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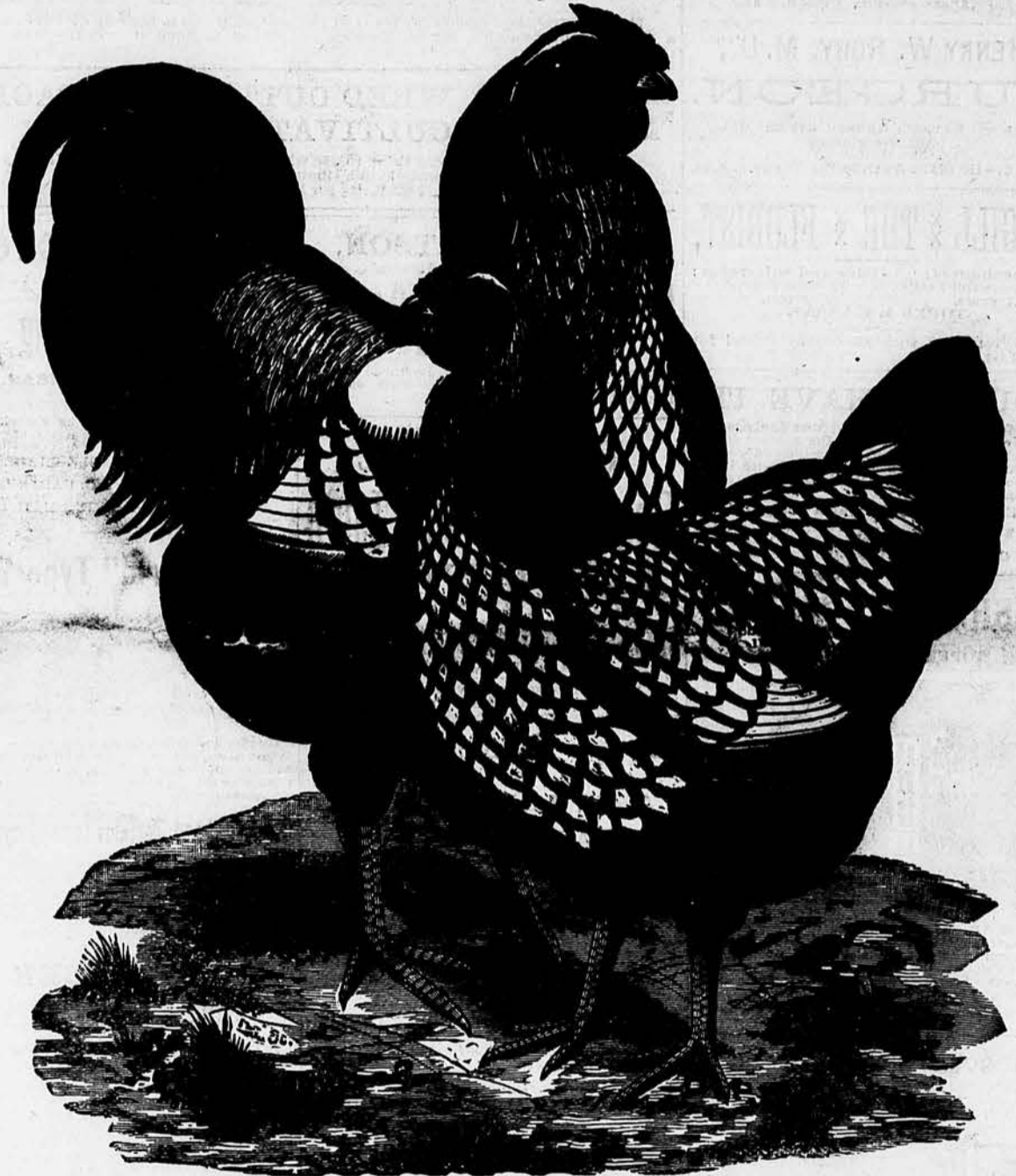
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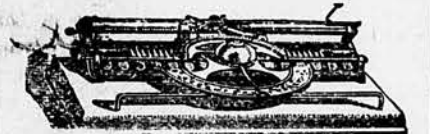
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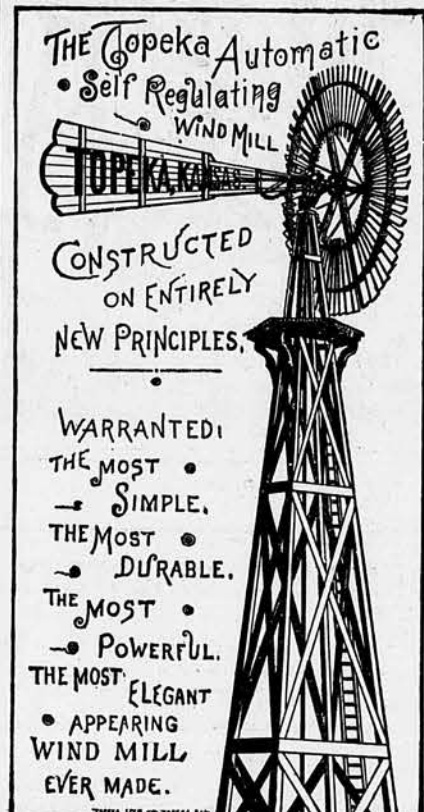
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Table listing various agricultural books and their prices, including categories like FARM AND GARDEN, FRUITS AND FLOWERS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE, and MISCELLANEOUS.

Agricultural Matters.

The Way to Make Corn in Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The writer is so often questioned as to manner of planting, cultivation, and as the best variety of corn to plant in Kansas, that the columns of the FARMER are chosen as the readiest means to answer one and all.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

The preparation of the ground is the first step, and, when thoroughly done, half the work of making a corn crop is done. Deep plowing is one of the greatest essentials in the production of corn. A thorough and deep breaking of the ground is necessary to the retention of moisture, and to the proper cultivation of the growing corn. Nothing enables corn to withstand the July drouth so much as deep plowing before planting. Harrowing before planting, not only puts the ground in better condition by pulverizing the soil, but by smoothing the ground the planter will ride much more evenly, and the corn will be planted even depth.

PLANTING.

The value of early planting over late planting is often discussed. While the preponderance of advice is in favor of early planting, I prefer to avoid extreme earliness, as by it a good stand is rarely obtained, and the weeds get a start when the corn comes slowly. It is better to wait until things warm up. "When the oak leaves are as large as a squirrel's ears" is a good time. Nature seldom makes mistakes. When the buds have bursted into green leaves and all nature is putting forth an effort, corn will grow. As to the best means of planting, we have practiced planting with the check-rower, following right up to the plows while the ground is fresh, giving the corn a chance to start ahead of the weeds. Much corn is planted too thick. Never plant over three grains in a hill. Two grains are better than four. It pays to thin corn that stands over three stalks in a hill.

OBJECTIONS TO LISTING.

(1) Listing does not admit of planting so early by two or three weeks as by plowing, and planting with a check-rower. A good stand cannot be obtained by using the lister early, as the seed is planted in deep furrows, the sub-soil not having sufficient time to warm up. The corn is put into a cold wet furrow. This generally rots much of the seed that should make an even stand. (2) The use of the lister does not admit of thorough cultivation. Not to say anything of the inconvenience of plowing small corn standing down in a furrow wherein the dirt rolls covering up the corn, not only causes the boys to utter vain words, but to "swear off" from such farming; but, as is generally the case, a period of wet weather sets in soon after planting, the listed ground washes so badly on slopes, and holds water so much on flat places precluding early cultivation, thus giving the weeds a start; and when weeds get under way in drilled corn, with no chance of cross cultivation, there will be a weedy field. (3) The lister leaves the ground in bad condition. The furrows hold the water preventing thorough drainage, the ground bakes, and makes hard plowing and hard work the following season.

CULTIVATION.

