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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

The Tame Grasses in Kansas.—When, Where and How to Sow Them, with Some Suggestions as to Their Management.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON, OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To those familiar only with the more general and obvious facts of Kansas agriculture, a discussion of the tame grasses may seem superfluous at this stage of our agricultural progress. It is true that a vast proportion of all the untitled lands of the state are thoroughly occupied by a luxuriant growth of the sweetest and most nutritious wild grasses. Nothing shows the great value of these grasses better than the familiar fact that they have for countless ages been the sole support of the vast herds of buffaloes and antelopes which originally occupied our prairies; and to-day the great number of domestic herbivora, which contribute so largely to the wealth and power of Kansas, draw their chief support from the same source.

WE NEED THE TAME GRASSES, then, not because the wild ones are not nutritious and naturally abundant, but because, 1st, of their inability to furnish proper field pasturage, and, 2d, they cannot be made to take any part in the general system of alternate husbandry, towards which our agriculture is rapidly tending. Our wild grasses, valuable as they are, notoriously cannot endure close cropping. Even under moderate pasturing they rapidly fail, giving place to coarse and worthless weeds. Again, these wild grasses are among the very latest of our plants to appear in the spring; and the slightest touch of frost in the fall robs them of all nutritive qualities. It is no exaggeration to say that the tame grasses will reduce our present feeding season one-third. As it now is, our "feeding season" is nearly or quite as long as that of New England.

Careful feeders assure us that in this section cattle, after the middle of September, must receive feed other than that furnished by the "range," or they lose flesh rapidly; and in the spring, during the past seven years at least, the same "range" has rarely furnished good feed before May 1st. It is worthy of remark that the orchard-grass, alfalfa, and rye-grass grown upon the College farm during this same time, has furnished good feed in the fall as late as December, and in the spring these same grasses are at least three weeks in advance of the wild ones. Need we offer

A STRONGER ARGUMENT in favor of the more general introduction of the tame grasses? But, in reality, we need the tame grasses for better reasons than any yet named. The need of renovating pastures is already strongly felt in the older-settled portions of the state. "How can we improve the condition of our farms?" is a question in Kansas agriculture which arises with greater force and frequency each year. Surely with the present low price of all farm lands and products, this cannot be done by the application of barn-yard manure or commercial fertilizers! This can only be done profitably by "seeding down" the land and devoting it to pasture for a greater or less number of years; thus accumulating in the land the store of plant food needed for the successful growth of the cereal grains. The wild grasses cannot be seeded and consequently have no place "alternate husbandry." The tame grasses, then, are indispensable to any improved system of farming which looks to maintaining the fertility of the soil while exacting the utmost from it. In no way can our worn soils be replenished so cheaply as by turning under with the plow the great accumulation of vegetable mold, roots and stalks which constitute the turf of an old pasture field.

In writing out these OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES, the writer wishes to say that his experience with the question in Kansas has not gone much beyond the boundaries of the Agricultural College farm. Account should be taken of the fact that Kansas embraces such a vast variety of soils and climatic and meteorological conditions that the details of the experiences of one section cannot be safely applied to all others. In the eastern portion of the state the question of the culture of the tame grasses seems to be decisively settled; in the central and western sections, on the other hand, the question, for various reasons, is an open one. We shall,

therefore, in this paper, while writing from the standpoint of our experience on the College farm, aim to make such suggestions therefrom as will be especially serviceable in the newly-settled parts of the state. If these views run counter to the experiences of any one, he has a plain duty to perform in making the facts known to those who will be benefited thereby.

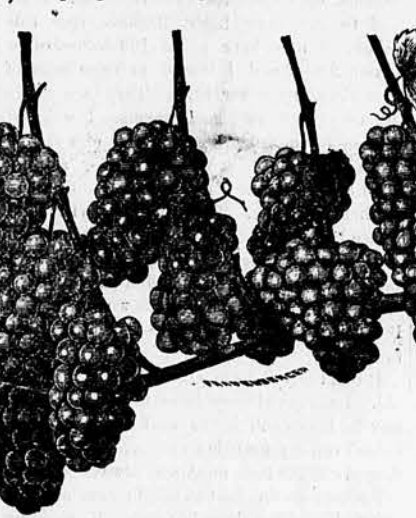
PRACTICAL RATHER THAN SCIENTIFIC. The writer does not feel it necessary, in a paper which treats its subject as this does, in its practical relations, to adhere to systematic names and classifications. When, therefore, under the head of "grasses" we speak, however illogically, of clovers and alfalfa, we feel certain that our meaning will be best understood by those for whom this paper has been prepared.

WHAT GRASSES SHALL BE GROWN? So far as practical agriculture is concerned, all grasses may be classified into two principal groups, according as they are valuable for pasture or mowing. Occasionally, as in alfalfa and the clovers generally, sorts may be found which are equally good for both purposes; but, generally, those sorts which are valuable for grazing have but little value when brought under the scythe.

For pasture, I have no hesitation in recommending the following sorts, placing them in the order of their importance: orchard-grass, alfalfa, red clover, perennial rye-grass, (Eng-

lish blue-grass). For mowing purposes, our experience has shown, very steadily, that alfalfa, red clover, perennial rye-grass, and timothy are the best. So far as the matter of withstanding the effects of drought is concerned, these sorts will rank, with us, in about the following order: alfalfa, orchard-grass, perennial rye-grass, red clover, Kentucky blue-grass, and timothy.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION. In our experience the best results have been obtained with all sorts of tame grasses upon a fertile clay loam, resting on a permeable clay subsoil. But, let it be remembered, land can not be too rich or too highly manured for the grasses. Indeed we have found that not only are the largest yields obtained from such fertile lands, but the effect of insect depredations is greatly lessened. Of course comparatively poor lands in Kansas, as elsewhere, will grow grass; but poor lands produce poor crops everywhere. Better far commence the growth of the tame species of grass before the land has become impoverished by injudicious cropping. But, whatever may be the character of the soil, prepare the land as well and thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing, as for any grain crop. This is a rule with scarcely an exception, and its violation in various ways explains a large proportion of the failures that have attended the attempted cultivation of tame grasses in Kansas. The question is asked us many times every year, Why may I not scatter the seed upon the sod, as is often successfully done in the east? This may be done; but the practice, so far as our observation has gone, has resulted in almost uniform failure. Where the prairie sod has been largely destroyed by the tramping of cattle, we have known blue-grass to succeed partially by this method; but, even in this case, a better sod would have been obtained in less time, by thoroughly subduing the land, by two or three years of cropping, before applying the grass seed.



THE PRENTISS.

From a Photograph by G. W. Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y.

WHERE TO PURCHASE SEEDS. One of the commonest causes of failure in grass seeding in Kansas, has arisen from the worthless character of the seed furnished by dealers. As a rule, the trade in grass seeds is not a large one as yet, anywhere in Kansas; and seeds which are not sold any one season are carried to the next. In this way seeds which were originally good are badly damaged or their vitality is totally destroyed by being kept year after year in damp cellars and mouldy warehouses. The worst failure that we have ever made in grass seeding resulted from the use of such seeds as we have described. Send directly to headquarters for grass seed—to the large dealers in Chicago or St. Louis; from these you will get better seeds usually for much less money than they can be purchased of local dealers.

(To be continued next week.)

Several Things.

Some one in a late issue of the FARMER accuses me of saying that "I preferred the old fashioned barn-yard fowl to the later improved breeds." I deny the soft impeachment, hence the fashionable argument that he uses, "that I might as well prefer the old hazel splitters to the pure Asiatics upon select fowls of the common stock, to any pure breed. We have no market in Leavenworth or Atchison for native dressed fowls. For broilers the price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per dozen, very nearly reaching the latter figure. While the average price of eggs is something over 12¢ per dozen. By a market, I mean that a producer would not be safe in putting, say six or twelve dozen of dressed fowls on the market at once. Will some one tell me the best time to cut grafts [apple] and the best time to insert top grafts. A. G. CHASE. Millwood, Kansas.

The Prentiss Grape.

The illustration presented on this page is of a 20-inch branch weighing seven pounds, of the new white grape called the "Prentiss." A general description of this grape is as follows: Bunch large, but not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little if any pulp; seeds few and small; very similar to Rebecca in quality but vine a vigorous grower and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana or Isabella, showing its native origin. Vine a good grower and very productive, inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close; vine hardy, and buds uninjured with thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. It is said the fruit has sold in New York markets for the past four years, wholesale, in quantities of 500 to 1,000 pounds at 15 and 20 cents per pound, when Concord was selling at 4 and 6 cents and Delaware at 6 and 9 cents.

