and Garden Seeds**

**FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.**  
Agts. for Per Oxide of Silicates? Sure death to Cabbage Worms.

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