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DESCRIPTION OF A KANSAS BARN.

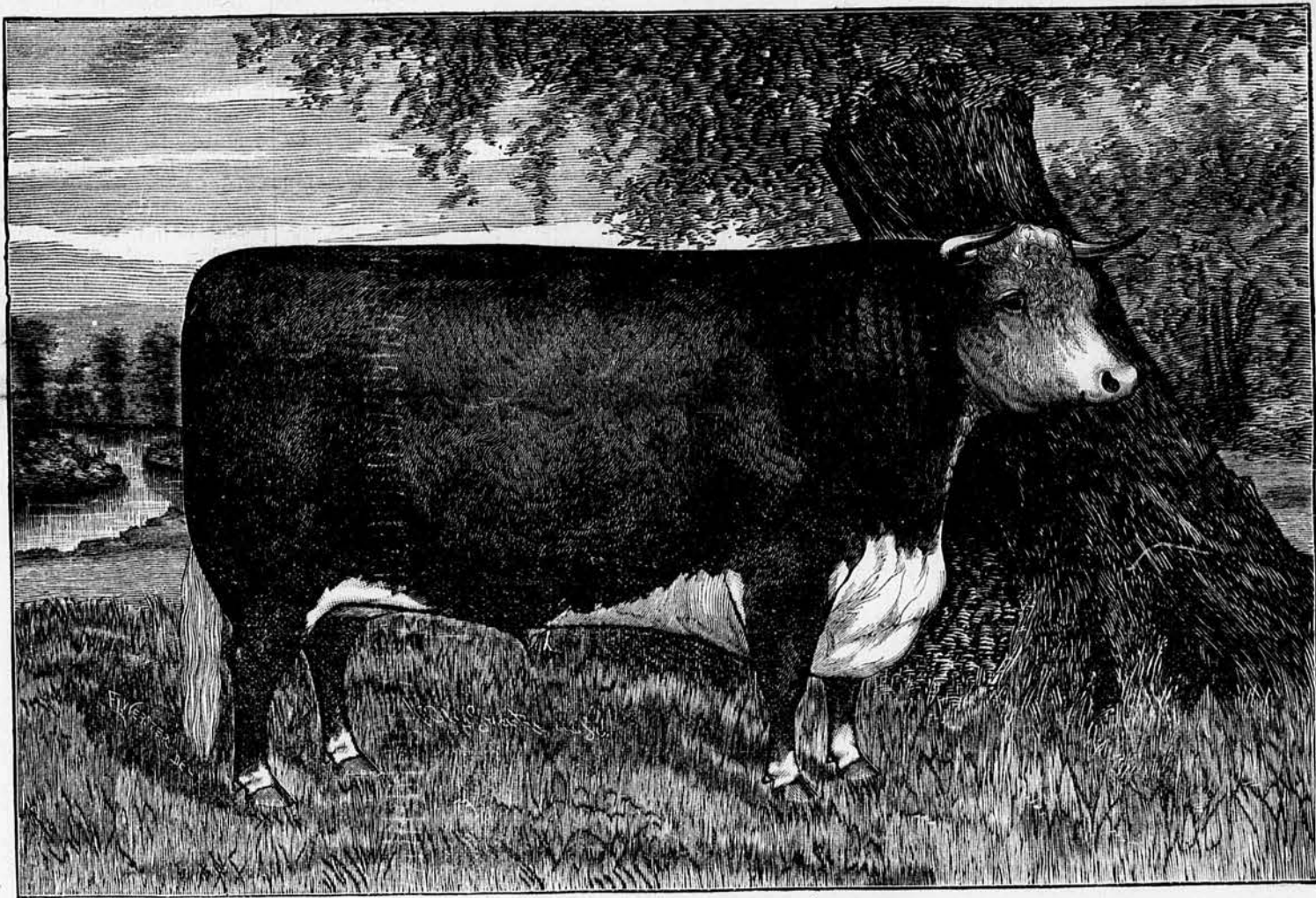
Kansas Farmer:

As I have seen a few articles on barns in your paper of late, I thought it might be of some interest to you and your readers to give a description of my barn, not because it is a big thing, nor because it is mine, but for

The floor is double and joints broken. The third floor is plowed and grooved flooring layed tight to hold the seed from the hay, and is used for a hay floor. The hay floor is 8 feet above the second stock floor on each side and over the drive-way it is 14 feet above except at the west end where I go out

bin will hold 592 bushels of corn, which will full feed the cattle under it 100 days or more. And I can full feed the smallest calf by the side of the largest steer on the farm, and the calf will get every grain of corn I give it. We all know that the weakest cattle in the herd always gets the least to eat when fed

stanchion in the barn. I use ties made of rope 20 inches in length, all fastened to the same side of stall. This gives one steer just as much room to move sideways as another. On one end there is a snap and on their head is a rope and ring, and as they come in to feed all I have to do is to walk into the



SWEEPSTAKES STEER "FRED."

CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES STEER AT THE KANSAS CITY FAT STOCK SHOW, NOVEMBER, 1885. HIS SIRE, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE 2080, BRED AND OWNED BY J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

the reason that I think I have an improvement on all the barns I have ever seen. I claim in this that I have more room for stock and feed, and more convenience for handling the same, than any barn to my knowledge. In the first place, when I began to plan for a barn, the first thing was to save time and steps, and the next was to get all under the roof possible, as that is the costliest part of the building and most expensive to keep in repair. I think there are too many men building who do not take into consideration their roof. The dimensions of the barn are 40x100 feet, 30 feet to the square, 16 feet from square to comb, and from base of ventilators to comb 15 feet, making height from basement floor to top 59 feet. It is a bank barn with broken or curb roof, fronts the southwest. The basement wall is 20 inches in thickness where it is in the bank and 2 feet in the front wall. Wall 9½ feet high and below frost line in the ground. On the wall is an 8x8 sill and 2x10 joist. The posts are 20 feet. The first or basement floor is soapstone; the second floor is made of plowed and grooved flooring, yellow pine coal-tarred, tar applied hot—two coats of it.

with the hay wagons, there it is 8 feet above drive-way. Hay is raised in center of barn with horse-fork, and carried to either end; carrier track is 80 feet in length, rising in center, makes only 40 feet to run the fork. Basement has six doors on south side for outlets for stock, and is divided into five divisions or feeders; each feeder feeds 22 head of cattle; each steer stands in a stall by himself, stalls 3 feet wide 3 feet high. Each stall has a grain feed-box with salt-box attached; each two stalls has one hay-manger or double hay-manger for two cattle. Every other partition is a half, just sufficient to keep the horns of one away from the other. Partitions between grain-boxes are full size. The basement will stall 110 head of cattle, and the second floor 15 head. There are 125 stalls in the barn for cattle, and each stall is provided with a feed measure that by only pulling a slide I can feed 1 quart or 2 quarts, ½ peck or 1 peck, as I may wish. These feed-measures are supplied with grain from a bin that hangs over the backs of the cattle and under the second floor and arranged hopper-fashion, so that the corn will settle of its own accord into the measures. Each

out-of-doors, and they need the most. I can tell the 1st day of September how many bushels of corn I am going to use till the 10th of May. Each feeder is provided with two hay-shutes that carry the hay from the third floor to the basement, so it does not lodge on the second floor at all. As each feeder has two hay-shutes, I can stack a different kind of hay on each side and feed either kind I choose at any time to any of the cattle. Each feeder is 4 feet in width, and on each side of feeder are the grain feed-boxes and hay-mangers, putting two rows of heads to one feeder. Then, at the west end of basement are 4 box-pens for brood sows. It is the intention to breed for February pigs and turn them off the coming fall. The pigs are to run among the cattle while the mother is kept in the pen. Along the south wall is a walk-way, to pass from one end of the basement to the other, or from one feeder to the next. This walk is 3 feet wide and is supplied with doors that swing either way or close around into the feeder, so all you have to do is to push them ahead of you as you pass along. This keeps the stock from passing through the alley. I have not got a

feeder and snap them fast as they stand at their feed. To use the chain cattle-ties, I would have to get in among the cattle and about their horns, where a man would be in danger of his life if he should get knocked down and tramped on. The difference between in the basement of the barn and out-of-doors during one of our blizzards was 26 degrees. In the morning on going into the barn I found the cattle lying down chewing their cud and seemed to be perfectly comfortable, and I assure you that was a more pleasant sight than to have gone into a wire-fenced lot and found them all in a huddle with their backs bowed up, their heads down, their tails to the storm, their hair blown full of snow and ice, and trying to shelter behind a four-inch post. I beg your pardon if I am getting too far away from the subject I started out with, but I hate to see the poor dumb brutes suffer for their sake, not for the man that owns them, for he ought not to own anything that he cannot take care of. When his stock shrinks 100 pounds his purse shrinks \$5; then it will cost him \$5 to get the 100 pounds back again. So his stock

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Crulckshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

General Care of Lambs—Special Things.

More lambs die from lack of food than overfeeding. Of course, when the food does not agree with them, the more they have, the worse it is for them. A half gill is little enough milk for a lamb at one meal. And the meals should be given not less than six times a day and three times in the night, while young. I had a ewe once which must have given three quarts of milk in twenty-four hours. Her udder was larger than a goat's, and her teats large enough to milk with the full hand. For a few days I milked her regularly, as her lamb could take only a portion of the milk; after a while he consumed it all, and I never saw a healthier lamb, or one grow faster. I concluded from this circumstance that when lambs were first born they were fed too little, and many of them actually died from weakness or starvation. I have no doubt of it. So little is taken into the stomach that it breaks down. The milk should always be blood-warm. Lambs seldom die from colic after the sheep go out to grass. The milk made from grass seems to be just right. We can get a valuable hint from this fact and keep the ewes back from lambing until they get out to grass. It is less work to drive the sheep to the barn every night, than to worry over and wait on sick lambs, and those which have no milk. There is no kind of food which will put a sheep in condition to have lambs, and to have the milk to nourish them, equal to grass. The smell of the fresh earth is wholesome and gives them a most excellent appetite and digestion. I always think I am safe if I can get a pining or poor sheep safely out to grass. Sheep should be brought up at night and housed, for the safety of the lambs when first turned out, and to prevent being out in cold rains. Furthermore, the ewes need a little grain and dry food, to check the laxative effects of the young grass.

A sheep is naturally very timid, and when she feels the pains of parturition coming on, she seems to be more so, and will not yield to them so long as any person is in sight. They should always be left alone so long as things are all right, and not disturbed until the ewe gets up and commences to lick the lamb, and not then, unless it is necessary to move her to some other place. If the lamb is strong and actually sucks, no more care is necessary, but it is best to know that the ewe has milk, and that it has gone into the stomach of the lamb. I lost seven fine lambs last year, before I found out that the lambs did not get one drop of milk out of the udders, which were so inflamed that the ewes would not let them draw any out. Sometimes a ewe is so much exhausted that she can not rise for some time, and then she is quite likely not to own her lamb. A ewe thin in flesh should be kept by herself before lambing, and fed to give her strength. This is easier than worrying and fussing over a lamb afterward, without mother or milk. It is a help to the lamb to find the teat, to cut away the wool on and about the udder, so that the teats are clear from tags of

wool, and also cleaner than they otherwise would be. Merino sheep are often so closely wooled about the eyes as to be nearly blind. The wool should be cut away so that the eye is clear from these obstructions. This will make the sheep less timid, and enable a ewe to see her lamb and to be more likely to own it.

The first evacuations of the lamb are so sticky that they often adhere to the wool about the rectum, and form a hard mass, and prevent any farther outward passage. The lamb should be closely watched for such trouble, and the mass removed. It is best to cut it away, and then to cut the tail off, and so prevent any farther trouble of the kind. A lamb which is thus troubled always has enough food, and is so strong that cutting the tail off does not injure it, and it is not so injurious as to force back the excrement into the bowels by the stopping of the rectum.

It is always best to castrate lambs when not more than two or three weeks old. When so young, the operation does not seem to be nearly so painful or exhausting as when older. The end of the scrotum, or bag, should be cut off, and the membrane enclosing the testicles cut through, and the testicles pulled out. A little grease should be applied to the wound, or if the operation is performed when there is danger of flies and maggots, then apply a little coal tar or fish oil. When these operations—docking and castration—are put off till the lamb is older, they require more skill. The skin of the tail should be pushed up toward the body, and the lamb being set on its butt on a block, the tail may be cut with a wide chisel or axe, care being had not to let the skin slip back. This skin will drop down when the lamb is placed on its feet and help to cover the stump of the tail and facilitate its healing. I always put coal tar on such wounds, as it is antiseptic, and will keep away all vermin. A short dock is the best, as a sheep looks better, and it is not in the way when the ram is at work. I have known good ewes often not to get with lamb on account of the interference of the tail. Sheep with long tails are always more liable to be smeared with manure, and as it is impossible for a ewe with a long tail to urinate without wetting the wool, they are always more or less stained and filthy. No tidy or careful flockmaster would ever have sheep with long tails. A sensible farmer never wants a lot of rams, and one with experience knows that a wether lamb will do the best, and they are out of the way of trouble in autumn, when tupping time comes. These ram lambs often get the ewes with lamb during the cool nights in August much to the disgust of the owner in early winter. The spermatic cord should never be cut squarely off, but with a scraping or ragged cut, so that the blood will more readily clot or choke up the artery, and prevent undue bleeding. When an old ram is castrated, it is better to use sticks, the same as with cattle and horses. There is less risk, and this mode is certainly no more painful than the old way of circling. The peritoneum, or the skin covering the testicles and cords, should never be cut off, but pushed back into the body from the testicle and around the cord, and so be allowed to draw back into the body. It should be cut or lacerated only enough to allow the testicle to be pressed out, using considerable pressure to do so. This membrane is liable to become inflamed, and its laceration should be avoided as much as possible. This membrane extends to the stomach and bowels; hence the danger of inflammation. Sheep after being castrated should be kept out of the cold and wet.

A wether lamb is much more hardy to

winter than a ram. In fact, a ram lamb is quite delicate, and easily put "off its feed." It is difficult to keep them growing in winter, and there is never any profit in keeping rams over the winter, unless they are thoroughbred and good ones. They are constantly chafing and fighting, which keeps them poor, and beside, they are liable to injure each other. A wether will shear just about as much, and, with the same care and food, generally more, and the increase in weight on the same food will be likely to be one-third greater.—F. D. Curtis, in Country Gentleman.

In the Dairy.

Butter and Cheese-Making.

Baxter & Atton's creamery, located three miles northeast of Mifflin, Wis., was built by Mr. Fieldhouse for the purpose of making butter, cheese, and reworking over dairy butter for Eastern markets. This building has the capacity to receive the quantity of milk from 400 good cows, and is furnished with excellent machinery to perform the business required. The institution is well supplied with cold running water, that has a temperature of 45 deg. Fahr., and has a pool 12x15 feet (cement and gravel bottom) and will hold 6,000 pounds of milk. The Swedish system, or deep-setting, proves the best for raising cream for butter, and making half skim milk cheese in spring, fall and winter.

