

# KANSAS FARMER

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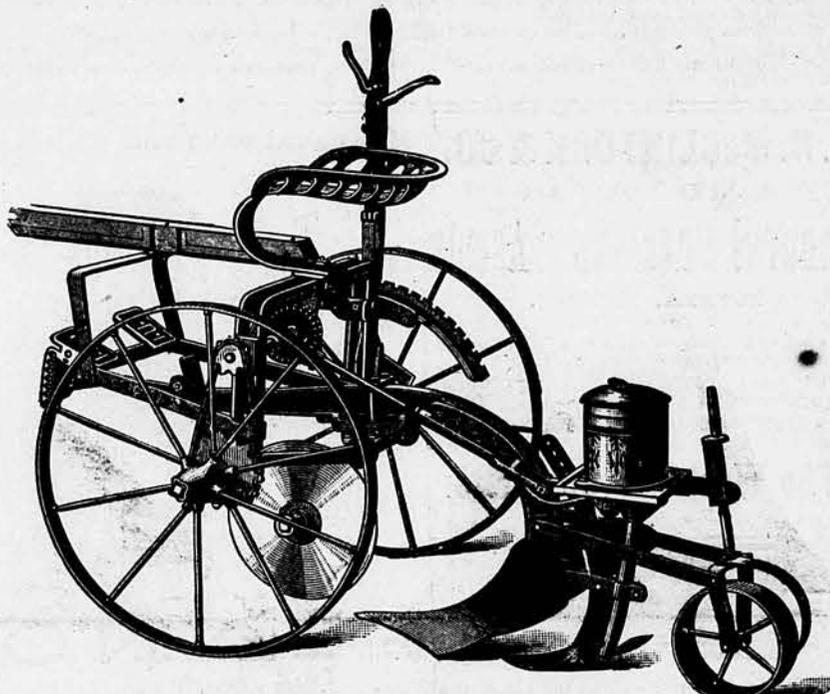
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## Agricultural Matters.

### About Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You were right in prompting correspondents of the FARMER in a recent issue for neglecting to write on potato-raising. I do not consider myself as hit directly by this well-aimed admonition, as my name has only recently been added to your list as subscriber or writer; however, as others have failed to come to time, I am going to tell what little I do know on this important subject. Two of the most serious drawbacks in this part of the State against raising any except early varieties of potatoes are weeds and bad culture. There is no reason why we can not make potato-raising a success as is done in some other States, and there is no excuse why, with a fair understanding, we may not produce enough for home use and to spare. One thing against laying down any specific rules for the cultivation of potatoes is, that there are so many different methods employed in nearly every State. My first attempt at farming in Kansas would be classed with the failures of many others, by not knowing what to do or how to do it; but by costly experience I think the first few years labor and toil has led me into a clearer atmosphere, being now able to perform one-third more work in a season, and without jumping at the conclusion. In order to economize time it is essential that we study our work a little before hand, as an hour lost in seed time might make a difference of several dollars in the final results. To begin right let us go back a year and select a piece of ground with light, easy soil, as much as will be used for potatoes the following spring. This we will plow in May or as soon as the weeds get well started, and sow to millet or some like crop which will be ready to cut by the 1st of August. In September I would cover with a generous coat of manure and plow deep, turning everything under, and in the spring harrow thoroughly and furrow out three and one half feet between hills, and cover three or four inches deep. If for early, plant as soon as the ground gets dry and warm. If planted while the ground is cold, the potatoes are liable to rot and never come up. Later varieties should follow a few weeks after. Planting in the dark of the moon, is a practice which each one had better give a trial for his own satisfaction. I believe in putting a good liberal piece in each hill, as stronger vines and more potatoes can be produced than where single eyes are used. I cultivate three times, the second and last time throwing the dirt well around the hills. I can get more and larger potatoes where the plant is well hilled up, and the digging can be done much easier than where the ground is left nearly flat.

To get good potatoes with little cost, it is imperative that the ground be well tilled and kept free from weeds. What is more discouraging than to go into the potato field at digging time and find the plants which looked so flourishing a month before, now entirely covered with trash? It may take a year or more to get our land into proper shape, but it must be done, and some hard work expended before we can expect dollars for cents. The mere fact of receiving hundreds of car loads of potatoes from other States each year, should be humiliating to Kansas farmers, for with our unsurpassed soil and appliances we should this year send away half as many car loads, as we now do of corn, and with thrice the net profit from every acre cultivated. Be-

sides all this, the Irish potato is one of the most healthful articles of food that enters into the cuisine. I have found medium and late varieties more profitable than early, where cellar room can be had for keeping through the winter, as the price is higher, and no loss need be feared if the rotten ones are sorted out when storing away. I was born and reared in Maine, where we never thought of digging less than from 200 to 400 bushels per acre; but then they were only worth from 25 to 50 cents a bushel. Now, all the time I have lived in Kansas, potatoes have been worth in the spring from \$1 up, and the yield would be very shabby if our land would not produce one hundred bushels per acre. One kind which I planted last spring turned out from 150 to 200 bushels. To be sure, it takes more labor to raise potatoes than corn; but let us try the experiment for the next few years, as I firmly believe we have energy enough to rely wholly on our own resources.

A. E. JONES.

Topeka, Kas.

### Raising Potatoes -- Planting and Cultivating.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mark out the rows three or three-and-a-half feet apart and drop the seed eighteen inches apart in the row. After three years careful trial I am satisfied that it pays best to use and plant whole potatoes for seed. Select smooth, medium-sized, sound potatoes, and drop one in each hill; pull the soil over them carefully, and then step upon the hill to press the soil down firmly upon the seed. This is another item that I have tried until I am satisfied that it pays, inducing a quicker and better germination of the seed.

As soon as possible after planting, give a good harrowing; this levels and fines the surface, and destroys any weeds that may have started up. Usually, if the condition of the soil will admit, another harrowing can be given as soon as the tops show well above the soil. I find this plan cheaper and better than to wait until the plants make a growth sufficient to use the cultivator. The harrow destroys the weeds and keeps the soil in good condition.

I have tried level and hill cultivation, and while in a favorable season, or when the soil is naturally moist, there is not so much difference between level and hill cultivation, in a soil inclined to dry out during the summer, or in a dry season, I am satisfied that level cultivation is much the best. Run the shovels close to the plants, and reasonably deep at first, gradually lessening the depth and not running too close to the plants. I find it best to hoe once generally, doing this after the second cultivating, so as to kill out the weeds, and stir the soil between the plants in the rows. Ordinarily I find it difficult to keep as clean as I would like without hoeing at least once, and a good crop of weeds, and a good crop of potatoes do not grow well together. If the cultivation is given shallow, it can be continued until the crop is made. This is a decided advantage in level cultivation. While stirring the surface aids materially in securing the necessary supply of moisture.

I do not pretend that this is the very best plan under all circumstances or in all kinds of soils. I have tried various ways of planting and cultivating, and also different materials as fertilizers, and I give the plan that with my soil I consider the best, and the plan upon which I shall plant my crop this year.

I will add, that wood ashes applied—a quart in each hill or even half that quantity, working well into the soil before planting the seed, the same as I spoke of applying commercial fertil-

izers, will increase the yield considerably. I use more or less every year in this way.

I have not spoken of varieties because there are so many good, and if given good soil and good cultivation, will yield profitable crops.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Hints to Potato-Growers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the Irish potato is one of the essential articles of food of nearly all of us, perhaps a few ideas gained from practical experience would be useful to your readers. In regard to soil, fall plow if possible. It more than pays in the increase of crop and also turns up new earth that by freezing and thawing pulverizes and mixes the mineral and decomposed vegetable matter. Again, it saves time when the spring rush of work comes, which often cuts a figure, so to speak, especially in the Irish potato crop. By all means, if you desire the best results, do not allow your seed potatoes to sprout very much, as they are almost useless for planting.

Towards the last of my planting last season, the potatoes were sprouting very badly; with this kind of seed we planted three acres. The result was an almost entire failure. To prevent this, overhaul them as early as February 1, or when the sprouts first make their appearance. This should be repeated every ten days or two weeks until planted.

The temperature in Irish potato cellars should be kept as near the freezing point as possible. The cooler it is kept of course the less handling on account of sprouts. I do not hesitate to say that thousands of bushels are yearly ruined on account of the sun at digging time and the ignorance of the producer, especially the latter. In extreme hot weather never leave them over two minutes after they have been dug, as the sun's rays in July and August is fatal.

JUNIUS UNDERWOOD.

Lawrence, Kas.

### Potato Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of the 9th, you jog our minds in regard to potato-raising. I will say that there is no more reason to go to Colorado or California for potatoes than there is for beef, corn, cattle or wheat. Indeed we did not know before that Kansas did so foolish a thing. All that is needed in this State here is to have the ground plowed early, well, and deep, and if not rich enough make it so by hauling on and well-scattering to the acre, a dozen or more wagon loads of the good manures that are now piled up around the stables and cowsheds or that are lying in the ravines soon to be washed away to the rivers. Then plant as early in the last of March or the first of April as the ground will permit and cultivate well, and there will be no necessity for going out of the State or even a county for potatoes, especially if early Ohios are planted. But many potato patches are planted and so over-grown by weeds, sunflowers and grass, that at digging time it is almost impossible to find the hills. Corn you know is king in this State and he here, like all other kings, receives the greater attention, while the small potatoes suffer.

The writer raised good potatoes, both sweet and Irish last year and the year before, and all know both were dry; but I did not raise any weeds. The only trouble last year was a part of the ground planted was where cattle had laid the summer before, and the tumblebug had left too many of its progeny for the good of the potatoes. To avoid this it would be better for lots of

this kind to be plowed in the fall or winter, that these pests might be perhaps killed by being thrown up. I am not prejudiced in favor of the Ohios, but I have with them always raised a good crop.

Some plant potatoes in every third or fourth furrow at the time of plowing the ground. I do not think it best. The ground should be plowed some time before planting, then well harrowed and five bushels properly cut and dropped, one in a hill, twenty inches apart, and not too deep, in rows three and one-half feet apart, well cultivated, and no one need fear of having to go out of the State for potatoes.

From 3,500 plants of sweet potatoes raised fifty-four bushels, but did not succeed well in keeping them through the winter. Will some one please give me the proper information in this direction?

A. VARNER.

Clements, Chase Co.

### Let the Wool Tariff Alone.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am not a little surprised at the reasoning of J. H. McCarty, a wool-grower of Anderson county, in the KANSAS FARMER of January 25, and at his final conclusion that if "Congress put wool on the free list sheepmen in the West would be better for it." Ten years ago there were thousands of sheep in this county; now not as many hundreds. With wool at 20 cents sheepmen prospered, while at 17 cents they are bankrupt. Will taking off the remainder of the duty set them on their feet again? The worst feature of the case to me is, the cattlemen are going the same down-grade that has been so disastrous to the sheep industry. For my part I want to see the tariff raised on wool, not taken off or lowered. Wool-growers are leaving the business and going into cattle, causing an over-production of beef, while we are sending millions of dollars out of the country for wool that ought to be grown here at home, allowing one of our greatest industries to perish because we cannot compete with the low-priced article from South America and Australia.

I look upon this wool tariff as a matter of business to the cattlemen, and want a protection that will produce wool. Never mind the carcass. Beef is better than mutton, and we can furnish beef for everybody. Wool is what we want, and we can furnish it in all grades and in any quantity, only we don't want to work for the same wages that the Patagonian or New Zealander does.

With all respect to our honored President, allow me to say that if Mr. Cleveland had to raise his \$50,000 a year off a sheep ranch he would not be so anxious to lower the tariff on wool. The man who draws a salary may (unconsciously, perhaps,) look upon this question in a different light from the man who furnishes the money. This wool question is far-reaching and closely interwoven with every farming interest, and the money sent out of the country to buy wool is so much taken from the pockets of the farmer, no matter what branch he may be following. Why cannot the wool-producing interest as justly claim protection as the wheat, corn or beef-producing interest? The farmers do not wear much of the woollens; they cannot afford to dress in so costly fabrics. The millions of dollars paid for foreign wool yearly draws almost the last dollar of profit from the cattle and wool industries. Have cheap wool and consequently cheap woollens! How much cheaper are woolen goods at 17-cent wool than at 20-cent wool? and what matter how cheap if you have no money to buy with?

The idea that free traders advance, that it makes no difference if farm products are low, provided what you buy is lowered in proportion, is not good. How about the debts, the farm mortgages, taxes, etc. If farm products are lowered 20 per cent, is not the \$1,000 mortgage made \$1,200, and the man who holds that mortgage made that much richer thereby? The same rule applies to the tax the farmer pays.

A. W. HALL.

Trading Post, Linn Co., Kas.

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

## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 14.—Sweetser & Odell, Holsteins, at Kansas City, Mo.

### IMPROVED STOCK ON THE FARM.

Read before a Capital Grange meeting, Topeka, February 25, 1888, by Hon. J. B. McAfee.

I know of no one subject of greater importance to the successful management of the farm than the one under consideration at this time. Every farmer realizes the advantages of improved machinery in the management of his farm. No farmer for a moment thinks of using the old-fashioned grain cradle, much less the still older-fashioned sickle. No one now attempts to cut his grass with the old-fashioned mowing scythe. We no longer see the farmer threshing out his grain with the flail or tramping it out with horses. These are things of the past. The farmer that would attempt their use today would be looked upon as at least a quarter of a century behind the age. And yet, strange to say, many of our good farmers are just as far behind the age and times in which they live in regard to stock-raising. The time was when stock could be turned loose upon the range and left to care for themselves, and after a few years a good profit result from the investment. But the range is gone, and these times are as fully a thing of the past as the mowing scythe, grain cradle, and other ancient farm machinery. When the government owned the land or it was owned by speculators and the taxes paid by them, it might then pay to pursue such a course. But the times have changed, and our methods of farming and stock-raising must also change to meet the improved condition of the times in which we live. The present improved machinery and improved stock on the farm are as far superior to that of over a quarter of a century ago as our present improved methods of travel and transportation across the plains are to those of that time. If we must judge men by their actions, and I know of no better way, then we must conclude that the great majority are still not convinced. They have discarded the old machinery but still cling to the old scrub stock.

About the 1st of September, 1887, Col. Guilford Dudley took Judge Peffer, the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and myself to see his bran-fed steers. We weighed two out of six of his Short-horn steers, which averaged 1,730 pounds each, at about twenty-eight months old. These steers were well fed for about sixteen months, and with a very depressed market were worth about \$75 each, whilst the average scrub that has been partly fed and partly fed himself for about forty months, and during that longer period of time has consumed about as much feed, is worth only half as much after having waited double as long for the returns.

There is more profit from four or five good animals than from forty or fifty common stock. My experience has been, the better the stock the more satisfactory the returns. A few months ago I remonstrated with a friend for leaving his cattle exposed to the winter storms without shelter. He replied that he was not able to provide shelter for so many. He had about forty head. I tried to convince him that it would be much more profitable to sell ten head and buy material and put up good sheds for the others; that thirty head well sheltered and getting the feed intended

for the forty would be worth more money in the spring than the whole number unsheltered, and that it would be still more profitable to sell the whole forty head and buy five good ones, and if need be sell one of them to make good shelter for the remaining four.

In 1880, Major Sims sold me a Short-horn cow for \$100. I sold her first calf at a yearling for \$125. If it cost \$25 to keep the cow a year, I had \$100 profit. I sold my best common calves the same year, at yearlings, for \$18. If it cost \$15 per year to keep my common cows I had but \$3 profit—as much gain from one good cow as from thirty-three common ones.

In 1881, I paid \$520 for two good heifers. Their first two calves were heifers. In five years I sold over \$2,000 worth and have at least \$500 worth on hand. One has a calf now, eleven months old to-day, that weighed this morning 980 pounds. Since the range is all fenced up and land has become so valuable, no farmer can afford to keep any kind of stock but the best improved. The best is always the cheapest. Begin with the best, if you begin with but one.

I have at this time four good high-grade colts, and one full-blood that is worth more than the other four, and it costs no more to keep it. I closed out all my common cattle several years ago, and am now doing the same with my horses, as experience teaches me that it pays to keep the best. And allow me to add, that every farmer ought to get at least two or three good farm and stock journals, that he may get the benefit of the experience of men who have spent years of toil and thousands of money in experimenting with stock. It will pay several hundred per cent.