The first plowing the young corn receives is the most important. This is the time to destroy weeds. The first cultivation should generally be done with a cultivator. The harrow never does corn as much good after planting as the cultivator. Ground that has had a heavy rain after planting cannot be

benefited by the harrow. Its use often works an injury, as valuable time is lost and positive harm done by giving the weeds a scratching, making them grow faster. Always cultivate deep enough to cover up the weeds, root and branch. When raising a large crop, it is a good plan to arrange the work to finish planting by the time the first planting has two leaves, and follow at once with the cultivator, using fenders and plowing very close. Rolling dry cloddy ground just before cultivation is very beneficial. The number of cultivations depends on the season and the condition of the ground. Old weedy ground will require at least four plowings; less cultivation is better on new ground. As a general rule three plowings are sufficient. And if they are given at the proper times, when the ground is in good condition for stirring, the corn will go through a drouth with three plowings in better condition than it will with more frequent plowings. Experience has settled this as a fact in my own mind.

VARIETY.

White corn is the best. It matures better and sells better, and stock eat it better. The writer has raised the St. Charles for fourteen years. It is not flinty and is always sound. We have planted it by the side of other varieties, until last year, when our confidence becoming so firmly established in its superior quality and adoption, and its adaptability to mature and withstand the July drouth, that we planted the entire crop of the St. Charles and obtained an average yield on 105 acres of forty bushels per acre which was, perhaps, the best crop by a single farmer in this county last season. (I have no seed corn for sale).

I desire to add that I have lived in Shawnee county twenty-eight years. I came here at the earliest opportunity—was born here. Our way of raising corn is not a theory for "book farmers," or for the inexperienced, but a method tried again and again. And we have never failed to raise a fair crop of corn. Topeka, Kas. G. W. BERRY.

Raising Potatoes--Artichokes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am satisfied that the difference in the soil will make a considerable difference in the manner of planting and cultivating this crop. And no plan can well be given, that can be considered as being the best under all conditions. In a thin, light soil or with a hardpan sub-soil reasonably close to the surface, deep planting should of course be avoided, while in a loose sandy loam deep planting will be found much the best plan. Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is a very important consideration with this crop, as it is very essential to keep reasonably clean, and this can be done much easier if the soil is thoroughly prepared before planting the seed. My plan is, whenever it is possible, to plow the land well in the fall before, it will usually dry out enough faster and earlier to make the plowing profitable; pains should of course be taken to see that the furrows are run out well so that the surface water can be drained off readily; and in this way the planting can often be done earlier than if the soil is left undisturbed until spring. So far as possible I believe in plowing deep, even if you plant and cultivate shallow. The potatoe, if good sized, smooth tubers are secured, must have a reasonably mellow, rich soil to grow in, and deep stirring is essential to secure this. The depth of course must to a considerable extent be graded by the character of the soil. Use well-rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizers. Coarse fresh manure induces a rough prongy growth. I find it profitable to use commercial fertilizers with potatoes, especially if the soil of the farm is not as rich as it should be, and what stable manure is secured can be used to a good advantage with other crops. What I mean is, that if any commercial fertilizers is to be used, I would prefer to use with potatoes rather than any other crops.

If stable manure is used, apply after plowing and work thoroughly into the soil before planting the seed. If commercial manures or fertilizers are used

mark out the rows, running the furrows reasonably deep, and then wherever the hills are to be apply a gill of the fertilizers and work into the soil.

My soil is a loose prairie loam, and I prefer to plant deep, so that in marking out I run the furrows deep. But before planting be sure that the soil is in good tilth, as a much better growth can be secured by having the soil in a fine condition. In a section where there is a considerable probability of dry weather in August I should certainly advise planting the earlier varieties, and of planting them reasonably early, as there is too much risk with late potatoes planted late to make a profitable crop.

ARTICHOKEs.

These are most valuable to feed to hogs. Other stock will eat them, but as a rule it is for hog feed that they are raised. In addition to being a good feed, they also have the advantage of yielding very heavily, so that they are, in any section where they can be raised, a cheap food.

Like all other root crops a mellow, loamy, sandy soil will give the best results. This should be stirred deep and thoroughly, and then harrowed or rolled until it is thoroughly fined. Mark out the rows three feet apart. The tubers can be cut to single eyes, and one piece dropped in each hill, making the hills about one foot apart; cover the same as for potatoes, taking pains of course, to do the work well. Sufficient cultivation must be given to ensure a steady growth, keeping down the weeds and having the soil fine and mellow. This aids very materially to keep up a strong thrifty growth. After they once get well started to growing very little outside attention will be necessary. The tubers will set during the later part of the summer or early fall.

Ordinarily the cheapest plan is to fence them off and turn in the hogs and let them harvest the crop. If wanted they can be dug and pitted away like potatoes or turnips. They will rot and wilt if stored in cellars. The hogs will root them out and save the expense of digging unless it be desired to store for winter feeding. They are in a loose mellow soil, a surer crop than corn, and for feeding hogs in the fall they are one of the best materials we can raise. They will seed themselves the second year. In fact, with a little care, a patch can be made to grow fair crops five years without reseeding. Of course it is best to feed corn in connection with them, and especially so in the finishing off for market, if the best results are secured. The heavy yield that can be secured and the saving of labor of harvesting and feeding out makes them a cheap food, especially for hogs. A small quantity will give you a good start as they can all be cut into very small pieces. And the farmer who is raising hogs will find them a good crop to raise to add to the variety. I have raised more or less of them, and among the root crops they are the best for pigs. Cattle and horses, as well as sheep, will eat them readily, but this implies harvesting them. It is as a hog feed that I would especially recommend them, and more particularly so where corn is an uncertain crop.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Farm Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—To be a successful husbandman requires something more than simply knowing how to raise corn and wheat, and to feed hogs. There are scores of smaller items overlooked by many, which is of first importance around every well-regulated home. Of late I have been much interested in the discussions that appear each week in the FARMER, giving experiments and methods of raising the leading crops, breeding the best strains of cattle and horses, the dairy interest, and last but not least, the education and intelligence of our farmers in general. This is all good, deserves praise; but I wish to speak of other matters, which should go hand in hand with the more weighty branches of farm life. I am aware that it has become chronic in most western States (and Kansas is no exception) to be slovenly and wasteful; it has been said that there was hay enough wasted in this country every five years to build each farmer a barn; and there are other leaks in this system

of mismanagement which would keep any man poor, and wrongfully it is charged to hard times. The old saying that there is more in the man than in the land, I believe to be true to the letter. This waste is due in a large part to the easy methods by which our farm work is done. If our labor was performed by sheer "elbow grease," and the "sweat of our brows," we would then place more value on what is now a dead loss. There is no excuse for this negligence. Supposing our work is done by machinery; we have all the more time to save what we get, and to study each year what improvements can be made on the last. Let us emulate those Eastern States whose thrift and economy are proverbial all over the land, instead of ignoring that which is productive of wealth and prosperity. Our natural advantages in Kansas are much superior for farming operations than theirs. If we fall behind the fault lays at our own door. Let us strive for the next eight months as to what can be done in the way of improvements for ourselves and our families, and for the dumb animals that are intrusted to our care, and rightfully claim shelter and protection.

I believe it safer to raise a variety of crops than to depend entirely upon one or two. If the wheat has been winter-killed, but some of that land in potatoes and the rest in oats and corn, or whatever suits the locality; and later on, the foul or waste corners can be plowed and put in millet or sorghum for feed. As I said in a former article, our greatest drawback is weeds; to destroy these let the ground be summer fallowed when possible; and then, if there is more acres than can be tilled to advantage, seed down to tame grass, for hay is as good as cash. My experience goes in favor of timothy, as it has never winter-killed, and it can stand lots of dry weather.