This creamery was operated last season for the first time, and did a fair business. I will now describe the process of making choice creamery butter: The quantity of milk upon arrival is weighed in eight-gallon tin cans, and then emptied into tin setters, twenty-two inches high and nine inches wide, holding four and a half gallons apiece. As soon as the setters are filled, they are set out in the pool forty-eight hours. The lacteal fluid must be in good condition when it arrives at the creamery. The cream is now skimmed off with a cone dipper, and put into deep setters and the patrons take back skim milk to feed their hogs. The setters of cream are put into a tank of warm water, that has a temperature of 100 deg. heated by steam. The cream is agitated until it gets heated to 59 deg. It is now taken out and put into a good barrel churn, that has been thoroughly scalded out with boiling water, having a heated point 212 deg., then with cold water, saturated with salt. The churn is made of white oak, well seasoned, and holds ninety gallons. Sixty gallons of sweet cream is now dashed into the churn, and coloring used, one ounce to five gallons of cream. The cover is fastened on the churn perfectly tight, and is propelled by a four horse power engine, making sixty revolutions a minute. It generally takes one hour to make the butter come the size of shot. Occasionally the plug is taken out, to let the disagreeable odor escape. When the butter comes the size of shot, the buttermilk is drawn off as much as possible, and the balance washed out completely with good brine. The quantity of butter is taken out and weighed, and three-fourths of an ounce of salt put into one pound of butter, and it must be worked in well with the butter-worker, then set in a cool room with a temperature of 56 deg., till next day, then reworked again till the brine runs clear—and it looks free from streaks. The grain of the butter must be kept perfect, and as soon as the buttermilk gets all extracted, stop working immediately. Too much working prevents the butter from keeping good, and soon becomes rancid and

"frowy." After the butter is properly worked, it is packed in sixty-pound ash tubs that have been well soaked in hot brine, then cold water, then a thin white piece of bandage cloth spread over the surface of the butter, then plenty of good fine salt and water that has been boiled and skimmed, and two inches deep. This covers the surface of the butter good and will make a good brine, that will preserve butter a considerable length of time. The covers are fastened on tight, and the tubs set away in a cool place, with a low temperature of 46 deg. Fahr. Creamery butter made according to these rules, will be gilt edge and will have an excellent flavor that will satisfy the most particular consumer. I know, by experience, that butter made from sweet cream, has the best flavor, and will undoubtedly keep longer than butter made from sour cream, under the same circumstances. It brings the highest price in Eastern markets (especially in New York and Boston). Baxter & Atton received the first premium on a tub of butter weighing forty pounds, taken by the judges to be dairy butter, last fall, September 9th, 1885.

About 30,000 pounds of dairy butter was purchased, reworked, packed and shipped to Chicago, during the time of six months. I received in that time 300,000 pounds of new milk, and worked a good deal of it up into cheese. The quantity of creamery butter made was 6,124 pounds. It took on an average twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. Also took ten pounds of half skim milk to make one pound of cured cheese. Number pounds cheese made was 10,440 pounds. The full cream cheeses made in this creamery last summer took the first prize at the Mineral Point Fair, September 9th. I will now give the following process by which it was produced: The night's milk was agitated and cooled down to 58 deg.; the morning's milk was stirred and cooled down from 98 deg. (blood heat) to 70 deg., then thoroughly mixed with the night's milk and the temperature gradually raised to 80 deg., coloring was used at the rate of half pint to 1,000 pounds of milk. One quart of good sweet rennet to 1,000 pounds of milk, to commence the coagulation in fifteen minutes. One hour after the setting, the curd split open like common jelly, and was cut lengthwise of the vat with Young's perpendicular curd knife. As soon as the whey formed on the surface of the curd, the whole mass was cut the size of dice, or in cubical blocks. Heat was applied and the curd gently stirred up from the bottom of the vat to the surface with the hands, and the heat gradually brought up to 96 deg. The steam was then cut off, and the curd carefully stirred half an hour longer. The curd was left to cook and mature as long as the whey remained sweet. When the curd was cooked sufficiently, the quantity of sweet whey was drawn off with a syphon, completely, and the curd cooled down to 70 deg. The curd was well agitated when the heat was lowering down to its proper point. The great secret of making good cheese, is to draw the whey when it is sweet, provided you can get the curd well matured. After the curd was cooled to 70 deg., it was then salted at the rate of two and a half pounds to 100 pounds of curd, or 1,000 pounds of milk. Then it was put into 14-inch hoops, each one holding forty pounds; the following put on, and the cheese gently pressed down, (having a pressure when ready to bandage, of six tons.) They were taken out and bandaged, head-cloths put on both ends of the cheese, then cap-cloths, and followers, and press down gently, but firmly, twenty hours. It takes ten

tons pressure to "get out" all the whey completely. The cheese are taken out of the hoops the next day and weighed, and the weight numbered on each cheese and the date when they were made, and carried into the curing room, and both ends well oiled with butter. Head cloths were put on for the purpose of keeping out the skippers. The cheese are turned and rubbed well every day until cured, which takes about fifty days, then every other day until sold. They must have a temperature of 70 deg. all the time, if possible, so they will cure out good. The curing room should be well ventilated overhead and well lathed and plastered. I have made cheese and butter for eight seasons, according to these rules, in different States, and have had splendid success.—*Almon Baker, in Elgin Advocate.*

The Busy Bee.

Some of a Beginner's Experience.

I have had a few swarms of bees for twenty years, in different kinds of hives, with but little knowledge of how to manage them. About one year ago I thought I would try to see what I could learn about keeping bees. Mrs. Lizzie Cotton's circular came to hand about this time. I sent for her book on bee-keeping. I had a hive made according to her plan, but I did not like it. Next was Quinby's book on bee-keeping, which was very good, but I did not fancy his hive. I next saw your advertisement, I think in the *American Agriculturist*. I sent for a catalogue, then the "A, B, C," and then for *Gleanings*. I believe I struck the right track. I ordered from A. I. Root ten chaff and ten simplicity hives, and went to work with a will. I had six colonies in different kinds of hives.

In the spring of 1885, as soon as the weather was warm enough I commenced to transfer. I transferred them into simplicity hives. About the middle of June they commenced swarming, and each hive sent out three swarms. I hived them all but one. The fountain pump I ordered of you is "just splendid." I could drive them in any direction by throwing a spray into their front ranks. The one that left was a third swarm, and with all the water thrown on them they did not stop. They did not even stop to cluster. The new swarms in new hives worked well, and I think I have learned something, but still I feel that I am a dull scholar, for I did not put any starters in my nice metal-cornered frames, and before I was aware of it the bees had built them crooked, and joined them so I could not lift them out of some of the hives. One of the first swarms sent out a swarm. One made thirty pounds of honey in one-pound sections; two others made about ten pounds each. This surplus honey was all made in crates in chaff hives. For a number of years, honey has been exhibited at our county fair, so I thought I would show our shipping crate filled with one-pound sections. Each section was filled out, all propolis was scraped off the sections, and placed in the crate. Having had separators between them when they were filled, they were straight, and all the sections looked alike. Each section could be lifted out with ease. I placed the crate on the table near two other lots of honey that had been left there for the premium. The other two lots were in a rough box with glass in one side, all nailed up, but one could see the one-pound sections through the glass—the same kind of sections mine were—and as nice-looking honey as mine, but they did not use separators between the

sections, and consequently they were irregular, with some broken honey comb. Mine was taken out, section after section, and turned over and over, and no sign of any breakage. I was in the hall but a little while, but I told those in charge to let every one examine it all they wished to. One man asked me if that honey was for sale. I told him he could have it, and another and another. The other two lots were carried home. I wanted to take mine home, but it was too good to keep.

The most difficult problem I find in bee-keeping is how to make bees store surplus honey in boxes. Last summer I had one swarm which sent out three swarms, and stored fifteen pounds of surplus in boxes, while others, just as strong, stored no honey in surplus boxes.—*L. N. Chapman, in Gleanings.*

Listed Corn.

A large farmer in Nebraska writes:—"Everybody west of the Missouri river is convinced of the value of listed corn, but until the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler was introduced we had no machine with which we could thoroughly cultivate it in the beginning and it was therefore destroyed by weeds. So soon as the corn is up it must be cultivated at once, and as the young corn lies deep in the furrow, the old method of treatment was slow and extremely difficult. The Acme has shown itself to be a true blessing to the farmer; with it, by properly regulating the position of the coulters with the lever it turns up no rubbish, makes the soil fine and levels all ridges down to an even surface and pushes just as much earth on the young plants as they require. The labor is easy and quickly performed, and a boy of 12 or 14 years who is able to drive a team, can work ten or twelve acres per day; whereas a man can work only three or four acres per day after the old method. The No. 7 Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler goes over two ridges at once, and twice going over levels the ridges, fills the furrows and covers the corn so that you can work over the ground with cultivators without fear." See advertisement on page 15.

A World of Cattle.

You have probably seen the advertisement of Leonard Bros., in another place in this paper, but if you have not you can't afford to overlook it if you need anything in the way of thoroughbred or grade cattle. These gentlemen will offer at auction on April 6th and 7th, some 600 cattle, bulls and females, consisting of 50 Short-horns, 150 Angus and Galloways, and 400 cross-breeds and grades. Reduced railroad rates to parties attending sale.

In Preparing Corn Land

Use the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler.

A double-gang Acme will be sent to any responsible farmer in the United States, and if it does not suit he may send it back at the expense of the manufacturers. No pay is asked until tried on the farm. Farmers should not, therefore, let dealers palm off on them a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. See advertisement on page 15.

Consumption Cured.

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

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

C. W. CULP, Scottsville, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Stallions. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

CATTLE.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

DAVIS & CHANDLER, Lamar, Mo., have thirty-five head half-blood Galloway Bulls—1-year-olds, for sale. All solid blacks.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Youngstock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r's, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. McCOORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Youngstock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland Chinas & Brnz Trkys.

DR. A. M. KIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Potawatomi Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Improved Poland-China Swine. Breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Young stock and sows in pig at prices to suit the times. Write for what you want.

Registered POLAND-CHINA AND LARGE BERKSHIRE. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. ROOKS & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Gilt or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

POULTRY.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS.—W. J. McCollm, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., breeds Light Brahmas, P. Rocks, Black Javas. Also Bronze Turkeys, Emden Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From imported stock of LANGSHANS (pure Orad strain). Good standard. Weight—male, 10 pounds; female, 8 pounds. Price of eggs from Pen No. 1, \$2 per 13, \$4 per 30; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 30. F. OLIVIER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

POULTRY.

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of THOROUGH-BRED FOWLS.

Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rock and Rosecomb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13 Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.



A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hawkins, Pitkin and Conger strains. Ben Hur and Jumbo head the yards. For sale, a few choice Cockerels and Pullets. Eggs for sale now.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOCROT strains. 13 for \$2, or 26 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 233 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 26. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. R. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—extra large, \$3.50 for 12. Plymouth Rock eggs from yard 1, \$2.50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H. V. Pugley, Plattsburg, Mo.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatching: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. C. B. Leghorns, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes—\$1.00 per 13, \$2.75 per 26, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circular. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. G. Taggart, Lock box 754, Parsons, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLEES—\$3.00 each. \$4.00 after March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora Douglas Co., Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1876. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS

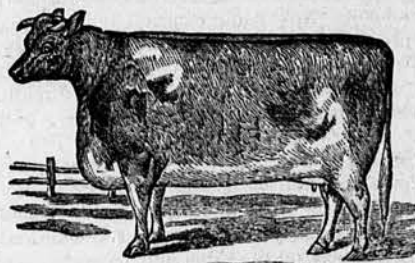
J. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good references. Have full sets of Herd Books. Complete catalogues.

M. R. HUGHES & SON,

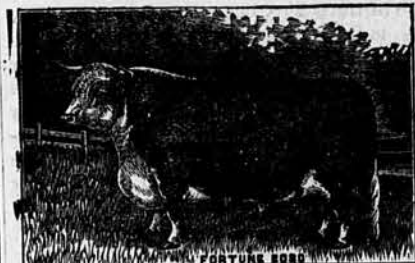
Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri,



Breeders of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and furnishers of High-grade Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers. Specialty of Grade Polled Angus and Galloways for Western trade.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carver and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweetstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Will-ton bull.

SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City.

Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

(Continued from page 1.)

shrinks once and his purse shrinks twice. The two fives make ten; \$10 will buy 500 feet of lumber and that lumber will last ten years or more; that makes only \$1 per year for so much shelter, and that figures out about 900 per cent. It may be that I am "scratching loud" on this, but you men who raise calves and keep them and are not prepared, and will not sell them unless you get more than they are worth, think about this little matter, and let some stockman have them that can take care of them and understand his business. Do not think that he gets rich with cattle and that you will do the same. It is not what a man makes that makes him rich, but it is what he saves; and you will never get rich handling cattle in the winter time behind three wires on prairie hay and ice water. Ice water is "mighty good" at times, but ice water and cattle do not go together worth a cent.

Well, let us go back to the barn and go on the second floor, which is a stock floor. On the right as you enter at the east side, are 15 cattle stalls, 4 feet in width, otherwise arranged as below. In the first place I intended to use this as a sheep pen, but decided I wanted to feed my tops here, and can use part of the drive-way for a sheep pen, as they will stay in the lots except in storms or at night. The next space on the right adjoining the cattle stalls is intended for an oats bin, 14x18 feet; then comes 5 stalls for horses, 4 feet wide. Now, going back to the front door again, on the left as you enter is a hog pen 60 feet in length, with a feeding-trough the whole length. Over the hog floor, supported by posts, are 3 corn-bins, one at each end and one in the middle; they are raised 2 feet from the floor at the lowest end, allowing the largest hogs to pass under them. At the back part of the floor it is still higher, as all of the stock floors slant into a manure gutter, the length of the rear part of all the stock floors; cattle and horse floors the same. The manure gutter has three discharges on each side of barn; they discharge through side of barn into a box spout; spout conveys manure into manure box or barrel on a small sled, and when that is full I fasten a horse to it and pull it out in the field. This saves handling it and saves all the water. Cattle and horse droppings drop into the gutter; hogs go of their own accord; gutter 3 feet wide, easily and quickly cleaned with a floor-scraper. Corn bins over hog floors are for holding shelled corn for hog feed, and will hold 1,000 bushels. Next to hog floor comes a large box-stall with hay-manger and feed-box; this is intended for mare and colt. Next again comes 5 horse stalls, opposite the ones on other side of drive-way. The drive-way is 14 feet wide. In the center of the drive-way from each end and directly under where the fork comes down, is a pair of Howe's late improved scales, which allows me to weigh all the grain and hay that comes into the barn, and of course I can weigh all the stock and stuff out. Just back of the scale platform, between the scale and the hog pen, on the sides and between two hay-shutes on the ends, is a stairway that lands one from the second floor into the middle feeder in the basement. The stairway is curbed up and covered so that no stock nor hay can fall into it. The stairs are altogether out of the way, and only spoils the standing room for one steer. On the front side of the scales, but to one side of the beam box, is the pump, curbed up through basement to keep stock from it, arranged to draw water on either floor. I have a sufficient amount of gas-pipe to distribute water through the barn into every stall by float-valves and tank, but that is not in its place yet. The front double-door in second floor is 14 feet wide and 14 feet high; the back doors are 14 feet wide and 8 feet high. The approaches to these doors are made of earth supported in its place by stone wall in the form of the letter Z, only the corners have right angles open to the south with 10-foot bridge—makes a good place for shoats to sleep, or a machine shed.

On each side of barn, extending from the roof to within 6½ feet of the ground, are hay-feeders 20 inches in width at the top and widened out at the bottom to 3 feet. That is the depth of them, and they are from 12 to 16 feet in width. Under this is a slat rack which the hay settles on and through which the stock eat. Under this is a tight trough to catch all the seed that falls. The hay-feeders are filled from the mow in the inside

and will hold a considerable amount, which settles down as the stock eats it out below, and what they do not eat at one time is just as bright and dry the next time as if it was in the mow.

The material of the barn is—for the basement, limestone, the interior is yellow or Texas hard pine, the outside is white pine, the roof is cypress. It is a regular frame, draw-planned with white hickory plis, and the nails used were steel, of which it took over 3,000 pounds, and 85,000 feet of lumber, 53,000 shingles, and has 64 windows. It will store 8,000 or 9,000 bushels of corn and about 150 tons of hay. It was built to store and shelter the produce of 320 acres of land, and to save labor in feeding and handling stock; also to save feed and flesh. I have a great many visitors, and any one thinking of building a stock barn this summer and who would like to see my barn, I will take pleasure in showing it to them. J. W. HOWELL.