### Galloway, Angus, Buffalo—Out Fodder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been reading with much interest the many subjects discussed in the FARMER in regard to breeding and feeding cattle and different breeds of cattle.

To answer your question in regard to the difference between the Galloway and Angus, your answer was correct. The Angus was originated by William Watson, of Scotland, by the selection of choice Galloways and Short-horns with the object of fining the bone and shortening the hair, and by careful breeding and selecting he accomplished his purpose, and made a success of his enterprise. To breed them pure they are hard to beat; but it is an undisputable fact that when they are bred back on the Short-horn they have not the power to transmit that is possessed by the Galloway, neither in color, or in removing the horn, which we so much desire. This fact is admitted by most intelligent breeders. There is no more history of the origin of the Galloway than there is of the buffalo of this country, and I am of the opinion now that another breed of cattle can be established in this country by the use of the Galloway bull on the buffalo cow, and by careful selection and inbreeding a breed can be established that will make good beef and a first-class robe.

The Galloway alone will come the nearest filling the place of the buffalo of any other animal we have, and by crossing the two we would get a robe superior in color and gloss to the buffalo. I would like to hear the opinion of others on this subject.

This has been a good winter for feeding. Cattle are wintering well, feed plenty, cattle and hogs healthy, wheat looking well, a good deal of plowing done, a good rain recently, soil in fine condition.

Now, a word about cut fodder for cattle feed. I got a Ross Giant fodder-cutter last fall, attached it to a four-

horse power, run the belt over a broom-corn jack, giving it a motion of about twelve hundred revolutions per minute; cuts one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths inch, run it on the short cut most of the time, feed cut fodder to all my cattle, did not lose more than one pound in one hundred on short cut, about three of that on one-half inch cut, had no sore-mouthed cattle, can feed three times as many with same amount of fodder, cattle do better.

WILSON KEYS.

Sterling, Rice Co., Kas.

### How Much Corn to the Hog?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue, W. H. Anderson, of Concordia, wants to know how much corn it takes to grow a hog for market—say twelve months old. I have not been in the hog business as long as some farmers, yet I believe the question can be solved without any algebra, and with very little arithmetic. We will reason this way. As the question reads, the pig is supposed to be fed on corn entirely, after taken away from the sow. In my experience, a hog will eat about twelve ears of corn each day. Take from the number of days in the year, the time that the pig is with the sow—say one month; that will leave 335 days on which to base our calculations. This will give a total of 4,020 ears. Now reckon 120 ears to the bushel, and we have about thirty-four bushels consumed during the year. We will assume that the hog weighs 300 pounds, and at 5 cents live weight would amount to \$15. Computing the thirty-four bushels of corn at 35 cents a bushel, we find a balance remaining of \$3.10 to pay for the use of the sow and other expenses. But suppose that this corn is worth 50 cents a bushel, then where is the hog-raiser coming out? It looks to me that at the present time his balance would be over the left.

Topeka, Kas. A. E. JONES.

### March April May

Are the months in which to purify the blood, as the system is now most susceptible to benefit from medicine. Hence now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, a medicine peculiarly adapted for the purpose, possessing peculiar curative powers. It expels every impurity from the blood, and also gives it vitality and richness. It creates an appetite, tones the digestion, invigorates the liver, and gives new life and energy to every function of the body. The testimony of thousands, as to the great benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, should convince everybody that it is peculiarly the best blood purifier and spring medicine.

It is estimated that insects damage the crops of this country \$400,000,000 annually.

The Shropshire sheep is a noble beast, combining as near as needs be the mutton and the wool producing qualities. It is said they have a dash of the Southdown blood in them.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer, when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, have no agents. They make first-class goods, ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See advertisement.

W. H. Gilbert, of Richland, N. Y., never cuts ensilage until the corn has eared and sometimes the ears are glazed. Leaves it generally as late as it is safe to do so, without danger of frost. Thinks butter from ensilage will keep as well as any. Keeps his ensilage perfectly sweet.

### Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & CO.,  
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,  
Topeka, Kas.

## In the Dairy.

### KANSAS DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

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

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

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

### THE DAIRY IN KANSAS.

Paper read before the Farmers' Institute, at Manhattan, February 23, 1888, by S. B. Barnes.

While much has been written upon the subject of dairying, and many practical ideas given to the dairymen in general, yet we feel that the subject as applied to Kansas has been but lightly touched upon. Not that the dairy interests of the State are of minor importance, for we find, according to the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, that the dairy products of Kansas amount to millions of dollars annually. In 1886 the farmers of Kansas sold of milk to the value of \$377,705, of cheese \$53,123, of butter \$3,824,375. According to the same report we see that the farmers of Kansas have been selling their butter for less than 15 cents per pound on the average, while they receive 12½ cents per pound for their cheese. We regret that the report does not give the number of gallons of milk sold, as it would be interesting to know the comparative receipts from a given quantity of milk. Our own experience has demonstrated that a quantity of milk sufficient to make one pound of butter will make nearly three pounds of cheese; or, to state it more definitely, it is estimated that eleven quarts of milk will make one pound of butter, whereas four and one-half quarts will make one pound of cheese; consequently, had the milk which was used in the production of butter been manufactured into cheese the receipts from this source alone would have been doubled, saving nearly \$4,000,000 to the farmers of Kansas, with but very little additional expense. But we are told that it is not every one that can make good cheese. On the other hand, we assert that there are but

few, comparatively, who can or do make good butter; and right here lies the secret of our lack of success in our efforts in the dairy, which causes Kansas butter to be quoted lower than the products of any other State. This fact being well recognized, leads us to inquire, first, into the cause, then, if possible, find a remedy. As to the cause, our observation leads us to assert that nine-tenths of the butter made in Kansas (outside of the creameries) is made by those who, having a surplus of milk, know of no other way of saving it from going direct to the swill barrel; they do not make butter for profit, consequently they never think it worth their time to study the best methods; nor do they consider that a few dollars expended in proper utensils will ever prove a good investment. The natural consequence of these erroneous ideas is, that there is but little attention paid to the whole subject, from the drawing of the milk to the selling of the butter. Scrub cows constitute the herd, a muddy fence corner the milking shed, milk is allowed to stand around in open pails until all the milking is done, then it is taken to the cellar and set in open pans, subject to the direct influence of every passing odor, the cream is gathered and churned without a question as to whether it is ripe, or of proper temperature. The result is that in churning, the patience of the good housewife is exhausted, and she declares that "witches are in the cream." At this period she commences to experiment first with hot, then with cold water, until finally the temperature of the cream is brought to the proper degree, and she is rewarded by hearing the well-known splash of the accumulated mass of grease, for it is nothing more nor less than grease. And so it goes on the market, and for such it is finally sold. Now, it is from just such butter as this that Kansas, as a dairy State, gets her black eye. We do not wish to be understood to claim that there are no exceptions to this. We are well aware that there are many good, intelligent farmers who are daily illustrating what we are pleased to call the remedy; such men will tell you that there is money to be made in the dairy, even in Kansas. You will observe that such men are familiar with all the latest ideas gleaned from journals published in the direct interests of this fast-growing industry. They realize that a man, to succeed as a dairyman in Kansas, must apply himself both physically and intellectually, for there is no branch of farm work that requires so much patient brain work as the dairy. The brain selects the cows that constitute the foundation of the herd, and in no stage of his experience can the dairyman so easily make a serious mistake as in this—the beginning. Next, the brain selects the male, who is supposed to possess and transmit to his offspring those peculiar qualities which fit them for the service required of them in after life; and so it is all through his experience, the brain is called into action fifty times a day, when the muscles come into play but once.

In the selection of a dairy herd, we should bear in mind that we cannot expect to find any breed that will give us large returns of milk and cream from a small quantity of feed; for in the dairy, if we would succeed, we must feed liberally. This being the fact, we should then select such animals as can economically consume large quantities of feed. To do this the cow must be of good size, with large barrel, thereby giving great stomach capacity; such an animal, with soft, thin and yellow hide, under the hair, of a deep yellow color; her udder should be soft and yellow, covered with zigzag veins large and broad, her tail long and slim and at the end a rich yellow, the inside of her ears and around the eye-lids yellow; such markings are unmistakable signs of quality. Quantity is more particularly indicated by the escutcheons or milk mirrors on the thighs and udder; these also clearly indicate the length of time she will milk up to or near her calving. While the ability of the cow to produce good veal or beef is of secondary importance to the dairyman, still, in selecting his herd he should not forget that unavoidably he must have a large surplus of calves, and after a few years

his older cows must go to the butcher. A cow that will drop a calf which at two months old will weigh 200 pounds, has much the advantage of one that gives you a calf weighing but 100 pounds at same age. We have in mind a lot of calves that were fed all the grain they would eat from the time they were four weeks to one year old, when they were sold, weighing from 700 to 950 pounds per head.

Being sure we have commenced right by purchasing the right breed of cattle, our next thought is to provide proper utensils, with milk cellars provided with an abundance of never-failing water, either from a spring or a pump; if from the latter, we should have power for raising water into a one-half underground cistern, from which we could draw our supply of water at all times, quantity to be governed by the demand. Stables for winter and milking sheds for summer should in all cases be considered indispensable; even in the pleasant summer months, cows should be housed while being milked, thereby relieving them from the annoyance of flies, and guarding against dust and dirt, and at the same time enabling you to give old Boss a little bran or ground feed—she will appreciate the act, and yield you an ample reward by giving a little more milk for kindness sake. Milking should be done into closed vessels, through a wire strainer, thereby guarding against dust and dirt which might, by accident, be left clinging to the cow after grooming. Every milker should be provided with a soft brush with which to cleanse the udder and flanks before milking; should the udder become soiled to such a degree that the brush may not remove it, then water should be freely used and the udder thoroughly dried before proceeding to milk. Cans made specially for receiving the milk should be provided, holding from six to eight gallons each; when two cans have been filled they should be taken immediately to the milk house or cellar and the milk strained into cans or coolers to be submerged in water. (Of cans there are several patents which have many points to recommend them.) And so the work should continue until all the milk is in the coolers, each cooler being carefully dated. If your water is of the proper temperature, (it should never be above 60 deg.), your cream will all rise in twenty-four hours, when it should be skimmed, the cream to be thoroughly stirred at each skimming. At least twenty-four hours should elapse after the last skimming before churning, giving the cream time to be evenly ripened; the cream jar may not be tightly covered, but protected by a fine linen strainer-cloth which will admit the air, thereby hastening the ripening process and insure that condition which will aid materially in churning. (Witches never trouble cream handled in this manner.)

In churning, we would use either the barrel, rectangular or square box-churn—never the old-fashioned dash, it has had its day and should now be laid aside as a relic of *ye olden times*. Too rapid a motion in churning is not desirable; sixty revolutions per minute is about the proper speed. Watch the cream carefully and stop the churn just as soon as the glass clears off, the globules of butter will then be about the size of mustard seed; now put sufficient cold water into the churn to reduce the temperature to 50 deg.; continue the churning until the butter globules are the size of wheat grains; at this point it will be ready to separate from the buttermilk; this may best be effected by drawing off into a buttermilk strainer, thus insuring the saving of every particle of butter. When clear buttermilk ceases to run, put in more cold water and revolve the churn fifteen or twenty times, after which drain the churn of all buttermilk. The butter is now ready for washing, which is best accomplished by putting a pail of cold water into the churn, giving it four or five turns; draw off and repeat; next make a brine by putting one quart of salt (nothing but the best brand of dairy salt should ever be used in making butter) into a pail of cold water, and wash the butter the same as before. You can now draw off the brine and the butter will be free from buttermilk; and if you have used the proper amount of butter color, you will have a beautiful heap of golden grains shining like crystals. Shake the churn gently so as to distribute the butter granules evenly over the bottom; add salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound; while applying the salt turn the churn half way, back and forth, so as to expose all parts of

the butter; now close the churn and give it fifty turns, when the butter will be ready to be taken out and packed or made up into rolls or balls, as your trade may demand. We have marketed butter made under this formula, which sold in Denver at 55 cents per pound alongside of the best Elgin brands.

In large dairies, as a matter of economy, we would recommend the making of cheese in connection with butter, using the skim-milk from the night's setting, together with the whole product of the morning. This gives a grade of cheese which, if properly made, will give good satisfaction. We have sold this kind of cheese, upon its merit, in the Denver market for 15 cents per pound, when full-cream brands were selling for 16.

Winter dairying has with us given the best satisfaction, although on a farm devoted exclusively to dairying, there should be such care used in breeding as would insure a uniform number of cows the year round. By careful selection of heifer calves, the producing capacity of the herd can be largely increased from year to year, until you will feel it poor economy to keep a cow that will not make 365 pounds of butter per year. Great care must be exercised in providing good and sufficient feed and water. "Out of nothing can come nothing." To have good butter we must have good milk; to have good milk we must have good feed and plenty of good pure water, good pasturage during summer with plenty of available shade, with pure spring water, conducted into troughs from which all waste water is carried off in pipes, so as to guard against mud holes and pools of stagnant water. Creek and river water is never as desirable as spring or well water. As the season advances and vegetation becomes scorched and dry, the flow of milk can be kept up by feeding sorghum, green cornfodder, or Hungarian grass, the value of each being indicated by the order in which they are named. Those who are fortunate enough to have tame meadows, can extend the grazing period much later into the fall months by feeding upon the aftermath; this, with a slight ration of bran at milking time, will be sufficient until winter sets in, when it will be necessary to give at least six quarts of ground feed a day. Such feed should be prepared by mixing 100 pounds each of oats, rye and corn, to be finely ground and mixed with an equal quantity of bran. Good clover hay stands at the head of the list as the best milk and butter-producing forage or roughness. Good millet, cornfodder, and prairie hay, with an occasional feed of clean, bright straw, all seem to keep up variety, insuring a good appetite, and will keep the cow in good, healthy, thriving condition. All mouldy, musty, or rotten hay or fodder should be rigidly rejected, and if not wanted for bedding put it in racks outside where the young steers can pick it over.

The profits of the year depend largely upon the management of the calf-crop. The most satisfactory results have come to us by removing the calves as soon as dropped. Dry the calf by gently rubbing, and take it to some distant portion of the barn or sheds, and feed as soon as possible by giving one quart of the first milk drawn from the cow; three hours afterwards feed again. As soon as the calf has gained strength sufficient to be well upon his feet, the feeding can be at morning, noon, and night, using the patent calf-feeder. This we prefer to teaching them to drink, as it approaches nearer the natural method of introducing food into the stomach, effecting a more thorough and even mixture of saliva with the milk, thereby insuring proper digestion. In case the stomach of the calf proves to be weak and digestion become impaired, (this would be indicated by the calf scouring), we should cut off all raw milk ration and substitute one pint of scalded milk, with one raw egg added when milk is blood-warm; this continued for one day has always proved effectual in checking the scours. A small box should be fastened near the feeder, in which a small quantity of bran and shelled corn is constantly within reach of the calf. By this means we have taught calves to eat corn at four weeks old, after which time they rapidly develop an appetite for such solid food, and we have yet to see the first instance of bad results from such hearty diet. The milk ration is gradually changed to skim-milk, and after three months, if there is plenty of milk, it is used cold as a substitute for water. In summer the calves run to pasture during the day, and at night they are corralled by

themselves, where they can have free access to all the corn, oats and bran they want. At three or four months of age they will be sufficiently developed to admit of selections being made from the heifers, for the future dairy cows. Such heifers should have a pasture by themselves and should be fed bran and oats, dropping the corn, as productive of too much fat; the balance of the calves should be fed until a year old or more, marketing them in June or the latter part of May, as circumstances may require, yielding a greater profit than can be derived from any other class of feeders.