During the spring months let us improve the spare hours in mending the fences, trimming shade and fruit trees, cleaning up old rubbish which has gathered through the winter and may cause sickness if left until hot weather comes on; in fact do anything that will add to our comfort or please the eye. When we get a little more time would it not pay to put up a shed for those farming tools that are lying out in the sun and rain, and thereby double the wear, instead of hiring money to buy new ones or running in debt for them? If the harness is old and dry, let it be washed and well oiled before beginning heavy work, as it will be that much easier for the horses, besides increasing the wear. Horses will thrive better and do more work if curried and brushed every morning. One source of trouble and loss among horses after hot weather sets in, is feeding whole dry corn. Let it be soaked; or still better, have it ground, and besides feed oats in part. For old worn out animals of any kind all grain should be ground before feeding. One important adjunct to the farm is a work-shop, where on rainy days or during leisure hours repairs can be made on tools that may have been broken, or need a coat of paint. Don't let the weeds go to seed along the fences and around the buildings. Cut when green and feed to the pigs and save that much corn.

Clean up that manure that is going to waste around the barns and feed lot, and haul onto the land, and the next crop will pay for the labor; or put it in a large heap until well rotted; then top dress the tame grass, and the increase will astonish you.

Eternal vigilance is the price of wealth; so let us get a sharp scythe and a few hoes and make the weeds "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." Give the stock plenty of salt, and don't forget to water the horses between times during the long hot days. Clean out the cellar and whitewash the chicken-house inside; keep cool and use the brain in all cases of drouth. Eat wholesome food; take plenty of sleep, and our fair State will blossom as the rose.

Topeka, Kas., A. E. JONES.

Animals can never be fed by set rules, except such as the intelligent feeder makes for himself by observation of the peculiarities of the creatures. He must be a close observer to get the most from the least feed.

Golden Belt, Kansas.

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

The Stock Interest.

"How Much Corn to the Hog?"

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"How Much Corn to the Hog," has been pretty thoroughly discussed by A. E. Jones, V. B. Howey, and James Barton, in the columns of the FARMER. And thirty-five bushels seems to be the maximum amount of corn required to feed a pig until it is one year old. I take it that the two former fed ear and the latter shelled corn. Jones and Barton bring their hogs to 300 pounds at twelve months of age, which is a good weight, if made on corn and water. And Mr. Howey has a better breed of hogs than we have in Jackson county if he can make them tip the beam at 500 pounds at one year old, fed on corn. I sold twenty pigs several years ago that averaged 256 pounds each at seven months of age, but they were fed but little corn; and nearly two months since I sold two pigs, not quite ten months old, that averaged 330 pounds each. These were fed on shorts, slightly soured, and corn, but as they preferred the former, they consumed but little of the latter. Pigs can be brought to any reasonable weight that the farmer desires to make of them, at twelve months of age, on milk and shorts, or wheat is still better than shorts, rye, but not on corn. Corn for hogs should be shelled on all occasions, and in the summer season thoroughly soaked, and as farmers, as a rule, have no convenience of soaking grain in cold weather it should be boiled or ground. It is a waste of energy to compel hogs to shell their own corn and chew it dry. And fed in this way its nutriment is not fully assimilated by them. Corn, not only for hogs, but horses, should be soaked in the summer season, and as a matter of convenience only, ground in the winter. And more rye should be fed to stock on our farms than is now being done. This is evidently the best feed that grows, both for hogs and horses; as for cattle, I have not fully tested it. For hogs, it must be soaked so as to form a pulp by stirring it, and to keep it from getting too sour in warm weather, several pails of water, if there is no milk, must be added at every feeding. The proper condition of the soaked grain for hogs is an important matter, but the intelligent farmer will soon learn to temper it correctly, as it must be fed only moderately soured.

The practice of making pigs weigh 300 pounds at nine months of age is not the most profitable, when the interests of the consumer, as well as those of the producer, are considered. To make healthy and profitable pork, hogs should have the feed and exercise afforded by the clover field in its season, and only a limited amount of grain while their frames are being developed by a healthy growth. Hogs eighteen months of age are more suitable for the shambles than at nine.

G. C. WEIBLE.

Chestnut Hill, Whiting, Kas., March 27, 1888.

Value of Sheep.

A recently arrived English sheep farmer writes: "Sheep can be kept in a pasture where the grass is short, and still do well, if they have a little grain. In no way can a farmer with less trouble enrich a field, a poor one with scanty herbage, than by feeding sheep in it. Hogs will do better when well fed, but will cost more and be more trouble. It will pay any farmer to raise turnips for sheep; they cost little trouble, and nothing is better than these cheap roots. Sheep can be turned to so good an account, and will fill in or fit in

so nicely. They can be pastured in spring in the lot designed for cows, then in the buckwheat field, then in the stubble lot, where spring grain has been harvested and wheat or rye is to be sown, and so go through the summer without much if any cost. All of this time they will be converting grass, which might dry up, into manure; and weeds, which might go to seed, into a benefit."

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Not long since I began reading somewhere what purported to be a practical essay on sheep husbandry. The writer went back as near as possible to the creation of the world and told of Abel, the first shepherd, and then of "Abraham, who tended the flocks of his father-in-law, and whose descendants afterwards became shepherds in the land of Goshen," and so on down the line of patriarchs, kings and prophets, to the time when "the wise men watched their flocks on the plains of Bethlehem."

The essayist made quite a readable story, and to minds not familiar with Bible history, the conviction would be clear that he was master of his subject, and that in the practical part of the essay to follow there would be found stores of reliable information of great value to parties less experienced in sheep-raising. The substitution, however, of Abraham for Moses as the one who tended the flocks of his father-in-law, and the confusion of the wise men from the east with the shepherds near Bethlehem, keeping watch over their flocks by night, tend greatly to weaken confidence in the entire essay.

However, it does not follow that a writer who blunders through history in this way may not be a reliable instructor when he comes to treat the practical part of the subject. Neither is an exact agreement with facts always required, particularly when the aim is to entertain rather than to instruct, and yet even in our flights of imagination it is well not to soar so far as to lose sight of the truth entirely. But our essayist is not without good company.

General Lew Wallace, in his famous story of Ben Hur, pictures his hero as sitting with his mother in the tower on the house-top, while she speaks to him in the language in which "Rachel sang to Benjamin." It is possible that the good grandmother Rebekah may have taken care of the infant Benjamin and that she sang to him in the Hebrew language, but as for his own dear mother—look again at the Bible story and see if it is fair to imagine that she ever sang to Benjamin.

Many of the descriptions in Ben Hur are admirable, and to those of us who know nothing of the life of a gladiator or a galley slave, or of the Arabs of the desert, and the training of Arabian horses, chariot racing, and the like, the book is certainly very entertaining. In this view it is a success, but when we desire exact information on these subjects, that mention of Benjamin and his mother comes to mind, and we hardly feel safe in adopting Ben Hur as a text book. PHIL THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

About Sheep.

Many experiments, said one of the best flockmasters in Vermont, have been made to determine the relative value of various kinds of food for stock, and while not one man in a thousand is so situated as to be able to carry out in detail the lessons these experiments teach, there is one fact which all can understand and reduce to practice, namely: Sheep require a variety of food. If a part of all the grasses and herbs which sheep crop in the summer

could be provided for winter, the healthfulness of our flocks would be increased. But as this is out of the question, every careful keeper of sheep will aim to meet this demand of nature as far as possible; at all events much may be gained by changing from one variety of feed to another.

In every apartment there should be a salt-box kept constantly supplied with salt, to which about two ounces of sulphur to the quart should be mixed. This simple provision will go far towards preventing all the intestinal diseases that are likely to attack sheep while being confined to dry feed. Stretches are very seldom known when sheep have access to a plentiful supply of salt, and it is said by our best flockmasters that if they are provided with sulphur in addition to the salt, the disease would never make its appearance; and we have good authority for saying that it will keep the animals free from vermin of all kinds.

Feeding Turnips to Sheep.