It is being disseminated and highly endorsed by one of our well known advertisers, T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y. We are not aware of its being introduced to any considerable extent in this state, nor do we know how it would

succeed here, but elsewhere it has been highly endorsed. A. S. Fuller, author of "The Grape Culturist," says: "It is a most excellent variety—in fact I consider it the best white pure native grape I have ever seen." Marshall P. Wilder, President Am. Pomological Society, has lent it his endorsement in this language: "I am much pleased with the Prentiss grape. It is excellent, and I think will prove one of the best acquisitions to our white American grapes that we have ever had. It is rich and its Frontignan flavor, which few varieties possess, renders it still more desirable as a delicate fruit."

I desire to apologize to Mr. Coburn. I mistook his position, and am glad to know that he is in favor of killing the dogs that do the damage, rather than taxing those whose dogs have done no damage to pay the losers of sheep. Such a law is as unjust as our stock laws in general are. I claim that the owner of sheep has the [moral] right to shoot or poison any dog that comes on his place provided he uses such caution in the use of the poison as will prevent it from doing any other damage. He has no right to tax a man twenty miles away for keeping a dog, that he [the shepherd] may be indemnified for losses from some one else's dog, or as is often the case, by wolves.

We have to a hog law that compels me to keep my stock [because I raise hogs] fenced, on my own place, but it also compels me to erect and maintain an expensive fence to keep my neighbor's stock [who raises cattle] from destroying my crops. If this is not special legislation what is it? Friend Marsh comes back at me on the Light Brahma question, but he does it in such a gentlemanly way that really I don't know that I have exceptions to take. My position is simply this: I prefer for my purposes cross of the pure Asiatics upon select fowls of the common stock, to any pure breed. We have no market in Leavenworth or Atchison for native dressed fowls. For broilers the price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per dozen, very nearly reaching the latter figure. While the average price of eggs is something over 12¢ per dozen. By a market, I mean that a producer would not be safe in putting, say six or twelve dozen of dressed fowls on the market at once.

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Letter from Lincoln County. We are 132 miles directly west of Topeka, on the proposed line of the T. S. & W. railroad, which we hope to see completed by this time next year. This spring seems to puzzle the oldest inhabitant; even the wild geese and ducks seem demoralized; one day they are going north in good order, then a blizzard meets them and they tack and start in wild disorder in the other direction. Our last snow storm was on the evening of the 20th. The winter has been a hard one especially to follow so poor a crop as we had last year.

Stock is generally getting poor, but I think most of it will reach the grassy shore of spring in safety. Feed, especially hay and fodder, is getting very scarce. We hope to see grass soon. Ground is thoroughly soaked and wheat and rye look well. We are anticipating a good crop for this year. In your issue of March 2d one "Woodson" seeks information about millet for hay—time and manner of sowing, etc. I agree with him as to the poor quality of our prairie hay. I don't think it is equal to good, bright straw, and but little better than pine shavings or cottonwood bush. Millet, I think, is far better for cattle and sheep but must be fed with some care to horses on account of the abundance of rich seed it contains. All kinds of stock eat it; even chickens and hogs relish it. But I think a far better feed is obtained by sowing corn. Stock like it better than prairie hay or millet either. I saw that tested to my satisfaction this winter. I stacked millet and fodder in alternate layers in the same rack. Some calves eat at those racks. I soon noticed it was being eaten in ridges, and upon examination I found the calves were eating the layers of fodder in as far as they could reach, and not eating the millet so long as they could reach the fodder. Both were put up at the same time and were bright and nice. No one doubts the value of fodder as feed, the only objection being the bulkiness of cut-up corn—too much big stalks in the stable and manger. By sowing thick on the ground this trouble is avoided, as the stalks will be small and will be eaten as readily as the blades for the sweet they will contain. I would not discard millet entirely, but sow some of each, and then stack them together in alternate layers, for the reason that the fodder is hard to cure, there being so much sap in the stalks. It ought to be cut a week or more before the millet and let cure, then when the millet is well cured start a long, narrow rick, put on a load first of one and then the other over the whole rick, and if too thick start two ricks and so make the layers thinner. The millet, being very dry, will absorb and hold much of the juice from the fodder, and both will be better for the mixing. Try it and see for yourselves. Sow millet two to three pecks and corn three bushels to the acre. Either may be sown most any time in May or June. Ground should be well plowed for each and should be well fertilized for the millet, and it may be well put in with the harrow alone, but the corn should be well cultivated and then harrowed, or drilled with an ordinary wheat drill, and in either case left smooth for the mow and rake.

I sow my corn broadcast then cultivate and harrow. Then I cut with a mower, rake up with a sulky rake and handle as hay. The man who tries it one year, and gets it well cured (the only difficult thing about it), will try it again the next year. J. T. SMITH. Lincoln, Kas., March 22d.

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Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association.

We have just organized a sheep breeders and wool growers association, known as "Valley," of Reno and adjoining counties. We have started with about 3,000 sheep. Our meetings are very interesting and bid fair to be a success. J. E. WHITE. Hutchinson, Kas.

The Farm and Stock.

Animal Abortion—A Remedy.

Abortion first appeared in my dairy, and also in the dairies of one or two of my neighbors, in 1878. The disease has spread since then, and nearly all the dairies in our immediate vicinity have suffered more or less from it. At first we indulged the hope that like the horse epizootic it would run its course and leave, but we have been forced to the conclusion that the evil has come to stay. We should be glad to get at the cause of the trouble, but feel ourselves entirely at sea in regard to this. None of the theories that have been advanced explain the mystery to our satisfaction. Having no theory of my own, I will simply mention the remedy I have used and my experience with it.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Wm. T. Smedley, of Chester county, Pa., stated in the New York Tribune, in substance, that abortion had prevailed in his dairy (a large one, if I remember rightly), to such an extent that each year nearly all his cows aborted, and often a cow died from the effects. He had driven out the disease by the use of asafetida, as had also some neighbors who used the same remedy by his advice in their own dairies.

At the time I read the statement, eleven of my cows had aborted in succession as fast as they were five, six, or seven months with calf. According to directions given by Mr. Smedley, I began giving asafetida once a week to cows that were from four to eight months with calf. All went well for six weeks, when one day two aborted. Hastily concluding that the medicine was of no value, I abandoned the use of it, and lost no calves for several months, seven or eight cows calving in the meanwhile, all having been treated with asafetida for six weeks. Supposing that the disease had left, I gave the asafetida no credit for those calves, until some cows that had been given none became well advanced with calf, when one aborted, losing twins, and was closely followed by two others. From that time until October, 1879, when using the remedy, I lost no calves; if I stopped using it for a few weeks there were abortions. In November, 1879, having just lost three calves, I determined to give the asafetida a fair and thorough trial, and began using twice a week instead of once as before. The result was that not a cow aborted for more than a year. About a month ago a heifer aborted, having had no asafetida for more than a month. My experience had convinced me that I had found an excellent remedy. I cannot positively say that the cows which it was given to would have aborted if they had not been given it, but it is a fact that whenever it was given a fair trial there were no abortions, but there were in every instance when I neglected to use it for any length of time.

A circumstance has just occurred which I will mention. When the heifer last spoken of aborted a month ago, in looking over some others I found one, with calf for the first time, five months advanced, whose udder was so large and full that I expected a calf from her at any hour. The case seemed nearly hopeless, but I gave her asafetida at once, and once a day afterwards, and to-day the fullness of udder is entirely gone and the heifer is apparently safe. A neighbor reports a very similar experience with a heifer in his dairy. Asafetida costs about sixty cents a pound. After cutting it into small pieces, leaving none thicker than a pea, I give to each cow that is from four to eight months with calf, about as much in bulk as would be taken of powder for a shotgun load. The best way to administer is to put the dose into the cow's feed. I now give twice a week. I hope others will give this remedy a trial, using it regularly and perseveringly, and report.—Country Gentleman.

Blinds on Horses.