While we are in full sympathy with the sentiment as expressed in the leading stock and dairy journals of the country, that from the dairy as well as the feed lot, "the scrub must go," still our experience has not demonstrated so marked a difference between the scrub and the thoroughbred, as has been shown in a statement published some little time since in one of our home papers, wherein it was shown that it took the product of four acres to feed a scrub cow through the year, while a thoroughbred could be fed through the same time on the product of one acre, yielding at the same time a profit four times as great. Taking into consideration the source from which this statement emanated, and the medium through which it reached the public, we refrain from commentary, but our sympathies are with the poor scrub. We have in mind a dairy herd of fifty grade Short-horn cows, which in 1881 more than paid for themselves, their account standing as follows:

To fifty cows, at \$25 each.....	Dr.	\$1,250
To feed per cow, \$20.....		1,000
To feed per calf, \$10.....		500
Total.....		\$2,750
[Corn at 20 cents; bran at \$6 per ton.]		
By fifty calves, sold at 1 year, at \$25.....	Cr.	\$1,250
By net butter and cheese sold, \$35 per head.....		1,750
		\$3,000
Net balance.....		250

We doubt if there are a like number of thoroughbreds in the State that could make as good a showing, either in the dairy, the feed lot, or as breeders. Unfortunately, the first cost of a thoroughbred cow is all out of proportion to her true value as a dairy or beef-producing animal, and so long as this remains the case, just so long will the despised scrub stay right where she is; the high-grade may hustle her a little, but still she will find lodgment in the hearts of many poor people who look upon her as the best friend of the family.

We have great faith in the future of Kansas as a dairy State; her possibilities in that direction are hard to estimate. Let the dairymen awake and manifest the same zeal and determination as is being shown by every other industry, and we shall ere long have the proud satisfaction of seeing Kansas, as with everything else, head the list as a dairy State.

#### Sweet Potatoes.

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

# IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH  
PURITY  
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequaled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Drugists.  
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

## Correspondence.

### Growing Hops in California.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The way to start a hop-yard is to plow and cultivate as you would for corn. After you have the ground ready, get a line as long as your yard is; tie a string of different color on the line, every seven feet. Get a lot of small sticks ready, about a foot long; divide them along each end of your hop-yard. Now you are ready to mark the ground. If the rows are long, take two men with you, one for each end and one in the middle of the line. Set your line as straight as it can be. Be sure to have one end of the yard square; then keep one end of the line on the square end and you will have a perfect-shaped hop-yard. After you lay the line put a stick in the ground where every string is tied to the line, and lay the line every six feet. Make the hills six feet one way and seven the other.

#### THE WAY TO PLANT.

Get some roots from a good reliable man in early spring; cut them so as to leave four eyes to each cut; plant four pieces to each hill around the marking stick; take a stick to make holes as you would with cabbage plants—the upper eye even with the ground, no matter if lightly covered. First year plant corn or potatoes between hills; cultivate them well. Second year set your hop-poles, two for each hill, and if the vines are healthy and strong, tie up two vines to each pole; if weak, less is better, but never more than two.

To have a good crop they must be manured every year, one or two good shovelfuls on top of each hill; best time is right after harvest so the fall rains will soak the manure to the roots before freezing and get the benefit before grubbing in the spring. When grubbing cut off all the runners clean.

Have hop-kiln according to size of hop-yard; 20x20 will do, 15 to 20 feet to roof; good frame house will do. A large stove made specially for drying, with pipes, plenty of them, around to make plenty of heat.

Flooring for hops should be made of good strong lath a few inches apart on the frame, then lay same material as they use to bale hops or something stronger.

Get good ventilation to your kiln, all the rest a good air-tight; have a few windows underneath to regulate the heat. To know when they are dry enough, take a handful; if you find more than six moist in it, it is not dry enough. Average from four to six to a handful. Some make them dryer. Do not turn them over until they are dried almost to the top; then give them a good turn over and slack your fire. After you turn them, burn some brimstone to color them up to your taste. Put the brimstone on top of the stove and get out if you don't like the smell of it. A good storehouse connected with the kiln is necessary.

#### MARKET.

Bale them after a few weeks stand after drying. Hop presses are made specially for the work. Three men can bale from forty bales (200-pound bales) up a day and cap them and they are ready for market whenever wanted, and sooner is better to market hops than later. Cost to raise hops ready for market when well managed, from 8 to 10 cents per pound, and what you get above that will be your profit. Kansas soil is first-class for hops. I have seen them growing wild on the Insane Asylum grounds at Topeka.

DAVID S. THOMAS.

Stockton, Cal.

### Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to request as to experience in dehorning cattle, I had fifty-four dehorned last November. The operation was like pulling a tooth, painful during the operation. In less than half an hour after some of them were chewing their cud; did not bleed much, about a half teacupful to the animal, I would judge. We were milking eight cows; they did not fall in the flow of milk any. I noticed that close. It did not appear to check them in eating any. I was herding them before and after on oat stubble. A few mattered considerable; eight or ten I think. It did not make them as sick as castrating does. They are more quiet and peaceable now; no horn-ing of each other, and I had some old cows that were very severe; one my wife was afraid of. In my corral I have a shed eighty

feet long by twelve wide covered with hay, open to the south. During that cold weather they would crowd into it close together, quiet and peaceable like sheezy. They soon find the old boys can't hurt them. I shall board the shed up all around next winter and leave doors for them. I never had cattle winter any better than those. Have eighteen or twenty cows and heifers with calf; did not effect them that I can see. I don't know how it will effect their breeding hereafter. Horns were given cattle to defend themselves with; they do not need them where they are taken care of, or where they do not run wild. It cost me 12 cents per head and two hands to help, and took about two or three hours. I had a man to cut mine that makes that a business. But any one can cut them off after seeing it done once, for there is no mystery about it. F. VanBuskirk, J. M. Smith, George Wasson and I had them all done in this place and did not lose one. J. W. BALDRIDGE.

Mound City, Linn county, Kan.

### From Johnson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have resided in and been intimately acquainted with this (Johnson) county since the fall of 1853, when I first came west. I never knew of two dry seasons in succession before 1886 and 1887. The drouth of last year from about June 25 to about August 20 injured some portions of our crops very much, especially late planted corn. As it was, however, we made from twenty to forty bushels per acre of corn last year, a few crops yielding more than that, and perhaps a very few running lower than twenty bushels to the acre. The oat crop was very fine. I made over 4,000 bushels on fifty-three acres of land, and I believe the county over would have averaged sixty bushels to the acre. Irish potatoes were also very fine, averaging from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. Wheat averaged about twelve bushels to the acre in this neighborhood.

We have had a cold dry winter, and the present outlook for a wheat crop this year is very good. Cattle have come through the winter in splendid shape, and we have plenty of feed to take us through to grass and some to spare. If we had good barns and sheds in Kansas for sheltering our stock in winter, we would have had millions of bushels of feed to sell this spring, more than we now have. E. B. GILL.

### From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Although it has been cold during January, we had no very bad storms, and stock has done comparatively well. We had two rains since the severe cold spell, so that the surface of the ground was soaked; but as the frost was not all out, the moisture did not go down. Therefore water in many wells is very low; some that never failed before are short of water. There is feed enough feed to carry stock through, and probably a little corn to spare. Farm hands and land to rent are in great demand, showing that farmers are hopeful and confident. There are many sales of stock this spring, and cattle are selling cheaper than I ever saw before in Kansas.

During our last Institute a committee was appointed and steps taken to organize a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. But it seems to be an up-hill business to make a start at present, because the most of the farmers that feel interested enough to aid in organizing such a company are tied up by insurance and loans in Eastern companies. So it is hard to get enough together to obtain a charter. I know of some companies East (our old home) organized on a voluntary plan that have now successfully done business for twenty years or over without a charter. In these companies it costs about one-tenth of what it costs to insure in big and reliable companies that do business. But we find that in Kansas there is a law forbidding such companies to do business without a charter under penalty of a heavy fine (\$500 I believe). This law is ostensibly to prevent fraud, but it really is in the interest of the big companies and against the farmers. There ought to be an exception in the law that will permit farmers within the limits of one township or county to organize for mutual protection against loss by fire, without a charter. When restricted to such narrow limits that the members all know each other there is not much liability to fraud. Experience has shown it to work well elsewhere, and we certainly have as honest and enterprising farmers in Kansas as any State has. Let farmers raise their voices to reach our legislators, to get the obstacle in the law removed. Such a voluntary company can be started on a small scale, without expense, and may grow large enough soon to obtain a charter if it be desirable to have one. H. F. M.

### Two Per Cent. a Month.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This very timely and important topic for discussion was well presented in the FARMER, by Mr. E. A. Taylor. The evil results of excessive interest for the use of money are not alone depreciation of property values and general stagnation of business, but in the near future must be general bankruptcy. No country, no individual, can in any legitimate business afford to pay even 10 per cent. per annum. I need not dwell on these facts. They are patent to every man in Kansas. What is the remedy? Mr. Taylor thinks that usury laws should be more stringent. When has not Shylock evaded all laws for excessive interest? He does not now charge 36 per cent. interest, but 12 per cent. interest and 24 per cent. commission. Make this illegal, and he will discount your note or find some other way of getting his pound of flesh without violating the law.

There is, in my judgment, but one way to remedy this great evil, and that is competition. Let the United States government come to the aid of those who bear all the heavy burdens of supporting the government and preserving it in time of peril, by lending money at say 3 per cent. per annum on first mortgage on real estate (the same security demanded by money-lenders), with principal due when default is made in payment of interest. The government could loan to the several States in proportion to population at 1 per cent., the States could loan to counties in same ratio, and the counties to individuals on security. Then the tariff for revenue could be taken off, as the 1 per cent. would pay all expenses of government and leave a surplus. The State and county tax would then be nothing, and the surplus arising from the 1 per cent. to State and county might be very properly covered into the school fund.

The benefits resulting from an adoption of this plan would be many. The constant drain of money from the fertile fields of Kansas to the East would be stopped, and the money retained and spent at home. Railroads could borrow at less rate than they now pay, and could cheapen freights. But, best of all, capital, like Othello, would find its occupation gone, and would seek remunerative employment in building and operating factories and all kinds of manufactures, and these factories would most of them be located in the Western States.

I have advocated this plan for many years, but have been told time and again that "it is impractical and won't work." I have been advised to let financial questions alone, that no man should attempt the solution of our financial problems without making a life study of the subject. I have thought that perhaps the abstruse science of finance might be somewhat like medical science of a hundred years ago. To the common herd, debt is a burden grievous to be borne; to the financier a "national debt is a national blessing," and so on *ad infinitum*.

Now, brother farmers, the editor included, what reason exists for the non-adoption of this plan? I know that the State of Indiana loaned out school funds in this way, always lending at a little lower than the prevailing rate of interest, and no one said it wouldn't work, for it did work, and it helped materially to lower the rate of interest in that State. If, as I believe, no valid objection can be made, wake up, brother farmers! Friend Taylor has pointed out the way to act. He says that in his county there are about 300 money-lenders and 2,700 borrowers, and what is true of Mitchell county is approximately true of every county in the State. We have the power to redress this wrong. Will we do it? or will we vote for representatives who do not represent us, but do represent the capitalistic minority, solely because he is of "our party?" It is a fact, strange although it may appear to the partisan, that the country will live and keep jogging right along in the old way, even if politics and political questions be entirely ignored by all the farmers. Let us then turn our attention to our own wants and vote for ourselves, our own wives and children, and our own State, and then we can have leisure to go into politics. Let us demand of our representatives in the Legislature and in both houses of Congress that they favor and press this measure, or, good and able as they are, they must retire and give place to those who will advocate our measures.

R. W. DRAKE.  
Lakeland, Meade Co., Kas.

### Gossip About Stock.

Our advertisers speak in the highest praise of the merits of the FARMER as an advertising medium.

During the past week Messrs. Sexton, Warren & Offord, Maple Hill, Kas., sold stock to go to four different States.

Don't forget the public sale of fifty Holstein-Friesians at Kansas City, March 14. This is a closing out sale and they go without reserve.

John Carson, Winchester, Kas., one of our draft horse breeders, sent a carload of geldings to the Kansas City market, the get of his own horses.

T. B. Evans, breeder of Chester swine, Geneva, Ill., reports a number of early pigs. Buyers who send in orders first will secure pigs which will mature when wanted for use.

Remember the Kansas Dairymen's Association is to be organized soon, a meeting is called at Topeka March 20, at the Copeland hotel. Quite a number of interested parties have sent word that they would be present. Now is the time to organize and build up this important industry.

Our subscribers find that a little ad. in the two-cent column pays. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, invested 80 cents, and as a result sold ten head of registered Holstein-Friesians to three parties, also seven grade heifers; ten head of Poland-Chinas, two Pekin ducks, trio Plymouth Rocks, and a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, in all seven buyers. Next!

G. W. Sloan, Poland-China breeder at Scottsville, Kas., reports that his stock came through the winter nicely, and that he is having a good trade in Kansas and Nebraska. The choice brood sow, Rusty 10346, sired by Kansas Blackfoot 2261, the champion prize-winner, has five fine pigs sired by Pap 9757; this latter animal stands at the head of this herd. He was bred by Frank P. Finch, Oxford, and never has failed to win a prize in the show ring. Mr. Sloan has a number of other breeders equally good, making a creditable establishment for Kansas.

### Rushing Success

rewards those who take hold of our new line of work; you can live at home and attend to it. All ages, both sexes. You are started free. No special ability or training required. All is easy and any one can properly do the work; \$1 per hour and upwards easily earned. A royal opportunity for rapid and honorable money-making. Write and see. All will be put before you free, and should you then conclude not to go to work, why, no harm is done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

### Evergreens in Nebraska.

Apropos to the oft-repeated assertion that "Evergreens won't grow in Nebraska," Mr. J. M. Barber, of Lincoln, writes to Mr. Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis.: "I bought some of your Evergreens two years ago, and they were very satisfactory. I shall want some more in the spring. Please send me your new list." If one man can make them live another can. Mr. Pinney will sell you Arbor Vitae cheaper than you can buy those good for nothing trees: Soft Maple and Cottonwood.

### Catarrh 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 him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 213 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

### "God's First Temples"

Were the groves of Evergreens and Forest Trees. Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., offers over 100 varieties of all sizes, and millions of them, at prices away below any other nursery on this continent. He offers his wholesale price lists free to any address.

**THE FARMER AND EDUCATION.**

Extracts from an address delivered before the State Board of Agriculture, January 11, 1888, by Hon. A. P. Collins, of Saline county.

When the farmer believes that he thoroughly understands his own business, then all other classes will cease to advise him. But this understanding our own business involves a great amount of education. It is the work, not of a day, but of a generation. And before the work is done many a parent must learn a lesson, and that lesson is that sons and daughters are not servants but students, and the parents are responsible before God and humanity for the proper education of their children. All of our own children ought to be thoroughly taught all the details of farm work, both in-doors and out, together with the why and wherefore of the work, and its results thoroughly illustrated in their own hands. Then only will they be confident that they are masters of the situation. All of this is an essential part in their education. Teach the children that the farm is a success, and there is but one way to do this, let the children see that you make it a success in your own hands. They will doubt your word if you attempt such teaching in any other way.

In all your getting do not forget to get the children to the school house early in life and often. Let their advantages be equal to those of other children and they will come to the front. Supplement the completed work of the common school with the preparatory school and the college. There are so few exceptions to the general rule that we may state it thus: All the evils of which the farmer so truly complains have their origin and cause in the neglect of proper education of the farmers' children from the age of 8 to 21 years. I desire to make this last sentence emphatic. I wish I could tell it in every farmer's ear, and repeat it until he would hear it in his dreams, and heed it in his plans and in his work. There are extremes in this work, the following of either of these will fail to reach the result to which we aspire.

The extremes are these: One farmer keeps his children on the farm and neglects the school house. He has but one idea, and that is to obtain the earth and delve in it. He illustrates in his children the old proverb—All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The other extreme neglects the farm training and finds only the school house. That son's sympathies will ever go out for the parent on account of his hard lot, as he sees it. He looks upon the farm as the prison house from which he fortunately escaped. Now what is the outcome of the two extremes? Is it not this? The first lives to toil for a profit that another will seek as spoil; the second lives to make a spoil of the profit for which another toiled. It is said that extremes often meet, and we have it in this case. This does not develop a desirable condition of society, nor does it advance the condition of the farm, even to the level in which we find it, and this is because not all have followed these extremes. There are many noble exceptions, and the number of exceptions ought to be increased until only enough are left following the extremes to mark, as buoys, the rocks and wrecks of such a course.