Montana, Labette county, Kas.

[This is the most complete description of a good barn we ever had in the KANSAS FARMER, and we hope that Mr. Howell, now that he has shown us his barn, will inform us from time to time how well it serves him in the varied purposes for which it was designed.—ED. K. F.]

More Monopoly Legislation.

Kansas Farmer:

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, has introduced into the United States Senate a bill increasing the postage rate on fourth class matter from 16 cents to 32 cents per pound. Fourth class matter embraces among other things, merchandise, seeds, cuttings, scions, roots and bulbs. The interests of the farmers are directly involved in this matter. The passage of the proposed bill means the driving from the mails of nearly all fourth-class matter, and giving to the express companies a monopoly of such matter. The present postage rate has enabled those who live long distances from railroads or large cities to supply themselves with small articles of merchandise, which (otherwise could not be procured. It has enabled the farmers to procure bulbs, roots, scions and new seeds; has cheapened the price of these things and been of great benefit to the country by the introduction of new and valuable varieties.

The present rate on this class of matter is excessive. In England the rates are one pound 6 cents; three pounds 12 cents; five pounds 27 cents. In Canada the rate on this class of matter is 4 cents per pound; and our postal service carries packages started in Canada at the same rate. Newspapers are carried in the United States mails at 1 cent per pound.

This is not the first legislation for the benefit of the express companies. Eleven years ago, at the close of the session of Congress, a bill was tacked on to an appropriation bill, doubling the postage rates on merchandise, seeds, etc., making it 16 cents per pound instead of 8 cents. At the next session of Congress thousands of petitions for the repeal of the law poured in; the House voted to restore the old law; the bill was sent to the Senate and stopped there. The 16-cent law poured millions of dollars into the express companies' coffers. If the 32-cent bill passes, they will have a complete monopoly of the carrying of small packages, and can bleed the people to their hearts content.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Get this article published in your local paper; copy the following petition; leave it in some public place and get every one to sign it. Or, if you can not do this, cut out the petition, paste on a postal card, and get three or four of your neighbors to sign it with you. Send the petition to your Congressman from your district, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

C. C. W.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of United States, in Congress assembled:

We, the subscribers, citizens of the State of Kansas, respectfully request that no change be made in the postage rates on fourth-class matter, except it be a reduction of the same.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

Sheep Husbandry.

Kansas Farmer:

In your paper of February 24th, having read the correspondence under the caption of "High Interest—Best Sheep," I felt constrained to sling a little ink on the subject, although I am not in the sheep business. There are always two sides to a question, and sometimes a middle ground. Now, while I partially agree with the writer on the interest question, I do not agree with him upon the sheep question.

First. Sheep should not be kept for the production of wool alone, for there is but one chance for profit, with a very wide range of fluctuation in the price of wool. Second. The carcass should be an item as well. Here the writer claims that the Black Top Merino's carcass is as suitable for mutton as any other. I think it is not generally admitted when it comes to market, judging from quotations in the Chicago and Kansas City markets, and I would say that it holds good even to the Eastern and Atlantic cities. Third. He claims that the small sheep can be kept in larger flocks with less liability of becoming diseased. Now the question arises in my mind, are they any more impervious to foot-rot, scab or grub-in-the-head than any other sheep? Fourth. I admit that for the wool alone the breed he mentions is probably best. Correspondent says he is at a loss to know what to do with his old sheep. The sheep arrives at its best at the age of 5 years. Take a lamb when a year old, it begins to shed its first teeth, and when 5 years old it has a full mouth. To get clear of old sheep, don't let them get old; don't try to get but four shearings from one sheep, or five at the outside.

Some one may ask why. When a sheep is 6 years old, it should be in market, for they begin to lose their teeth, then begin to decline, and will move in that direction until death. The question may be asked, how would you keep them graded so as to know their ages? By a mark, with the year in which they were lambled. I think a marking tag would be a good thing, with a man's name and a set of figures to punch the dates with. One good fat sheep would pay for the tools (provided he was not too small), and they would last for years.

I take the ground that a small flock, well kept, well graded, and not sheared but four or five times, five at the outside, provided the sheep are healthy, then fattened and sold before the age of 6 years, will bring more wool and more mutton and more ready cash than any way sheep could be handled, for there would be less money to be borrowed, less sheep to house, less liability to disease, and less call for help to take care of the flock. This will apply to any breed of sheep that is fit for both wool and mutton.

WM. H. H. DOANE.

Lenora, Norton Co., Kas.

Out in Rooks County.

Kansas Farmer:

The first week in March was stormy, if not lion-like, and we hope it will be more lamb-like the rest of the month. We might have been plowing most of the time the last two weeks but for the ground being too wet, something uncommon for this time of year. A few listers were used here last year, and the prospect is that many more will be used this season. A few years ago most folks thought this country only fit for grazing, but the fine fields of corn that have been raised the past two years, coupled with the uncommon wetness of the soil at the present time, seems to give every one faith in corn for this season. I saw as nice corn here last season as I ever saw in Iowa.

Our best way of raising cane on sod for feed is as follows: The sod was mostly buffalo sod with some bunches of blue-stem, broken one and one-half to two inches deep, planted with a Keystone drill planter, the runners being sharpened for the purpose; we used the broomcorn plates most of the time; that dropped hills every six inches; but on good rich soil it was too thin and coarse, although we planted double, straddling every other row. I prefer the corn plates that drop every twelve inches. Rolled the next day after planting, which closed the runner marks, making the seed grow better; kept the ground squirrels from both-ering, and smoothed the ground for the mower. We cut with a New Buckeye mower, and raked with a Furst & Bradley rake, and it makes a big lot of feed that the

CYCLOPEDIAS GIVEN AWAY.

For a Limited Time, and simply to run its Circulation up to 200,000 (now 138,600 a week)

THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME, of Rochester, N. Y., will GIVE AWAY ONE of THESE CYCLOPEDIAS.—(1) WORLD CYCLOPEDIA (900 pp.); (2) FAMILY CYCLOPEDIA of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE (544 pp.); (3) FARM AND HOUSEHOLD CYCLOPEDIA (544 pp.), Cloth Bound, Illustrated, to every \$1.00 Subscriber to

\$1.--"That Great Paper,"--\$1

("made up for EVERY member of every rural family") Regular Price of Paper alone IS \$1.00 PER YEAR in Advance

If you prefer, you can have THE POPULAR HISTORY OF CIVIL WAR, (both sides, 500 pp.); FARMERS' AND STOCKBREEDERS' GUIDE, (540 pp.); UNIVERSAL HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, (544 pp.), or ONE choice from over 130 other Standard Dollar Books. "THE RURAL HOME CO. ALWAYS FULFILLS ITS PROMISES."—Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester.

REMEMBER: Cost of Book and Paper (Weekly) \$2. IF this offer is taken within 30 days, you get any One of above Books and PAPER FREE, one year for only \$1.

Return this advertisement with your \$1, and for it we will PAY POSTAGE on the Books and Paper 1 year. ADDRESS

RURAL HOME CO., LTD,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

P. S. -- During the years 1886-7 about \$2,000 00 in Simple Prizes, easily won, will be given our SUBSCRIBERS. No other paper ever made such an offer. Act quickly! Capture the opportunity. Girls, Boys, 'A Library for Nothing!' My!

stock eat greedily till about the last of February, when they like something else mixed in for variety. J. C.

The Root of the Evil.

To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by acting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid. Thousands who have been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, testify to its wonderful blood-purifying qualities. Sold by all druggists.

The medical adviser of the English government has reported against sending a cholera commission to investigate Dr. Ferran's inoculations in Spain. The belief prevails that England will not be visited this year by the epidemic.

Does it Pay to Work Corn Ground Thoroughly?

"The farmer will find that thorough cultivation is manure, and that each of his teams earns \$10 each day they are thus employed." If this is true, how important it is that the farmer should use proper labor-saving implements for the purpose of pulverizing the soil. See advertisement of the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler on page 15.

The use of natural gas has become so universal in the foundries, factories, breweries, etc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., that a saving of nearly 40,000,000 bushels of coal annually will be effected. In fact, a great industrial change has been wrought, by which thousands of men engaged in coal mining will be thrown out of work and compelled to seek other employment.

Economy in Working Corn Ground.

Probably two hundred thousand farmers in the United States know from practical observation what the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler is—how efficiently and cheaply it does the work—and how its use increases the crop by thoroughly pulverizing the soil. The remaining four million farmers should post themselves in reference to this valuable implement and buy without delay. See advertisement on page 15.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health, from recent investigations, find that there is very little pure honey in the State. That sold in little glass jars is not honey at all, but simply glucose, with just a little of the honeycomb put in.

Gossip About Stock.

The Leonards will sell as announced in their advertisement elsewhere, April 6 and 7. On account of the railroad troubles they wish to state that all stock sold will be kept by them without expense to the purchaser until the freight traffic opens.

I. L. Whipple, an extensive breeder of Poland-China and Durac Jersey swine, reports that his herd came through the winter in excellent condition, and trade opened brisk with the first month of the year at good prices. The herd comprises some of the choicest strains in the country.

Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Du Page county, Ill., whose advertisement is running in this paper, writes us under date of March 20th, that although his sales the present season have been numerous and satisfactory, he has still on hand at his Oaklawn Farm, ninety imported, acclimated, tried, and guaranteed Percheron stallions weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, and old enough for service.

On Wednesday, April 14th, at Kansas City, Messrs. Shockey & Gibb propose to offer a most representative lot of strictly first-class Herefords, direct descendants of the most noted sires ever produced in England full of royal winning blood, such as Sir Thomas, Sir Benjamin, Sir David, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, Chancellor, Horace and Hotspur by Lord Wilton. It will be a breeders' sale of only forty-four head.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of sale of Hereford cattle by G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Iowa, which takes place at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., April 15th, the day following the sale of Messrs. Shockey & Gibb. This is a choice bred lot of cattle; they have not been fitted up for sale, but are in good breeding condition. There are three cows by the noted bull Spartan 3978. One of them bred nearly the same as the dam of the renowned Rudolph. The lot includes twenty-two females and eighteen bulls.

M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas., breeder of large English Berkshires, recently purchased of H. Williams & Son, Duchess 20th 11147, bred by N. H. Gentry, out of Duchess 4th 7298, and sired by Sovereign 2d. She is one of the best bred sows in the country, and is now in farrow by Plantagenet 2919, who is winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. Mr. K. got this valuable sow at the very low price of \$100. The sows that comprised his show herd during fairs of last autumn are all in farrow and doing well. All his stock is in excellent condition.

"Fat Fred."

We give our readers a picture this week of Fred, the champion fat steer at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show in November, 1885. Fred was not only champion in his class but sweepstakes champion against all breeds as the best dressed carcass in the show. He was 2 years and 5 months old and weighed 1,835 pounds; his gain was about two pounds per day from birth to block. When a yearling he ran on prairie grass with a bunch of helpers, and received no special care until the fall of 1884. It was noted in the show that his meat was lighter and harder than his competitors, which was undoubtedly due to his food in finishing, which consisted wholly of bran and prairie hay. The honors won by this steer can be strictly claimed for the Hereford breed of cattle, as his sire was the famous Fortune 2080, which most of our readers have undoubtedly seen at the Kansas State Fairs since 1882. The dam was a half-blood Hereford and half scrub. She was raised in the State of Maine, where Short-horn blood was an unknown quantity.

This steer is a good lesson to our Kansas farmers, as showing the value of thoroughbred sires to head their herds.

The Eureka Mower.

It affords us pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Eureka mower, which undoubtedly is destined to become a very great favorite with Western farmers. This economical machine makes a wide cut and has a center and light draft. The farmer who uses the Eureka mower has always the same story to tell, and nothing but words of praise and satisfaction are heard. Rapid work, ease of

draft, and consequent ease upon the team; quality of hay unsurpassed; escape from treading, ability to mow a side-hill, lodged grass, orchard, and rough and uneven ground, are spoken of, invariably, in testimonials from the practical farmers. Any one needing a mower should investigate the claims of this machine.

The Physicians' Investigator has watched for a number of years the effect of oatmeal on children, and thinks it makes them weak, mentally and physically. As an exclusive diet it impoverishes the blood. The Scotch, though strong, are a dyspeptic race, and, at all events, what may be good for them is not necessarily so for us in this climate.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Corn Ground.

"Pulverize the land whatever you do. Go on the principle of the woman making gooseberry pie, who sweetened it all she dared and then shut her eyes and put in a handful more. Work your land until it is fine enough and then go over it again. If you do not think this will pay, try it on a strip through the field, and then contrast it with the balance."

Use the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler. See advertisement on page 15.

A Frenchman has patented a process of making butter by passing a current of electricity through milk, thus rendering the operation of churning unnecessary. A similar method is to be used for cheese-making, and to restore ancient butter to its original sweetness of flavor.

This Tells the Story.

"When I came to cultivate my corn I fully realized how perfectly the Acme Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler had done its work; so thoroughly had it pulverized the soil and killed the weeds that it was only necessary to go over once with the cultivator, whereas in that part of the field where the Acme had not been used in preparing the ground I had to work lively to keep the weeds down." See advertisement on page 15.

Farm Loans.

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

Rays of Light

A New Monthly Journal Devoted to Bee-Keeping and Poultry-Raising.

Among its regular contributors are some of the most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers in America.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. SAMPLE COPY FREE.

The largest and best Journal published at the low price of 50 cents per year.

Write for estimates on Job Printing for Bee-Keepers and Poultrymen.

J. J. MARTIN & CO., North Manchester, Ind.

— THE —

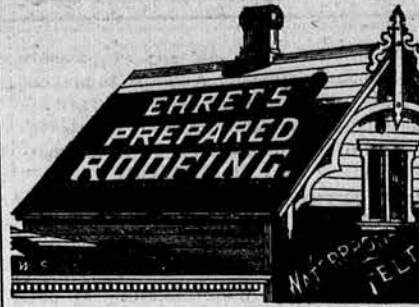
Kansas Knight and Soldier,

A 24-column Semi-Monthly Paper.

Published in the interest of the G. A. R., W. R. C., Sons of Veterans, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor, in Kansas.

Only 50 Cents a year. Single Copies 5 Cents.

M. O. FROST, Publisher, No. 273 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kas.



POULTRY!

For full information on the subject of POULTRY in all its branches, subscribe for *The Great Western Poultry Journal*, published at West Liberty, Iowa, and edited by J. M. Wright. It is the most practical poultry journal published. ONLY 50 CENTS PER YEAR. Send stamp for sample copy.

Address *Great Western Poultry Journal*, West Liberty, Iowa.

Plymouth Rock Eggs!

50 CENTS FOR 13.

Perfectly pure. 25 cents charged for packing an order for shipment. For further particulars address

MRS. J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kansas.



FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$1 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

WYANDOTTES
Plymouth Rocks
Brown Leghorns

Pekin Ducks } Eggs, \$2 for 11;
Italian Bees & Queens } Write for Circular
Strawberry Plants } and Price List to
J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas

KANSAS IS AHEAD!

HUNTER'S
Kansas Cultivator
—AND—
Seed Drill Combined

Is the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO GARDENING.

Every Tiller of the Soil should have one. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Florists cannot do without them.

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity. 2. Being so easily adjusted and handled. 3. And is lighter-running by one-half than any other. 4. Does the work perfectly. 5. The draft is so light in cultivating and seeding, it is more like play than work. 6. The plows are all adjustable, so that any width of row can be cultivated.