Mr. Boynton says that what should decide one concerning the winter feeding of turnips, is not how many pounds of turnips are equal to 100 pounds of hay, nor what is the relative cost of their production; but the fact that sheep do better with than without them; therefore feed them. Turnips furnish much that the animal gains by direct contact with the soil in summer, and which meets a necessity of the animal organization that dry food alone fails to supply. How much good a given amount of turnips will do an animal is not to be determined by the amount of nutriment the chemist may find in them, but by the noticeable fact that a flock will thrive better on a less amount of grain and hay where a daily ration of turnips is fed. The amount to be fed, each flockmaster will regulate according to circumstances. A bushel per day to seventy-five sheep is a fair allowance, and may be increased to advantage, especially with breeding ewes as they approach their yearning time. Having been cut, they should be put into a trough and the daily allowance of meal for the flock sprinkled upon them, and both will be eaten with greater relish than if fed alone. Of course meal is not absolutely necessary, but a little sprinkling on the turnips will be very beneficial.

The Horse That Sells Best.

The horse that sells for the best average figure now is the heavy draft horse. The fast horse may sell for more money if he is fast enough, but taken altogether the average price of the heavy draft horse is above that of the trotter. There is a constant demand for such animals, a demand that is increasing faster than the supply. The demand is not only from this country but from all Europe, excepting only Russia. There is no longer a ready sale for the light horses that were used not many years ago. They find buyers, it is true, but at prices that hardly pay for raising them. All farmers who raise horses at all know this to be true, as they are often brought to a realizing sense of the fact when on taking horses to the buyers they are met with the statement that they are too small. Large horses are wanted.

In the great cities, railroad centers, factories, foundries, mills, machine shops, quarries and in the lumber woods, thousands more are now annually purchased than were needed years ago. The American farmers are also beginning to find deep tillage and a more systematic and economical method of cultivation necessary, in which a large class of horses is indispensable. Thus, on every hand we see the plane

of usefulness of the large, strong work-horse extending, while that of the small family horse is becoming narrower. The demand that is thus opened will never be supplied. The price of such horses is increasing.—*The Farmers' Budget.*

Pure-bred Bulls.

There never was a time more favorable than the present for procuring pure-blooded bulls of the several well-recognized breeds of dairy cattle. Throughout the Eastern and Middle States, half-bloods and higher grades are found by practical dairymen to be the most profitable stock. The more distinctively dairy blood one can get into his herd, without paying too much for it, the better the results. Experience leads to a preference for Holstein-Friesian and Ayrshire for quantity of milk, and to the Guernsey and Jersey for quantity and quality of butter. As economical dairy animals, high-grades are as good as full-bloods. The cheapest and safest way to get such animals is to raise them, by using a pure-bred bull of the breed preferred upon well-selected cows of known merit. These should be "natives" or grades, and if the latter, the improved blood showing in the dam should be of the same breed as the sire chosen. Too much of a mixture of breeds usually results in failure. The purchase and use of a grade bull is a decided mistake; although the animal himself may be fine, there is no telling what his offspring may be, and for every good calf there are likely to be several poor ones. On the contrary, a strongly-bred bull of any one of the dairy breeds is reasonably sure of transmitting his good qualities to all his calves, and making most of them better than their dams, if the latter are natives or grades. There have been a good many sales lately of bull calves from parents of excellent dairy families of registered stock, at \$20 to \$50, and of mature bulls, often recorded animals of proved merit as sires, at from \$40 to \$100. With \$40 or \$50 in hand, one need not go far in New York or New England to have his choice of several desirable pure-bred bulls, old enough for service. This is unquestionably a good investment for any one who has eight or ten cows or heifers to be bred within a year. The increased value of every heifer calf obtained over the get of a common or grade bull can safely be put at \$5, and with perhaps some outside service, a well-selected young bull may pay for himself within a year. This is certainly the time to buy, and bargains are in sight all around.—*Mayor Alvord, in American Cultivator.*

Combing Wool.

It is said that the best combing wool is that of the Lincolnshire sheep, one of the largest breeds in the country. The next in rank for long-wool sheep is the Leicester, which is the most generally distributed combing-wool race in England and America. The last named is the most tender of the large English races, but early maturity and great fattening propensity are great advantages in its favor. The third in rank for combing wools are the Cotswolds, a vigorous and hardy breed, one that our flockmasters should keep, especially where mutton and long wool are the objects.—*Ex.*

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.

In the Dairy.

JUVENILE DAIRYING.

Paper prepared for the Dairy convention, by Mrs. R. L. Wright, of Shawnee county.

"You cannot make good butter in western Kansas." It is not three weeks since this was said to me by a gentleman living in eastern Kansas. "And why not?" I asked. "Oh, I do not know; something in atmosphere, I guess. Perhaps prairie hay won't make good butter."

But is it necessary to use prairie hay altogether in western Kansas any more than in eastern Kansas? Can they not substitute grain and other feed there as well as here? Had this person resided in Missouri, Iowa, or in any other State, he would probably have said, "You cannot make good butter in Kansas." Only a few days ago my husband received a letter from a dairyman of this State. In speaking of Wisconsin, he said, "A live dairy State, that." I can remember when a great deal of the butter exported from Wisconsin was labeled New York butter in order to meet a better market. Not ten years ago a friend of mine whose parents had emigrated from Vermont to Wisconsin, returned to the latter State to visit his sister, and as there was a better market for butter in Vermont than in Wisconsin, and as he was desirous of acquiring the almighty dollar, he took with him a large box filled with some of his mother's choicest production. He took a jar of this to the party who handled his sister's butter, making no secret of the State in which it was made. The merchant put on a knowing look, tasted it, shook his head—"No, no, it will never do; it is off in flavor. You cannot make good butter in Wisconsin." "But," urged my friend, "you buy my sister's butter and pay her a higher price than you do other people, and yet she learned butter-making of my mother, and this is mother's butter." It was of no avail; Wisconsin butter would not do. My friend, however, was not convinced, for he knew his mother's reputation as a butter-maker was as brilliant in Wisconsin as it had been in Vermont, and moreover he had the butter made by both his sister and his mother before him, and could see no difference, except that he thought within himself that his mother's butter was the better, if there were any difference. He therefore determined to test the accuracy and impartiality of the merchant's judgment. He persuaded his sister to place his mother's butter in her own packages, which were labeled "Excelsior Vermont Dairy." It was then taken back to the dealer who had formerly rejected it in its more earthen costume; he tasted it as was his wont, smacked his lips, and said to my friend who had accompanied his brother-in-law: "There, I told you so; this is genuine Vermont butter. You cannot make good butter in Wisconsin. I don't know why, but the air is not favorable to butter-making."

A noted dairyman once remarked that "Cheese is made in the dairy," and I have come to the conclusion that butter is made in creamery, farm dairy, or both; to feed, care of stock, cleanliness in the barn and dairy, and care in the manipulation of milk, cream, and butter, from the making to the market, has much more to do with the production of a No. 1 article than has the peculiarities of air or climate. To-day Wisconsin stands at the front as the leading cheese-making State of the Union, and for her butter products does not need to borrow a Vermont butter tub. What she has done, I am