The education of the farmer ought to be kept abreast of the times in which he lives. The standard of education was higher ten years ago than twenty years ago; it is higher to-day than at any time in the past, and we must keep up with this standard. An education must be symmetrical in order to reach the proper development and the maximum of good results. Teach no one to despise his calling in life, but rather to honor it in his work and in his life. We have bodies to feed and clothe. We have hands and strength. We have before us the farm and its implements with which to use the latter to supply the wants of the first, a broad suggestion of means to ends that should be heeded by every youthful farmer. This being done, our youth have vigorous minds, dwelling in strong, healthy bodies. We have at hand the necessary schools and teachers to develop these minds. We need these trained minds to devise the best implements for the farm, to lighten the labor and lift the burden. Who is so well fitted in sympathy and in knowledge of the wants for this work, as they who have borne the burdens? We need these trained minds on the farm to systematize and economize the labor and expense employed in the produc-

tion and handling of every crop. Agriculture is now suffering for this want. Muscle is abundant on the farm, but trained intellect is in demand. We have need of these trained minds to transact all the business that has grown out of the distribution of the products of the farm and the supplying of those articles that are necessary and are not produced on the farm. We have also need of trained minds to fill all the places of trust in a civil government under which we live, to make the laws which we must obey, and to shape the policy of our national affairs. Have we no interest in all these? We have more at risk than any one else. Will not three incline as the twig is bent? Very few stand perfectly straight—some lean toward us or from us. Which shall it be? Who bent the twig, who inclined the heart in youthful life? This is the second step in education. How long a step shall it be? We want to make no mistake here. This great arena, the sphere of cultured mind, coveted ground. It is of strategic importance. It is the place where profits are divided. It is the place where the weak give up and the strong hold sway. It is the place of conflict. Who shall stand? We meet on this common ground all vocations in life, and it is the survival of the fittest. Let us prepare to stand.

There is a third step in education that we must not overlook. Our children have not only a physical system to be trained, educated and developed, an intellectual nature to be cultivated, but a moral nature that should not be omitted. By the cultivation of the moral nature, I mean the engrafting in the soul of the principles and teachings of the Christian religion, not sect or creed, but the doctrine of God and a personal Savior, and a personal responsibility as accepted by evangelical protestantism. The spirit of our age requires this: the genius of the best civilization that the world ever saw requires it. If you have all else, and have not this, you have but armed yourself to stand in the way of the irresistible march of a Christian civilization. Let us briefly recapitulate.

I would have every farmer boy taught farming most thoroughly as a trade, not as a servant but as a student, and in like manner should every daughter be mistress of the work of the kitchen in all its details, no matter whether the parent be rich or poor. Teach them that while dollars are useful articles to have, they are not titles to nobility. While the manual training is going on, I would have the branches of learning as taught in our common schools mastered; then to all such as have the means, and can (and that embraces a very large proportion of all) send the children to the nearest preparatory school, and when fitted, send them to the highest-grade collegiate institution within your reach where Christian influences are made prominent. Young people will sometimes object to so rigid a curriculum; but they do not always know what is for their greatest good. It may be said that we have fitted the brightest of the boys for professional life. That is true, and for every other place as well. But we have not unfitted them for their greatest usefulness on the farm. If they return to the farm, and many of them will do so, not one hour of the time thus spent in the school will be lost. The training thus gained will enable them early in life to pass the limit they would otherwise have attained. Such farmers command the respect of all classes; such men raise the standard of agriculture, and are a blessing to the locality in which they live. But when they leave the college, whether they go to the farm or not, the farm will always have their friendship and sympathy. Such a training makes the best public men—their sympathies reach from the lowest to the highest. With such men labor is never considered degrading; such men are a blessing to humanity; they honor God and the world is better because they have lived in it.

**A Great Battle**

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

Geo. Pinney, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., says: "100,000 Arbor Vita Seedlings for \$50—only 50 cents per 1,000." How does that strike you? Send for his Free Price List.

**Topoka Weather Report.**

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, March 3, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 62° on March 1; lowest at same hour, 21° on March 2. Highest recorded during the week, 64° on March 1; lowest, 5° on February 27.

Rainfall.—Snow fell on three days and rain on two; total fall—rain and melted snow, .57 inches.

**SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY.**

Temperature.—Highest for the month, 65° on the 13th; lowest, 4° on the 9th; mean for the month, 33°. Frost on twelve days.

Rainfall.—Rain, including melted snow, 1.43 inches. Rain or snow fell on ten days.

**Book Notices.**

**THE AMERICAN.**—Who are the Anarchists? What is their doctrine? Why should they overthrow society and government, and what do they wish to substitute? These are questions frequently asked by thoughtful citizens. An article by Z. L. White, in the March number of the *American Magazine*, will answer such inquiries, and show the depth and virulence of the disease of which the Haymarket murders were only a symptom.

**THE FORUM.**—The March number of the *Forum*, which begins the fifth volume—under exceptionally prosperous conditions, the publishers assure us, its circulation having doubled within a year—may be called a tariff reform number so far as political discussions go. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Springer, both Democratic revenue reformers, contribute articles on their side of the controversy, and President Seelye, of Amherst college, in discussing the political situation in general, shows a strong leaning to free trade.

**PANSY.**—The *Pansy* for March contains: Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, "Up Garret." Margaret Sidney's story, "The Old Brimmer Place." Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's *Pansy* Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story. One dollar a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of the *Pansy* (back number) if you send 5 cents and ask for it.

**CATALOGUES.**—We have received a large number of catalogues: Ames Plow Company, Quincy Hall, Boston, Mass., farm machinery; Parlin & Orendorf Company, Canton, Ill., farm implements; D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, seed house; Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, New York, grape vines and small fruits; Elm Fruit Farm, C. H. & J. H. Hale, proprietors, South Glastonbury, Conn., small fruits; F. N. Laney, seedsman, removed from Barboe, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn.; Pleasant Valley Nursery, John S. Collins, proprietor, Moorestown, N. J., small fruits and ornamental trees; Hiram Sibley, Rochester, New York, seedsman; Vaughan Seed Store, 42 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., garden and flower seeds and garden tools; Plant Seed Company, 812 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., seeds of all kinds for garden, lawn, field or forest, and garden tools; Z. De Forest Ely & Co., 1303 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., vegetable seeds; Livingston's Buckeye garden seeds, A. W. Livingston & Co., 111 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio; J. A. Everett & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, garden and farm seeds; Mathew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, new strawberries; B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., small fruits.

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Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Their Angels.

My heart is lonely as heart can be;  
And the cry of Rachel goes up from me,  
For the tender faces unforgotten  
Of the little children that are not;  
Although I know  
They are all in the land where I shall go.

I want them close in the dear old way;  
But life goes forward and will not stay;  
And he who made it has made it right;  
Yet I miss my darlings out of my sight,  
Although I know  
They are all in the land where I shall go.

Only one has died. There is one small mound,  
Violet-heaped, in the sweet grave ground.  
Twenty years they have bloomed and spread  
Over the little baby head;  
And, oh! I know  
She is safe in the land where I shall go.

Not dead; only grown and gone away;  
The hair of my darling is turning gray,  
That was golden once in the days so dear,  
Over for many and many year.  
Yet I knew—I know—  
She's a child in the land where I shall go.

My bright, brave boy is a grave-eyed man,  
Facing the world as a worker can;  
But I think of him now as I had him then,  
And I lay his cheek to my heart again;  
And so, I know,  
I shall have him there where we both shall go.

Out from the Father, and into life,  
Back to His breast from the ended strife  
And the finished labor. I hear the word  
From the lips of Him who was Child and Lord,  
And I know that so  
It shall be in the land where we all shall go.

Given back—with the gain. The secret this  
Of the blessed kingdom of children is;  
My mother's arms are waiting for me;  
I shall lay my head on my father's knee,  
For so, I know,  
I'm a child myself where I shall go.

The world is troublous and hard and cold,  
And the men and women grow gray and old;  
But behind the world is an inner place  
Where yet the angels behold God's face,  
And, lo! we know  
That only the children can see Him so.  
—Adeline D. T. Whitney.

### Farmers' Clubs, State Dairy Association, Etc.

On taking up the KANSAS FARMER this morning for the weekly perusal, as my eyes fell upon those articles under discussion and my mind grasped their fullness of meaning, I could not repress my pen from telling in a congratulatory way my gratitude to the propounders of the questions at issue; that our State, still in its infancy and so forward in many another industry, has at last awakened to the necessity of better facilities in extending, thereby enlarging, her local advantages, proving to the farmer, his wife, and his children, removed by force of circumstances from the excitement of busy town life, there is, therefore, no necessity why the farmers' family, who occasionally need a half holiday from the endless round of plowing and planting and contact with clashing milk-pans and butter-ladle, should pass into literal oblivion as regards outside amusements and a chance for mental improvements, combined, without which our race would all too soon dwindle back into Darwinian origin. Now, in this day of clubs, when every man, of whatever vocation, has his "club," so dear to the average masculine heart, why, too, should not the sturdy son of agriculture enjoy the pleasures and also the benefits of the "farmers' club?" thus bringing together at stated periods his farmer neighbors, their wives, sons and daughters in a social way, prepared to propound any of the leading questions so near the heart of each. Families, too, isolated by the broad acres lying between their boundaries, and only for such meetings are shut out from society in its broadest sense, only as their numbers around the family circle constitute their own little world. These meetings, if properly conducted and entered into by all its members with a zest and a hearty co-operation, can accomplish for the rural world at large an untold amount of good, since good will and harmony are ever-fruitful factors of lasting good. And, as your correspondent suggested, a previously-prepared program containing music, recitations and essays, would furnish much enjoyment for all concerned and afford a text to be carried back upon the farm and into the kitchen for food for after-thought,

and to assist in reducing the proportions of the hideous bug-bear—drudgery on the farm, thus inspiring the willing workers and shortening the days of waiting for "club day" to arrive. A club well organized with willing co-workers can scarcely fail to raise to a higher plane of action and of purpose, of mental culture, etc. This should be the end for which all rural districts labor, and farmers, inasmuch as it is your duty to furnish your families every possible enjoyment, don't fail to organize at once.

As to the Kansas Dairy Association, there can scarcely be an objection uttered against such an organization, for there has been much careless indifference by the dairy-producing population of our State, and small wonder it is to me that our markets are crowded with the vile stuff that is sold under the brand of butter, since there is no standard whereby the price of the genuine gilt-edge may meet on trustworthy footing its just merits. Little wonder, I say, the poor frothy spooned off fills the markets, and good, wholesome, golden butter stays at home, since there seems to be a premium paid for slovenly-manufactured stuff. Since my home in Kansas I have made some discoveries that would cause a novice to stare in open-eyed wonder; have sat at table where the innocent (?) white froth lay piled up in ample heaps, and for my life I did not know by what name the viand might be called, but supposed it was some dessert—whipped cream, devoid the rich, creamy color, until the kind-hearted hostess asked me if I wouldn't have some "butter." Of course I couldn't be very butter hungry just then, so am ignorant of its flavor and other fine qualities. I have known faultless cooks and model housewives whose whole frames would quake with terror if they should, perforce, discover a footprint upon their spotless kitchen floors, set upon their tables a compound they called by the dignified name of butter that was a strange blending in marbled mass, looking as if concocted from the gold and silver recipe.

Too little care is exercised, and oftentimes by those who have every convenience, too, for fine butter-making, in the manipulating of the milk as it comes in from the dairy yard in its frothy purity, even to the last process, and any little carelessness on the part of its mistress is resented in tell-tale style, both in flavor and in shade; and this, I opine, is the great cause of our overfilled, underpaid markets, nor can we expect a better state of things until our State as a whole, and our creameries in part, adopt a different precedent. We look for the time to dawn, and at no distant day, when the painstaking dairywoman may receive for her golden product a sum sufficient to cover cost of churning at least. Much might be said upon this wide subject, but I leave its further perusal to other pen than mine, hoping our newly-talked-of association will become a settled fact, thereby offering at our doors a sufficient market for our genuine goods. Ladies of the KANSAS FARMER, what say you about the State Dairy Association?  
Oskaloosa, Kas. MYSTIC.

### Stirring Butter, Scalding Milk, Etc.

I am glad to see the article written by Mrs. Dr. Ruth Wood. I know her as an earnest, warm-hearted worker in every good cause, and am sure she will carry her energy into her new home. After her endorsement of my FARMER letter I need say no more on that subject—only to request Englishwoman's daughter or any other young lady admitted to any of the schools mentioned by Dr. Wood, to write us occasionally and give us some idea of the inside workings of these institutions.

Now a word about stirring butter, scalding milk, etc. I also scald my milk. This is my method: I strain my milk into three gallon pails with covers, put the pails into a boiler of cold or slightly warm water and set it on top of the stove. I place a piece of iron under the pails to prevent the milk from scorching. When scalded I set away and skim in about twenty-four hours. I have had no celler at all, and the only way I could prevent freezing, which every one knows injures the cream, was to warm it to a temperature of 70 deg. in the boiler as before, only taking great care not to allow it to rise above 70 deg., then set it by the sitting-room stove in which there was generally a fire all night. I was obliged to repeat this warming process in the morning on very cold days. This method also hastened the

formation of proper acidity of the cream, which is a most important consideration in winter dairying. As I needed hot water for many purposes, this was not so troublesome as some might suppose. I also use a barrel churn, but fully agree with Phoebe Parmalee that where the amount of milk is small it is better to stir the cream than to wait for enough to collect to churn in so large a concern. I, however, have had enough milk to churn twice a week and have had more trouble in ripening the cream than in having it become stale.

I have learned all I know of dairying from my husband, who is an Englishman, and judging from Englishwoman's letter, there must be a difference between English women and men respecting dairy matters, for my husband's strict injunctions are that the churning must never be done at such a temperature nor at such a rate of speed as to bring the butter in less than from thirty to forty minutes. Does Englishwoman use a thermometer, and at what temperature does she churn? Should my butter come in ten minutes, I should not expect it to be of such a quality as to take a first prize at any of our State fairs, certainly not such as Prof. Arnold describes as perfect, only one sample of this class being shown in New York. In fact, I should fear that some of my best customers would be dropped from my list. If good butter can be made by this rapid churning, then myself and others must have wasted a great deal of time in this work. Let us hear from Englishwoman again on this matter, for we are all interested in doing our work of all descriptions in the best possible manner, for even though the butter be for our home consumption, right is right, and in this, one of the growing interests of Kansas, we should earnestly seek after the best method of doing our work, bringing up our children that they may take their places among others well equipped for life's battle and ready to turn their hands to any business or calling that it is in our power to give them, or in theirs to acquire, and certainly all who keep even one cow can impart this much of solid dairy instructions.

I had intended to give our method of both winter and summer dairying, together with temperatures, etc., more in detail, but as this letter has already grown too long I will close for the present, reserving that for another letter should the subject be deemed of sufficient interest to call forth discussion by other parties.

I signed myself "Reader" in my last, because since my marriage I had dropped writing altogether. I came forward to answer Englishwoman's question because I had acquired the little information I possessed so by chance that I feared others might be as ignorant as myself in regard to the subject. I never intended to write again, but this discussion of dairy matters is to my mind such an important one that it needs the championship of every interested party, and now that I am again in the list, though in an altogether different field, I will give my old name, not an assumed one, however.

Let us see a goodly number of ladies present at the convention, March 20. I am sure it will do us all good to get away from all this care and worry of home life and meet others who can fully sympathize with us in the trials through which we have had to pass this cold, cold winter. However hard they have been, I trust none of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER have been among the number who lost friends in the far west and north in those terrible storms. NINA.