Pat'd Dec. 8, 1885. No. of Patent, 331,885.

Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, - - - \$13.00
Cultivator combined, without Drill, - - - 6.00
Cultivator, without Wheel, - - - 1.75

Correspondence solicited.

O. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

AGENTS

A New Farm Implement.

BROWN'S
FENCE-BUILDER!

Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.

JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, - - Indiana.

EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING.

Waterproof and Fireproof.
Adapted for any Roof.

Guaranteed Best and Cheapest Roof used. Ask your Dealer or write us for prices and testimonials.

Ask for BLACK DIAMOND BRAND.

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.
W. E. CAMPE, Agent,
9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

CRUMPED & CORRUGATED
IRON ROOFING
W. G. HYNDMAN & CO.

Established 1860.
FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING!
Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, double the wear of Oil Cloths. Catalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR IRON
ROOFING!
CINCINNATI CORRUATING CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.S. J. SULLIVAN'S
Daisy Churn.

(Pat. August 11, 1885.)

This wonderful Churn will churn Sweet Cream as well as Sour, and produce more butter to the amount of cream than any other churn on earth. Territory for sale on liberal terms. S. J. SULLIVAN, LAMAR, Mo.

CALFBOOTS
AT COST!

We have about 35 pairs of Boots to close out at cost, including Sewed Open-leg, as low as \$2.25; French Kip, \$4.00, etc. Broken sizes of Women's and Children's Heavy Lace Shoes cheap. D. B. SKINNER & SON, 219 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED

The Home Circle.

The Light of Home.

My boy, thou wilt dream the world is fair,
And thy spirit will sigh to roam;
And thou must go; but never, when there,
Forget the light of home.

Though pleasure may smile with a ray more
bright,
It dazzles to lead astray;
Like the meteor's flash, 'twill deepen the
night
When thou treadest the lonely way.

But the hearth of home has a constant flame,
And pure as vestal fire,
'Twill burn, 'twill burn forever the same,
For nature feeds the pyre.

The sea of ambition is tempest-tossed,
And thy hopes may vanish like foam;
But when sails are shivered and rudder lost,
Then look to the light of home.

And there like a star through the midnight
cloud
Thou shalt see the beacon light;
For never, till shining on the shroud,
Can be quenched its holy light.

The sun of fame, 'twill gild the name,
But the heart ne'er felt its ray;
And fashion's smiles, that rich ones claim,
Are but beams of a wintry day.

And how cold and dim those beams must be,
Should life's wretched wanderer come.
But, my boy, when the world is dark to thee,
Then turn to the light of home.

—Mrs. Hale.

Soft fell the quiet evening's grateful gloom,
The old clock ticked its warning clear and
slow,
And strangely with the firelight's fitful
glow

The moonlight mingled in the silent room.
All silent, save the far-off murmuring boom
Of seas that autumn urged to higher flow,
And from the sere, brown stubble-fields
below

The crickets shrilly piping summer's doom.
We sat and spoke not, friends whom chance
had brought

Together from the city's toil and roar,
Companions of bright days by sea and
field;

Yet in that brief hour of unuttered thought
We felt, I know, of truest friendship more
Than all the merry summer had revealed.

Reply to Mrs. Dr. Williams.

I do not wish to call up old or disagreeable subjects for discussion; but when a correspondent treats a subject, and such a subject as woman suffrage, in the way Mrs. Dr. Williams did in your issue of February 17, to remain silent would seem to acquiesce in her opinion. If the "blear-eyed drunkard" was never seen or the "noisy disputes and angry quarrels" never heard at the polls or elsewhere, one of the strongest reasons why woman wishes for the use of the ballot would be removed. But while blear-eyed drunkards and quarrelsome brawlers are permitted to go to the polls and with no other qualification for making laws and governing a community than the fact of being born of the male gender, their better nature having been destroyed by the consent and under the protection of man-made laws, to cast their votes for a system of laws which perpetuates their own misery and draws thousands to follow them every year, the philanthropist and Christian must of necessity cast about for something to alleviate present woe and disgrace and prevent repetition of the same for the future. From the terrible and heart-breaking consequences of "Liberty and free whisky" sprang the woman's temperance crusade in Ohio in 1873, from which the Women's Christian Temperance Union originated.

When an organization composed of the best Christian women of modern times, having its origin as above stated, but now spanning the world, having studied, labored, waited, watched, and prayed for help and light to guide, have decided that the ballot in the hands of women will be the most efficient power that can be used at present to counteract the sin and suffering of mankind, and added that department to their already overworked members, I trust your readers will not hastily condemn the subject in prejudice or sarcasm, until you have investigated it in all its details as the W. C. T. U. women have.

We admit it is not in the nature of "refined" women to see disagreeable sights or to hear disagreeable sounds, and for that reason noble, intellectual and refined women desire the ballot, that they may have power by the use of the ballot to assist in preventing the occurrence of such scenes in public

where women from necessity or pleasure may chance to appear. And also to prevent the daily and nightly debaucheries in private homes of which women have to be spectators, and often forced to be unwilling participants.

Your correspondent speaks of woman being "Queen of the home," a very desirable and enjoyable position. But when you find her, if she has a husband, you find her position "granted" her by the gallantry of one man, and a position she cannot retain by any legal power granted her by the government under which she lives. Such homes may be found, but they are so rare you will think they bear no factor in the great whole of human habitations; and until woman gets the ballot there will be no material change for the better. AUNT POLLY.

Hermit Hill.

From a New Correspondent.

I seldom ever see anything in your paper from this part of "Sunny Kansas," and as I have been thinking for a long time that I would write some, I have neglected doing so until I find our yearly subscription has so nearly expired that I am compelled to renew, and will venture to make this an article for your columns, if it does not find its way to the much-dreaded waste-basket where it so justly belongs. We could not think of doing without your valuable paper, and think it should be the weekly visitor at every farmer's home. Husband says he would as soon think of "breaking up" house-keeping as to try to farm without the aid of it. I have been much interested in reading articles on poultry-raising, and find a great deal of valuable information to be obtained, and have devoted more time to the care of my hens (which ever before had been quite neglected), and a better production of eggs from the same number of hens has been the result.

Crops were very poor in this section of the country, therefore very few fat cattle and hogs for market this spring. Money is a scarce article here. Farmers have begun spring work. Many have finished sowing oats and are now plowing for corn. The majority of the farmers feel the need of a good crop the coming season.

Wishing your paper a wider circulation, I remain one of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, MRS. J. A. MORRISON.
Chautauqua county.

Baked Beans--Carpet Rags.

Will some of the lady readers of the Home Circle tell how to color rags for carpet? The colors I prefer are red, green, black or brown.

I agree with Mrs. E. W. Brown in cooking beans. Many times have I seen indigestible messes of stewed beans put upon the table for hard-working men. I shall endeavor to tell how I cook them. Put three pints of beans in a kettle with one gallon of water, parboil twice; when the second water is drained off they should be cooked enough so that the skins break open. If you have no bean-pot, then take an earthenware crock, put in the beans with one teaspoonful of salt and sugar or teaspoon of molasses; take two-thirds pound of pork (or butter), crease the rind; bury pork all but the rind in the beans; cover; fill with boiling water and each time the water cooks down replenish with boiling water until the last time before they are eaten. The oven should not be too hot; bake six or eight hours. Are nice to eat grated horseradish and vinegar with them.

I am ever anxious when the FARMER comes to devour the Home Circle. I gain considerable information from its columns, as I am but a YOUNG WIFE.

What Spoils Our Homes.

I often wonder how many homes are ruined by little concealments, letter-hiding, etc., between husband and wife. I said ruined; perhaps that is rather strong, yet many a girl marries a man trusting him with all her whole loving nature, and sees him hiding away letters, etc. She is bound to lose confidence, and this lost, the love can never be the same, no matter how much she yearns for some one to fully love and trust. A man should never marry a girl, taking her from loving friends, and treat her so. How soon he turns on her, if she does not show him every letter she gets. Dear young people, when you take to yourselves partners for life, resolve to have no concealments. I

know there are women just as bad as men, yet I think men just a little the worst in this business, for they often try to show their superiority by making believe business demands such secrecy. Some naturally have a secretive way that is very annoying and causes many a heartache, but that is easily overcome if one tries. E. J.

About Washing.

I manage to make my washing less trouble than I used to and find my clothes look just as well. I use a fluid made of one teacup dry lime to one-third teacup of sal soda boiled in two quarts of water. Let settle and use a teacupful for every two pailfuls of hard water intended for suds. Rain water needs less. I make a good suds, and rub soap on dirty place and press down under water and let soak an hour or longer. When I am ready I add hot water and rub them out. The dirt don't quite drop out, but with plenty of soap and water my washing isn't half as hard as it used to be.

I tried Siddal's soap that he blows so much about, followed directions, and it left an ugly scum on clothes out of hard water, as any one knows it will with ordinary hard water here in the West. I make my soap with Greenwich lye (sometimes other kinds). I put a little sal soda in each boilerful. The soap costs me about 2 cents a pound, and works just as well as Siddal's "Don't be a Clam" soap. It's the "soaking twenty minutes to an hour" that does the work. I use borax sometimes, when I've no fluid ready, and sometimes with it. I like the lime and sal soda better than lye for cleansing-water, as it is not bad for the hands if not too strong. I work out with my chickens so much I don't have much time for rubbing if I can find a better way.

SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Kansas.

This, That and the Other.

A New York dentist pulls teeth and inserts new ones on the installment plan.

The agent of the Passamaquoddy Indians, of Maine, reports their number at 531, all farmers.

At least four incorporated towns in Colorado are at an altitude of over 9,000 feet above the sea.

A ruined city, hitherto entirely unknown, has been discovered in the province of Adana, Asia Minor.

The English language is spoken by 100,000,000 people, the French by 45,000,000, and the German by 60,000,000.

High-post bedsteads with white muslin curtains, all of the olden time, are being revived in all their imposing stateliness.

Individuals have been cured of stammering by always filling the lungs with air by a strong inhalation before beginning to speak.

It is literally true that population increases most rapidly among the lowest classes and in the most precarious conditions of subsistence.

He sailed unto a foreign land,
His words no ear could understand,
He touched the viol-chord and lo!
Was heard the language all hearts know.

—The Current.

Many more Indian skulls have been dug up around Bridgeport, Conn., which must have been buried many years before the whites settled thereabouts. One strange peculiarity is that the frontal part of the forehead appears to have been flattened, after the manner of the Oregon Flat Head Indians.

A remarkable variation has been observed in the stature of the inhabitants of France. If a line be drawn diagonally across the country from Manche to Lyons, the people to the northeast of the division have an average height of 5 feet 6.6 inches, while those on the southwest side average only 5 feet 4.6 inches.

Cracker Sandwiches.—Three pounds raw round steak, and one onion chopped fine as sausage meat, to which add two teaspoonfuls black pepper and five of salt. Mix thoroughly and put a layer between two crackers.

Sponge faded plush garments with chloroform. It restores the color. It also takes a good deal of chloroform unless the bottle is very quickly re-stopped and you apply it quickly. For this reason a cheaper article than the chloroform used for inhalation can be used, and is said to be as effective.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof That That Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

[Cleveland, O., Herald.]

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * * J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 21.

SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote. H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.)

WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.)

W. D. SHUART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe county.)

EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe county.)

E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe county.)

J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)

JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe county.)

HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.)

(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

A number of Japanese young ladies will shortly leave for Europe to be educated.

The full name of Los Angeles, Cal., is La Puebla de Neustra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles.

Hay should be carefully inspected before being fed to cows, as the bitter flavor of weeds is sure to be communicated to the butter.

I am cured of Catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf in one ear. After using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored.—F. D. MORSE, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. Not a liquid or snuff.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for Catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public a service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure.—PECK Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price 50 cents. See advertisement.

The Young Folks.

Lillian's Fancies.

Nobody ever told me so,
But anyway I think I know
That the primrose flower that blooms at
night
Is made for the use of some dear little sprite.

That every little yellow cup
Is where the fairies come and sup,
And after a dance in the silvery light,
They drink the dew from these goblets
bright.

I'm sure our pansies can think and see,
For they always nod and smile at me,
And when I give the flowers a drink,
I know then what the pansies think.

The aspen trees that are trembling and
white,
Are sick and easy to take a fright,
They shake at every breeze, you know;
I guess they think a storm will blow.

The sky is a field where the angels play,
And the stars are buttercups, I say;
The big bright bow that comes after the rain
Is made of the flowers they weave in a chain.

Each great white cloud that is lined with
gold,
And towers aloft, soft fold on fold,
Is one of the beautiful heavenly gates
Where a smiling angel always waits.

When a poor little child comes all alone,
The great white gate is open thrown,
And the angel takes her by the hand
And shows her the way through God's beau-
tiful land.

In all these things I may be wrong,
But then I've thought them, O, so long.
Mamma never said that they were true,
But I believe them. Now don't you?

—Bessie O. Cushing, in *Western Rural*.

A LAND OF WONDERS.

Such Japan Appears to the Eyes of the
Tourist of To-day.

[Special correspondence of the Inter-Ocean.]

HONG KONG, December 17.—After nine-
teen days of incessant rolling the Oceanic
approached the coast of Japan on a calm and
perfect morning. The snowy crest of Fuji-
yama was visible at a distance of nearly 120
miles, looking like a silvery cloud in the sun-
light. It chained our attention with a sort
of specter-like fascination. Rising almost
abruptly from comparatively level ground to
an altitude of 14,000 feet, perfectly sym-
metrical from whatever portion it is viewed,
it is not strange that the Japanese located
the home of their gods upon its summit, and
that they introduce it in nearly all their pic-
tures. There are no aspiring mountains
near it to detach from its grandeur; it reigns
alone in majesty, grace, and sublimity; not
only in Japan, but among all the earth's
mountains.

As we approached the shore the sea be-
came covered with fishing junks with their
strange looking sails and half-dressed crews.
With these picturesque objects in the fore-
ground, Vries Island and its smoking vol-
cano in the distance, and Fuji-yama towering
back of all, our eyes feasted on a most
charming picture, which was continued with
variations all day during our sail up the Bay
of Yeddo. About 4 o'clock

WE ANCHORED OFF YOKOHAMA
and were immediately surrounded by a mul-
titude of sampans, or native boats. Their
semi-nude owners were far worse than a
crowd of American hackmen in their efforts
to secure passengers. They pulled our cele-
stial friends about and grabbed them like a
pack of demons; but we went quietly ashore
in the neat steam launch of the Windsor
hotel, and were soon comfortably located in
that hospitable establishment overlooking the
busy and crowded harbor.

But what are these beings which come to
serve us at dinner? Short, slightly-bow-
legged Japanese men, with black Jersey
shirts and pantaloons, the usual native socks
with a separate compartment for the great
toe, and soft sandals held on by a thong be-
tween the toes. They were veritable genii
of the napkin ring, with cloven hoofs, hairy
horns and all, appearing and vanishing as
quickly and quietly as any first-class demon
could do in the most gorgeous spectacular
play. When we gave an order we looked
involuntarily to see the strange image turn a
back-somersault and disappear through a
spring-trap in the midst of a lycopodium
flame!

OUR AMUSEMENT THUS BEGAN
at once, and never ceased while we were in
that curious country. We no sooner became

accustomed to one comical thing than an-
other attracted our attention, and thus we
simply laughed through Japan for four
weeks. Fuji-yama was the only object
which excited any emotion akin to awe or
reverence. Everything else seemed like a
play-land, and we could not overcome the
idea that all the people were masquerading
for our benefit; it appeared incredible that
they were actually living, practically and
seriously, as they have done for centuries.