For years we have condemned the practice of deforming in appearance an injured physically the horse by the useless and foolish contrivance of blinds. The fabulous practice of carrying a stone in one end of the bag to balance the grain in the other, is innocence and wisdom compared to the relic of barbarism still indulged by teamsters. All the arguments in its favor are mere pretense to hide such ridiculous practices. The blinds, and the infernal check rein demand the intercession of Bergh as the most serious and coolly premeditated wrong and cruelty to a noble animal. The horse is an intelligent animal, and enjoys as well as man the sights about him. And when he is treated rightly and has a full sight of all about him, is more kind and tractable. Imaginary evils and bugaboos are always more frightful to man and beast than real ones. Besides the discomfort to the horse, and the disfigurement of his appearance, blinds are injurious to the sight. It causes a sharp current between the closely pressed blinds and the eye—causing the lodgment of dust and dirt in that too tender organ, and it aids in accelerating the too frequent blindness. Think of his patience, his faithful service, his intelligent devotion, and leave off those torturing instruments—the blinds and check reins. Humanity demands it. The progress of the age demands it; but more than all, the comfort and safety of that noblest of all animals demand it.—Iowa State Register.

An Inexpensive Roller.

I will tell how I made my roller that cost me not to exceed one dollar. I do not have any frame, tongue or doubletree. I selected a round log as possible, sawed off with a tree,

running saw, a solid white oak log, five feet long by two feet eight inches in diameter, got a smith to furnish two spikes, one foot long, each, taken from a round bar of iron, one inch and a half in diameter, one end pointed, with barbs cut in, and a small hole punched in the other end for my lynchpin. I drove one of these in the center of each end of the roller, leaving three inches of the pin or spike stick out from the end of the roller to where the lynchpin was inserted. Next I put on that spike a wooden washer one inch thick, then I took two pieces of 2x4 scantling, 22 inches long, bored an inch and a half hole in one end of each, inserting them on the iron spikes, put in the lynchpin to hold them to their place, then I attached a singletree to the other end by means of two small clevises, hitched on my team, lengthened my checks so each horse would walk square in front of the draft and as close to the roller as possible.

"How am I going to get my roller down a certain hill in order to get to the plow field?" This way: Make those pieces of scantling longer so they will extend to the rear of the roller, attach each end of your log chain to them, same as in front, fasten a chunk of proper size to center of chain in the rear; when you get to the field drop the brake and proceed. My team understand the roller so well they never allow it to overtake them. I would rather work my team to this roller than to any ordinary two-horse plow or harrow.—I. C. Clark, in Ohio Farmer.

More About Listing Corn.

I notice in late numbers of the "Old Reliable" FARMER that a number of your correspondents seem to be interested in the matter of listing corn. I will give them some idea of how it is done. Those farmers who have practiced it the longest are the most enthusiastic in its praise. It certainly is the most rational system of cultivation ever practiced, as the object of cultivation is to loosen the soil and work it to the roots of the corn. By listing we not only do this with the cultivator but we have the elements in our favor; winds and rain all combine to fill up the furrow made by the listing plow in which the corn is planted; besides the corn is planted in the ground immediately after the plow. It has an even start with the weeds, and a harrow can be used until the corn is from four to six inches high, and if the ground is lumpy or rough a planter can be used without any detriment to the corn. Last spring I had a man harrow forty acres in one day by taking two teams and two harrows, which I consider pretty speedy cultivation for corn.

Now for the method as practiced by the farmers of Brown county: The listing plow is manufactured by several of the large manufacturers of plows in the east. It is simply a double plow mould-board on each side, to which three or four horses are hitched abreast and making a furrow every 3½ or 4 feet, and running a one-horse drill in the furrow, dropping a grain every 12, 16 or 20 inches, at your option. By making whiffletrees the proper length one horse will walk in the furrow previously made, and the rows are gauged by the first row.

I forgot to state that the listing has a subsoiler attached to the plow, which should be well let down so as to secure plenty of loose dirt in the bottom of the furrow for the drill to run in so as to cover the corn at a good depth.

Now if this will induce others to try listing, although at first sight it seems a miserable, slovenly method of farming, I have no doubt after practicing one year they will continue so doing. The benefits would be: 1st, the corn stands storm and drought much better on account of being in the ground deeper after it is properly cultivated, it being at least six inches in the ground; 2d, great saving of labor on teams in planting. BROWN.

Hiawatha, Kas., March 17.

Scab in Sheep.

Why is it that so many sheep men are having so much trouble with scab? Is it because they do not dip properly or because they have a worse type of the disease than we have? I hear so much complaint that I almost get discouraged myself. Some have dipped in this and that and spent hundreds of dollars and killed dozens of sheep, injured as many more, and still the scab is destroying their flocks.

Now let me tell you what I have done this winter. I have 72 thoroughbred Merino rams and I stump the state for longer and more dense fleece, and they had the scab bad before the cold weather let up. Mr. Thompson, of Colorado, sent me 32 of the worst specimens I ever saw. I think they were literally rotten with scab. Some of them were quite naked (they were the easiest subjects). They were thick, short-wooled Vermonters and were almost skeletons, several having died before getting to my place. I took a strong decoction of Ladd's tobacco and hand-dressed them first, as it was too cold to dip. This in a measure checked the disease and gave them a chance to eat instead of scratching. I then got a new Triumph steamer and heated up my tank, holding 15 barrels of water with 120 pounds of Ladd's tobacco. After steaming twelve hours (not boiling), but hot, I put through the 104 rams carefully, then added 30 pounds more and dipped 800 head of fine grade ewes that were scratching badly. I turned all back into my old, scabby corrals as I had no other place for them. Of course they will all get it again, but up to the present only three of the rams have shown any signs of scratching, and then in one spot each of the size of a silver dollar to twice that size, and the 32 Colorado rams have

thriven beyond calculation. A little strong juice soaked into the affected parts of these three and well worked up has settled the matter with them. Now if I could have cleaned out my corrals and washed the fences and posts well with the remainder of the juice mixed with lime, as I have done other seasons, I am bound to believe I would have been clear of it until I got in another herd of scabby sheep.

One thorough dipping is better than a dozen make-believes of tobacco clippings and sweepings and other worthless trash. Furthermore I did not have a single sheep out of the 900 head injured, and many of the ewes were having lambs at the time.

I am opposed to boiling tobacco or putting in anything except the sulphur that it contains and a little sal-soda to break the water. Vitriol and arsenic are injurious both to the wool and to the sheep, as well as to the persons working over it and in it.

I am satisfied that the steamer is a saving of at least one-fourth of the tobacco, also a great saving in fuel and will pay for its cost in one season where there is a great deal of dipping to be done. Any one with ordinary intellect can manage it.

It takes more to feed scab than it does to feed the sheep and no sheep can thrive that has it. Feed plenty of corn this month, scab or no scab; it will pay in shearing and lambing. Do not depend on the first green grass you see; it does the sheep little or no good and causes them to travel more, and the old grass is becoming more worthless every day.

W. J. COLVIN.

Poultry.

Poultry.

I have read several essays in the FARMER on poultry. Some say raise none but thoroughbred fowls. I love to look at my fowls, and I think that if we all had good houses for them to roost in it would pay us to raise thoroughbreds, but as a large portion of the farmers in Kansas are poor and cannot build good houses, I would say do not buy high-priced fowls until you are prepared to take care of them.

Last spring I bought some Black Spanish eggs but I had poor luck with them. I also got some Buff Cochins eggs but they did not hatch. One of my neighbors bought one dozen Brahma eggs and raised two chickens. I intend to get some Light Brahma eggs this spring. I now have about 120 barnyard or mixed fowls, and I intend to raise more of them than any other kind. They are hardy and easy kept and good layers. I weighed some of my hens last week and they weighed on an average six pounds. I mostly set my first hens the last of February and continue to set them till June. The early ones will commence laying in August or September and generally lay all winter. I always set fresh eggs and the largest I can find, and always keep the best early chickens and kill the worst ones first. By so doing I now have a lot of nice, large fowls.

It don't pay to keep chickens till they get old. I always kill my hens the second summer for they don't lay as well as young ones. I don't sell my fowls but use them at home, as they are better than meat and always on hand.

Turkeys do the best to set the eggs under a hen and let the turkeys lay eggs. By so doing you can raise a number of turkeys if you only have one turkey hen. As soon as the turkey wants to sit pen her up for two or three days, and she will commence laying again in about two or three weeks.

It pays in a great many ways to raise fowls. We always plant our potatoes where the chickens can run in the field and we are never troubled with the bugs eating our potatoes. The chickens will eat the bugs.

MAGGIE J. SHORE.

Camden, Morris Co., Kas.

With your system and care, a stock of thoroughbred fowls—Light Brahmas for instance—would pay you much better than common stock, or Light Brahma cockerels put with your fowls would improve them until nearly or quite equal to thoroughbreds.