### Beautifying Farm Homes.

The following is President Joshua Wheeler's address before the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, the 11th day of January, last:

There has been an opinion for a long period of time that the farmer was a man uncouth in person, uncultivated, unrefined in his habits, in his home and its surroundings; a clod-hopper dull in intellect, unfitted for any other vocation. There may be some truth in this opinion, yet there is nothing in agricultural pursuits to make a man dull or a novice. Exposed as the farmer is to the elements, he cannot in his person be as trim as the merchant or the professional man. Circumstances may compel him to live in a rude home. The pioneers in the States of Ohio and Indiana were compelled to live in log cabins of rude structure. The labor necessary to clear the forest gave them but little time for home adornments. The settlers of the Western prairies were obliged

to live in shanties; in western Kansas they have to live in dug-outs. The labor necessary to open up the farm even on the prairie gave but little opportunity to beautify the home. These persons ought not to be censured.

The men and women that have the courage to brave the trials of pioneer life, to make for themselves a home, deserve sympathy and respect. They are part of the bone and sinew of the nation; have done more than any other class to open up and develop the great West, but the danger is that their rude habits, born of necessity, will become fixed, so that the opportunities for culture and refinement will not be improved. The fact must be admitted that the Western farms and farm homes in their surroundings are not as neat and orderly as those of the East. We once came from New York to Kansas by way of the Hudson River and New York Central railroads. We could but note the neatness of the farms and the tasty surroundings of the farm homes. All the way from New York to Buffalo, as we crossed over into Canada, the change in this respect was great. As we came from St. Louis to Kansas City we could but observe the difference between the farm homes of the Hudson and those of the Missouri valley. Probably many of the people of the West are so settled in their habits against a desire to change that they can never adorn or beautify their homes. The beautiful rural homes of the English nobility are the work of a long period of time. By their law of entail their estates have descended from father to son for many generations. The sturdy oak and beech that adorn their parks are the growth of centuries. With the facilities of the present age much can be done to beautify the home in a few years with comparatively little time and means, and no time or money can be more profitably expended. If by more thorough application our farming operations could be made more profitable, our farm homes made more attractive, would there be the same inclination for farmers' sons to leave the farm and crowd into the cities, overcrowding the professions, leaving the homes and lands of their fathers to fall into the hands of strangers and aliens? The farm home should be the most attractive place on earth. It need not be built of granite or marble; it need not be adorned with rare paintings or costly statuary; it can have home comforts without any of these.

Back of this home question there is a national question, for the home is the basis of the nation. Show me a people that love their homes, and take pride in making them beautiful, and I will show you a patriotic people. There is nothing that a man will defend so bravely as his home. In this age of literature the farm home should have its books and periodicals so that its inmates can be informed of the events of the times. Horace Greeley once said "that a farmer should take at least three newspapers—a religious paper, an agricultural paper and the county paper where he lives," and we would add a good political paper. The farmer ought to be well posted in political matters, so as to exercise the franchise intelligently, and not be the mere tool of blatant demagogues.

Nature gives it pure air, dew and sunshine, singing birds, waving fields of corn and grain, bursting buds and bending fruits, and it should be adorned with brilliant and fragrant flowers. Flora's gifts are free to all. She scatters them in the valley, on the mountain-side and hill-top, and profusely on the prairies of the West. The rose will bloom as freely on the rustic bower of the poor man as on the tasty arbor of the rich; will unfold its buds, give its fragrance in the poor man's cottage as freely as in the rich man's palace. If all our Kansas homes were thus beautified what a grand State we should have! How attractive to all that come within her borders! It would be the best advertisement the State has ever made—be worth more to her in dollars and cents than all the booms manufactured by syndicates. In natural scenery our State is unequaled by any prairie State of the West. In spots for beautiful homes nature has done her best in her grassy knolls and sunny slopes. They need but the touch of taste and genius to make them lovely. The refining and moral influence of the beautiful, happy home can hardly be overestimated. The hallowed memories of such a childhood home will cling to us through all our after life. As we dwell upon them we can join with heart and soul in the old national anthem, "Home, Sweet Home—No place like home."

# The Young Folks.

## Rain Upon the Roof.

When the humid shadows hover  
Over all the starry spheres,  
And the melancholy darkness  
Gently weeps in rainy tears,  
What a bliss to press the pillow  
Of a cottage chamber bed,  
And listen to the pattering  
Of the soft rain overhead!

Every tinkle on the shingles  
Has an echo in my heart,  
And a thousand dreamy fancies  
Into busy being start,  
And a thousand recollections  
Weave their air threads into woe  
As I listen to the pattering  
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in memory comes my mother,  
As she used in years ago,  
To regard her darling dreamers  
Ere she left them till the dawn;  
I can see her bending o'er me,  
As I list to the refrain  
Which is played upon the shingles  
By the pattering of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,  
With her wings and waving hair,  
And her star-eyed cherub brother—  
A serene, angelic pair—  
Glide along my wakeful pillow,  
With their praise or mild reproof,  
As I listen to the murmur  
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me  
With her eyes, delicious blue;  
And I mind not musing on her,  
That her heart was all untrue;  
I remember but to love her  
With a passion kin to pain,  
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate  
To the pattering of the rain.

Art hath naught of tone or cadence  
That can work with such a spell  
In the soul's mysterious fountains,  
Whence the tears of rapture well,  
As that melody of nature,  
That subdued, subduing strain  
Which is played upon the shingles  
By the pattering of the rain.

—Coates Kinney.

## The Pink Flamingoes' Story.

There have lately arrived at the Zoological Gardens in Paris a pair of beautiful pink flamingoes. They have been brought from Egypt, and are an object of great interest to the Parisians, who do not cease to admire their wonderful grace and beauty, as they pose dreamily all day, now bending their long necks almost into the shape of a figure 8, now standing upon one leg and now the other, and opening and shutting their bright eyes, which shine like buttons of gold.

The flamingoes are great dreamers. Standing for hours idle and awake on one of their long legs, these pink-winged Egyptian birds seem to be traversing in their minds the events of centuries. It is possible to imagine them, if they could answer the question, "What are you thinking about?" responding to the Parisian with such an account of their meditations as this:

"What are we thinking about? Why, we are dreaming of Egypt, whence we came, and where the sight of our rose-colored wings, as we sailed down over the level land, like so many beams cut off from the sunrise, brought news to the people of the rising of the Nile, of the coming of the flood upon which their harvests and their livelihood depend.

"But it was not of the Egypt that we left there, of that land of poverty and distress, where the poor husbandman wonders what small part of the harvest will be left to him by the taxgatherer, that we were dreaming just now. We were thinking what the dear land by the Nile must have been in the time that our grandfathers often told us of, as we winged our flight from Ethiopia; of the time when our tribe were gods there.

"Gods? Yes, the flamingoes were once gods upon the Nile. The fronts of the temples that still stand there will tell you as much. They bear the carved pictures of flamingoes just like us—the sort who have wings tipped with purple, and who have eyes of gold.

"How did we come to be gods?"

"You know the early Egyptians, who had not the true religion that you possess, set about making a religion of their own out of the living things about them.

"They found that we and the wading ibis always came just before the rising of the river Nile. We came, in truth, because we knew that the rising of the river brought us the small reptiles of various sorts that we wanted to eat.

"But the superstitious Egyptians, after a time, grew to believe that we and the ibis came to tell them that the flood in the river

was coming, and that we really had some hand in its rising.

"So they made deities of us, as they made deities of other animals that they believed had something to do with their welfare. They made gods of the very reptiles that came down with the Nile. But we did not care for that, since they gave us plenty of these same reptiles to eat, and not only spared us from harm, but worshipped us with adoration.

"Those were delightful days for the flamingoes! The old birds upon the Nile tell their young of nothing else, and we, as we balance here with bent necks through the long day, for you to stare at, we dream of nothing else.

"Those days are gone upon the Nile. Your Christian religion came, and prevailed because it was not of man's making. It did away forever with the divinity of birds and beasts in Egypt—alas for the flamingoes! Another religion now prevails there, but this new faith has learned from you Christians that there is but one God—the God who made men and flamingoes, too, and the animals are no longer worshipped there.

"The Nile still rises just as it did, though no offerings are made to the ibis and the flamingo to bring its flood, and we still come each year to Egypt, just as we did when we were worshipped there. It is the law of God that we should do so. We obey that, not our own wills.

"It was there that you found and took us, to bring us here. You are kind to us and give us as much good food to eat as did the ancient Egyptians who worshipped us, but we like to dream all day long of the time—those days long ago—when our tribe came soaring down the Nile, like gleams of the sunlight, to make the hearts of the Egyptians glad, and to receive their admiration.—*Youth's Companion.*

## Bean-Bag Parties.

At the now popular bean-bag parties a smooth board about three feet long and two wide is provided and placed in an inclined position at one end of a hall or room long enough to give sufficient range. In the board is a hole about five inches square. The bean bags are generally made of colored ticking. There are usually ten bags of one size and one quite large called Jumbo. A player pitches toward the hole and if ten bags fall into the hole it counts 100, ten being the number in each bag. Jumbo is double the others in size and counts twenty if he is thrown into the opening. When a bag does not go into the hole but remains on the board it counts five; if it falls on the floor five points are taken from the player's score. One hundred and twenty is the highest possible score. There is much fun in the game. A regular score is kept and prizes are sometimes awarded to the player who makes the greatest number of points.

## United States Chief Justices.

John Jay was Chief Justice from 1789 to 1795, and was succeeded in 1795 by John Rutledge, of South Carolina, who presided for one term only of the court, his appointment not being confirmed by the Senate. Oliver Ellsworth was the next appointment, serving from 1796 to 1800, when he resigned, and was succeeded by John Marshall, of Virginia, who served from 1801 to 1835. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, was next, and he presided over the court for twenty-eight years, from 1836 to 1864, and in the latter year gave place to Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who served for nine years, and in turn made way for Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, who has held the office since 1874.

## Interesting Scraps.

The war of the Revolution, between England and the American colonies, cost the former one hundred millions in treasure.

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whosoever procures it at the exposure of ten thousand desires makes a wise and a happy purchase.

The first warlike king of whom there is any record was Osymandyas of Egypt, who, in 2100 B. C., passed into Asia and conquered Bactria.

In Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania boots made of bullock's hide or leather, and which are simply a flat piece of leather drawn over the foot all around and fastened by leather thongs or birch bark crossed over the leg,

which is incased in either stockings or a piece of red cloth, are worn by the peasantry.

The ancient Greeks and Romans swore by Jupiter, Minerva, Neptune, and other gods and goddesses, laying their heads upon the altar of the divinity sworn by in taking a particularly sacred oath.

There is an artesian well near Stockton, Cal., that discharges water from two different depths—that from the lower containing inflammable gas. The first was sunk 840 feet, when water was reached. The owner wished to go deeper but feared to injure the water already reached, so he sunk a tube of smaller bore inside the first. The second reached a depth of 1,250 feet.

## DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, 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 digestive 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 dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

## Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

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OFFICE:  
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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J. B. McAFEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.  
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	One inch.	Two inches.	Quarter column.	Half column.	One column.
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office no later than Monday.  
Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
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Address all orders,  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kas.

Report comes from Cowley county, that some of the wheat has been injured by recent freezing.

A futurity stake has been opened by the Kansas Association of trotting-horse breeders to be trotted at the fall meeting of 1890. Details will be published in our stock department next week.

The large Russian sunflowers make good fuel on the prairie in winter when coal and wood are scarce—much better than pine boards or cow chips. Every new settler ought to plant a little patch, and then, when winter comes, he can laugh at the coal barons. Plant and cultivate the same as corn.

A subscriber in Thomas county writes: "Look at our Probate Judge and Clerk of Courts—they are allowed \$5 each for making proof, and it takes them just about one and a half hours, while it takes the poor homesteader just about six or seven days to make the \$5 to pay for making proof. I say there is no justice in such laws."

A correspondent in Meade county writes concerning crops there last year: "Sorghum held its own, and I think that is the crop to raise for feed. I have seen hogs raised and fattened on sorghum. Of course corn is better, but in a new country sorghum is the easiest raised, as it grows well on sod. There was plenty of hay and fodder raised, but the country is too new to produce much corn or tame grass."

### Horace Was Mistaken.

A letter received from L. A. Simmons, Wellington, says "Horace" misunderstood the language used by him (Simmons) concerning the Sucker State strawberry at the State horticultural meeting. He says he did not say the committee had put the Sucker State at the head of the list, though he might have said that he himself would put it at the head of the list.

## THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

A few days ago a new tariff bill was introduced to accord with the views expressed in the President's message. Wool, flax, hemp, lumber, salt, coal, ores, and some other articles are put on the free list; duties are reduced on woolen manufactures about 50 per cent.; on cotton goods about 10 per cent. (the rate is put at 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton cloths); on iron manufactures generally 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., but duties on wire and a few other articles are not changed; on wooden manufactures, furniture, etc., about 6 per cent.

The committee expect to reduce the revenues about \$45,000,000 by this bill, and they divide it as follows: Chemicals, \$730,000; china and glassware, \$1,600,000; cottons, \$277,000; provisions, \$500,000; woolen goods, \$12,300,000; sundries, \$1,000,000; paper, \$2,500,000; sugars, \$11,000,000; hemp, flax and jute manufactures, \$1,500,000; free list, \$22,250,000. The bill places on the dutiable list all materials used for the protection of their contents, as bottles, bagging, wrappings, boxes, etc., and this, it is estimated, will amount to \$5,000,000 in additional duties. These are not dutiable under existing laws. Chairman Mills puts the aggregate reduction at \$45,000,000.

We have not room now to give details or to analyze the bill, or to express our opinion of it further than to say that the bill ought not to pass with free wool, free flax, free eggs and taxed sugar, and taxed manufactures in general. Let us be fair about this thing. Farmers want only an even chance. They have votes enough to open the doors of every factory in the country to the free competition of the world, and they are not going to be snuffed out without making smoke.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Occasionally we receive letters from subscribers complaining of failure to receive the *KANSAS FARMER* as they are entitled to receive it. There is a very general complaint of like character among newspaper subscribers all over the State; so general that the attention of the Postmaster General has been frequently directed to it, and several resolutions and bills are now before Congress intended to afford relief. The truth appears to be in the rapid development of the State and the West generally, the postal service has not kept abreast. There are not men enough in the service to perform the necessary work. The subject is now being investigated, and the proper remedy will doubtless be applied. In the meantime, we want every one of our subscribers to get his paper on time regularly; we take care to mail it to him properly, and when any one fails to so receive it, we will mail him another copy at once if he will notify us promptly of the trouble. We always print extra copies enough to meet all losses from whatever cause.

## Potato Culture.

For potatoes the ground ought to be in good condition to begin with and then kept so. But beginners cannot have well prepared ground. Potatoes grow in our fresh Kansas soil with little trouble, and they grow well. After the first breaking of the sod, however, the ground must be plowed deep, and the soil well broken, pulverized and drained. Good potatoes will grow if the seed is dropped in the furrows after a breaking plow. Put the seed carefully under the edge of the sod so that it is not tramped by the team on the next round. For early potatoes this should be done early, but

not before cold weather is passed, unless the ground is mulched with straw or hay to prevent freezing. Indeed, unless the sod is well turned and laid down, mulching will be good whatever may be the condition of the weather.

When preparing older ground for potatoes some well-rotted manure ought to be mixed with it either when it is plowed or after it is furrowed for planting, if the seed is dropped by hand. This is very important if the ground is not loose and mellow.

For late potatoes, if a heavy coating of barnyard manure is plowed under in the early spring, harrowed lightly, and then let lie to receive the spring rains, and cultivated just before planting in May or June, it adds greatly to the crop.

## ANOTHER WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

In the history of the *KANSAS FARMER* there never was so much interest taken in it by the people generally as there is now. This is shown in many ways, but particularly by the large number of letters we receive containing articles for publication. Usually we occupy two pages, and some weeks much more, for editorial matter; but now we sometimes have barely room for a hearing. It is a good sign and we are pleased with it. It shows that the paper is growing. We now have on file a bundle of letters on a great variety of subjects from the raising of full-blood horses and cattle down to the growing of carp and the structure of cap ponds. The list includes half a dozen long articles on tariff, several on usury, some on taxes, other various matters pertaining to the practical work of the farm, as potato and corn-growing, broomcorn, dairying, poultry, horticulture, etc.

The particular point we desire to present is, that some of these articles cannot be printed now, and we may have to return some of them. We will select such as in our judgment are most useful at the time, because we are trying to publish a useful paper. A long tariff article which does not introduce new matter must give place to others on matters of more immediate interest just now, for spring is at hand and farmers are specially interested in corn, potatoes, grass, and the like.