free to assert Kansas may do; for having been born and partially raised in the south-central part of Wisconsin, attended school in the southeastern part, and taught in the northwestern part, and having resided in the eastern-central and northwestern part of Kansas, I am able to compare the natural facilities of both States, and I have no hesitation in declaring that in this respect Kansas is equal to her sister State. All that is now needed is concert of action on the part of those engaged in dairy work, which can only be effected through such an association as we have met here to establish, and through its medium we hope to disseminate knowledge and give encouragement to the patrons of this growing industry. I know of no surer way of accomplishing the former object than by the formation of dairy schools similar to those established in Sweden. In a recent number of the *Dairy World* I read a very interesting description of how such schools are managed in that country. The same article also gives the experience of a lady who, having passed through them both as pupil and matron, finally lands in this country, which is the acknowledged dairy center of the world. Her previous training had fitted her for a high position in dairy circles, and she was employed first in New Jersey, then in the largest dairy of Canada, and to-day is superintendent of Houghton Dairy Farm, a school in which dairy work is taught to both male and female pupils. What her salary is I do not know, but have no doubt it is ample. Her work is certainly as pleasant as any lady need desire. Ought it not to be a part of the work of this association to establish such a school in this State under the auspices of the agricultural college? Let us strive to build from the material we have at hand such a superstructure as shall do honor to our State and nation. A few years ago the fair sex were thought too delicate, both in brain and muscle, to do aught but attend to the daily routine of household duties, and the many who were unfortunate enough to be obliged to earn a livelihood outside of their own home found a field so narrow and circumscribed, and consequently so overcrowded and poorly paid, that many of them were willing to escape such a fate by marriage with any person, however unsuitable. But to-day the doors of nearly every profession and calling, as well as of most of the schools and colleges have been opened to the girls of our land, and with few exceptions they have honored these vocations with a noble self-devotion to an earnest, unflinching zeal that have put beyond a doubt their fitness for and adaptability to these various occupations, which a few years ago were thought fit only for man's labor. Louise Chandler Moulton, in an article, "What Shall We Do With Our Girls," gives an instance of a lady in London who stands second to none as a house decorator, and of another in New York who is enraptured with architecture—that she will probably make that her future calling. The city, with all its attractions, is opening its doors to receive our boys and girls, and we are complaining that the farm is being robbed of its best helpers by the various allurements of city life. We fain would keep them with us under home influences and away from the temptations and dangers which we know underlie all this glitter and show, and yet they slip from us and are lost almost entirely to the past, thinking only of those days on the farm as dull and uneventful. This, however, is true of only a few. I believe that a majority love the old homestead, and their lives are made purer and better by the

memories which cluster around it. I know of no surer way of giving some a love for the vocation that will be strong enough to retain them on the farm, and to others an undying interest in all appertaining thereto, than by opening the way to a pleasant remunerative employment at their own doors. This appears to lie in the direction of creamery work. The field is at present almost wholly occupied by men, but is admirably adapted to women. To be sure, she would not do the heavy lifting that in some cases fall to the lot of the butter and cheese-maker; but there is generally a second hand who can do this work, and woman's more delicate organization, her fine sense of smell and taste, her quick perception of any change in atmosphere or other surroundings, her innate love of order and cleanliness which generations of training has inculcated, and the fact that she does not usually chew or smoke tobacco gives her a decided advantage over her male rival that more than compensate for her lack of strength.

Do not misunderstand me. I would not drive the boys from the field, only I would say to the mothers—"Train your daughters to keep pace with them in this work." In the majority of cases the men who are styled, or style themselves experts, and who are engaged in butter and cheese-making in many of the new factories, are hired from other States. They come into our midst, stay a few months, in some cases do their work well, but in many, as in one case with which I was well acquainted, spoil more cheese and butter than their wages amount to, collect what is due them and go to other localities, only to repeat the same thing. The bad management of these men partially caused the failure of many of the creameries of our State. I believe that the remedy for this is to train our boys and girls so thoroughly in the making and management of dairy products that they may be able to take responsible positions in our factories. Do you not think that your son or daughter who has his or her reputation at stake in their own neighborhood and your interest at heart will be more careful and painstaking than one who is but a transient, and cares nothing either for your neighbor or yourself?

"But," says some one, "how am I to train my children? I know nothing of creamery work." The first lesson to be taught is that of perfect cleanliness in all utensils used in the dairy. If you do not understand temperatures, setting of milk, etc., this knowledge can be obtained through the columns of any live farm journal or dairy paper, aided by observation and experience. This organization should also aim to be an educational institution; but experience is absolutely necessary and must be had either in a creamery or in a dairy school equipped as a creamery. The salary of a man thoroughly versed in this work ranges from \$50 to \$75 per month, and owing to the great responsibility resting upon one who, by a single act of carelessness, might ruin hundreds of dollars worth of goods in a few days, this position must always be well paid. I know that it is common for boys to care little about cows, while their father's horses are a continued source of delight to them, and in this respect they are often but the mirror of their father's lack of zeal in the care of his dairy herd. If their father will but talk to them in regard to the points of excellence of a No. 1 milk cow, and the relative merits of the various breeds of dairy cattle, their interest in these most useful of all domestic animals will keep pace with their love for the horse. One of the most manly as well as the

quickest and brightest boys that ever came under my care as a teacher had the full charge of the in-door work of his father's dairy, and also assisted with the milking and outside work. His father contracted the butter at 30 cents per pound by the year. This boy, at the time of which I speak, was but 16 years of age, and I predict for him a successful future, and expect to hear of his becoming one of the leading men of our State.

Children love animals instinctively, and it would be well if each child be given a full-blood, or at least a high-grade calf, of some of the improved milking breeds, which they are to have full charge of, and are to be made understood that they are the absolute owners thereof, and that father will not do with them as I once knew a father to do with a colt he gave his boy—he sold it and bought an organ, and the boy complained to me: "It was my colt, but it is sister's organ." Do you not think that they will take an interest in their property, to see to it that they look as well as any of their father's herd.

I would urge upon the attention of this association the formation of a juvenile class for the exhibition of butter made entirely by themselves, the leading premium in this class to be a full-blood young heifer calf of some of the leading milking breeds. Ladies of Kansas, let us one and all strive by these and all other means at our disposal to so enthrall the young that they may become proficient in this, which should henceforth become one of the leading industries of the State.

Feed in the Dairy--Ensilage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice that Prof. Shelton, in his remarks on ensilage, recommended cemented pits or holes in the ground for the silo. About two years ago I became convinced that in breeding dairy animals the silo would be a necessity, and reading about stone and cement pits rather discouraged me; so I made up my mind to go and look and learn. A trip to the dairy region of Illinois soon convinced me that a common wooden building, or even a part of the barn, could be fixed up good enough for a Kansas farmer. I advise lining up with tarred paper, then a layer of ship-lap or cheap flooring nailed over it. In all the dairies I visited I found ensilage in use, and the cows eat it up clean; two feeds of silage, and a light feed of hay or straw at noon, a feed of bran or shorts being given with the silage. One dairy of 109 cows furnished fancy butter at 35 cents the year round; the butter was extra choice. I regard Indian corn as the best plant for ensilage, cut up in half-inch lengths; next clover, then oats and German millet; run all through a good cutter; take your time. No use of horses to tramp it. Use hay on top of the mass; no use of expensive weights. As a dairy feed don't put turnips in the silo, as the silo adds nothing to the food value of the ensilage; it only preserves the feed. I am convinced from observation that ensilage is necessary for cheap feed in the Kansas dairy, furnishing a ration easy of digestion, counteracting our dry seasons, and perhaps beating the chinch bugs. The dairyman need not build a costly stone silo. Build a box within a box—that is, line up your silo; keep water out.

Another word in regard to cheap feed. In the early fall, bran can be purchased at \$8 a ton, middlings at \$12; then, with ground oilmeal at \$20 or \$21 a ton, you can make up a cheap butter ration. The man of science says roller bran is good feed. My butter scales and pocket tell me it is fed at a loss. But bran from wheat ground soon after harvest will do to mix with oilmeal and oatmeal. The dairyman who has good dairy cows, bred for the dairy, tries to post up on dairy matters by reading dairy papers, and cannot make a pound of butter with less expense than a pound of beef, is on the wrong track. The best reason why the ensilage should be cut fine is that the stalk is then all eaten up clean. T. C. MURPHY.

Thayer, Kas.

—Mr. Murphy promises the KANSAS FARMER readers something more soon, and we hope he will not forget it, for he is among the leading dairymen of the West, and will be a power among Kansas workers.—EDITOR.

Correspondence.