Your system of selecting the best is the true system for breeding any kind of stock. As for the farmers of Kansas being too poor to provide warm shelter for their fowls in winter, it is all imaginary. A hay or straw shed well thatched with swill grass so as to shed rain, built facing the south, closed in on the north side and ends and partially over the front, with roosts in the ends, where fowls will be sheltered at night from the cold, will make a warm and comfortable place for them in the winter, and will only cost a little labor and no money. Tell us how your fowl house is constructed.

Profitable Hens.

In an article by Mr. Waltmire headed "Fowls for the Farmer," he says: "It is a question if the ordinary farmer makes any profit on his winter eggs." This may be literally true, but I am afraid it conveys an erroneous impression, viz. that it will have a tendency to discourage people from trying to produce winter eggs. It is scarcely true that farmers may not realize large profits on eggs in winter. Perhaps they do not, but that they may I will offer as evidence my experience during the past very severe winter.

I have 60 hens. They produced 687 eggs in December, 465 in January, and 524 in February; total, 1,656. They brought me, on an average, 20 cents per dozen, equal to \$27.60. The cost of their food did not exceed \$9, or 10 cents

per day. Hens have got to be fed in winter whether they lay or not. Now supposing with less care and say two-thirds the amount of food, or \$6 worth, they had failed to produce an egg, will some one figure the profit?

I keep hens to lay and to raise chicks too, and when they fail to lay, no matter how cold the weather, then my hens are for sale. Scarcely a hen wanted to sit all winter. I have had no experience with the different breeds except the Dark Brahma crossed with common fowls.

My experience in feeding hens has been limited, but so far as it goes I will give it for the benefit of any interested. One fact I could not help noticing the past season, viz: farmers in this vicinity who raised wheat had no sickness among their fowls after the wheat was cut and stacked near the house where the hens could get at it; while on the other hand several farmers who had just settled on raw prairie and of course had no wheat stacks, lost many and some nearly all of their hens. I lost several before harvesting my wheat. After that they were all well until long about November 1st. Soon after they had scratched up all the wheat then they commenced to die. I would find every few nights one and sometimes two nice large pullets dead under the roost. I procured some shorts, which can be had at any mill where the "New Process" of milling has been introduced, and commenced feeding once per day equal quantities of bran and corn meal wet up with hot water, and have not had a death among them since. Therefore, so far as my experience goes, I would say feed wheat or bran. Try it and report through the columns of the FARMER.

I am satisfied that I can make more off my eggs in winter than in summer, consequently as soon as they become cheap in spring I place them under hens for hatching and eat as many as we want besides, so I have perhaps not so many to sell in summer as in winter.

M. P. HAYWARD.

Rock Creek, Jefferson Co., 16 miles north of Topeka, March 12th.

Scabby Legs in Poultry.

The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell and become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish-oval and semi-transparent, about one eighth of an inch in length, appearing when magnified 400 diameters, about half an inch long. If the scales from the legs of a diseased fowl are beneath the microscope, a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are a spongy, scabby growth, in which the eggs and pupae of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupae are very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much smaller, appearing when viewed with the above-mentioned power about one-tenth of an inch in length. The disease being of a similar character to the scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle, it may be cured by the same treatment.

If this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in the flock while one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of the other fowls. If precautions were generally used the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or feet in any degree whatever, for we know that several poultry yards are not free from this disease, and whenever affected fowls are sent out disease goes with them.—Am. Agriculturist.

Setting Hens.

The earlier chickens are hatched in the spring the more profit they give. The difficulty in bringing off early chickens is the want of warm quarters for nesting. Those who make a specialty of poultry breeding are careful in this matter, and such facilities are so easily had as to be within the reach of all. In relation to setting the hens the Poultry World says:

We always choose the evening—after dark—as the best time to set hens. If they are young fowls you cannot be assured that they will be steady sitters upon their first attempt at this undertaking, however earnest they may seem at the outset.

They should therefore be placed upon artificial or valueless eggs at the beginning, say three or four days, to ascertain if they really "mean business" when they appear inclined to follow the motherly instinct, then give them the eggs you desire them to hatch, and you will be more successful, generally, than if you neglect this kind of trial at the outset.

Fowls are machines to produce eggs and flesh, and we might as well expect cloth from a factory that has no wool or cotton, as to expect eggs from hens not supplied with food.

Dairy.

Every dairyman should bear this in mind—that poor butter or cheese is always the first to feel the effects of a dull market. The best products are always inquired for, even on the poorest market.

From fifty to seventy-five creameries have lately been put in operation within a radius of thirty or forty miles of Philadelphia. It is said that they are turning out from 5,000 to 8,000 lb cheese per week, which finds sale in that city and New York at 9½ to 10 cents.

There is no way but the right way to make butter, summer or winter, and that is to have

Horticulture.

Transplanting.

In transplanting remember the following items:

1. Dig the holes wider and deeper than is necessary to admit the roots, so that they may rest in a natural position.
2. Cut off all dead or injured roots.
3. Firm the soil as it is thrown in, either with the feet or a wood pounder.
4. Do not set the tree deeper than it grew before transplanting.
5. Level the soil and keep it mellow during the summer.
6. Cut the branches and stem, if need be, back in proportion as the roots have been injured. Whether they have been injured or not, it is advisable to cut the branches back more or less according to the size of the plant.

The Soft Maple.

In common with many of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, we are greatly disappointed in this tree for shade and ornamental purposes: It is much better for forest growing than to set out in lawns, or to skirt the streets, lanes and public highways for the purpose of affording a grateful, comfortable shade from the rays of the hot summer's sun. The fault is not from a lack of foliage, but the sprawling branches require so much pruning in order to make it comely, that the instant the pruning knife is used the part left immediately becomes impregnated with a dry rot, which makes it an easy matter for a stiff breeze to upset root and branch. Another objection to the soft maple is that it cannot be successfully transplanted like the elm, when it becomes a few years old. For forest growing in fields of ten or twenty acres, it is desirable, because it is a rapid grower; easily propagated from the seed, and can be cultivated as readily as a field of corn. As a forest tree, it is not necessary to prune it, and the wind does not make such a havoc with it, as it does where it stands solitary and alone or in rows, when used for shade or ornamental purposes.—Farmers' Union.

THE KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

ROCKFORD

COMBINED DRILL AND

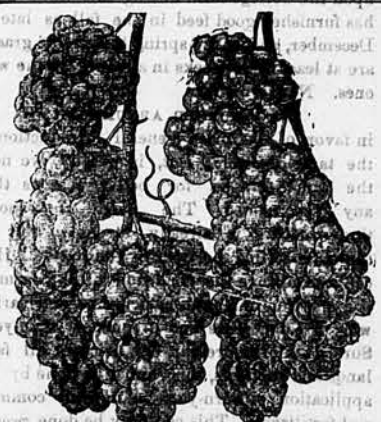
PLANTER,

on an entirely new principle. Call and see it.

FLAX SEED

For all our old patrons and as many new as we can furnish. Just received, our best clean seed. Call and see it. Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka, Kas.

S. H. DOWNS.



The New White Grape, "PRENTISS," Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive. Quality, send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Topeka, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of Grape vines in the country. Prices very low to suit the times. Large planters. Also trees and small fruits. Catalogue for descriptive catalogue. Price list free.

S. H. DOWNS, Fredonia, N. Y.

JACK PLANE

—OR—

HORSE-HOE

A harrow and roller without repeating. It won't clog in any trash on dry soil above the hoe because the roller is attached to the harrow and the harrow is attached to the roller. It won't clog on the lower edge because the edge is not sharpened and the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the upper edge because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the sides because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the bottom because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the top because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the front because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the back because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the left because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. It won't clog on the right because the harrow is not a harrow, it is a roller. 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Farm Letters.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., March 21.—Husking is the order of the day. The long cold winter has exhausted the haystacks and the farmers are clubbing together to hire a herder and herd the neighborhood cattle, first in one stalk field, then in another.

Farmers need not fear to come to Clay county to settle. With school houses and churches dotting the prairie our sons will grow up respected and our daughters can be educated.