In a few weeks farmers will be so busy at their work that they will not write as much as they do when they have more leisure. We can hold over the articles that will keep and use them then, unless the authors desire their return. Just now we want to get out all the practical matter possible.

## January and February Weather.

We overlooked Prof. Snow's January report. It showed a cold month; two Januaries on the list of twenty were colder. Mean temperature 17.70 deg., which is 7.52 deg. below the average. Rainfall light, .93 of an inch.

February.—The only month of the winter whose temperature has been above the mean. The rainfall was within a hundredth of an inch of the average amount; the cloudiness was above the mean, and the wind velocity was nearly normal. The earliest open air flower (shepherd's purse) was observed in bloom on the 23d, and the white maples were just bursting into blossom on the last day of the month. Mean temperature 32.74 deg., which is .72 deg. above the February average. Rainfall, including melted snow, 1.27 inches, a trifle below the February average.

## Weather in Greeley County.

[Greeley is the middle county on the west line of the state.]

Mr. S. B. Jackson, of the weather service, reports February weather minutely. Highest temperature 70 deg. on

the 28th; lowest 8 deg. on the 9th; mean for the month 36 deg. Rain and melted snow, total for the month 1.69 inches.

## Kansas and Her Neighbors.

A few weeks ago the *Farmer's Review*, Chicago, published reports from eight different States, as follows:

Illinois—Fifty-three counties report no corn for sale, twenty-two counties report that the farmers there are buying corn, and thirty-four counties report that they have an average of 28½ per cent. of the 1887 crop to spare for market.

Indiana—Twenty-six counties report no corn for sale, five counties are buying corn, and sixteen counties can spare an average of 21 per cent. of the crop.

Michigan—Sixteen counties have no corn for sale, eight counties are buying corn, and five counties can spare an average of 17 per cent. of the crop.

Wisconsin—Seventeen counties have no corn for sale, eight counties are buying corn, and three counties can spare an average of 25 per cent. of the crop.

Iowa—Twenty-six counties have no corn for sale, seven counties are buying corn, forty-seven counties can spare an average of 13 per cent. of the crop.

Minnesota—Thirty-two counties have no corn for sale, one county is buying corn, nine counties can spare an average of 13 per cent. of the crop.

Kansas—Twenty-nine counties have no corn for sale, four counties are buying corn, thirteen counties can spare an average of 25 1-5 per cent. of the crop.

Nebraska—Ten counties have no corn for sale, twenty-four counties can spare an average of 29 per cent. of the crop. It is stated there is sufficient stock in Dodge county to consume all the corn, yet two-thirds of the crop will be sold.

## Kansas State Fair Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Fair Association held March 2, 1888, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In order to promote the educational interests of the State and give such encouragement as would tend to create an educational department offering premiums in its different branches to be contested for each year at the Kansas State Fair.

*Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be appropriated for the educational department.

*Resolved*, further, that the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Board of Education of the city of Topeka, and tender them the above appropriation on the following condition, to-wit: The said Board of Education would use their influence in soliciting private donations to increase the above appropriation and formulate a list for such contest as they might deem proper, and take full charge of the same during the contest.

*Resolved*, further, that all schools in the State are invited to participate in this contest.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to confer with the Mayor of the city, the officers of the Capital and Oak Grange, and such other persons as may be advisable and arrange for planting trees on the State Fair grounds on Arbor Day as established by the Governor of the State in his proclamation.

E. G. MOON.

Secretary State Fair Association.  
(122 E. Sixth St., basement.)

A regular meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the Windsor hotel, in Topeka, on Thursday, March 15, 1888, at 4 p. m. Breeders of every class of stock are particularly urged to be present, and are requested to come prepared to ask questions, and to suggest and discuss veterinary and sanitary matters in which they may be interested. Papers upon timely topics will be read by members of the society. This is an important organization—very important to farmers and stock-raisers, and ought to be encouraged. The association ought to become a power for good in an agricultural State like this.

## THE PATH OUR FATHERS TROD.

Paper read before the Riley County Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan, February 23 and 24, by Ed. Secrest, of Randolph, Kas.

**Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:**—I take it for granted that we all believe the object, aim and purpose of these farmers' institutes, this gathering together of earnest men and women to be, to patiently, candidly and honestly seek to elevate their calling, enlarge its usefulness, develop its possibilities, widen its horizon; in short, to throw light into dark places by a friendly, mutual interchange of thoughts, ideas, suggestions and experiences.

And I hold that of all the conventions and gatherings of the various manifold callings, vocations and professions summoned together at stated times, to confer, to consult and discuss questions affecting their weal or woe, none of them can be made so attractive, so interesting, as ours. As the orchardist and the horse-breeder, the small fruit grower and the cattleman, the grain-raiser and the dairyman, tells of his successes, his failures, his disappointments, his hopes, his fears, his ups and downs, we are as delighted at the constantly-shifting scenes as when watching sunshine and shadow chase each other across a lovely landscape, or when gazing at the ever-changing forms and colors in a kaleidoscope. It is said that "confession is good for the soul," and I think you'll agree with me that at no time are we readier or more willing to take a retrospect or look inwardly, in short, to confess and make a clean breast of it, than during seasons of adversity, in years of drouths and chinch bugs, during periods of depression, commercial stagnation and low prices. As we float on the almost imperceptible current of evolution, we have indeed and in truth reached a palpable point in our passage, where the "struggle for an existence" and the "survival of the fittest" are not the mere empty vapors of a theorist, but hard, stern facts. It is at such an epoch that a little reckoning with ourselves, a short class-meeting as it were among our members as a fraternity, would not come amiss before the cornucopia is again showered down over garden and lawn, meadow and field. For we know that

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,  
But when he got well, devil a monk was he!"

So come, "my soul and I!" Stand up! In many respects we have sadly wandered from "the path our fathers trod!" Their plain, unsophisticated manners, their simple tastes, their steady habits, their frugality and rigid economy, I fear, are strangers to many of their degenerate sons. We have madly plunged into the turbid stream of modern extravagance, and tasted of its bitter waters of "high tone" and "style." We have in our delirium plunged headlong into the boiling, seething whirlpool of "living beyond our means." The Roman virtues of our forefathers have no longer any charms for us, while the siren song of a counterfeit respectability and the hollow shams and outward appearance have allured and captivated us. The ephemeral, flashy career of the shoddy aristocrat dazzles our eyes. In our insane craving to get something for nothing, we make the sudden fortune of the gambler and speculator our day-dream, and look upon sturdy labor and plodding as unbearable drudgery.

A great many of us, with our families of sons and daughters, have expunged from our family escutcheon the time-honored emblems, the provident and the busy bee, for the notorious and fashionable "lilies of the field." In our thirst to own the earth, we are piling up mortgages mountain high in the Register's office. In our craze for "more land for more corn for more hogs," we have neglected the education of our children, the proper care and sheltering of our farm animals, and the beautifying of our homes. We have for years postponed the building of that cattle-shed, until our moral sense is so blunted and our conscience grown so callous that we no longer hear the low moaning of the hundreds of dumb brutes exposed to the tender mercies of our blizzards. We are feeding dry prairie hay and cornstalks for full seven months in the year, allowing the farm stock barely five months to enjoy the green succulent grass, when we might just as well reverse the rule and make it seven months of green and five of dry fodder. All on account of the everlasting, never-ending longing for additional slices of the earth.

There are other sins of omission and commission which we ought to unload here and now, but I will leave it to each one of you to trace them out for yourselves. There remains now one more phase of the topic which the heading of this paper suggests, and which, if not imposing too much on your patience, I would like slightly to touch upon. While it may be well enough to follow in the "path our fathers trod," we must not leave out of sight the fact that we are in a great measure creatures of circumstances, and that in obedience to nature's laws we must shape our course in harmony with our surroundings and live in accordance with the rigid rules of our environments. In other words, we must lend our ear to the voice of the age, in everything that tends toward mind-expanding, soul-inspiring, heart-ennobling. The genius of our times, the awakening spirit of the waning century claim our close attention. This spirit of inquiry, of investigation, is permeating all grades and classes of society. Doubt and skepticism everywhere and in everything beget agitation, and "agitation is the beginning of wisdom." This agitation, this discontent, this eagerness for something better, attacks our most venerated institutions, our

time-honored customs, our inmost faith, our pet ideas, our darling idols, and rigidly, impartially tests all of these with the touchstone of truth. The well-worn, narrow, traditional "path our fathers trod" becomes a deep rut, and out of this rut we must come or else be left behind in the race of life.

But, alas! how difficult it is for us, living in Sleepy Hollow, to leave this dear old rut. How it hurts to be rudely roused up out of that sweet, comfortable Rip-Van-Winkle nap. We secretly hate, yes, openly malign the few brave spirits who by word and noble example endeavor to arouse us out of our lethargy! We call them cranks, book farmers, dreamers, theorists. While the wide-awake and intelligent of every life pursuit everywhere have enrolled themselves and are marching in quick step, in closed ranks, shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, to the soul-stirring music of progress, gazing steadfastly upon the lofty standard upon the waving folds of which is emblazoned the magic word, "Excelsior," we are standing in the rut by the wayside, treading the ground, trying to keep time to the passing music, working ourselves deeper and deeper into the mire, until we have sunk down up to our chin in the morass of old fogysm.

Is this picture overdrawn? Look around about you. If you are a close observer of things, if you are an old resident of this country, you cannot but come to the conclusion that farming and stock-raising in this Western world in all their relations and aspects have entered upon a transition period. Our once cheap lands are gone, and with them is going at a rapid rate their old-time fertility. The once inexhaustible proverbial "virgin soil" of Kansas will soon yield but step-motherly returns, unless we apply to the "tired" soil, first of all, some brains, and afterward some restorative, some fertilizer. At any rate, a halt must be called, a council of war summoned, the skinning system abandoned, and more rational methods sought out to check and counteract the rapid deterioration of our lands.

One of our most formidable foes, in fact our arch enemy in these days, are the noxious insects. What have we done systematically, in concert of action, in a co-operative way, in an organized move—the only possibly effective way—to check their fearful ravages? Positively nothing. We have never encouraged or pressed, as a large, dominant class, by word or deed, a scientific, thorough and exhaustive investigation into the history, habits and nature of the pests, and the most practicable modes of making war upon them. But we have in our ignorance of natural laws asked Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, to appoint a day of fasting and humiliation to pray the grasshopper to death.

We buy, year after year, hundreds of dollars worth of costly machinery, while at the same time we don't understand the science of mechanics sufficiently to know that a persistent Kansas sun, zephyr and rain alternately acting upon such machines will in a short time impair and destroy their usefulness.

What steps have we ever taken toward the introduction and adoption of a well-defined, effective system of crop rotation? How many of us have ever had business habits enough to keep an intelligent farm record and book account, so as to enable us to tell at the end of the year, or at the end of five years, what our business has netted us, whether 2 per cent, or 10 per cent.?

The sad and melancholy fact is, we are, with few honorable exceptions, not running in the same rut, like well-tracked wagon wheels. Oh, no! This might be some consolation, and give hope for better things. But each one, nearly, is faithfully following and cutting his own little rut. Each one nurses and hugs tenderly his stereotyped, petrified, antiquated notions, and looks down with supreme contempt upon everybody and everything that does not tally with his own. He is a walking parcel of prejudice, a breathing bundle of self-conceit and self-sufficiency, coupled with suspicion, mistrust, jealousy and envy. This accounts for the absence of all efforts at a general organization. This accounts for the thin audiences and meager attendance of farmers' institutes and other kindred gatherings. We find leisure in busiest time of year to go to camp-meetings, where, through the representations and inducements of spiritual agents, we invest largely in corner lots in the New Jerusalem. But come to a meeting of this kind, to receive or impart knowledge for use in this world—oh, the roads are so bad, and too many cranks, college professors and book farmers.

Almost all callings and pursuits worth having and worth following at the present day are combining, organizing, mustering and drilling; and many of these are doing it to take still larger slices directly and indirectly out of the farmer. Many of our gigantic incorporated concerns, notably the railroads and manufacturers, are ingeniously keeping us taxed. We Western grangers will now shortly commence to throw up our caps and yell lustily for our protective tariff and keep it up until the idea of November. We must be taxed for the blanket that protects wife and babies from the blizzard; we must be taxed for the sugar in our coffee, for the salt in our bread, for the coal in our stove, for the lumber in our house and stable. We are taxed by the church; we are taxed by the State; we are taxed while living; we are taxed when dead for the screws that hold the lid down on our coffin! Yet, like the lamb led out to slaughter, we open not our mouth. How long shall we have in our ranks a class of farmers whose only Latin, whose only classic they ever mastered is *statu quo*, and who, like stubborn mules, will lay back in their breeching, wag their

long pendulant ears, and in answer to Galileo's indignant "It does move," plausibly quote Joshua's "Sun, stand thou still!"

Oh, kind heaven, send us down more image-breakers! Raise us up more iconoclasts! In flame them with holy zeal, that they may storm through the land, infuse life into the dry bones, and set us all to thinking. Give us a thousand St. Pauls with their silver-tongued eloquence to preach the gospel of get-up-and-get, that they may hurl their withering invectives against the silversmiths of Ephesus and their wicked traffic. Give us more idol-smashers, more "cranks," more agitators, more revolutionists, more book farmers, more men of science and cultivated talents, ready and willing and qualified to lend a hand in the emancipation, elevation and highest development of our grand calling, that the bright sunlight of reason may penetrate the Egyptian darkness, and ignorance and stupidity be banished; that triumph after triumph, victory after victory, may follow each other, and their beneficent results be added to the sum total of human happiness.

## CREAMERY SHARKS.

Read before the Farmers' Institute, at Manhattan, February 23, 1888, by S. C. Mason.

The Kansas farmer reads of the fresh achievements of the Bohemian oats men in New York, Pennsylvania and even as near his door as Missouri, and he thinks with a complacent smile that he would like to see those fellows call around and try their game in Kansas once. At the same time a swindle of about the same proportions is being worked all around him, endorsed by the press and lauded by all—who have not been bitten.

The prevailing low prices of beef during the past two years has caused many farmers to become discouraged in its production, and they seek to turn their cattle to account in some other direction. This has been the golden opportunity for the creamery sharks, and they have made the most of it. A smooth-tongued individual appears in the neighborhood, looking as sleek and well fed as Will Carleton's "Lightning Rod Dispenser." He informs the farmers and business men of the place that he represents a company that is building a great many creameries in Kansas, and he gives the most glowing accounts of the profits of the business, both in this State and the east. He pronounces their particular strip of country as just suited to dairying, and proposes that if they will guarantee the milk from six hundred cows his company will put them in a \$7,000 creamery. As the farmers express some doubt about being able to furnish that many cows at the start, he then proposes to organize a stock company to build the creamery, his company agreeing to take a thousand dollars of the stock, (non-assessable, mind you), put everything in running order and furnish a competent man to make the butter and cheese. They do not go around the country gathering cream; this he denounces as a wildcat scheme, but buy the whole milk at their doors, remove the cream with a DeLaval separator, and let the farmer take the milk home to his calves at two cents a gallon. In the warm weather they will remove a part of the cream from the milk and with the remainder make a cheese which sells for quite as much on the market as whole milk cheese. Just here is where they claim the great profit by their system, and he guarantees to pay the farmers the highest Elgin, Ill., prices for their milk.

The stock is subscribed, the creamery built, and the milk is called for. It comes in but slowly, and the balancing of the books at the end of a month shows the new enterprise considerably behindhand. They reflect that this is only the beginning and hope the farmers will support them better after a while; but at the end of a year if they can declare any dividend on the stock or have made the ends meet without calling for an assessment they are an exception to the general rule.

By this time you may think me a croaker, and the picture purely one of my own imagination, but I have the names of a number of companies organized in just this way, as well as their subsequent history, and will give them to you before I am through. As for the swindlers, one of them set his music going "just inside our outside gate" not so long ago but that I would know his picture yet if I saw it. He did not leave any creamery that day, however.