The first thing that impressed us was the
fact that all the people look precisely like
the pictures we have seen of them all our
lives. We had never believed this possible,
but so true to nature are the pictures that
we fancied every one we met had just step-
ped off from a Japanese screen, fan, or plate.
Even the landscapes indorse the artists'
works, except in regard to perspective. Na-
ture appears willing to conform herself to
Japanese art in every particular except that,
and there she rebels. However, we forgave
her that fault, for we found she had sup-
plied everything else represented on the
bills, even the tame crows, and impossible
hawks with ragged wings.

THE CHILDREN WERE MOST ENTERTAINING
of all, and most like their pictures. They
are precisely like our Japanese dolls and
seem like a lot of miniature priests with
their shaven heads and comical little robes.
From 5 years old and upward they carry
their baby brothers and sisters strapped to
their backs, Indian fashion, except that the
youngster faces forward instead of back, and
is not so much of a mummy as the pappoose,
having the free use of its arms. The babies
roll around as if fastened to their bod-
ies by a "universal joint," and they sleep
soundly while their carriers run and play;
or else amuse themselves by solemnly esti-
mating the number of hairs to the square
inch on the heads of their fraternal peram-
bulators. They seldom cry. We saw sev-
eral million of them I am sure, for statistics
show the Japanese nation to be increasing
rapidly, and only heard three or four com-
plain that life was in any way unsatisfac-
tory.

The higher classes of Japanese in the cities
have the European craze quite as violently
as some of our unfortunate compatriots have
the Anglomaniac. They are studying foreign
ways and ideas in everything, and imitating
them in nearly every respect. The gentle-
men have

ALREADY ADOPTED FOREIGN DRESS
as the polite costume for high social gather-
ings, dinners and state occasions, but nearly
all still cling to Japanese dress and manners
in their every-day, home life. Few of them
look as well in foreign dress as in their own
flowing robes. This is especially true of the
middle classes, clerks, and government em-
ployes, who look very awkward and out of
place as they stride along the streets. In
fact, one can not resist the impression that
all the second hand stores and "misfit par-
lors" in America are out on dress parade.

But, if we may laugh at the Japs for a few
peculiarities, we may envy them in many
ways. Their cities have no quarters which
are comparable to our "slums." One can go
anywhere, at any time, without fear of being
"slugged" or insulted. The common people
everywhere, in city or country, are quiet and
peaceable, industrious and contented; their
houses are as neat as wax inside, and always
exhibit a love of art and simple beauty
which is characteristic of the Japanese as a
nation; they are polite and obliging, and an
agreeable people to travel among. They
seem to be a careless, happy people, and it
is rare to see a face which looks careworn.
Fish, rice and vegetables are their chief diet;
a few sticks of timber and a little paper
form their houses, and their dress is simple
and cheap.

YET PICTURESQUE AND ARTISTIC.
They live an almost Arcadian life. Their
wants being few, simple, and in common,
there is none of the strife after riches with
its attendant envy, wear and tear, crime and
pauperism which seem inevitably to follow
our boasted "higher civilization," which the
progressive Japanese government and edu-
cated classes are studying so assiduously,
and which will be a curse rather than a ben-
efit to the masses if urged upon them too
rapidly.

Yokohama is more of a foreign than a
Japanese city. Its finest buildings are those
of foreign merchants, and on the "bluff" are
the residences of many Americans and Eng-
lishmen. Society here is very gay, and the

evenings are filled with dinner parties, con-
certs, and occasional operas or theatrical
performances. We had the pleasure of din-
ing one evening at the beautiful home of
Mr. Fletcher, the president of the company
controlling "Nee Ban" in Chicago and "Ichi
Ban" in San Francisco. He is a perfect en-
thusiast on the subject of Japanese art, and
it is with him a labor of love, as well as a
matter of business, to make Americans bet-
ter acquainted with the beautiful produc-
tions of the Mikado's Empire. I have heard
prominent public speakers refer to "Mr. Nee
Ban" as the proprietor of the well-known
Japanese bazaar in Chicago. It may be of
some interest to know that there is no such
person, but that "Mr. Nee Ban," being
translated, would mean simply

"MR. NUMBER TWO."

"Ichi Ban," in San Francisco, is No. 1, and
"Nee Ban" is No. 2. Both are owned by the
same company, and these are simply the
names given to them for the sake of a name
and reference. They are entirely American
enterprises in Japanese guise.

(To be concluded next week.)

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless,
confused, and depressed in mind, very irrita-
ble, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease
which does not get well of itself. It requires
careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to
throw off the causes and tone up the diges-
tive organs till they perform their duties
willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven
just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dys-
pepsia, from which I have suffered two years.
I tried many other medicines, but none proved
so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla."
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The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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March thus far has been quite generally warm and wet.

We have a long letter from Mr. Henry Butler, written in reply to Mr. Votaw, but the subject matter has no general interest and therefore it is not published.

Business does not improve. There is a feverishness apparent on account of the strikes. It was estimated last Saturday that at least 50,000 men were striking.

A correspondent writes that wheat in Ottawa county is badly injured by winter killing, except where the seed was sown in corn stalks and where snow lay continuously during the cold weather.

Glanders is reported from several counties. The State Veterinarian ordered ten horses to be killed in Montgomery county a few days ago, and he went to Sumner county yesterday to look after reported cases there.

Crop prospects are reported good very generally. Wheat has come through the winter in good condition. The *American Rural Home* has reports from five thousand correspondents, and the almost unanimous opinion is that wheat is in good condition now.

Our Mr. Heath was west as far as Ellis county a few days ago, and he reports a good condition of things out there and all along the way. Weather was good, wheat looks very well, stock in good condition, the farmers in excellent spirits, and new people coming in all the time.

In our next issue we expect to present a very full report of the condition of stock and crops in every part of the State. The reports come direct from farmers who know whereof they write. The *Kansas City Live Stock Indicator* says our last month's reports were worth more than the price of the paper a whole year.

Relative amounts of grain received last year at the principal grain markets show a considerable falling off at the seaport cities. In 1884 New York received 36,864,761 bushels, Chicago 36,397,587, and Minneapolis 29,322,726. During the year 1885 the relative position of these cities was changed so that Minneapolis led, with 32,470,000 bushels, New York followed with 25,500,000, and Chicago was last with only 18,300,000.

SILVER AND THE POOR.

A correspondent in another place asks—"Would it reduce the amount of money in circulation if the coinage of silver dollars were stopped? and would the price of a day's work buy as much of the necessities of life if gold alone were the standard?"

To the first question the answer is no. The mere stoppage of coinage, leaving that which is already coined in circulation without impairing its legal tender qualities, would not lessen the circulation. But there is a good deal more than that in the proposition to discontinue the coinage of silver. It is not based on the theory of circulation at all; it is based on the theory that gold and gold alone shall be the basis of our money. Men say that silver as compared with gold, is getting cheaper; that that has a tendency to establish prices on a silver basis instead of on a gold basis; and that would result in higher prices generally, amounting to the same thing as lessening the value of gold investments. The opponents of silver coinage say, also, that we ought to stop and wait until other nations join us in establishing an international standard of relation between gold and silver as money metals. The length of time we should have to wait is, of course, indefinite. They say, further, that if we do not discontinue the coinage of silver, our gold money will be withdrawn from circulation, leaving us with silver only as our metallic money. There are still other reasons assigned, but all of them, like these specially mentioned, are based upon the desire to establish and maintain a gold standard. It amounts to a war on silver. Hence, bi-metalists will not consent to yield even one step in the direction of demonetizing silver. It is in that direction that the danger lies. By the act of 1873 coinage of the silver dollar was suspended, and trade dollars were authorized which were to be a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, to which standard all our silver coins less than a dollar had been reduced twenty years before. And by the revision of 1874 the standard dollar, also, was reduced to the same level. The taking away of the legal tender quality of money destroys its value, and drives it from circulation if there is anything else to take its place, and if not, the result must be great derangement of business. Should silver money be demonetized, that would operate to reduce the circulation, and if the gold influence is strong enough to force a suspension of silver coinage they are probably strong enough to take away the legal tender quality of silver money, and that would operate to contract the currency, for people do not care to keep bad money about them, and dishonored money is not good money. The people do not want to take any risks in a matter of so much importance; they regard silver money as good money, and they do not care to endanger its currency by doing anything that will impair its value or even squint that way. In brief, the discontinuance of silver coinage is regarded as the first step toward demonetization which would operate to reduce the amount of our circulating money.

In answer to the second question—would the price of a day's work buy as much of the necessities of life if gold alone was the standard—we answer, yes, if there was as much money in use then as we have now, and if it was as good as what we now have. The value of money in relation to other things depends largely, though not wholly, upon its scarcity or abundance; and the value of other things in relation to money depends largely upon their scarcity or abundance. The kind of

money in use has nothing to do with the purchasing value of a day's labor provided the money is as good as the best. To make gold alone our standard, we would demonetize and practically destroy nearly \$300,000,000 of silver money. That would reduce our circulation nearly one-fourth, and to that extent make gold money more valuable than it is now. It would purchase more than it does now because of its increased value, and among the things it would purchase more of than it does now is labor. When money is high other things are low; that is, it requires more of them to balance a given quantity of money. If labor is worth a dollar a day when money has a certain relative value, labor would fall in value if money rises. So, if by establishing a gold standard we should advance the value of money, we at the same time lower the value of labor, and while that is being done we reduce prices generally. Money is high, other things low. If that were all, the price of a day's work would buy as much as when money was low and prices generally high; but it is not all. Low prices are certain symptoms of dull trade, and general business stagnation, and the laborer has less work to do. While a day's work would buy as many pounds of flour or meat as when money was lower, the most serious trouble he has is, that work is scarce—he has not so many days work to count on his credit side, and therefore he suffers. When money is low and other things high, business thrives, and the laborer is employed. While he pays more for his supplies than he did when money was low, he receives corresponding prices for his labor, and he works more days.

There is another point suggested by our correspondent's letter that we wish to call attention to and to offer a remark upon. He spoke of the "silver Kings of Nevada, and the gold Kings of the Atlantic States." The terms are not appropriate in the connection in which they are used. Gold mono-metalists are continually talking about the government enriching the silver miners by purchasing their product, but they do not say a word about the government's treatment of gold miners. As to silver, the government purchases only a certain amount, not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth every month, and it buys that on the open market on competition among bidders; but as to gold, the government buys all that is offered, no matter what quantity, and pays for it not at market rates, but at rates established by law; and the lawful rate is dollar for dollar by weight. The gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains standard metal (9-tenths fine; that is 9-tenths pure gold and 1-tenth alloy—mostly copper) and gold bullion is bought at that rate. It is weighed and paid for dollar for dollar according to weight, the government paying for the coinage. If a gold bar has enough metal in it to make ten dollars, the owner is paid just that much for it. Whatever is offered is paid for at that rate. Not so, however, with silver. Why, then, should we complain against miners of silver and not against miners of gold? The people, all the people of the civilized world, use these two metals for money, some use one, some both. In this country we use both. We need them, and if we do not get them from our own miners we get them from miners of other nations. When the government buys gold or silver bullion and makes it into money, we have just that much more money than we had before. If ten dollars in gold are paid out for bullion that is made into ten new dollars, there is ten dollars added to the stock of money. We need more money every year, be-

cause we have more people and we do more business. Gold and silver make good money—money that everybody is satisfied with. It is better than paper money because it is not so easily destroyed and people regard it as safer. They prefer to handle paper when considerable amounts are involved, but they always want coin behind it as security against contingencies. If our own mountains contain money metals and our own miners get them out, is it not better that we should buy from them rather than go to other nations? What would we think if the government should buy its army supplies in Europe instead of from our own farmers? If we need gold and silver, let us get them out of our own mines.

Kansas Forestry.

The sixth annual report on Kansas Forestry by the State Horticultural Society is a meaty pamphlet of over one hundred pages. It contains a number of very good articles on different subjects related to Forestry. The first is—"The Use and Abuse of Our Forests," by Prof. James H. Canfield, of the State University. That is followed by a report of standing committee on Forestry for northwest Kansas, prepared by Hon. Martin Allen, of Ellis county. The next is a report of standing committee for southwestern Kansas, prepared by J. B. Schlichter, Rice county. Then follow "Obstructions to a More General Planting of Forest Trees, and Means to Overcome Them," by J. F. Martin, Cowley county; History of the Russian Mulberry, by I. Horner, Lyon county; Notes on Forestry in the Arkansas Valley, by Chas. H. Longstreth, Finney county; Forestry Notes and Observations in the Arkansas Valley, in October, 1885, by Secretary Brackett; Progress in Western Kansas, by Dr. W. M. Goodwin, La Crosse; Lessons Taught by the Forest Tree Plantations at Wilson, by F. J. Swehla, Wilson; Care and Preparation of Seeds and Cuttings, by President Gale and others; Culture of the Black Walnut, by S. W. Veatch, Washington county; Windbreaks, by Major Z. S. Ragan, Montgomery county; The Farlington Forests, by Secretary Brackett; Durability of Forest Trees, by J. W. Byram, Chase county.

These are followed by a "Recommended List of Forest Trees for Kansas." Next comes "Artificial Forests by Counties," giving the number and kinds of forest trees in the several counties set out and cultivated by farmers. The book is brim full of good things. We expect to refer to it frequently in the interest of our readers.

Kansas Still Ahead.

We are in receipt of a short letter from Hiram Ward dated Harveyville, Wabaunsee county, where Mr. W. now resides. He sold out his farm and stock in Osage county last year and went to California in search of a better climate; his health was poor. In his letter to us he says: "I found a very small portion of the Pacific coast possessing such a climate as we desire. About one-tenth of the golden State has a grand climate; about one-tenth more possesses a fair climate; but take out that much of the State possessing the fine climate, in the remaining portion of the State the climate does not equal the climate we have here in Kansas. In fact, portions of California have the most unhealthy climate of any part of the Union. And where the climate is good business is fearfully overdone, so I came back to Kansas." We know of others who prefer Kansas, and we think Mr. Ward acted the part of a wise man in returning. At all events he is a wiser man than he was before he went away.

The Association of Missouri Wool Growers will hold their sixth annual meeting at St. Louis, April 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1886, at which time the first national sheep-shearing will be held in the warehouses of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, under the auspices of the Association. Fifteen hundred dollars in money, nine thoroughbred rams, and thirty-six pairs of sheep shears have been donated as prizes. A number of prominent gentlemen have promised to attend and deliver addresses. For particulars address A. J. Child, 209 Market street, St. Louis, or Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

A San Francisco paper makes a sensible suggestion about adopting a uniform standard of measurement of grain by weight—100 pounds. At a recent meeting of the National Board of Trade a resolution was adopted favoring the general adoption of the cental system, current in Liverpool and the Pacific States of this country, representing 100 pounds avoirdupois as the standard of grain measure. That is a good beginning, and it is to be hoped that it will result in the establishment of an inter-State standard. No weight would be more convenient than 100 pounds, and no word would be any more convenient than cental.

Hon. E. H. Funston, the farmer Congressman from Kansas, made a good speech some days ago on the silver question. He takes strong ground in favor of retaining both gold and silver as money metals, and shows from known facts that there is no danger of their separation from the mere fact of our having plenty of silver; and he suggests, very properly, we believe, that no serious difficulty lies in the way of always having enough gold on hand to meet our engagements with nations that use the gold standard, only. The speech does Mr. Funston and his constituents credit. He ought to be kept in Congress as long as he retains the name and deportment of Farmer Funston.