M. S. L. B.

SALEM, N. J., 35 miles south of Philadelphia, March 20.—I left my home at Nortonville, Kas., (35 miles north east of Topeka) March 6th. Our roads were still blocked by the storm of February 11th. After we left Kansas City we saw but little snow until we came to Pittsburg, Pa. Between that place and Harrisburg there was good sleighing. We came via St. Louis, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 8th, in 48 hours from Kansas City. The ice all gone from the streams, navigation in full blast on the Delaware; no frost in the ground, yet this is 30 miles north of my home in Kansas, and the coldest winter known here by the oldest inhabitants. I notice the wheat in many sections is badly injured by the winter. I saw but little good wheat between St. Louis and Indianapolis. I suppose there must be some good land somewhere in Indiana but I have crossed the state on four different lines of railroad, and have seen but little land as good as we have in eastern Kansas. The wheat looks well between Harrisburg and Philadelphia; so it does in this part of New Jersey. The warm weather and rains of the last few days make the wheat fields, meadows and dooryards look quite green. Some farmers are plowing. There is difference of opinion as to the condition of the peach buds; some are killed. I was over in Delaware last week, they seem to think there that the crop will be a short one. Fifteen degrees below zero has been the coldest there. I leave for Kansas tomorrow, 21st. JOSHUA WHEELER.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., March 21; 45 miles SE from Topeka. This has been a remarkable winter indeed. We had thought we would have an early spring, but it is now near the end of March and no plowing done yet. There is a busy time ahead for farmers. February and March have been hard on stock of all kinds. Some cattle, and quite a number of sheep perished in the snow storm of the 11th ult. Feed is getting very scarce, and no prospect for grass for a month yet. Wheat I fear is badly killed; can't tell how much as it has not started to grow yet.

We have heard that there has been shipped into Anderson county a lot of those eastern calves. Will some of your correspondents from that county inform us if this is a fact or not. It is a burning shame, and an insult to the stock men of this country, that our congress is so slow in doing anything toward stamping out the terrible pleuro pneumonia.

The railroads don't receive much sympathy from many who write for the FARMER. But I do not doubt in the least that many of these help the railroads more than they need. How many thousands of dollars worth of hogs are shipped to Kansas City, and then shipped back again in the shape of hams and bacon and bought by the very men that sold the hogs, thus paying the railroads freight both ways, and paying other men for doing what they should have done themselves. We don't hear men who have hogs to sell at 5c per lb say much about railroad monopolies. Brother farmers let us live more within our means. COR DU ROY.

LANGDON, Reno Co., 164 miles southwest of Topeka, March 14.—Wheat is in fair condition; early sown fine. But unfortunately a great deal of the wheat in this part of the country was sown very late, and the snow blew off it during the winter and it was injured some, but the earth is so thoroughly wet that it will grow well, I believe.

Feed has held out better than was expected in February, and there is plenty of hay and corn in this neighborhood. Many of our farmers have invested in cattle and sheep. Arrangements are being made to start a creamery this spring at Arlington, eighteen miles southwest of Hutchinson, which will use the cream from 500 cows within ten miles of the place. Arlington is also a fine point for a sorghum and sugar factory and a woolen mill, as it has fine and constant water power which has yet been only utilized to run a grist mill with four pairs of burrs.

Many persons are tending to plant largely of broom corn this year. B. P. HANAN.

GARFIELD, Pawnee Co.—Tell F. P. Lucas that good sound apple cider made late marks 8 B, and makes the best of strong vinegar, but is too strong to make quick. Never tried sorghum. H. M. CORNER.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., March 20; 140 miles NW from Topeka.—The ground froze very deep during the cold weather, in some places as deep as four feet, and the greater part of the frost is in the ground yet. But plowing and seeding could be done now if what is thawed was not so full of water. The general verdict is that we have had the longest and coldest winter, and the most mud in the month of March that has ever been known here. That is not all, we look with good reason for a good growing season and a bountiful harvest, unless it continues to freeze nights until it kills all of

our fall wheat. It is trying it severely, and I find on examination that though the most of it is all right, some roots are broken off, and easily pull up. Some farmers say we have had so much snow that we will not have a good crop of corn. I do not see any logic in that, for I have always supposed that snow was very enriching to the soil and put it in good condition for all kinds of crops.

Stock of all kinds where well fed and sheltered looks well. But it has been too often the case that farmers prepared for a mild winter, and having been caught napping, have been short of feed and their stock fares but poorly, though none have died from lack of feed or of cold that I have heard.

Hogs have been sold off very close, and for some time back have brought a good price. Those who have had hogs and corn to feed them, have done well.

In this part of our county there are but few sheep kept, as there is a lack of range. Several persons are preparing to fence pastures this spring for cattle.

This will be a good spring for setting out trees and cuttings, and I have been much interested in the communications on the subject in late numbers of the FARMER.

The liquor law causes no little talk and has its friends and foes in this community as well as in other places. It is surprising how ignorant and really unreasonable some are. In some cases it is really laughable. One man said lately, and seemed to believe that one could not go to the drug store and buy spirits of camphor without a doctor's prescription, and that if a minister of the gospel went over into Missouri and bought a little wine for church communion he would lay himself liable to the law. Another man, who is raising a family, said to me "It would be a good thing for us farmers, if there were two or three good distilleries right here on the Solomon river, because our corn would bring us 40c per bushel." Some Germans say they will leave the law if the law is enforced. Good! We can spare those who will not abide by such laws. For my part I had rather have no neighbors at all than to bring up my boys to associate with those who will have their liquor any way. The law is to benefit the mass of the people—the rising generation in particular. When it fails to be a blessing, then it will be time to condemn it. Give it a fair trial. No great good has ever been obtained without some corresponding hardship. F. W. BAKER.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., about 220 miles west of Topeka, March 21.—Wheat is still looking well though some of it has been killed by freezing and thawing this spring; not enough to do any particular injury. Some of the farmers commenced plowing last week, though the ground is quite wet and sticky. It rained and snowed yesterday and this morning the thermometer is at 24 degrees above zero.

I think there will be more spring wheat sown this spring than usual in this county. There will be increased attention paid to corn, Rice corn, broom corn, sorghum and millet will be favorite crops this year. Farmers are believing more in diversity of crops.

Stock that have been cared for and fed have come through the winter in good shape. Stock men have fed more hay this winter than ever before. A great many sheep have been brought into the county the past season, and as a general thing have done remarkably well.

We have organized an alliance and have about 25 members. Farmers are all desirous of taking hold of it. I think there will be others organized in the county this spring.

I am told by a horticulturist that if the chit of a peach bud freezes it will not blossom. How is it? Thirty-five years ago I tried to raise peaches in Rock county, Wisconsin. The winters were cold. My trees would blossom (when they did not winter-kill), but never bore any fruit. The blossom buds of the peach trees are now swelling but the chit is dead. Can you explain? P. W. SMITH.

EVERETT, Woodson Co., March 21.—A great deal has been said of late in the KANSAS FARMER about Walter Brown & Co. Now I am not acquainted with and have had no dealing with them, but judging from the letters I should not consider Walter Brown & Co. in fault. Perhaps Mr. Allen's experience was some like mine when he says they sold for no more than he could get at home. I will try to explain what I mean.

I shipped my wool to Fath, Ewald & Co., of St. Louis, June 12th, 1880. At that time wool had an upward tendency and most wool growers thought wool would be very high. I sent to F. E. & Co. not to sell under 29 or 30 cents, and I don't know but what I said hold for 35 cents. The day after receiving my wool F. E. & Co. had a bid of 27 cents and I told them to hold it. Needing some money a short time after this I drew on them. Then wool went down. I tried to keep up my faith in a rise. I wanted some ready money in September and wrote F. E. & Co. to sell by a certain day in September and remit me the balance due me. They replied that if they sold then it would have to be a forced sale as there was then no demand for wool and I had better hold on a little longer. They would wait for further orders. About the first of December I wrote to them to sell and remarked I thought I ought to get as much as my neighbors were getting at home for their wool. They remitted me what I had refused a good price for my wool and told them to hold it, but they would sell to the best advantage they could.

They sold my wool the 12th of December for 25 cents clear, and two days after wool had gone down 2 cents per pound. Now if they had followed my directions I should doubtless

be blaming them as Mr. Allen does Walter Brown & Co., but by exercising their good judgment they sold at pretty good figures. I always found Fath, Ewald & Co. as they were recommended to me—honorable, upright gentlemen who have the interest of their patrons at heart. J. J. DAVIS.