The swindle perpetrated by these rascals is two fold. First—By the grossest misrepresentations they induce the farmers to go into the business when they have not cows enough to support a creamery profitably, and few of them have the feed and stables and knowledge of the business to carry on any kind of dairying successfully. Talk and enthusiasm and hope of gain may tempt the money out of the farmers and business men to build a creamery, but it takes cows to run it and cows that are milkers too. The farmer cannot suddenly convert his herd of stock cows that have always had their calves by their sides till they were half as big as their mothers into a profitable dairy herd, and if he has any heifers that are worth breaking to milk they will not pay him for his trouble if they have nothing but prairie grass to eat six months of the year, and a stalk field and the sunny side of a barbed wire fence the other six. It takes time and experience to build up a herd of dairy cows. They must have good milking blood in them to start with, and then they must have feed and shelter and intelligent care and management to which a great share of Kansas cattle are total strangers. It will pay to become the owner of such a herd. I have no doubt about that. It will fill the farmer's

pocket and enrich his land at the same time, but all this cannot be done in a minute at the solicitation of some smooth-tongued scamp of a creamery planter.

The second part of the swindle comes in the price charged for the plant. Many creameries mentioned by the papers, and several that I have personal knowledge of, cost from seven to eight thousand dollars. When such a plant can be put in all in running order for three thousand dollars at the outside, it seems to me from a farmer's standpoint that the fraud is a pretty good sized one, and if repeated often enough would give the company working the game quite a comfortable income for hard times. As Secretary of the Farmers' Club at Wakefield, I have been gathering what information I could as to the actual cost of creameries and their success where already built. I wrote to a reliable creamery supply house for estimates on a creamery to make both butter and cheese from the milk of five to six hundred cows. They replied that the necessary machinery, engine, separator, vats, churn and all complete, would cost about \$1,200, while a suitable building need not cost to exceed \$1,800. Experienced creamery men have placed the estimate still lower than this, and assure me that in many neighborhoods all the outfit needed, and all that could be profitably employed, could be furnished for \$2,000. The process of making the choicest butter is a simple one and depends only on the strict observance of a few simple rules, so the machinery necessary is neither complicated nor expensive.

It is a curious fact that as a rule the papers of the State, instead of detecting and exposing this imposition, have been the means of helping it along in their zeal to boom their respective towns. Few of the editors have taken pains to inform themselves as to the actual cost of a creamery plant. Of course, a seven thousand dollar creamery could be made to reverberate with a much louder boom than a two thousand dollar one, so the editor puts in a strong oar to help get in a creamery. It will not do to let other towns be ahead of us in this respect. Items regarding the latest creamery planted and the profits of this or that one are clipped into every paper in the State; but who has read anything about the creameries that did not pay expenses and closed their doors before they had run a year? To the average editor the creamery is classed with the waterworks which don't give down the water, street car lines that don't carry fifty passengers a day, hundred thousand dollar hotels and opera houses that don't pay taxes, and the thousand other improvements essential to a booming Kansas town.

By this time I presume you are ready to listen to a few facts in support of all this and let me retire. About a year ago an agent representing Holt & Hall, of Lee Summit, Mo., began to work up the creamery interests at Council Grove, Hope, and later at Chapman. Council Grove was fitted out with a seven thousand dollar plant, having a capacity of 10,000 pounds of milk a day. Their secretary informs me that their dividends came last year in the shape of experience. Running expenses from four to five dollars a day. At Hope they paid the same price for a creamery able to handle twelve to fifteen thousand pounds of milk daily. This company informs me that they are running at about half their capacity now and expect to run up to their full capacity during the summer. So far they have made no money for the stockholders; shares are worth forty cents on the dollar, and they consider their creamery could have been put in honestly for about \$3,500. At Chapman they secured a plant similar to that at Hope costing them \$7,200. A prominent stockholder at Chapman writes me that creameries as put in by that company are a fraud from beginning to end, and advises our people to have nothing to do with them. He further states that their dividends so far have come the other way. A similar scheme was worked upon the farmers at Miltonvale and Ames, Cloud county, about two years ago, and also at Greenleaf, Washington county. These all ended disastrously and are supposed by many to have been worked up by the same company under another name. One of the latest candidates for public favor is the creamery at Brookville. Still in search of bottom facts, I wrote to a reliable man in that place and learn that the same old company from Lee Summit provided for their wants; \$7,200 bought them a creamery similar to those at Hope and Chapman. This creamery must have received better support than some of the others, for they have been able to declare a fair dividend, which dividend he remembered, could have been more than doubled if they had secured their plant at its honest value. The Junction City people organized with a capital stock of \$6,000, putting \$5,250 into their creamery. So far they have just about paid expenses, but as they have only been running during two of the hardest months in the year, we cannot judge fairly of their success by that.

The list that I have given includes only a small part of the area of Kansas, and it is to be presumed that many more such cases might be brought to light. The only safe rule for farmers is, when you have got a sufficient stock of milk cows and need a creamery, put your money together and build one as economically as you can, and get your supplies and specifications from some firm of known reliability. Then go to work with a will to make dairying a success.

Remember that the creameries pay about 50 cents a hundred pounds for milk in the summer and twice that in the fall and winter, and aim to secure your greatest flow of milk while prices are highest.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Raising Poultry in a Common Way.

[Entered for the Hughes prize.]

The common fowl has been domesticated for thousands of years. Though said to be a native of southern Asia, they are found in nearly every clime. We are reminded of the motherly habits of the hen, by our Lord's figure—"How oft would I have gathered you as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." And Peter was brought to remembrance of his faithlessness by the crowing of the cock. Historians tell us that this bird is kept in the far East for his habit of announcing day-dawn and calling man to his labors. Chickens are reared by the Arab with his children, their only shelter a tent, and they are carried by the gypsy in his wanderings. If they can be made profitable under such adverse circumstances, what may we expect with more favorable means?

Though generally thought to be among the small things of this world, if we saw a farm without poultry we would be likely to think there was a link missing from the chain of economy, and by future acquaintance we would probably find that chain an untrustworthy affair. I believe from this source comes better returns, according to the investment, than from anything else on the farm. If those accustomed to allow this branch of industry to be nearly or quite neglected, were to keep an account of the chickens and eggs used on the table for a year, they would be surprised, and perhaps stimulated to give it more attention.

Women often ask the question, through the papers, how they can earn a little money for themselves. I believe poultry-raising will apply to a larger class than anything else, and will prove satisfactory to those whose flights of fancy do not out-reach common things. It requires no more strength nor skill than the common allotment, and can be followed by those who can only spare a part of their time. A little study of their habits, and following nature, will generally secure success. A good hen-house is necessary to complete success. My ideal house is one made of concrete or stone plastered inside, with plenty of ventilation, and one that can be made secure from depredations of vermin. In lieu of this, a sod house answers a very good purpose, as there need be no loss from freezing.

So many different breeds have their advocates that it would be useless to recommend any particular one. I regard the statement that certain breeds are free from disease as misleading. I have tried sitters, and non-sitters, but prefer sitters as they will make mothers and lay just as many eggs as non-sitters, if properly attended to. As soon as they show signs of sitting, they should be taken from the nest and shut up for a short time. They all have periods of rest. I prefer Plymouth Rocks, but my experience has been mostly with mongrels, with Plymouth Rock blood predominant. But to avoid discouragement, a beginner would better begin with whatever is at hand, improving the blood, if necessary, by introducing cockerels of some standard breed. To begin with March, the inferior fowls should all be disposed of. Early-hatched chickens will make good layers next winter, and to insure this the nests should be made warm, by lining with several thicknesses of paper and a loose litter of straw inside, never allowing the eggs to chill before placing under the hens. It may be necessary to close the nest for a few days that the

hen may not be disturbed. The eggs left uncovered for a short time will prove fatal to the chicks. When hatched, the hen with her brood should be placed in a coop, partially darkened, that the hen may nurse her chicks most of the time. They should be fed frequently some nourishing food; corn bread, baked as for the table, boiled potatoes, and curd, with a few scraps of fresh meat, egg shells heated and pounded fine will be eaten by them greedily, and we take it are good. They should have fresh water to drink, but it must be removed lest they dabble in it. As the weather warms, they may have more liberty, but it is not best to allow them out very early in the morning, and they should be fed and shut up before the air gets cold. When the weather is warm enough to plant corn, there will be a better hatch from hens sitting on the ground. As the season advances there will be a loss if not protected from the heat. They should be provided with shady runs and allowed to choose either sun or shade. As the chicks become numerous and their mothers leave them, they should be provided with feeding pens, made so as to exclude large fowls. They may be summoned to their meals by a little tinkling bell; and here the little boys and girls will be delighted to take hold of the work and will do it to the satisfaction of all; and the bell will be of great advantage to call them in at the approach of a summer shower. Most losses come from failure to protect young chickens from vermin and inclement weather. A little care here will save what has been accomplished by work.

It is not profitable for me to allow chickens to hatch after July, unless it be a few for fry, as they deteriorate in size. Neither is it profitable to sell eggs on the market after the 1st of September. I have begun packing at this time and sold my stock of eggs about holidays for more than my entire flock of hens would have brought.

MARY E. COLE.  
Springfield, Col.

### Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of February 17, F. A. Neals gives the breeders some hard hits for booming up their fowls, and then goes on and gives the Brown Leghorns a good boost. He thinks parties who do not like this breed have never had good fowls, or of a good strain.

During our lifetime we have had several of the non-sitting varieties, and of the best strains in the world, and we do not like them so well as Plymouth Rocks. It is our experience that the Leghorns are the best of the non-sitters, and we prefer the single-comb Brown variety, but in this State we desire eggs in winter, and the care bestowed upon fowls by the average farmer will not make the non-sitters produce eggs in winter as well as the American or Asiatics.

It has also been our experience, that no matter how fine a fowl-house we may have, fowls with combs cut off will outlay those with tall combs, even of the same breed, in the winter time. We believe the comb is so sensitive that a fowl with a tall comb will receive such a shock in cold weather (compared with a combless fowl) as to check its egg production, even if the comb does not freeze. We have proved this to our own satisfaction in one breed of fowls, and other parties have done the same thing. We think the coming fowl for Kansas is the Pea-comb Barred Plymouth Rock that has just been admitted to the standard, and we know what we are talking about when we say that a Kansas man has bred this fowl

longer than any other man. (See *American Poultry Yard*, Vol. 10, No. 18, of March 9, 1887, under the title of "Origin of Pea-comb White Plymouth Rocks.")

Do not fatten your breeding fowls. Treatment of diseases of poultry must begin with the first symptoms. Good care, under all circumstances and at all times, is a prime necessity to success in breeding fowls. It is not for any one to decide what breed of fowl stock is best to keep, all things considered. We have our preference, but if every one thought as we do, there would be no chance for some very fine breeds that are preferred by thousands of others in our line.

Eggs for hatching should be chosen of average size and laid by an average-sized hen. A fat hen will lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chicks. Round, short eggs are the best to select; very long ones, especially if much pointed at the small end, always breed birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage. Rough-shelled eggs usually show some derangement of the organs and are often sterile.

It is time to be setting the hens. The March pullets and cockerels are the ones that walk to the front at our poultry shows and bear off the prizes. Old hens are safer and surer for hatching in the early days of March; their eggs will hatch stronger chicks than those of pullets. If we get a few broods in this month we must be especially cautious that the tender younglings are kept warm, dry and comfortable, or the "lingering winter days" will destroy them before they can get fairly upon their feet.

C. J. NORTON.  
Blue Grass Poultry Farm, Morantown, Kas.

### Care of Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Fowls should always be kept tame and quiet in order to get the most profit from them. Never catch them with dogs or shoot them; it makes them wild. Mine never run from me. I can take one up any time I want. I have had eggs from mine all winter. I keep them up on cold wet days, and when snow is on the ground I feed them hot water or hot milk. I boil potatoes, apples, or any kind of vegetables I happen to have, every morning, and mix meat, bran, flax, milk, pepper and salt, a little soda and allspice with the potatoes, and give it to the fowls hot, and any grain you like besides; they pay for attending to. I also give them sulphuric acid and sulphur twice a week, which keeps them from being sick. I don't lose any with cholera.

Perhaps this may be of use to some of the sisters who lose so many of their chickens. You only asked for a short article, so I will not write any more.

MRS. E. NICHOLS.  
Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.



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### Horticulture.

#### REPORT ON FLORICULTURE FOR 1887.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at the meeting, December, 1887, by Robert Milliken, Emporia.

The peculiar climatic conditions prevailing during the season just past, has rendered the cultivation of flowers and flowering plants discouraging and unsatisfactory.

Drouth existing in many parts of the State, has caused the death of thousands of choice plants, and the abandonment of many cherished plants for the beautifying of the home surroundings.

Some kinds of plants endure more hardships and thrive under more adverse conditions than others. Amongst annuals, I have found petunias, portulaccas, zinnias, the various amaranths, marigolds, nasturtiums, phlox drummondii, to be most successful. The above, with a few others less generally grown, can, with good soil, well prepared and kept thoroughly cultivated, during dry weather, be depended on to give a reasonable return for the care they require, and render the garden bright and cheerful, in the driest of seasons. A bed of phlox well-grown, is a sight to dazzle the eyes with its brilliancy, and it is seldom too wet or too dry for petunias, the blotched and striped are brilliant and varied in the extreme. The grandiflora section is particularly striking in the form and markings of its magnificent flowers.

Under favorable conditions of soil and exposure, or rather I should say protection from destructive winds, especially if facilities are available for watering in dry weather, success may be had with asters, balsams, candytuft, pansies, and a few others. These are all good kinds and well worthy of a little extra care in sheltering and occasionally watering.

There is a large family of plants generally known as green-house or bedding plants, many of which, notably ageratum, sweet alyssum, daisies, feverfew, lobelias, and verbenas, can be grown from seed and treated as annuals, and will flower the first year. But geraniums, coleus, chrysanthemums, carnations, heliotrope, and quite an extensive list of others, can not be grown from seed profitably, and should be procured from the nearest florist. They are mostly of easy culture, although not so easy as the first list of annuals named above, requiring much the same treatment as those in the second list.

There is a large list of perennials which have stood the racket pretty well, and which I think are deserving of more attention at the hands of planters than they have been receiving of late. Columbines, snapdragons, larkspurs, pinks in great variety, peonias, phloxes, etc. These require but little care, and increase in strength and beauty from year to year, only needing to be taken up and divided once in three or four years, and many of them are not excelled by the choicest green-house exotics in grace and beauty.

The great number of bulbs and tubers not reckoned as hardy must not be overlooked. There is nothing that can be planted which for the cost and care required will give more in return than a dozen bulbs of gladiolus. The spike can be cut when but two or three of the first flowers have expanded, and, placed in a vase in the house, will go on and open

every flower as perfectly as if it had been left on its original root in the garden. Then the tuberose, for its fragrance, and the great army of lilies, the best for general culture being the liliun lancifolium, or Japan lilies. Good ones are candidum or white garden lily, tiger—double and single, canadense, not forgetting the popular Harrisii. Liliun auratum is perhaps the finest, but unfortunately is very uncertain in its behavior and hard to grow.

The list of bulbs might be extended to an indefinite length and include dahlias, cannas, caladiums, and a host of other deserving kinds, but time admonishes me that I must draw a line somewhere.

I cannot close without calling attention to the great variety of flowering shrubs desirable for even the smallest place. Foremost comes the scarlet flowering Japan quince, the sweet syringa or mock orange, the spireas in half a dozen species, bush honeysuckle, deutzias, and finally the various climbing shrubs, including clematises, honeysuckles, wistarias, etc.

Of roses there are legions. The so-called hybrid perpetuals are perpetual in everything but flowers. Although in some years when the weather in August and September is wet enough to produce a good growth of new wood, a crop of flowers is produced in October; but as a rule the remontant character is a delusion and a disappointment. The fall growth may be aided by cutting down the plants at the winter pruning to within eighteen to twenty-four inches of the ground, thus sacrificing most of the spring bloom and inducing a late growth of wood to bloom later in the season.