The House committee on Agriculture in Congress reported a bill to amend the law relating to contagious diseases. The principal amendment relates to the suppression of contagious diseases and authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to co-operate with the Governors of States in such way as may be thought best to extirpate disease and to provide against its introduction. When it becomes necessary to destroy an animal, it shall be condemned under the laws of the State and the owner paid three-fourths of its value before it was diseased, provided he was not careless in his manner of keeping it. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

We are informed by Mr. Ed. H. Webster, Secretary, that the directors of the Kansas City Inter-State Fair are now engaged in revising and preparing the premium list and determining the classes, purses and stakes for the sixteenth Annual Exposition and Fair, to take place the week preceding the Autumnal Equinox, September 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1886. It is the intention of the management not only to keep abreast of the times in preparing a programme for the entertainment of its patrons and the stimulation of a generous rivalry among its exhibitors, but to inaugurate new features and lead the van. To this end they invite the friendly criticism and suggestions of all persons who are interested in the promotion of the excellence of art, the cultivation of science and mechanics, the improvement of live stock and the increase of agricultural products, and to present at

once, either personally or in writing, such suggestions as may enable the Inter-State Fair to lay before the exhibitors and visitors a programme both liberal and comprehensive.

Arbor Day Proclamation.

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, March 12, 1886.

To the People of Kansas:

A quarter of a century ago Kansas was described as a treeless prairie. To-day the State is dotted with forests. The planting and growth of trees has not only diversified the beautiful landscape, but has modified the climate, increased the rainfall, and improved the agricultural productiveness of Kansas.

It is important that tree-planting shall continue from year to year. Shennstone truly says that "the works of a person that builds begin immediately to decay, while those of him who plants begin directly to improve."

Therefore, I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby set apart Thursday, April 1, 1886, as Arbor Day, and respectfully ask that it be observed as a general holiday. County, city and township officers are requested to urge a general and practical observance of the day.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Topeka, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1886, and of the State the twenty-sixth year.

JNO. A. MARTIN.

By the Governor: E. B. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

By W. T. CAVANAUGH,
Assistant Secretary of State.

We have before us a diagram showing the average price of wheat in London every month during the year 1885. The highest point was reached in May. The average for that month was 38 shillings a quarter, which is equal to \$1.02½ a bushel. The lowest average was in December—31 shillings a quarter, a little less than 94 cents a bushel. Wheat was not as low in a hundred years as it was in 1885. In 1748-9 the average was the same as it was in 1885; in 1750, it was a little lower, and again in 1754-5, but with those exceptions, says an Edinburgh paper, there is not a parallel to 1885 in 136 years. The average price for 1885 was 32 shillings and 10 pence per quarter of eight bushels, which is 4s 1½d per bushel—\$1.03 nearly.

Tree-planting time is at hand. We hope every reader of the KANSAS FARMER will find room for more trees, no matter how many they now have. A very little effort expended in this direction tells in the years to come. It is a real pleasure to look back and see trees of one's own planting. Trees are civilizers. They are friendly companions that stay by us and grow stronger with the years. Catalpa and mulberry will grow well on the high dry lands of Kansas, and both grow fast and make good timber when grown. Plant some, won't you? and this spring, too?

Among preparations for tree-planting it should not be forgotten that it is very important to keep the roots fresh and in good condition. That requires careful covering and keeping away from the sun and wind and from cold atmosphere. Remove all damaged roots; cut them away clean with a sharp knife.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

Notes and Queries From Russell County.

Kansas Farmer:

To-day is the 4th of March, and it is so stormy that I can do nothing out-doors. I will try and give the readers of the FARMER a few items of interest from Russell county. We had nice weather most of the time through February, especially the middle; thus far in March we have not seen the sun, and a constant drizzle of snow or rain, some of the time pretty lively. Cattle are looking better than it would seem possible after passing such a winter, but they are a good ways from being in good condition. Horses are looking well. Some flocks of sheep are in splendid condition, while others never were worse. It is the "old, old story"—good shelter and plenty of care and feed show every time when spring comes, although we still have a few cattlemen among us, at least one that owns several hundred head that claims stock do better without shelter (except what nature affords) than with it. Hogs and fowls suffered worse this winter than all the rest, the former by piling and smothering, the latter by freezing. The loss on cattle, horses, sheep and hogs throughout the county through the past winter has been between 2 and 3 per cent.

The farmers have commenced sowing spring wheat and oats, and are getting out manure and preparing generally for thorough farming. The streams have not been very high, but have staid up a long time, much to the detriment of travel; but I think the result will be some bridges.

There was a large immigration to this county last fall and it has continued all winter. We have been blest with revivals in nearly all the churches this winter, and our schools are in splendid working order. Taking everything, as a whole, Russell county is in a prosperous condition.

The temperance cause is not as flourishing as I would wish it, but still drunkenness is rare and whisky selling is a crime that but few indulge in and they on the sly. Our druggists, as a rule, are honest, and try to discriminate between those who need liquor as a medicine and those who get it as a beverage, but I hope to see the time when it will be impossible for any one to get it as a beverage.

I would like to ask a few questions through your paper. (1) What can be done for a cow that has frozen her teats so badly that the milk can not be got out of the bag? (2) What will reduce the swelling on a colt's fetlock joint that was produced by a kick? (3) Would it reduce the amount of money in circulation if the coinage of silver dollars were stopped, and would the price of a day's work buy as much of the necessities of life if gold alone were the standard? I ask these questions about money because I have seen and read a good deal about the currency lately, but have seen nothing on either side that answered the question satisfactorily what the effect would be on the laboring men of the nation. When it comes to the monopolists I don't know that I have any choice between the silver kings of Nevada and the gold kings of the Atlantic States. They will all of them get all they can from a poor man and give as little in return as possible with a few honorable exceptions. (4) Does the State Agricultural College at Manhattan give the student a chance to select the trade he works at while there, and does it give as thorough a training in the higher branches of education as other schools that have no manual labor department.

RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER.

[Answers.—(1) Let the cow dry up and make beef of her. (2) Nothing better than cold water bandages. (3) See editorial article, headed "Silver and the Poor." (4) Students have choice within the range of work at the college. The college gives as thorough a training as any other agricultural college. It is not intended for a college simply, nor for a University.—ED. K. F.]

Some Farm Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

I hear some complaint that wheat is badly injured, but I hope the rumor is premature, though I have none growing. My experience in wheat-growing is very unsatisfactory. I have succeeded well with corn, have always planted the old-fashioned way, but it seems to be taking deeproot. A great deal of corn was badly blown down last fall; those who listed claim their corn stood up

better, but I am simple enough to believe that cornstalks cut up and plowed under are worth something as manure. I am not one of those who believe our soil to be inexhaustible, and the sooner we "tumble" to that fact the better it will be for us and our posterity.

A good many think tame grasses in Kansas rather a failure, but after an experience of more than a dozen years I have great faith in tame grass. I have threshed out a few bushels of timothy seed the last two years. By the way, why do seedsmen catalogue perennial rye grass and English blue grass as two kinds? A Topeka dealer told me there is no difference.

I suppose the impression has gone abroad that our weather has been terrible, so much stock has perished. I had half a dozen tender Short-horn calves dropped during January and first week in February, with scarce an ear nipped. Six ewes dropped their lambs the first half of January, and I saved six lambs, and I have no barn, either.

L. A. KNAPP.

Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., March 4.

Farmers' Resolutions.

Kansas Farmer:

At a meeting of the Brown County Farmers' Institute held at this place, the inclosed resolutions were offered and adopted, with a request that I forward them to you for publication.

J. LIGHTY, Secretary.

Morrill, Brown Co., Kas., March 12.

Resolved, That, while we recognize the aid of the press and our agricultural schools, we believe that farming is an art requiring practical knowledge, as well as theory, in all its varied departments, without which none can hope to attain perfection or gain the least degree of prominence or a very great amount of profit.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that mixed farming is the preferable method if we wish to keep our lands in the best possible condition for any great number of years; but we recommend, to all who are able, to sow the tame grasses just as rapidly as they can and the increase of their herds demands.

Resolved, That we endorse the resolutions of the Indiana Agricultural Society, viz.:

WHEREAS, Certain foreign countries have made the damaging charges that American pork products are unwholesome, and that said charges interfere with the exports of said products; and

WHEREAS, Said countries have failed to sustain said charges, yet let them remain as a standing menace to our industry, therefore

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to inquire into the treaty obligations with those countries and if they have been violated in letter or spirit.

T. J. ELLIOTT,
H. H. BRADY,
C. A. SAYLOR. } Committee.

There is to be a Farmers' Institute held at Wa Keeney, Trego county, Friday and Saturday of this week.

In a report for 1884 of deaths in England and Scotland from anæsthesia nine deaths are recorded as due to chloroform, three to a mixture of chloroform and ether, and six to ether alone. The deaths from chloroform took place during slight operations, the patients being comparatively healthy.

The first mission of the American Board was established in Japan only sixteen years ago, and there are now in that country 120 Protestant churches with 8,000 members. These churches are mainly self-supporting, and missionary work is carried on chiefly through native preachers and teachers. The government now favors Protestant Christianity, and encourages theological training schools.

Among the native industries of the Ningpo hills, China, is placer mining for iron. The iron occurs in the form of black sand deposited by the action of water at the foot of a rugged and precipitous hill. It is washed in the neighboring stream, a frothy, pink scum escaping during the operation. It is then thrown into small mud furnaces, erected here and there among the trees, whence it issues in rough dirty slabs, which are sent elsewhere to be refined.

The age at which running can be practiced, an eminent physician says, by a healthy man in training is from 20 to 30. Boys and girls also of 10 or 12 can run with no apparent fatigue. In boys' races, for those under 14 years, no previous training should be inflicted. No one should train for running until he is 18, but 20 would be safer. Between 20 and 27 is the best age for attaining speed in running. Between 30 and 40 a wise man will think twice before undergoing training for race running. Older men should run on no pretence whatever.

Horticulture.

Suggestions in Horticulture.

We avail ourselves of some good work done by Prof. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural College, in the following:

From the recently-issued proceedings of this Society for 1885, the twentieth session, we have made the following abstracts of papers or discussions which may be of interest to those who do not receive the volume:

The principal officers remain the same with the exception of Secretary, in which office Charles W. Garfield, of Michigan, succeeds Prof. Beal.

In a paper upon the grape mildews, Prof. Riley summarizes in effect as follows: Of the two mildews prevalent in this country upon the grape vine, the *Uncinula*, or powdery mildew, which develops upon the upper side of the leaf, in dry atmosphere, may be readily controlled by the use of sulphur; while the *Peronospora*, or downy grape vine mildew, which develops in the leaf and fruit in moist or wet weather, may be checked by the use of a spray of dilute kerosene emulsion, mixed with a small amount of carbolic acid, or more readily by a mixture of slacked lime or copper sulphate, applied as a preventive in June. The sulphur application recommended for the *Uncinula* has no effect upon the *Peronospora*.

Touching the influence of pollen upon form, size, color and flavor of the fruit, Prof. Lazenby recounted his experiments in cross-fertilizing strawberries; in those of 1884 the effect of the foreign pollen showed itself very distinctly, while, in the experiments carried on in 1885, no marked results were obtained. Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, sums up his experience in the statement that he can perceive no influence of the pollen on the fruit in crossed sorts. Prof. Burrill arrives at a similar conclusion from his field experiments, which, however, can hardly be taken as conclusive, as he explains, from the imperfect isolation of the test plantings. A. S. Fuller, on the other hand, takes no uncertain stand on this question, claiming that not only does foreign pollen influence the characters of the fruit of the strawberry, but ever other parts of the fertilized plant. Prof. Budd is convinced of the possibility of modifying very materially the fruit of a pistillate strawberry by selection of the fertilizing plant; and Parker Earle, one of the most successful market growers of this fruit, adheres to this theory to the extent of planting for market in accordance with it.

We gather from the discussion upon the varieties of the strawberry for profitable planting that the Crescent and Sharpless have the most advocates, without regard to locality, though in the catalogue of fruits the Wilson still gets the greatest number of double stars.

Some points made by that experienced market grower of fruits, Parker Earle, though they will be novel to some Western shippers, may be also useful. He ships fruits even considerable distances in ventilated cars by fast freight in preference to express, on account of the injury resulting from the hurried rough handling of the expressmen, and from hot, unventilated cars in which they are carried. For strawberries, refrigerator cars are preferred, and the twenty-four box crate of shallow square "quart" boxes is the preferred package. No crate should be used whose form does not readily show which side should be placed up, or in other words, which is top and which is bottom. Raspberries, good enough to ship at all, should be shipped in pint boxes, five inches square and one and one-fourth

deep. "Any raspberry that will carry in a quart box is too hard and too poor, and should never be grown." Peaches are best shipped in oblong flat baskets, 15x8x5 inches, such as are often used for grapes and a patent ventilated "ripe fruit carrier" on the plan of the common egg crate, is spoken of as a very successful carrier for ripe peaches. However, we here have very little concern as to peach packages this year.

The subject of pear-blight, so long the theme of wild theorizing by self-styled "practical" writers, receive a full and, in our opinion, conclusive explanation at the hand of Prof. Arthur, of the New York Experiment Station, whose work confirms fully the main conclusions arrived at by Prof. Burrill, of Illinois, made six years earlier, besides adding much to our knowledge of this subject. Prof. Arthur's experiments may be summarized as follows:

He found that the appearance of blight invariably followed, in about two weeks, the inoculation of the softer portion of a healthy growing branch, by means of a pin, transferring a small portion of the exudation from a diseased tree; while similar branches, pricked with a clean pin, remained uninjured. The inoculation of an older branch was equally certain to be followed by the disease when the milky fluid, made by cutting up a portion of diseased wood in clean water, was used as a means of communicating it; while in any case the disease could be certainly transferred if the young fruit were selected as the point of inoculation. Branches diseased by inoculation, and allowed to remain over winter, showed the next year progressive blighting, noticed in the natural appearance of the disease. Experiments to discover the ordinary mode of the spread of the disease seem to show that the germs will not find entrance through the uninjured roots of a healthy tree, and that the germs are not, commonly at least, carried through the air from tree to tree. It was found by cultivation of the germs of the disease in various media, that they would multiply rapidly in any solution containing starch or some analogous substance, and even in hay tea, or in barnyard manure. Prof. Arthur then assumes that the exudations of diseased trees, loaded with germs, are washed down, and from this seedling the germ may multiply in the soil, whence, in the dust blown upon the tree in a dry time, or even in the free germs carried into the air by evaporation from the soil, may be found the explanation of the spread of the disease, premising that these agencies are likely to operate in the early growing period only, while yet the growth consists of flowers or tender opening buds.

In confirmation of Prof. Burrill's logical assumption that bacteria are the active cause of pear-blight, and not simply an accompaniment to a specific poison, as urged by some in the controversy, Prof. Arthur shows that these germs will as certainly produce blight after they have passed through numerous cultures in starchy fluids as if they were newly taken from a diseased tree; while one would scarcely hazard the assumption that the "virus" would expand in culture equally with the multiplication of the germs. In another experiment performed by filtering out the germs from a portion of fluid prepared by culture, and inoculating healthy trees with this juice, and at the same time others with a portion of the same unfiltered, blight always followed the use of the unfiltered, and never that of the filtered liquid. Further, it was shown by repeated experiments that other bacteria than the *Micrococcus amylovorus* of pear-blight

were incapable of producing the appearance of blight.

Certain changes in nomenclature, new or old, so far as they refer to our more commonly-quoted varieties, are noted in the table appended.

Nurserymen could do much toward uniformity and simplicity of nomenclature if they would see that their catalogues conform with catalogues of this Society, in these respects.