EXETER, Clay Co., March 17.—I would like to tell you what the KANSAS FARMER has done for me. I subscribed two years ago and read articles and letters on German millet and saw it was a paying crop, so bought seed and planted thirteen acres; plowed the last of May and harrowed sowed seed at once; harrowed and rolled after I sowed one bushel to four acres, which yielded 33 bushels of seed per acre and sold for 45 cents per bushel, and that freed me from debt. The straw is better for cows than prairie hay and makes the butter more yellow. My father sowed one bushel of seed to three acres and thrashed 45 bushels per acre; his millet and mine were treated alike.

I quite agree with the gentleman who wrote on the English sparrow—to shoot him at sight. Where I came from, Oxfordshire, England, they were such a pest the farmers clubbed together and paid six cents a dozen for their heads to induce the boys to catch them. In summer they roost in the hedges; in winter they lodge in stack and thatch buildings, and with a net boys will often catch five or six dozen in the evening. When made into a pie or pudding they are good. They have a special liking for garden peas, and from the time small grain begins to get ripe till it is stacked the farmers keep a boy with a shot-gun in the field to save their grain, for if left alone they would soon devour a good share of it; so I say, shoot them wherever seen. GEORGE MULLS.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., with 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes

selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS, At Waukegan, Illinois, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1881.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the above time and place, 70 head of Short-Horn Cattle, Representatives of the following well-known families:

CYPRESS, DUCHESNE, BLOOM, VELLUM, GWYNNE, GEM, WINONA, OXFORD LASS, FIDGET, AXLESBY LADY, and LADY CHESTERFORD.

Many of the animals offered are of rare individual merit and of fine quality. There are some GRAND YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS included in the sale, and purchasers will have an opportunity to secure some very choice things. Catalogues recy. March 1st, 1881.

WILLIAM B. DODGE, Waukegan, Ill., HARRISON LUDINGTON, Milwaukee, Wis., The Canada West Farm Stock Association will hold public sale of Short-horn, at Waukegan, April 13th, and H. Y. Astor, at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 15th.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Headache, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and a natural color is given to the Digestive Organs. Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 50 Murray St., N.Y.

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSS. BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, sets instantaneously, and is permanent, or can be washed out with soap and water.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

KANSAS Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four Millions loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary. T. B. SWEET, President.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

Near Brooks Station, Wilson County, Kansas.

F. L. Twiss, Hambletonian's Vision and Pioneer,

will make the Spring Season of 1881 at our farm 2½ miles south of Brooks,

In F. L. TWISS we believe we have the richest in-bred Hambletonian Stallion in the west. He was sired by Florida, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer, dam of F. L. Twiss, Nellie Hill by Crittenden Jr., dam Lady Davis by Ticonderoga, son of Vermont Black Hawk, Crittenden Jr. by J. Crittenden, also known as Gen. Dunham, record 2:20 (as registered), Crittenden Jr.'s dam was by old Abdallah.

HAMBLETONIAN'S VISION is also a grand son of old Hambletonian and very closely resembles him in form and color.

PIONEER is a beautiful bay sired by Elmed Tom, he by Star Davis, dam by imported Margrave, Pioneer's dam was by Fire Clay, grand dam the dam of Hambletonian's Vision.

Terms: F. L. Twiss, \$25, payable before stock leaves farm. Mares and proving in foal returned free. Pioneer, \$15 to the sire.

m. Hambletonian's Vision, \$10 to insure. Insurance due March 31, 1882, or as soon thereafter as mare proves in foal. We reserve the privilege of rejecting mares should we deem proper to do so.

Notice to Farmers,

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address: D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

For Sale Cheap.

All the machinery and fixtures for a first-class Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boiler and force pump, 20 presses and hoops, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, holding crane, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved security. Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

WANTED

To let on contract the setting of eight miles of hedge. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

2 Extra fine imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 1300 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address: A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

3 Leicester Rams, 3 years old; 30 Cotswold Rams, 3 years old, Berkshire Hogs and Pigs, and Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups, at very moderate prices. HERMAN MEYER, St. Marys, Kas.

WANTED

Two hundred good stock EWES for cash. Address: C. W. LUKENS, North Topeka, Kan.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scabbing, and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip will clean 1000 lbs. of wool. It is sufficient to dip one lamb in a week, and then the sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificate of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCHER & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

300 HEAD

Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds at

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of 300 cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Pliny Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Traver and 25 breeding all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellence of both quality and pedigree have rarely, if ever, been excelled in a single sale anywhere. Catalogues ready in due time. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

CLAUDE WETHERBY, 16484, a Grand Short-Horn Bull of the Princess family, and 30 other young thoroughbred Bulls for sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY is one of the best bred bulls in America. G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

The New Sheep Dip.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

Call double as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water, at any season of the year. It has more than a vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of the fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3c in stamps for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE. Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, 5c per cent; on Unwashed Wools, 7½c per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston. REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

Breeder's Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Cl Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

D. K. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address: E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

Dentist.

A. THOMPSON, D. D. S. Operative and Surgeon. A. Dentist, No. 129 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

THE Kansas Home Nurseries.

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRISA, Lawrence, Kansas.

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kansas



E. DILLON & CO.

The Oldest and Most Extensive

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 39 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of these stallions was a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares for sale on reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Registry of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO., Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

THE Poultry World

(Monthly,) and

The American Poultry Yard,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODOLAND, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embury Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season.

I also offer for sale Grade Jersey Heifers.

J. M. ANDERSON, Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yard.

MANHATTAN, KAS.

EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMAH. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to raise with your common fowls. Circulars free.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahma, \$1 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish eggs on short notice. A few tries of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name.

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

SAMPLE'S

Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warmed to cure scab, destroy ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will clean 100 sheep. For circulars, address: T. S. SMITH, 200 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

160 Acres Land for \$1000

New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OS- GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

2,806 Lbs.

Weight of two Ohio Improved WHITE WHEAT HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed and fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

R. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "expire with the next issue." The paper is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

KEEP THEM OUT!

As our readers know, thousands of animals, more especially calves, have been shipped west during the last six months and some of them unquestionably from eastern states where the fatal lung plague is known to exist. We do not think any have yet come into this state and if our people do themselves justice none will come. The stock interests that constitute nearly one-fourth of our taxable property must not be jeopardized by any attempt to make a few paltry dollars out of animals the most insignificant of which may bring into our midst the seeds of disease that millions would not eradicate.

The people of this state have their fortunes at stake in this matter and can afford to make no misstep. Cattle from states east of the Mississippi Valley are excellent property to let severely alone. Cattle raisers of Kansas, your legislature has refused you protection; see to it now that you protect yourselves! See to it that none of those eastern cattle come within our borders!!

Good-Bye.

"Farewell, farewell" is a lonely sound that is often breathed with a sigh; but give me that better word which speaks from the heart, good-bye."

With this issue of the FARMER we take leave of our numerous family of readers and correspondents with whom we have grown so familiar as to seem to move among them daily, not in spirit through the written letter and printed page, but by actual sight and personal presence. We feel sorry at parting thus suddenly with such a retinue of warm friends, but the decree of fate, or "business," has so determined.

We have disposed of the KANSAS FARMER to a firm which will be known as the "KANSAS FARMER COMPANY," who at once take charge of the paper. The future management of the FARMER will be in the hands of an experienced editor of an agricultural paper, and whatever prestige it may have acquired as an earnest advocate of the rights of farmers and an agricultural journal, we feel safe in assuring our readers will be sustained under the new management.

For the past eight weeks we have been prostrated by an attack of fever which has utterly incapacitated us for any business or labor, and during that time Mr. F. D. Coburn, whose services we were very fortunate in securing, has had the entire editorial management of the FARMER. We need not remind our readers that though a young man, Mr. Coburn's editorial work in these weeks shows his superior ability and peculiar fitness to fill the editorial chair of an agricultural journal.

And now, gentle readers and correspondents, consigning the "Old Reliable" to safe and experienced hands, we bid you, one and all, a fervent good-bye.

To the Readers of the Farmer.

The KANSAS FARMER COMPANY in assuming control of the "Old Reliable" farm and family journal, desire to say to its thousands of readers that there will be no special change in the character of the paper. Every effort will be made to continue the FARMER as the best representative of western agriculture, and its earnest labor will be for the advancement and elevation of Kansas farmers and farming.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Raise Some Sheep.