The best results in the way of roses during late summer and fall can be secured by planting beds of tea and other of the ever-blooming kinds in spring. Good strong plants from three-inch pots can be procured at a cost not exceeding \$3 per dozen, and if in well-enriched ground, well cultivated and kept well watered in dry weather, should be loaded with the finest of blooms for two months before cold weather sets in. The mistake most people make with these ever-blooming roses is in getting plants too small to set out, and in trying to make the same plants do duty in the house in winter and in the garden the second year. Neither of these can be done. When your plants have served one season of usefulness in the garden, let them go and get new ones next spring—they are of little use to take up.

Of course everybody will have as many plants of the hardy Prairie Queen, Baltimore Belle, and the hardy white Madam Plantier, as they have room for around the piazza or on suitable trellis in the yard or garden. A pretty effect is produced by planting a Queen and Belle together and allowing them to twine together over the same support. Flowering at the same time, the white flowers of the one mingled with the bright red of the other makes a very attractive combination.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have not attempted in this brief report to give anything like a complete list of the good things ready to our hand, but only to make a few practical suggestions that might be of benefit to the lovers of the beautiful flowers. There are dozens of choice things I would have been pleased to mention that I have omitted, but the foregoing is the result of nineteen years' experience in

growing them in the variable climate of Kansas.

The past two years have been very trying on many of our most valued favorites, so that with some I have succeeded and with others I have failed almost entirely. I have given herein the result of my experience, which you are welcome to, if it will be of any service to you, which I hope it will. However, don't get discouraged, but persevere, and success will ultimately crown your efforts. The soil and climate, and her people have great recuperative power, and I have abiding faith in the future of our great and glorious commonwealth.

The consumption of horses increases every year. The supply is increasing also, but not faster than the consumption. Low prices need never be expected on account of the over-supply.

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Is an invaluable remedy for SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA, COSTIVENESS, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES. Sold Everywhere.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in HOUSE, STABLE and FACTORY. Saves lbs!

### Mustang Liniment

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 5, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 1,900, shipments 1,300. Market active and higher. Choice heavy native steers \$4 50a5 40, fair to good native steers \$4 00a4 60, medium to good butchers \$3 80a4 20, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 10a3 30, ordinary to good rangers \$2 15a3 40. HOGS—Receipts 3,400, shipments 3,300. Market active and stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 30a5 45, medium to prime packing \$5 10a5 40, fair to best light grades \$4 90 a5 10. SHEEP—Receipts 1,200, shipments 600. Market steady. Fair to choice \$3 00a5 30.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong. Fancy, \$5 10a5 50; steers, \$3 50 a5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 10a3 45; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 90a3 30; Texas steers, \$3 00 a4 90. HOGS—Receipts 13,000, shipments 7,000. Market strong and 5c higher. Mixed, \$5 10a5 35; heavy, \$5 30a5 75; light, \$4 95a5 35; skips, \$3 50a 4 80. SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market strong and 10c higher. Western, \$5 00a5 50; Texas, \$3 50a5 00; lambs, \$5 00a6 25.

Kansas City. CATTLE—Receipts 1,600, shipments 350. Market strong and active and values firm to 10c higher for good of all classes, except stockers and feeders, which were quiet and firm. Good to choice corn-fed \$4 50a5 00, common to medium \$3 30a4 25, stockers \$2 25a2 90, feeders \$3 00 a4 60. HOGS—Receipts 3,900, shipments 545. Market opened strong, closing weak and values steady to strong. Good to choice \$5 20a5 30, common to medium \$4 70a5 10, skips and pigs \$3 00a4 60. SHEEP—Receipts 138. Stronger. Good to choice muttons \$4 90a5 00, common to medium \$3 20a4 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—1/2c higher. No. 2 red, 90 1/2a90 3/4c in elevator, 92a92 1/2c delivered. CORN—Strong but very quiet. No. 2, 60 1/4c in elevator. St. Louis. FLOUR—Active and strong. XX, \$2 20a2 30; XXX, \$2 40a2 50; patent, \$4 10a4 25. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 1/4a1 3/4c. CORN—Higher in accordance with markets elsewhere. Cash, 48a49 1/2c. OATS—Higher. Cash, 30 1/2a30 3/4; May, 29 1/2c. RYE—60c bid. BARLEY—Dull. HAY—Unchanged. Prime timothy, \$12 00a 16 50; prairie, \$8 00a12 00. Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Quiet without change. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 76 1/2a79 1/2c; No. 3 spring, . . . ; No. 2 red, 81 1/2c. CORN—No. 2, 51 1/2a51 3/4c. OATS—No. 2, 29 1/2a30c. RYE—No. 2, 59c. BARLEY—No. 2, 77a82c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 48a2 50. PORK—\$13 75. LARD—\$7 62 1/4.

Kansas City. WHEAT—On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 81c. CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 3,704 bushels; withdrawals, 2,408 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 128,176 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 45c; No. 2 white, cash, 48c. OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30a31c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c. RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 18 cars. Market steady; fancy, \$9 00 for small baled; large baled, \$8 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$6 50a7 50; poor stock, \$4 00a5 00. OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ten. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 05 for prime. FLOUR—Quiet, very firm. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 08a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65 a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher. BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a20c; storepacked, do., 13a15c for choice; poor and low grade, 8a9c; roll, good to choice, 14a16c. CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/4c.

EGGS—Receipts large and market firm at 14 1/4c per dozen for strictly fresh. FRESH FRUITS—Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 75a3 75 per bbl. POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 70a80c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus. BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2 1/2a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c. PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots, Job lots usually 1/4c higher: hams, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dried beef, 9 1/4c; dry salt shoulders, \$5 85; long clear, \$7 00; clear, \$7 10; short clear, \$7 35; smoked shoulders, \$6 25; long clear, \$7 70; clear, \$7 85; short clear, \$8 05; pork, \$13 50; lard, \$8 75.

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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. NOYBS, 249 Packer's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

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STOCK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY, a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other LIVE STOCK. This Stock Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake. Dr. S. P. Cregar, 1464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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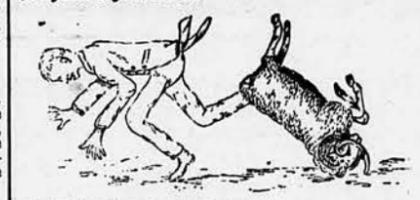
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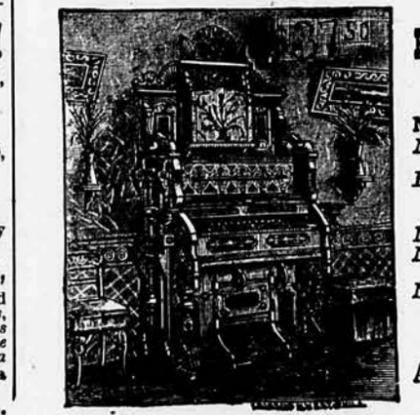
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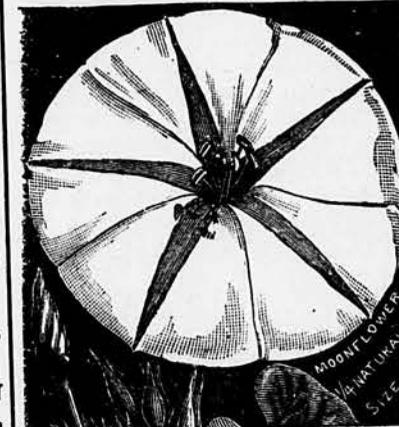
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**The Veterinarian.**

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

**SWELLED SHEATH IN HORSE.**—Bathe with cold water three or more times a day, and apply after each bathing of the following: One ounce of sugar of lead to 1 pint of water. If the internal organ is implicated the same remedy will apply.

**ABORTION.**—A 2-year-old grade Jersey recently aborted; she was due some time in April. It is only the second case I have had, the other being over ten years ago. I took her from the other cows, swept the floor clean and covered it with quick lime. How long must I keep her away, and when can she be safely served again? She looks and eats well, and was giving about six quarts daily. [Inject vagina with a syringe full of the following lotion, daily, for a week: Bi-chloride of mercury, 1 drachm; water, 3 pints; mix. Wash cows' hind parts, tail, etc., before returning her to herd or having her served. She may be served in from two to three months.]

**SORE MOUTH IN FOAL.**—I have a colt 3 months old that I keep with its dam in a box-stall and feed threshed oats and timothy hay, besides what it gets from its dam. The colt, during the last week, got a very sore mouth; its tongue is covered with sores, which made it slobber like a horse running on a white clover pasture. I prepared a wash and swabbed its mouth night and morning of each day, consisting of a lump of borax the size of a hulled walnut, and a lump of alum the same size, and a teaspoonful of golden seal (powdered), and put the above in a pint of soft water, which I let dissolve thoroughly. It has not slobbered any since I washed it with the above medicine the first time. [Colts sometimes suffer from a vesicular eruption of the mouth, to which the term "aphtha" has been applied. It may be associated with the irritation occasioned by the cutting of the teeth or may arise from some morbid irritation of the stomach and bowels. Washing the mouth out with a solution of alum two or three times a day is usually sufficient to remove the trouble in such cases.]

**LUXATION OF THE STIFLE.**—I have a bay horse colt, about 7 months old, that got hurt when about 4 months old by a kick or blow on the left hind leg, immediately below the stifle joint. I fomented the leg with hot water and applied arnica and raw petroleum in liberal quantity. This reduced the inflammation, but a lump remained. Applied then a blister, which reduced the lump to some extent. This lump is now of a soft, spongy nature, and is situated in front, directly over the stifle joint. I keep the colt since he got hurt in a stable by himself. The floor is earth and well bedded. He can walk about, but in doing so goes somewhat lame. In walking about there is a cracking sound perceptible in the joint, the lower bone slipping back upon the upper one, but not enough to prevent walking. I let him out twice, and trying to run he would hold his leg up. In walking he will use it. The leg is somewhat swollen below the injury and also above it; otherwise the colt looks well and is hardy. Would like to have your opinion whether it is worth while to continue treatment, what to do for it, or give it up as a hopeless case. [Luxation of the patella (stifle) frequently occurs in young animals that are allowed to run upon hilly pasture. When the dislocation is not complete the injury will usually yield to frequent and continued blistering.]

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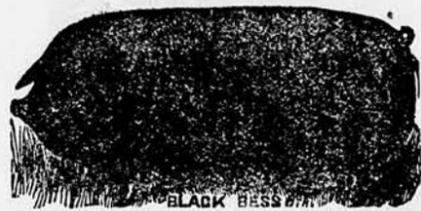
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See list of boars used on herd:  
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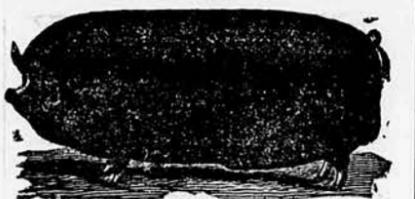
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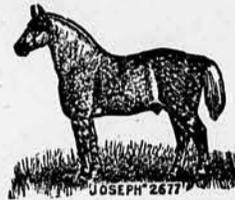
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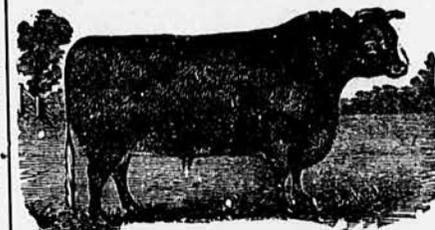
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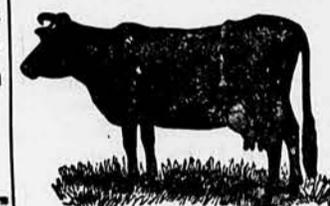
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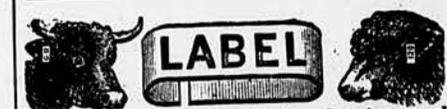
The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1888

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by C. Woodward, in Adams tp., (P. O. Woodlawn), January 10, 1888, one red male calf, 1 year old, large heart in face, white belly, all feet white, white spot on left hip with indistinct brand on white spot; valued at \$12.

CALF—Taken up by Eugene Long, in Adams tp., (P. O. Seneca), December 2, 1888, one light red 1-year-old heifer calf, star in forehead, white spot in left flank, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. Colby, of Junction, one gray Texas pony, about 7 years old, no distinct marks or brands.

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. T. Woodruff, in Center tp., December 26, 1887, one red and white cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Logan county—J. W. Kerns, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by A. C. Allmon, of Russell Springs, January 28, 1888, one gray gelding, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Talbot, in Parker tp., one 2-year-old steer, white with red neck and some red spots, indistinct brand on left side; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1888.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

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

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

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

Wabauwsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

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

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

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

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

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

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

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 7 years old,

about 16 hands high, full white face, left fore foot and right hind foot white; valued at \$75.

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

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

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

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

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

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

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—E. L. Worwick, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. E. Wilson, in Jefferson tp., (P. O. Winchester), January 20, 1888, one red 1-year-old heifer, some white on belly and face.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1888.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. W. Bronson, in Ross tp., November 12, 1887, one bay mare, white spot in forehead, white strip down the nose, right hind foot white, saddle sore on back, from 5 to 8 years old; valued at \$30.

Lincoln county—H. H. Gilpin, clerk.

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

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

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

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

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Jenkins, in Ottawa tp., January 10, 1888, one 2-year-old light sorrel mare colt, blaze in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

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

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

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

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

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

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

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

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. B. Staner, in Mound tp., November 12, 1887, one red steer, about 1 1/2 years old, medium size, white spot in forehead, white hind feet, some white on under side of body, no marks or brands.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

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

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

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

Sedgwick county—S. Dunkin, clerk.

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

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

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

Stanton county—M. F. Banbury, clerk.

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

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

Woodson county—R. M. Phillips, clerk.

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

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

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

Too Late to Classify.

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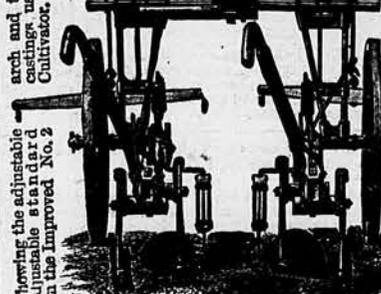


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(Continued from page 1.)

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

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

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

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

STRAYED—A bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, branded 338 on hind quarter and 3 on cheek; has one white hind foot. Mare has been gone four months. Address C. Chivers, 415 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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200,000 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS—One-half to one foot, per 1,000, \$1.50; one to two feet, per 1,000, \$4; two to three feet, per 1,000, \$10. Also Catalpa, Ash and other forest trees, one or two years. B. P. Hanan & Co., Arlington, (on C. & N. R. R.), Reno Co., Kas.

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

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 139 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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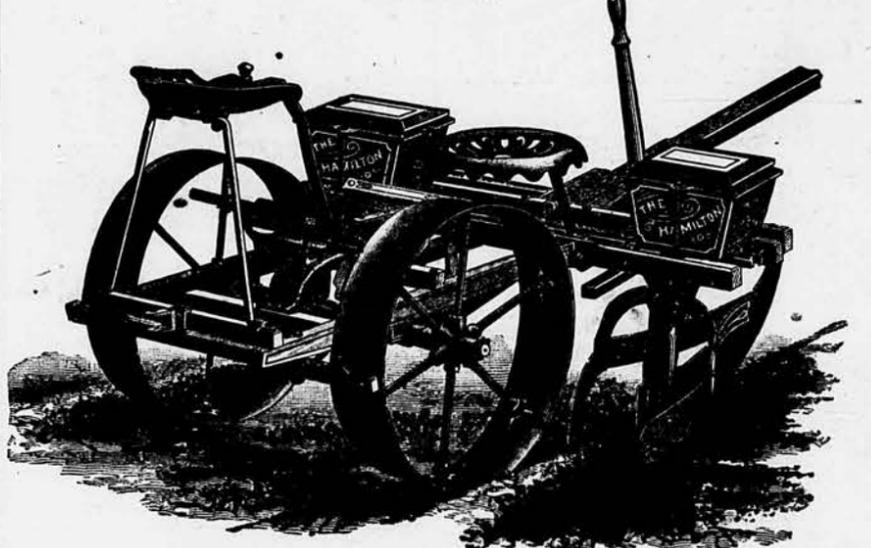
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