APPLES.	
Adopted Name.	Former Name.
American Summer.	Am. Summer Pearmain.
Carolina June.	Car. Red June.
Chenango.	Chenango Strawberry.
Cooper's Early.	Cooper's Early White.
Oldenburg.	Duchess of Oldenburg.
Hubbardston.	Hubbardston Non-such.
Tompkins King.	King of Tompkins County.
Kirkbridge.	Kirkbridge White.
GOOSEBERRIES.	
Smith's.	Smith's Improved.
GRAPES.	
Hartford.	Hartford Prolific.
PEACHES.	
Amsden.	Amsden's June.
Beatrice.	Early Beatrice.
Louise.	Early Louise.
Rivers.	Early Rivers.
Tillotson.	Early Tillotson.
PEARS.	
In general, the prefix or family names	Beurre, Doyenne, Duchesse, etc., are dropped with the prepositions following. Further changes are as follows:
Vicar.	Vicar of Winkfield.
Margaret.	Petite Marguerite.
Summer Doyenne.	Doyenne d'Été.
STRAWBERRIES.	
Cumberland.	Cumberl'd Triumph.
Hovey.	Hovey's Seedling.
Monarch.	Monarch of the West.
Wilden.	President Wilden.
Wilson.	Wilson's Albany.

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The Poultry Yard.

Our Poultry--How Bred, as Compared With Other Stock.

Let us consider the way our chickens have been cared for and bred for generations back. Suppose we had, say forty years ago, commenced on the farm with a pair of mares and a stallion, raised our colts from them until they were too old for further use, then we kept out of their colts a stud, and so on in succession, using and breeding all in the same family. What effect would it have on our horses to-day? Any one knows without being told. The foals would come (if they came at all) weak and small. We could not save one in ten. Even if saved they would be of no manner of account. They would be small, weakly things, with no constitution. It would be the same of cattle, sheep or hogs. You no doubt have seen it practically illustrated in swine. I have at least. The in-and-in breeding was of only two generations, and yet the pigs came headless and otherwise deformed.

We would hardly tolerate a farmer among us who would practice the above plan with his stock; and yet just such proceedings have been carried on for generations and generations with our poultry (except, perhaps, a small few, and they only in recent years). We say it is a wonder our chickens have any constitutions left at all.

I can find you, in this county, old cocks with spurs long enough--well, long enough to establish a sure case of in-and-in breeding for eight or ten generations.

About all the attention our chickens have ordinarily had in years back was when one was wanted for food. Then from three to four of the family would sally forth, stripped for a chicken hunt and run one down, and in the chase scare them all off the place. Of course these chickens could only regard man in one way, and that as their worst enemy instead of their friend and benefactor. Show them kindness and attention, feed and house them well, and they will meet you half way every time. Keep the same cocks not more than two years, if that long. Then kill them off and purchase new blood of the best, even though it cost \$3 per cock. Purchase one cock for each dozen or dozen and a half hens at most, and our word for it, your chicks will hatch better, will come out of the shell stronger, and grow to be larger and tamer, as well as better egg-producers, thereby paying you many times over for the little expense and care you have been to. Use your poultry as well as you do your other stock and they will pay you from 50 to 100 per cent. more than any stock you raise. To illustrate what can be done we give here, with Asa Woodbury's last year's experience and profit for seven months, with forty-six Brahma hens kept by themselves. They were of 1883 and 1884 hatching. He commenced in January one year ago. The number of eggs for that month were 753; February, 660; March, 983; April, 742; May, 603; June, 704; July, 626. Total, 5,071.

These he sold at an average of 24 cents and a fraction per dozen, an income for eggs alone of \$101.42. In the meantime he had hatched 110 chicks that averaged four months old, the largest then selling at \$1 each. Say he would get 62 cents each for them, or \$68.25, making a grand total of \$169.67. The cost of grain and feed was \$40.28; the eggs used for hatching were worth \$3.90, leaving a net profit of \$125.49, or \$2.72 and a fraction profit per hen. You see in Mr. Woodbury's case, at least, poultry pays. It will pay in any one's

hands equally as well if properly handled.

It will take quite a while, and a good deal of care to breed chickens up to a high standard that have come from stock that have been in-and-in bred. Cull each year, keeping the best egg-producers. Change the male often, always getting the best. This will do it, sure. Don't wait. Go at it now. Fix your chickens warm for the balance of the winter if they are not already so fixed. You cannot make them too warm provided you give them good ventilation and plenty of light. Give one warm, soft feed each day, sure. A good way to prepare it is to cook a pot full of potatoes until soft, then mash them, stir into a thin gruel or slop, salt lightly and pepper heavy (no danger of too much pepper), then thicken with corn meal as stiff as it can be stirred. Feed by scattering on the floor of chicken house. By the time you are done scattering it they will be through eating, even to the last crumb. It warms them up in good shape, and it has to be a cold day, indeed, if they do not sing a little, at least, over such a welcome repast.

If you follow this advice you will have some eggs all the time, and a nice, healthy lot of tame chicks next spring that will brood early and raise healthy, early next winter layers.—Ralph W. Emerson, in Iowa Homestead.



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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 22, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, 90 carloads for export, 30 carloads for slaughterers, and 75 carloads for the market. Market opened dull, but improved and closed firm and higher. Extremes for steers were 4 20a4 45; bulls, dry cows, rough stags and oxen, 2 70a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 668, making 8,014 for the week. Market slow. 4 50a4 75 for sheep, and 5 00a5 87½ for yearlings; not all sold. Good and prime stock sold readily, lower grades dragged.

HOGS—Receipts 8,780 head, making 27,000 for the week. Market firm at 4 35a4 65.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 600, shipments 200. Market firm and steady. Good to choice shipping 4 89a 5 35, common to medium 4 50a4 70, butchers steers 3 50a4 40, cows and heifers 2 50a3 75, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 1,900, shipments 300. Market active and 5a10c higher. Butchers' and choice heavy 4 20a4 40, mixed packing 3 85a4 15, light 3 85a4 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments none. Market quiet at 3 25a5 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market dull with prices a shade stronger. Shipping steers 4 00a5 80, stockers and feeders 2 50a4 75; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a4 00, bulk at 2 75a3 20.

HOGS—Receipts 10,500, shipments 500. Market strong and 5a10c higher. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 80, packing and shipping 4 25a4 45, light 3 60a 4 80, skips 3 50a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 20,000, shipments 5,000. Market steady. Natives 2 40a3 50, Texans 3 00a4 00.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable denotes a very weak feeling in cattle trade. Prices are lower, best American steers quoted at 11a12c per lb. dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 304. Owing to the switchmen's strike the market was so interfered with that no reliable quotations can be given; only a small retail trade out.

HOGS—Common to medium 3 60a4 80, skips and pigs 2 00a3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 118. Market weak. Good to choice 3 50a4 20, common to medium 2 00a3 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Receipts 22,000 bu., exports 8,221 bu. Spot 1c lower, closing steadier; export demand moderate. No. 2 spring, 95c; ungraded red, 85a 92½c; No. 2 red, 93½c.

CORN—Receipts 92,500 bu., exports 120,296 bu. Ungraded, 43a45½c; No. 2, 45½a46c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active and lower. No. 2 red, cash, nominal, 88½c; May, 89½a90½c; June, 89½a90½c.

CORN—Dull and easy. No. 2 mixed, cash, 83½a88½c; March, 83½c.

OATS—Very dull and easy. No. 2 mixed, cash, 29½c.

RYE—Weak at 59c.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: March, 75½c; April, 75½a77½c; May, 80½a82c; June, 82a83½c; No. 2 red winter, 84a87c.

CORN—March, 31½a35c; April, 35a35½c.

OATS—March and April nominally at 26½c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, in store, 58½a59c for gilt edge.

BARLEY—No. 2, cash, 62c.

FLAX SEED—Lower. No. 1, 1 10a1 10½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 5,618 bu., shipments 3,000 bu., in store 652,437 bu. Market lower. No. 2 red cash, 64½c bid, 65½c asked; April, 68c bid; May, 70a71½c; June, 72½c bid, 73½c asked; No. 2 soft cash, 76½c bid, 79c asked; No. 3 red, 56½c asked; No. 3 soft, March, 68c asked.

CORN—Receipts 1,497 bu., shipments 700 bu., in store 168,945 bu. Market more active. No. 2 cash, 26½c; April, 27½c.

OATS—Cash, 26½c bid, 27½c asked.

RYE—Nominal.

HAY—Best firmer; low grades dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 2 50a3 50.

EGGS—Quiet at 8½c per dozen.

BUTTER—Quiet. Roll in fair demand from packers. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a8c; roll, 8a10c, according to quality.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 10c, Young America 12c.

PROVISIONS—In round lots: Sugar-cured hams 8½c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef hams, 9c. New York shoulders, 5½a6½c. Dry salt meats: Shoulders, 3 40; clear rib sides, 5 15; long clear sides, 5 00; short clear sides, 5 40. Smoked clear rib sides, 5 65.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self-work-

ing, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5½a6c. **FLAXSEED**—We quote at 1 00a.... per bus upon the basis of pure.

SORGHUM—Bright, sweet and clear 20c per gallon.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24½c; medium combing, 23a24½c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Very quiet; nominally lower, weak and dull. Tubwashed, 28c for low to 33c for choice; unwashed, choice medium clothing and combing 23c, fair 21a22c, low and coarse 16a17c, light fine 21c, heavy do, 16a17c; Kansas, from 14c for low to 20a22c for choice; black and slightly cotted or burry 2a5c per lb. less; hard burry quotable at 10c for Southern to 14a15c for Western; Texas, 12a22c.

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Side lever Breech Loader,
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fully all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Liver,
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old; 75 Saddle and Driving Ponies; 65 head of Short-horn Cows and Heifers
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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 10, '86.

Harvey County--John C. Johnston, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Sylvester Foster, of Pleasant tp., February 15, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by W. A. McAnulty, of Marena tp., January 25, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded P on left shoulder and R on left hip, white stockings.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by W. M. Wood, of Manhattan tp., one 5-year-old bay mare, 3 white feet, white star in forehead.

Strays for week ending March 17, '86.

Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Jas. Jacobs, of Pleasant tp., January 4, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
STEER--Taken up by Lemuel Ellis, of Wernerton, January 6, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots on back and hips, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by Chas. H. Bean, of Key West tp., January 18, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by Lemer Mason, of Ravanna, in Ro-coe tp., March 3, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 18 years old, white strip in face; valued at \$10.

MARE--By same, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, spot in forehead; valued at \$40.
FILLEEY--By same, one sorrel filley with spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

PONY--By same, one bay mare pony, both hind feet white, leather halter on, indistinguishable brand; valued at \$25.

Neosho county--T. B. Limbocker, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by John Lewis, of Lincoln tp., (F. O. Osage Mission), one red-roan horse, 10 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter S, dim brand on each hip supposed to be O.

Labette county--W. W. Cook, clerk.
COW--Taken up by J. D. Lombard, of Hackberry tp., one red and white cow, about 10 years old, crop off right ear, short tail; valued at \$18.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.
FILLEEY--Taken up by C. E. Shaver, of Lincoln tp., February 22, 1886, one gray filley, 2 or 3 years old, no marks or brands visible, very wild; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Solomon Ryan, of Lowell tp., February 3, 1886, one pale red heifer, large diamond-shaped spot in forehead, white about flanks; valued at \$18.

Strays for week ending March 24, '86.

Decatur county--R. W. Finley, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by S. O. Dumbauld, of Olive tp., March 9, 1886, one light bay horse, 7 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, white face, one white foot, white spots on each side.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Samuel Lewis, of Janesville tp., November 7, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, right horn turned back, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. J. Miller, of Janesville tp., December 7, 1885, one 2-year old heifer of dark red color, line back, some white spots under belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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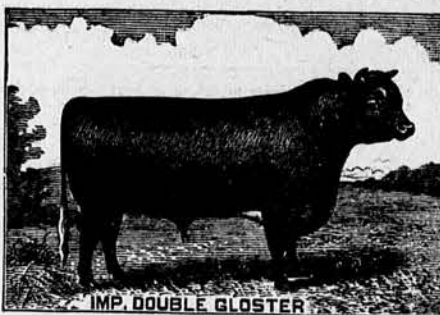
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Removed to Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

Holstein-Friesian
CATTLE.

Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

3 cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year.
5 cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year.
10 cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
25 cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year.
63, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 oz. in a year.

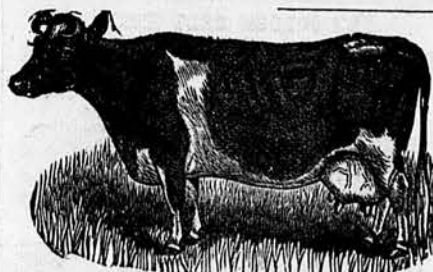
BUTTER RECORDS.

5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/10 oz. in a week.

This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. [When writing always mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rosedale Farm.

C. F. STONE,
PEABODY, KANSAS,

Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

—AND—

AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

We have the largest herd of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, with the largest Milk and Butter Record, in the State. All ages and both sexes, home-bred and Imported. Cows and Heifers bred to best Mercedes Prince Bulls.

MILK.--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (4-2)--1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499 1/2 lbs. Mink (402)--1 day, 86 lbs. Janje (2221)--1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)--1 day, 80 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)--1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)--1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Jerusalem (1627)--1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierkje (2222)--1 day, 78 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)--1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)--1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,163 lbs. Overlooper (626)--1 day, 70 lbs. Terpstra (6595)--68 lbs. Vreda (22-9)--1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes (1858)--1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627 1/2 lbs. Janje 2d (6538)--1 day, 64 lbs. Tierje 2d (726)--1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6523)--1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)--1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 45 lbs. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 42 lbs. Triton (6--1 day, 74 1/2 lbs.; 31 days, 2,162 1/2 lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)--1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 6 oz. Overlooper (1626)--1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)--1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tierje 2d (726)--1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property--addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge--in lots 60x150 feet, at low cash prices.

LANDS LANDS
Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address: CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

The Veterinarian.

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

SWELLING ON HEAD AND NECK.—Please tell me through the Veterinary department what is the matter with my mare. Two weeks ago there was a swelling came on top of the head and extends down the jaw; also the neck to the shoulder blade. Tell me the cause and cure. [Where a question is asked through the Veterinary department regarding a case, a full account of the condition of the animal should be given; otherwise it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct diagnosis. In this case it should be stated whether the swelling in any way appears to affect the general health of the mare, whether it is hard or soft to the touch, whether there is any unnatural heat in the part, and whether it occasions any pain to the animal. Not knowing this we must decline to give an opinion as to its nature. If, however, the appetite is not in any way impaired, we think that upon general principles an aloetic ball may be given, and this swelling bathed two or three times a day for half an hour at a time with hot water.]

MAMMITIS.—I have a cow that came in about one week ago. Her udder is hard and inflamed. The calf has been with her all the time, and she has been milked three times a day, but she won't give down her milk. Her udder is as full after milking as before. Please let me know what can be done to cure her. [Inflammation of the udder, technically named "mammitis," and commonly known as garget, is a frequent sequel to parturition in cattle. This, if not promptly attended to, is liable to become quite serious and troublesome to the owner. In the early stages hand-rubbing the udder and careful milking four or five times a day, so as not to allow milk to accumulate in the bag, is usually attended with favorable results. In cases, however, that do not yield to this simple treatment no time should be lost in resorting to more prompt measures. Take of Epsom or Glauber salts 1 pound; Jamaica ginger, ½ ounce; water, 1 pint. Mix and administer for one dose. If the above dose does not produce a cathartic effect in twelve hours, half the dose may be given and repeated every six hours, until the desired effect is produced. In the meantime warm fomentations should be diligently applied to the inflamed udder for one hour at a time and as often as twice a day. After the fomentations the bag should be carefully wiped with a soft cloth and some of the following liniment applied with the hand: Camphorated oil, 8 ounces; fluid extract belladonna, 4 ounces; mix. In regard to the present case complaint has been made that the bag appears to be as full after as before milking. Also that the cow will not let down her milk. This is just what might be expected in a case of inflamed udder, which had been neglected. The undue fullness of the udder before and after milking is no doubt caused by infiltration into the connective tissue, a common result of inflammatory action. The diminished quantity of the milk supply is not due to the animal's power of holding it, but to a loss of function, which is characteristic of all organs when attacked with inflammation. We advise you to treat the case as we have advised, by administering a cathartic, and the application of warm fomentations, etc., etc. If, however, the gland is disposed to become indurated, rub with an ointment made of iodine, 1 ounce; hog's lard, 8 ounces. If an abscess forms, open with a sharp knife.]