The Interest Account.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since all of the States of the Union exercise the right to limit the rates of interest and all our courts, without exception, affirm that right, why need we quibble with persons who argue their ethical notions in opposition to our statutes of limitation on interest? Or why exchange words with a money scalper as he selfishly resorts to that long since exploded theory that has always been raised by the money power as an excuse for its cravings and practices "that the laws of supply and demand will regulate the money market the same as it does the commodities of trade." The untruthfulness of that argument and its inexpediency has been so completely established that all our States and courts are as unanimous and positive on this as on any other question; hence to discuss such an idea with the capitalist would be like discussing with a penitentiary convict, as he argues that we have no right to deny him his liberty as this is a free country, and that a man has a right to do as he chooses, for our constitution promises to all men liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Standing on this broad principle, recognized by all legitimate authority, that the people have a right to regulate by law the rate of interest, why not fix a fair rate that the industries of the country can pay and thrive on, and also a law providing a penalty that will stamp out usury and extortion as it does blackmailing, forgery, perjury and other resorts of law-defying people? As the general government has established what shall constitute a dollar and our legal circulating medium throughout the United States, why not have a national law establishing a uniform rate of interest throughout the country? Then, what rate of interest should be established is an important question, and worthy of our best efforts. Two per cent. government bonds would find ready sale at their face, and Europe is well supplied with 2 per cent. money. Such being the case why need the people pay more than 4 per cent. per annum if they have good security? If we have good security for money drawing from 8 to 20 per cent. per annum would not our security be much better for 2 per cent. money? In the former case business will not, as experience has proven, justify such exorbitant rates, but any legitimate business will pay 4 per cent. If there is to be any pretense at protecting the people from the money power which has been growing with such rapidity ever since the rebellion, why not make that protection a just and living reality and not a farce, a wolf in disguise, let loose on the laboring classes of all trades, and on the industries of every description on the one hand, and a license and certificate of authority and respectability to the monied oligarchy on the other hand—a license of respectability and power by which the money combinations corrupts our highest officials, evades our statutes, controls the press of the country and gags individual sentiment, destroys the prosperity and blights the hopes of the great masses of our population causing discontent and a serfdom out of which there are but two means of escape, the one by anarchy and rebellion, (which causes universal disaster) led by blind exasperation and a keen sense of injustice; and the other means by a recognition of the rights of the people, by men of ability and power who will lead the way and infuse moral courage into the rank and file of another class who understand and truly deplore this condition of things, but who have neither patriotism or soul enough to fight for or teach the unfortunate the cause and cure for their distress. Are either of the great parties of to-day distinguishing themselves (except in pretensions) as being in reality the friend of the people? Or have they tried in any sense for many years when it came to a test between the capitalists and the people and the best interests of the country.

Would not this limitation law on interest cut off the high premium on money and thereby advance the value of every other species of property and give to business a new life? Would not agriculture, stock-growing, all the machinery of trade and

business be set a-going with new life? Men with a few thousand dollars to loan, might lose on interest account, but generally that class have more money invested in property than they have loaned, so that they would be ahead in the increased value of their property. The capitalist with his several hundred thousand dollars or millions—well, they would not necessarily be wholly bereft of means of comfort; of course their interest account would be cut down, but they are better satisfied with 10 than they are with 6 per cent; they never feel that they are getting as much as they should, they are as a general thing a very unhappy class of people paying to the butcher, the baker and the washerwoman, the twenty or twenty-five cents as the case may be with a parting sigh. If the millionaire is not satisfied with the 4 per cent. interest let him invest in some business; the whole field is open to him. If a business will pay on borrowed capital it should pay a man who does not have to borrow.

Why should the 99 permit, much less foster, this unnatural and unjust premium on the capital of the one man (for that is about the proportion of the conflicting parties) when by doing so they are destroying the just value of all property, the honest business of the country and the comforts of the people? Party leaders, your tariff skeleton will not frighten voters into party lines, nor blind people as to questions of vital interest to themselves much longer.

E. A. TAYLOR.

Future Prospects in Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In an extract from Prof. Snow's address, as given in the FARMER of February 2, the Professor states the conclusion that the settlement and cultivation of western Kansas cannot increase its rainfall to any great extent in one generation, basing this conclusion upon records kept in eastern Kansas. The Professor seems to have overlooked at least one of two very important facts: First, the original surface conditions of the two sections for condensing and for retaining moisture was very different; second, cultivation will increase or decrease the rainfall of a country just in proportion as it is a better or worse condition than the original one for attracting the same. For instance: Suppose it to be dense timber; then cultivation, by destroying the timber, would very likely diminish the rainfall. Again, we will suppose cultivation 20 per cent. better than tall grass, as grew in eastern Kansas; then, of course, we may expect the latter to increase her rainfall 20 per cent. when put into cultivation. But suppose our buffalo grass "out west" 100 or 150 per cent. inferior to cultivation, which is not an unreasonable estimate, to one who has plowed the latter just after a thaw, when even small spots of tall grass, not dense, would remain frozen at least as much longer; this, owing to the difference in shade. But this difference will apply as well to the retaining of moisture as it does to preventing the thaw. Then we would conclude that cultivation would increase its rainfall 100 or 150 per cent.

There are some causes not depending upon surface conditions that will likely forever make less rainfall in the west than east of us; but we hope to see the two sections much nearer together in this respect than they are at present, or were before settled. The important thing is how to bring about the desired cultivation. Could all be done over from the beginning, the way would be plain. But nearly all the land is now held in some form by individuals; and, unfortunately, most of it deeded and unoccupied, the quantity thus held being constantly on the increase. This latter is owing not a little to so much land being already in the hands of speculators. In fact, to deed a quarter section usually means to leave it until it becomes worth more. This means for some of us who are willing to bear the burden, to improve the country, cause railroads to be built, make a market for our produce, and at the same time to increase the rainfall by cultivation; and then, perhaps, after many of us have become bankrupt under our increased burdens of doing our part and theirs, these land-holders will step in and say here is land at \$20 or \$30 per acre, or to rent. But who will have made it so? Perhaps the man who becomes the tenant helped. But suppose nearly all deed their lands and hold them thus. Will the land

increase in value, or the country improve?

The only remedy I see now is for the Legislature to pass a law, if constitutional, placing a double tax upon unoccupied lands. Otherwise we should change the constitution. This would ultimately prove of advantage to the speculators themselves, for there can be no profit in holding unoccupied land that does not increase in price. We hope, however, that our law-makers will never be so foolish or unjust as to tax Mr. A, who is scarcely able to build sufficient shelter for his family and has perhaps a team, equal to A, who has a fine house and barns, farm under fence for pasture, and who, when his own pasture is short, can turn his abundant stock upon the range, composed of A's uncultivated land, because the latter is unable to fence, cultivate, or buy stock for the same.

NELSON BROWN.

Lucerne, Sheridan Co., Kas.

From Saline County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There was a large sowing of wheat in this county last fall, and wheat never looked better at this time of the year than it does here now. It afforded a large amount of fall and winter pasturage, which materially aided the farmers to bring through their stock. Stock looks well, and while from the scarcity of grain much stock comes through thin.

While this county has probably a larger area of rich valley land than any other county in the State, and might afford to rely solely on wheat and corn, hogs and cattle, if any county could do so; yet the dairy interests are coming to the front with deserved recognition. Already three creameries are in operation, and half a dozen more are contemplated.

I last year sowed three acres of timothy, and not a stalk of it survived. Alongside of it I sowed half an acre of orchard grass, and have three beautiful green tufts to pay me. Such numerous failures of orchard grass to make a stand show that either in the way of saving the seed, or in the time or manner of planting it, we do not yet understand the nature of this plant. Cannot our Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan ascertain and tell us the right way to insure success with the sowing of orchard grass? Seven and a half acres of alfalfa that I sowed last May made a fine stand and gave me a fair fall crop. It has stood the winter well, and is greening up fresh now.