No animal raised on the farm is so certain to pay a profit on its cost as the sheep. People who farm on the highest priced lands in the east and across the Atlantic understand this and raise the best sheep of the best varieties in the world. The British Islands alone produce

wool to the extent of 260,000,000 pounds, and it is the raising of some good sheep that enables the tenant farmer of England to pay the enormous rents with which he is taxed. Surely if the great pastures of this state were in a moderate degree utilized for these purposes, and reasonable safeguards thrown around the business by our law makers, a vision of wealth and greatness would rise up and come to us such as even the most enthusiastic Kansan has not dreamed of. In reality there is scarcely a farmer we know who might not begin this spring with a few sheep and make a start towards a flock of such size as he may in future find most desirable to handle. If for this purpose one hundred, or fifty cannot be obtained get hold of twenty-five, a dozen or even a half dozen, be careful and patient with them and they will multiply as your experience grows. They make an addition to a farmer's stock that is a constant source of income and profit. In all horse and cattle pastures there are many weeds and herbs that no other animal will taste upon which the sheep will thrive; briars and brambles will be eradicated by them, and if pastures become short they will eat the weeds out of a cornfield without damaging the corn and besides be a constant source of fertility.

In starting the small or large flock it is very important to know that no unhealthy or diseased animals are in it. If there are sheep lame in the foot it is almost certain to be foot-rot; this can be cured but much the best plan is to buy no sheep suspected of having it. If any have patches of bare skin where the wool seems to have been rubbed off it is probably due to scab. If upon parting the wool the skin presents a white, bloodless appearance instead of a bright, pink color, it is a sure sign the sheep are out of condition and not thriving. In fact if in a condition of health and thrift their general appearance will show it, and if it does not, inexperienced beginners are safe in letting them alone. Again we suggest: try a few sheep; be careful of them; use rams that will improve their offspring each year and no investment of a few dollars will pay better. To illustrate something of what we mean by farmers keeping a small flock, without making a specialty of the business, and show how it works practically, we present the statements of two gentlemen of the many who have tried it, as specimens of some hundreds of similar reports furnished to our State Board of Agriculture in response to inquiries. Mr. A. S. Trumbull, of Smith county, replied:

"I have been in the sheep business here three years; had previous experience in Wisconsin. Have 80 sheep at present; original stock from Wisconsin. Think a cross from Merino ewes with Cotswold bucks most profitable for wool; for mutton, Southdown or Hampshire. Annual increase in my flock, about 70 per cent. of the ewes. Coarse grades are most prolific. Heaviest fleece from my flock was 18 1/2 pounds, lightest 4, average 8. Mutton sheep sell in the local market for about \$3 per head. Sold clip of 1879 for 20 cents. Medium wool most profitable. Losses from natural causes, about 2 per cent; no loss by disease, exposure after shearing, or wolves; only two killed by dogs in three years; loss about 1 per cent. in lambing time. My sheep are herded summer and winter; at night kept in a corral made proof against dogs and wolves, and sheds on north and west sides. Have lambs come in May. Feed about one bushel of corn per head, with plenty of hay, during winter; much depends on regularity in feeding. Greatest drawback to success in sheep husbandry is the fact that people have not the sheep."

Wm. Roe, well known as a plain, practical, careful farmer of Douglas county, reported experience in this wise:

"Have been engaged in raising sheep here six years; had some experience in Canada; own 50 head now; have kept 200 in one flock successfully. Bought 12 Cotswold ewes and 1 buck in Jefferson county, Kansas; rest of my flock are common Missouri ewes; most profitable sheep for all purposes are Cotswold grades. Annual increase of my flock has been about 85 per cent. Fleece from the Cotswolds average 10 1/2 pounds, Cotswold grades 7 pounds, and from common ewes 4 1/2 pounds. Price of ewes \$3.50, wethers \$4.50. My wool for 1879 brought 23 cents; Cotswold grades give most profitable wool. If I had plenty of pasture should keep wethers till 2 years old; ewes may be profitably kept till 4. Only losses I have sustained are from natural causes—about 5 per cent. My sheep are pastured and corralled at night; corral is dog-proof, and has good sheds, open to the south; tame-grass pasture for summer feed; give well-water to drink at all times; salt frequently; don't shear till warm weather has fairly set in; a few days after dip in a strong solution of tobacco with sulphur stirred in, and in seven or eight days repeat the dipping. For winter feed give corn fodder, with the corn in it; also clover, timothy, prairie hay, and shelled corn in boxes; sugar beets are excellent. Three bushels of corn per head, with plenty of roughness, is fair feeding. It will cost about \$1 a head to winter well. The cost of my flock is as follows: Paid for sheep, \$561.50; pasturing, \$200; wintering, \$503; shearing, \$25; interest, \$150; total, \$1,439.50. Receipts for wool, \$573.90; for fat sheep, \$493.80; ewes and bucks for breeding, \$714; 50 head on hand, \$200; total, \$1,981.71. Net profit, \$542.20. Ignorance of the business, insufficient shelter, lack in quantity and variety of food, and neglect, are most fatal to success in sheep culture. Sheds and corrals should always be on dry ground, and arranged so that sheep may be fed in one part while cleaning the other. Clear water should always be easy of access, both summer and winter. In feeding care should be used to very gradually increase

the quantity in the fall, and decrease slowly in the spring."

Both these statements show no more than any intelligent farmer can do in this direction without its materially interfering with his other ordinary farm operations. Of course our remarks here will not be understood as applying to those who keep large flocks and make wool growing their principal business, but the ordinary farmer who cultivates an eighty or one hundred and sixty acre farm.

Spring Planting.

The time for spring planting is near at hand, and a few suggestions as to the best kinds of different species to plant may be welcome. We would first say that good, deep, naturally or artificially drained soil, such as you would expect a good crop of corn or wheat from, is the kind to plant to fruit. As a second hint, be careful to have your rows, whether of trees, shrubs, vines, canes, or plants, straight, as they can be more easily worked, and will give you, and every one who sees them so much greater pleasure. The last general suggestion we will make is, take a great deal of pains in planting. Give the roots a plenty of room, bear the tops slightly towards the southwest, and then the prevailing winds will constantly tend to straighten them; sift fine, mellow soil, free from clods or stones, among the roots, and thoroughly compact it, so as to prevent drying out.

We give herewith a list of the different apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, that in the main have been introduced and reinduced by the State Horticultural Society for planting in this state. Of course all varieties do not do equally well in all localities and parties expecting to plant should not make full selections until the nearest successful orchardists and fruit growers have been consulted as to the kinds that succeed best with them, one year with another, on soils and in locations similar to those where the new planting is contemplated.

List recommended for 1930, preferred in the order named:

Summer apples.—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Ann Summer Pearmain.

Autumn apples.—Maidens Blush, Kambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wines.

Winter apples.—Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawles Janet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Dominion.

Peaches.—Crawford's Early, Hale's Early, Crawford's Late, Heath Cling, Large Early York, Stump-the-World, Amsden's June, Old Mixon Free.

Pears.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse de Angouleme, Seckel, Louise, Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Wakefield, Buffum, White Doyenne, Howell.

Plums.—Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw, Damsen, Lombard, Sand.

Cherries.—Early Richmond, Common Morello, English Morello, May Duke, Gov. Wood, Belle Magnifique.

Grapes.—Concord, Ives, Dracut Amber, Clinton.

Strawberries.—Wilson's Albany, Chas. Downing, Green Prolific, Kentucky, (late), Col. Cheney.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny, Lawton.

Raspberries.—Doeblite (early), Miami, (medium early), McCormick, (late), Philadelphia (red).

Gooseberries.—Houghton, Pale Red, Downing, Mountain.

Currants.—Large Red Dutch, White Grape, White Dutch, Black Naples.

Buying a Thirteen-Inch Plow.

For many years the writer used the common size, 12-inch plow with two horses, but after becoming worn a little they would never cut a slice wide enough to be satisfactory, and it seemed to take too many tiresome journeys round a land to turn over an acre. Last spring we filled a long cherished plan of trying a 13-inch plow with the same team and no implement we ever had proved a more satisfactory investment for the money than that John Deere, wooden beam, 13-inch stirring plow. Buying a plow of that particular size, and that too with a wooden beam was considered rather old-foggyish by those neighbors who freely gave their notes for \$3 to \$5 more for iron beam plows "because they look so nice," but it was one of those occurrences that sometimes help to convince one that his neighbor don't always know what is best for him. The trouble with the common 12-inch plow is that after being used a short time they only turn a furrow eight to ten inches wide, while from a 13-inch plow you can wear and file an inch and then have a good two-horse implement that cuts as much as your neighbor's 12-inch did the first day it was used. Aside from this, as a general thing, within certain sizes a large plow will run steadier and do better work than a small one without being much heavier on the team. We are persuaded from actual trial that unless the two-horse team is under medium size, a 13-inch of a 12-inch plow is by all odds the most economical and satisfactory implement to buy.