FOR A DELICIOUS

SATISFYING BREAKFAST

Nothing equals Griddle Cakes raised by means of the Health Preserving, Pure Vegetable Dry Hop **WARNER'S SAFE YEAST**, to be had of all Grocers

AT 10 CENTS A BOX.
10 Cakes in a Box.

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Registered Poland-Chinas.

\$12.50 for strictly first-class Pigs. My breeding stock are very large, fine animals and represent some of the

MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.

I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence.

M. SMITH,
Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

J. N. THOMPSON
MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigreed stock—C. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

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My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

J. A. DAVIDSON
Richmond, Kansas,



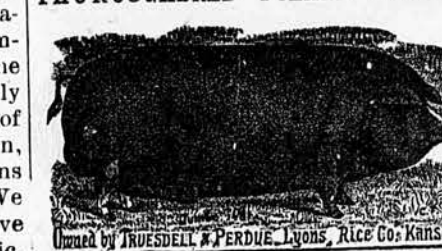
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



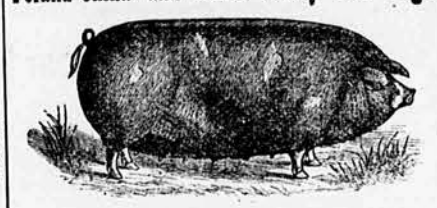
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Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Bess, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig, young boars and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered.
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Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

OTTAWA HERD OF
Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

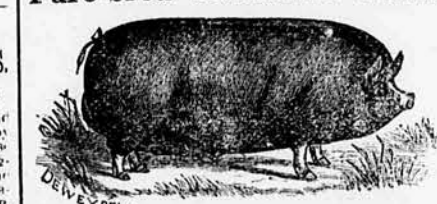
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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Won sweepstakes prize for best herd of 1 boar and 4 sows at Illinois and Indiana State Fairs of 1884; also at the Indiana State and St. Louis Fairs of 1885. In competition with leading herds of the United States and Canada. Breeders all recorded and pigs eligible to record. Also Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma and Partridge Cochins Fowls. Send for Catalogue.
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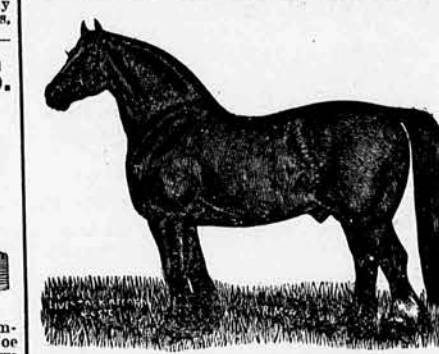


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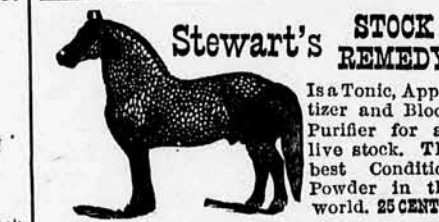


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Manufactured by the Inventor, JACOB YOST, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas. The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full instructions for operating:
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Send 50 cents for my new Book, which contains directions—How to make and use this Incubator; also, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks, what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in eight or ten weeks; also, how to manage Hens to keep them laying all winter. The Book contains Remedies which cure Roup and Cholera. This incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent. of the chicks with my Brooder.

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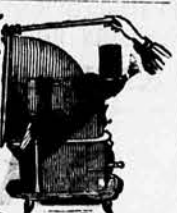
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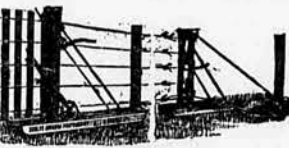
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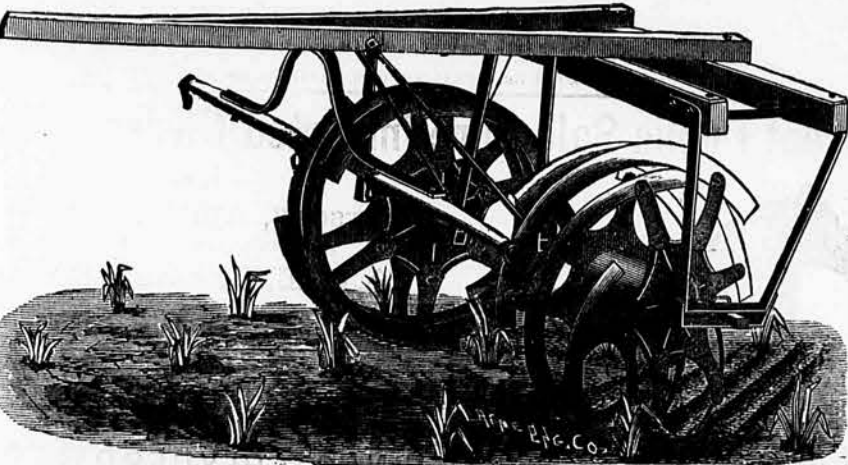
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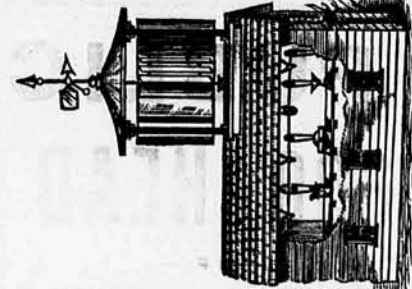
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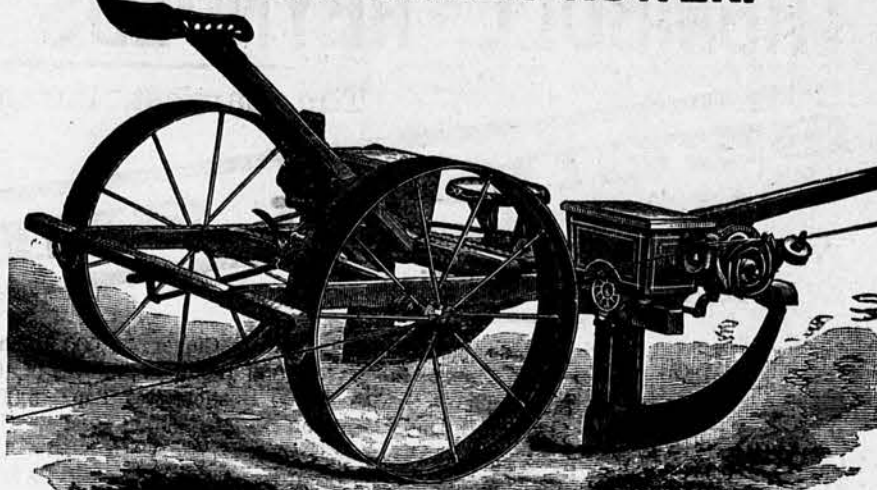
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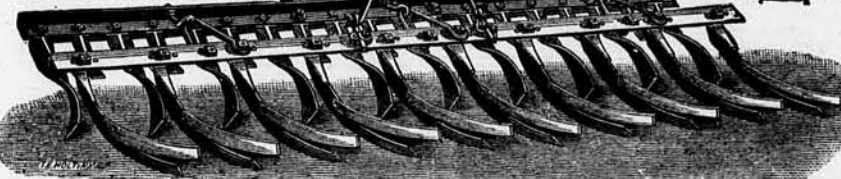
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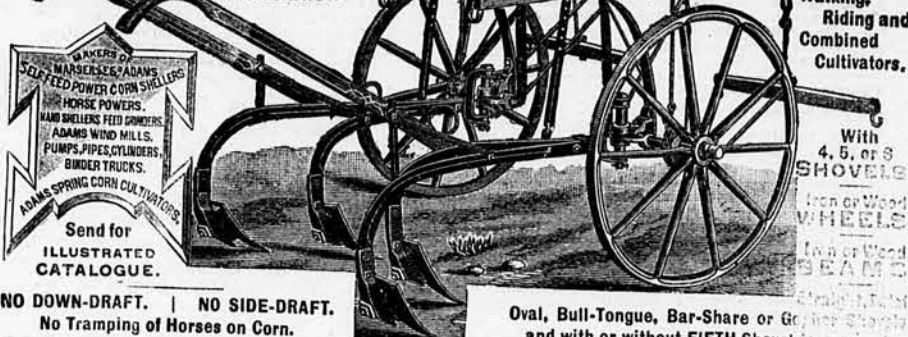
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ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—Young Trotting Stock. T. E. Moore, Shawnee, Ky.

FOR SALE—EGGS—Thoroughbred Light Brahmas, extra fine, 13 for \$1.50. G. W. Dunn, Baden, Pa.

FOR SALE—Trotting-bred Stallion from Illinois, grandson of Gov. Sprague. Three years old. Morgan dam, 2:40 record. Grand colt every way. Levi Smith, Vinland, Kas.

FOR SERVICE—The Holstein Bull Lester No 3916, by gburus and Nettie L., both imported. Owned and kept by T. S. Hawley, at Sunflower Poultry Yard, one-half mile west of Topeka, on Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—One hundred Grade Hereford and Grade Short Horn Cows, all bred to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also 100 Grade Hereford and Galloway yearling Bulls. Garth & Co., 1410 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A large quantity of Turner and Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Plants. Guaranteed first-class \$5.00 per 1,000. H. F. Longworth, Beloit, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—House of ten rooms and whole block of ground in city of Neosho Falls, Kas., nice location, three blocks from main street. Will trade for cattle, horses or mules or good Clydesdale or French Draft stallion, or sell for cash. Address W. H. Ledgerwood, Beaumont, Butler county, Kas.

FOR SALE—Cuthbert, Gregg, Souhegan and Hopkins Raspberry Plants, \$6.00 per 1,000. Fred Eason, Leavenworth, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few extra fine Scotch Collie Pups. Address Sam Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One Holstein Bull, 4 years old, weight 2,300 when fat; gentle and kind. Cannot use him any longer. Also one Registered Poland-China Boar, 18 months old. Will sell or trade for mares or Jersey Cows. Address W. B. Caldwell, Oxford, Kas.

FOR SALE—Three two-light Chandeliers (oil), at Skinner's Shoe Store, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Three Pups from imported pedigree Gordon Setter stud, Ten months old. Perfect in color. \$15 each. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

APPLE TREES CHEAP.—We will sell good 2-year trees, from 3 1/2 to 5 feet, branched, for \$30.00 per 1,000, \$3.50 per 100. Boxed free and put on cars; small lots baled. Largely of the following varieties: Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Jennings, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Red June, Lowell, Early Harvest. One-year Concord Grapes, \$1.50 per 100. The Lecoute Pear, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents. All kinds stock cheap. Douglas County Nursery, Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50. F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas.

15 PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.50. Seven Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$1.50. Isaac H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

BROOMCORN SEED.—Choice Tennessee Evergreen for sale by J. L. STRANAHAN, dealer in Broomcorn and Broom MATERIALS, 194 Kinzie St., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents for "Platform Echoes or Living Truths for Head and Heart." Now selling by thousands. A brand new book by John B. Gough—his last and best. Send for circulars, terms, etc., to B. F. Junkin & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—For hatching. Wm. B. Scott, Emporia, Kas.

SIX HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—For sale at the Timber Line Herd Farm, at very low prices. Ask for anything you want, W. J. Estes & Sons, Andover, Kas.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS.—A setting of nine Pekin Duck Eggs for One Dollar. Address C. D. Martin, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—To trade land for two-year-old Stallion. Address Wm. A. Knipe, Hazen, Arkansas.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water Colors and Crayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.—A fine Calf Sewed Boot—"Skinner's Best," reduced from \$5.50 to \$4.50 C.O.D. Cheaper grades as low as \$2.25. It will always pay you to attend our Clearance Sales. Skinner & Son, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

FOR SALE.

A splendid Stock Farm of 2,000 acres in Kansas, well improved and fine stock. A bargain. For particulars address H. H. REYNOLDS, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

600 HEAD

—OF—

FINE CATTLE!

LEONARD BROS.,

—OF—

MT. LEONARD, Saline Co., MISSOURI,

Will Sell at Public Auction on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1886,

Six Hundred Head of Choice Cattle, consisting of 50 Thoroughbred Short-horns, 150 Imported and Home-bred Galloways and Poiled Aberdeen-Angus, and 400 cross bred and grade animals of above breeds, males and females. The best families of the breeds named will be represented in this selection from their herds.

The sale will be made on the farms of Leonard Bros., adjoining Mt. Leonard Station, on the Chicago & Alton R. R., 75 miles east of Kansas City. Trains arrive in the morning from the east and west, in time for the sale, and depart in the evening, east and west after sale. Special rates will be given by the C. & A. R. R., to parties in attendance and on stock purchased. Sale will be continued till stock is disposed of.

In view of the large number to be sold, and in consideration of the fact that they have all been handled by the same parties and have received the same treatment, we believe no such favorable opportunity has ever before been offered for the comparison of these different breeds. For further information and catalogues, apply to

SPANISH AND NATIVE JACKS at private sale.

LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS

For sale by the following

Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.

Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices. Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.:

JNO. T. SMITH, L. P. WILLIAMSON,
 H. M. VAIL, M. E. HUGHES & SON,
 L. O. SWOPE, M. W. ANDERSON,
 G. L. CHRISMAN, FURNISH BROS.

7 Bulls 7

FOR SALE.

We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull Young Mary Duke for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galateas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. Young Mary Duke has been used in our herd for two years; calved February, 1883; he is a red, and breeds; got by 6th Duke of Acklem, dam Barrington Bates 11th by 20th Duke of Aldrie 13,872, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low.. Prices low MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial free. Organ given as premium. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 2d Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Shockey & Gibb.



PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE

At Riverview Park,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.,
 Wednesday, April 14th, 1886,
 At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

DAWN HEREFORD HERD. This is not a sale of culls, but is designed as an offering for Hereford breeders, or those seeking high class foundation stock, and to practically illustrate the class of Herefords bred in our herd. The Herefords are chiefly imported 2-year-olds this spring, short legged, broad-backed, deep-ribbed, of good style and great substance and are in first-class condition. They are sired by Famous Royal Prize-winning Bulls, such as HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, CHANCELLOR by HORACE RUDOLPH and HARTINGTON by THE GROVE 3D, PRINCE ROYAL 2D, and are bred to BEAU MONDE, BEAU REAL and HOTSPUR. The BULLS are sired by HOTSPUR, CHANCELLOR and M. Cochrane's CASSIO, the Cassio Bulls being out of RUDOLPH Heifers. Catalogues furnished April 1st, by applying to SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kas. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Our Herd Bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL will be at the sale for inspection.

Great Public Sale Pure Imported Clydesdales

—ON—
 Thursday, April 1, 1886,
 I will sell at Public Auction at

ALEXIS, ILL.,

Forty Pure-bred and Recorded Imported CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and 10 Pure-bred and Recorded Imported CLYDESDALE MARES.

They will be sold for whatever they will bring, without reservation.

The Stallions old enough for service have been tested in the stud and proved satisfactory. They are a superior lot and embrace some of the

FINEST CLYDESDALES

in the world. Long-time payments will be given, one-half in one year and one half in two years, with interest. Eight per cent. discount for cash.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.