By the way, I think you recommend too much seed of alfalfa. I sowed but twenty pounds to the acre (broadcast) and I don't see how it could well grow any thicker than mine stands. I shall sow largely of alfalfa this spring, with a little of red clover, red top, milo maize, etc., to try them.

The wheat grown in this county is almost entirely of a variety known here as the Red Oregon, and while it is a fairly good wheat, I think that we ought to be able to find a more prolific variety.

When does Prof. Shelton publish the results of his wheat-growing experiments?

MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

Oats Sowing--Potato Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some things are noticed by a new-comer that may not seem strange to one accustomed to the methods in use. First, we notice a wide difference as to amount to sow per acre. On two adjoining farms one and a half bushels on the one and three bushels per acre on the other. Which is right? or are both wrong? These are actual sowings and represent the extremes, but the large majority of farmers with whom I have sought information differ, some saying two bushels, while two and a quarter and two and a half bushels per acre are claimed to be the correct amount. Who is an authority? We are sowing two and a quarter. Will some one who has experimented sufficiently in different seasons and on different soils give us the benefit of their tests?

Another thing, but few of the drills in use here sow a sufficient amount, and none of them are marked accurately as to amount they sow. Manufacturers and dealers should make a note and see that accuracy is one of the good points of a drill, as it is considerable trouble for the "average farmer" to test them and spend half a day and get a wrong amount on first five acres while testing. Again, drills with open spouts during even moderately windy days have the

grain blown out considerably and fails to get covered.

As your columns are just now crowded with correspondence and by those who have had long experience in Kansas soils and crops, I only wish to suggest two points that seem to have been overlooked in the practical articles on the culture of the potato. No one has written any suggestions as to the proper depth to be planted. We have been planting a few, and presuming the lighter soil here than in southern Iowa would require a little deeper planting, we did so. But little has been said as to varieties. I have found elsewhere that Early Rose was the successful potato and was almost universally planted, but here we are told that Early Ohio is the standard early potato, and so we shall plant, at least for the present. We plowed our ground, harrowed it thoroughly, marked out with two-horse plow to the depth of the plowing, then harrowed again, thus drawing the fine soil for a seed bed, dropped one eye every foot, covered with hoe, leveling the ground again with the harrow.

J. M. RICE.

Conway, McPherson Co., Kas.

A Change Recommended.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Tariff was once a strict party issue, but now we find in both parties "protectionists," also "free traders," which is accounted for principally from their locality. As there is no prospect of settling the tariff, would it not be more enlightening if the correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER would take up questions which have arisen in the past two decades, such as land, transportation, and finance. These are of vital importance, and we believe the future prosperity of our nation hangs upon the settlement of these issues.

We are in favor of the following: That the government issue the circulating medium, or in other words, the abolishment of the national banks; that railroads and other means of transportation should be so regulated by law that alien's ownership of land be prohibited, and all un-earned land-grants revert to the government for actual settlement.

By your permission, Mr. Editor, we would like to hear from our brother farmers on these questions.

J. E. McCORM.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

About the Surplus.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If not out of order, I want to talk politics a little. We see a great deal of it now in all our papers. We hear so much about the surplus in the Treasury, so much about the tariff, but there are some things we do not hear. It is generally believed that this surplus is all or most all in the National Treasury at Washington, but that is a mistake. There are a great many national banks that are made depositories of government money. Do these national banks loan out this money? No; it must be ready on demand of Uncle Sam. But they must make something out of it, so they buy government bonds with the money that belongs to Uncle Sam, put them in their vaults, clip the coupons, send them in and get the money; then, if the money should be called for, they can turn over the bonds. This is the way a large per cent. of the surplus is used, and national banks that are depositories are ahead hundreds of thousands of dollars of interest from bonds bought not with their own money, but with the surplus that should never have been collected or extorted from the people as internal revenue. It should have been wiped out year ago or applied to paying off our national debt.

Mr. Editor, what would you think of a business man who had lots of notes out and paying interest on them and piles of money lying idle in the banks that the bankers could buy in his notes with his deposits and collect interest? I think you would say that man is a fool or an idiot. I believe it is safe to say that you can take ninety-nine strangers that are not in the insane asylum and they could financier the affairs of this country better than it is being done; and while the great mass of our people have been calling for relief, our law-makers have been in Washington over three months doing nothing to relieve the people, only to relieve the National Treasury of over \$70,000 per day, whilst they are playing on the political checker-board. From present indications this Congress will be a great political farce. But we will be asked to send them back for two more years, and we will be told of their heroic work for the dear people. Can we as laboring men and farmers submit to such deception? I hope not.

WILSON KEYS.

Sterling, Rice Co., Kas.

Tax Vacant Lands.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The pledge being circulated for signers by union laborers demands for its own class exactly what it condemns in another class. It expresses a horror for "class legislation," and at the same time declares it will not vote for a banker, bank director, railroad president or director or a lawyer; so it is very plain it would exclude from legislative halls everything but its own class, thereby establishing "class legislation."

Law places a limit of 12 per cent. per annum on a loan negotiated at national banks, so does it place a limit on railroad charges. There is no limit by statute as to what a farmer shall realize from capital invested in the business. The older a country the more difficult it is to have laws made equitably. Especially is this so of a civilized country where banking, railroading and lawing are as essential and just as legitimate as farming, manufacturing, mining and trading. Politics is behind other sciences in this: that it fails to give industry, active capital and labor its full reward. This is true from the fact that some persons do, without any effort of body and mind, enjoy all the food, clothing and shelter, and all these of the very best quality, at the expense of active capital and labor applied by those who are not inclined to foster idleness.

Speculation in city lots, in mining claims and in agricultural lands, and the deficient system of taxation, are the main causes of poverty in the midst of plenty. Railroading, banking and lawing, especially the last two, are very little affected by this hazardous speculation, because they require so little land to do their business upon; hence it is they are attacked first.

The farmer pays his bonus to idleness thus: Ten years ago 120 acres of land in Clear Fork township was bought at \$3 per acre, \$360. To this add ten years taxes at \$15 per year, and we have \$510. To be as liberal as we can, not to outrage justice, we will allow the grass which grew upon this land without the application of labor to be worth to the community \$30 per year, and \$300 plus \$510 equals \$810. This land would sell for \$15 per acre now, or \$1,800 for the whole piece. Eighteen hundred dollars, minus \$810, equals \$990, taken by law from industry and given to idle capital. This land to-day would not be worth 25 cents per acre but for the forerunners of civilization, the man and his family, the horse and cow, the pig and the plow, and all such. Thus it is the whole chapter through; so why try to poke it off on the lawyer, the banker and the railroad man. Farmers are speculating in land as much as any of the rest. If a man builds a business house on an idle lot we fine him for it with a tax. If he applies his capital to goods and the channels of trade we fine him with a tax. We foster idleness by not taxing it doubly—I mean idle capital in land.

The banker by some is dubbed Shylock; those who call him such cannot see how useful he is to society in our advanced state of civilization. His mission is to take care of our measures of values. The dollar is to value what the bushel is to quantity, and like the bushel, if we use it to its full capacity it will serve many. If we misuse it by drawing it out of the channels of trade—the banks—and carry it in our pocket or lock it in private safes, we contract it so there is not enough bushels, figuratively speaking, to measure the values. The habit of carrying money in the pocket for days at a time is as baneful to business as though it was locked up in Washington. Of course all bankers do not fill their missions; neither do all farmers.

Land is the source of all life, and we could not outrage justice any more by speculating in human life than by speculating in its sources. If a man buys land to make a farm, and improves it with \$10,000, that is a legitimate use of land, and it should not be taxed any more than the adjoining idle piece of equal fertility, though it, the improved piece, sustained one thousand head of horses and cattle. If a man buys city lot, and builds thereon a \$10,000 residence, he makes a legitimate use of land, and this lot should not be taxed any more than the adjoining idle lot. If such a system of taxation was adopted, the price of land would fall to a minimum and wages and interest rise to a maximum. No person could afford to own land for any other than its legitimate purpose.