Wanted, 10,000,000 Bushels of Artichokes!

Kansas has about 1,200,000 hogs and under the present system there will be wasted on them in the next two years about 7,000,000 bushels of corn that should be used to buy good books, newspapers, more comfortable

clothing, a greater variety of wholesome food and make more comfortable homes for those who toiled early and late to raise it. The feed to use instead of this vast quantity of corn for growing hogs is ARTICHOKES. They cost almost nothing to raise, yield enormously, are many times more wholesome than corn, will perpetuate themselves, and the gathering of them affords profit, pleasure, and in fact, a perpetual picnic for any well regulated pig; a labor of love, that he would rather attend to himself than to lie in the shade. Besides being the cheapest hog feed in the world, they are valuable for horses, cattle, sheep and chickens as well. They can be planted either in spring or fall. Plant early if in spring in a rich, moist soil plowed eight or ten inches deep; drop ten to fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart, using about six bushels of seed to the acre and cultivate about the same as potatoes. An acre will keep forty or fifty hogs several months and be the surest preventive known to the numerous ailments of swine that are classed under the head of cholera. If some wise-acre says the artichokes once established on your land can never be eradicated inform him that is one of their highest recommendations as the labor of digging, storing and planting the seed is thus avoided. If the prices of pork are low, beat them by using artichokes to grow your hogs, and corn only for fattening them.

Look Well to Your Seed Corn.

Owing to the early and succeeding storms much corn was left in the fields all winter; in fact many farmers did not have corn to feed during that time except as they gathered a little from day to day for that purpose and hence had but poor opportunities for selecting that most valuable for seed. Now that spring's work is upon them and so many things require attention at once there is danger that a great many will be tempted to plant without giving sufficient scrutiny to the quality of the seed and so bring on themselves and their summer's operations very unsatisfactory results. It is a good plan to take at once steps to secure corn that you know will grow, and not trust to any "hope so" or guess work in the matter. Select grain that fully matured in the fall before frost and has been carefully housed in a dry, well ventilated crib. Only the best parts of the best ears should be shelled for seed; and average samples of it should at once be placed in some earth kept sufficiently warm and moist to test its sprouting quality and if nine grains out of ten do not sprout readily it should be rejected as unfit for seed. Two or three days extra time or five dollars in money spent to make certain of reliable seed corn is but a small expenditure to ward off the aggravations of a poor stand and subsequent short-crop. It is well also to remember that in Kansas of every hundred good crops of corn raised ninety-nine are the product of good seed planted early!

Tame Grasses.

We wish to call especial attention to the valuable article elsewhere in this paper on the above subject.

Prof. Shelton has devoted much thought to the grass question and perhaps is better qualified to speak on the subject in all his bearings than any man in the state. On some points you may have arrived at conclusions different from his but none that are more conscientious or more honestly expressed. Be sure and read it. We take it from the *Industrialist* of last week.

Wool Growers' Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kansas Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association was fixed for June 1st, 1931, at Emporia.

What Advertisers Say.

Your paper is the best advertising medium that I have tried. I receive a large mail every evening from my advertisement in the FARMER.

S. L. EUBS,

Mound City, (Kas.) Poultry Yards.

"From the small advertisement we had in the KANSAS FARMER, we received over a hundred inquiries. The responses came from Kansas and all neighboring states."

C. P. BOLMAR & CO.,

Topeka, Kas.

ED. FARMER: Myself and several neighbors have ewes that will begin lambing the 1st of May. Should we shear and dip before lambing or wait until after? Please answer through the FARMER.

JOHN A. SMITH,

Brighton, Kingman Co., Kas.

If a great majority of these ewes will bring their lambs about the first week in May it will perhaps all things considered be best to let them go without shearing and dipping until that time owing to the danger in handling them as much as would be necessary while they are so forward with lamb. If not likely to mostly lamb early in the month it may be well to attend to the shearing and dipping as much before that time as the condition of the weather will favor, though great care, patience and gentleness should be exercised to prevent injurious results. As a rule we would not deem it advisable to dip a ewe within a week before or after lambing, and if it can be avoided any dip containing arsenic should not be used.

Questions

I suppose the managers of the Agricultural College at Manhattan make experiments annu-

ally upon the different branches of agriculture.

I also suppose that annually at least they make reports of their progress, their successes and failures.

How can farmers get these reports that they may receive the benefits of these experiments made by the state?

I have noticed that cattle and sometimes hogs are eager to get old bones to chew. This habit is so universal that I am led to believe that their systems require some substance not found in sufficient quantity in their ordinary food, and if not supplied, their health or thrift must suffer. Will some one please explain this matter through the columns of the FARMER?

F. M. WIERMAN.

Mildred, Morris Co., Kas.

Meeting of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

The above mentioned society will hold its annual meeting, April 12th, at the court house in Topeka. At this time the regular election of officers will occur, and such other business transacted as may come before the society. The meeting convenes promptly at 1 p. m., Tuesday, April 12th, and every member of the society should be present.

THOMAS WHITE, President.

Wants to Know About Rice Corn.

I take the FARMER to gain some knowledge of your state. The grass question has been discussed by a few of the farmers of Kansas, and I have been able to gain some valuable information therefrom. I see that rice corn is spoken very highly of by some of the farmers of Kansas. I would like if some of the readers of the FARMER would give me the mode of cultivation and all the particulars about that grain.

A FOREIGNER.

A Question in Arithmetic.

In reply to a question as to the increase of one cow for ten years, if each calf be a heifer, and each calf to have a calf at two years old, the Country Gentleman returns the following estimate:

If the cow drops a calf in each of the ten years, she will drop in all.....	10 calves.
As all calves are to be heifers, her calf of the first year will drop one in the third year, and in all.....	8 do.
The 2d year calf will drop, beginning in the 4th year.....	7 do.
In the 5th year 2 begin, and drop 6 each.....	12 do.
6th do. 3 do. do. 5 each.....	15 do.
7th do. 5 do. do. 4 each.....	20 do.
8th do. 8 do. do. 8 each.....	24 do.
9th do. 13 do. do. 2 each.....	26 do.
10th do. 21 do. do. 1 each.....	31 do.
Total dropped.....	143 calves.

German Carp.

The German carp are the right thing to have for those well up in fish. The U. S. Fish Commission commenced to import them some five years ago. They soon multiply in such a ratio as to add materially to the food supply of the people. Prof. Baird estimates that one pair of breeding carp is sufficient to stock an acre of water, and that the spawn from a single fish will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 young.

Discussing the carp and the water farm, the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The business of water farming has already its rules and its profits. It makes an old farmer stare to be told that a quarter of an acre laid down in water, will bring him in more profit in food raising than a quarter of an acre cultivated in any other way. Also that corn fed to carp brings in twice or three times the returns in food than the same number of bushels fed to pigs or cattle. The carp is a vegetable-feeder, so that it can support itself in the vegetable growths and confer of ponds and streams. But it thrives and increases enormously when regularly fed as other stock is fed. It does its own grazing, if let alone, but it can be fattened for the market on bread crumbs or cabbage leaves. Its most profitable food, however, is boiled dry corn, that is, corn out of the corn crib, dried on the cob and then boiled."

The four-year-olds in the government ponds weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. Carp is the chicken of the water as to its flesh, and we have given these details some prominence for our readers, because of the ease with which this quarter-acre crop is raised, and because whatever makes food abundant and profitable to raise on small plots of ground is of interest to all readers.—Western Agriculturist.

1,000 Bushels

of Amber Cane and Millet seed for sale by Larned, Kas.

The Best Remedy for Chapped Hands

Is Hegeman's Camphor Ice. It should be rubbed upon the part affected. If the hands are badly chapped, apply every night, and protect the hands by wearing an old pair of kid gloves. Hegeman's is the best and most popular of all the Camphor Icees made. Hegeman's camphor ice is also a sure cure for sore lips, chapped face, and sunburn.

Be sure to ask for Hegeman's (formerly made by Hegeman & Co., New York, and now made by the Metropolitan Med. Co. of New Haven, Conn.) and do not be put off with any other compound, which may become rancid and do you more harm than good. Hegeman's camphor ice never fails.

The Howe Scale Co. enlarged their works twice last year to meet the demand. Borden, Selleck & Co., general agents, Chicago, Ill.

SALE \$60, FREIGHT PAID.
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