T. F. SPROUL.
Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

Suggestions About Bees.

After the Bee matter for this week was in print we received from Rev. E. T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo., a professional apiarist, and a regular correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, the following

BEE NOTES.

Feeding for stimulating may now be begun. Brood rearing has been going on for some time, but if the bees are fed lightly every evening they will build up very rapidly and be strong and ready for the fruit bloom.

If they have been packed during the winter, do not remove the packing; but, as we said in our last, see that they are well covered and all upward draughts are prevented, as the young brood is very easily chilled. The warmer they can be kept, while the nights are cool, the better it will be for them; neither should they be disturbed any more than is necessary to feed them.

See that no hives in which the bees have died are left open. If they are and the bees from other hives get to working on the combs, robbing may be induced and much trouble caused. As soon as it is discovered that a colony is dead, remove the combs, brush off all the dead bees, clean the hive, and then replace the combs. Shut it up tight and leave it where it is, ready for the first swarm that may appear.

Now is also a good time to start in bee-keeping. The winter is over and all danger of loss is past. If the season is favorable, colonies that are now strong cannot fail to do well. If you are a beginner, it is better to start with a small number and build up slowly. In this way you learn by experience, the best teacher in this business, if not in every other.

Parties intending to purchase bees should do so now. Get them as near home as you can, and, if possible, always go and see them before you buy.

Active work will soon commence in the apiary. Everything should be put in order and held in readiness for the coming flow of honey. Surplus arrangements and everything of that kind needed should be prepared at once.

If it has not been done before, all colonies should be examined to see that each has a good laying queen. If your bees are in old box hives, transfer them during the fruit bloom. When good hanging frame hives can be bought so cheaply, there is surely no excuse for any one who keeps bees in the old way.

If honey is desired instead of bees, see that every colony is kept as strong as possible, and if they want to swarm, let them swarm. This is much better than dividing them when honey is the end in view. When they do swarm, you need not alarm all the neighbors with horns and old tin pans, but wait patiently for a short time; they will generally settle down and light on some neighboring tree.

Later we will offer some suggestions about hiving swarms. If there is anything you want to know, send on your questions.

Gossip About Stock.

Those of our readers who wish to breed to a good stallion should consult the advertisement of Warner & Cocks, Maple Hill, Kas. Their stallion Zeta is a famous sire, and they should receive a generous patronage.

G. & J. Geary, of Brookfield, Mo., inform us that they will not hold their public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on May 3, on account of not being able to have catalogues ready and having to be absent from home on that date.

Thos. J. Higgins, of Council Grove, Kas., who advertised Hereford bulls for sale, writes: "Please withdraw my advertisement from your paper, as I have sold all I have on hand at present. Yours is a grand paper to advertise in. Have had more orders than I could fill."

Chas. H. Holmes, formerly of Grinnell, Iowa, breeder of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs, has recently purchased the John P. Stout farm in Beatrice, Neb., also Mr. Stout's half interest in the herd of Short-horn cattle, now numbering upwards of 100 head. With 320 acres of fine land and 100 grandly-bred Short-horns, Mr. Holmes should send some prize-winners to other rings besides those of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. We welcome him to the Short-horn fraternity and can only wish

for him a continuance of the extensive and lucrative trade he has enjoyed. Note his advertisement and change of address.

J. M. McKee, proprietor of the Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas, Wellington, Kas., writes: "My herd came through the winter in fine shape and are now farrowing some fine pigs. Last fall I bought of E. W. Tilton, the noted breeder, Tom Corwin 3d 5293, bred by Lampe Bros., Ohio, sired by Tom Corwin 2d, which I have used on the sows of the Glve or Take and Black Bees strains with wonderful success. I also purchased seven sows of the noted Model family, which made quite a record for themselves at the fairs last fall. With these added, my herd equals any in the State. I appreciate the FARMER as an advertising medium."

Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared for the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1888, from the official records of the Patent office by Washington correspondent. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Grapple—William Potter, of Stockton. Windmill—Thomas H. and O. H. Brewer, of Pawnee Rock.

Cover for strainer palls—Samuel E. Foreman, of Randolph.

Butter tub—Alexander C. Howe, of Idana. Cultivator for listed corn—Joseph W. Brown, of Miltonvale.

Nut-lock—William M. Seers, of Wellington.

Well-managed winter dairying is profitable.

Teachers can enter Campbell Normal University (Holton, Kas.) any week.

Experiments show that it pays to grind the cob with the grains of corn, as it possesses nutritive qualities.

It is the advice of a prominent dairyman to farmers not to keep cows that give less than 600 gallons of milk a year.

The main thing is to take good care of your stock, and then there will be no cause to inquire what is the best medicine for them.

Sweet Potatoes.

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

Cottonseed meal should be used only in sufficient quantity to balance coarse grass and rough forage. If fed in this manner, it will assist in rendering the food more digestible, and also supplies those elements that may be lacking in the rough food. It may be alternated with linseed meal if preferred.

Creameries and Dairies.

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

There is not much advantage in feeding cows potatoes, if butter rather than milk is the object. Potatoes increase the flow of milk, but they make a poor, salty kind of butter, unless other and richer feed is given with them. There is starch in the potato, but it lacks the fat found in cornmeal, which makes it so valuable a feed for the butter-maker.

The Missouri and Kansas Farmer, published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., has reduced its subscription to the remarkably low rate of 25 cents per year. The Farmer is a large and handsomely printed paper, containing eight pages, with six columns on each page—and every one of them twenty inches long. A subscriber to this journal will get 576 of such columns in a year, all for 25 cents. It is the cheapest paper printed.

Drouth-Proof Farms.

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

Fast-walking horses are better for farmers than speedy trotters.

Never breed a sow before she is a year old, as it retards her growth.

Gen. Simon Cameron says: "My son Don has had many advantages, but I had one that was worth all of them—poverty."

Flesh can easily be worried off of an animal, and it is just as well, therefore, to stop worrying either of one's self or their cattle.

The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

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

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

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.

Opening the Indian Territory to Settlement.

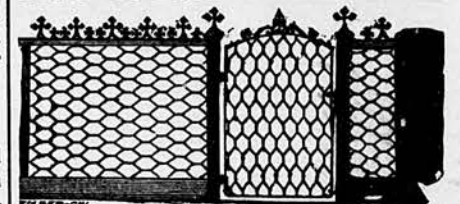
The Kansas City Times has printed a special edition which describes at length the Indian Territory, its people, the location of the various tribes, where the public lands are, the history of the past movements toward opening the Territory to settlement, and what is being done this year. The paper is accompanied by an excellent map of the Territory. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by addressing The Times, Kansas City, Mo.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates, Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

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.

The Challenge.

I heard to-day upon the street,
Where beggars sang a careless song,
A note, a tone, so wondrous sweet
That I stood silent in the throng.
But, ah, I saw not those who sang;
I heard not their wild madrigal;
A thousand voices round me rang,
And sweeter still, one maiden's call,
For which I'd change the fame of men.
My load unloosened like Pilgrim's thrall;
I fed my hungry heart again;
I saw my boyhood home and all—
And heard the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening.

Clear, martial call of buried hosts!
How sure thy challenge passed the year!
I saw like sentries at their posts
A myriad forms; the pines like spears
Shot through the after-sunset's red;
The darkening fields; the dream of panes;
The murky dusk, star-panoppled;
The lazy kine along the lanes;
The school-house dun; the village spire;
The home-bent, dusty harvest folks;
The corn-field flamed with sunset fire;
And in our tryst beneath the oaks,
We heard the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening!

Thus, Angel of our later days,
With ever-hovering, unseen hand,
Are flashed upon our blinded ways
The hidden shrines we understand.
We climbed the rugged steps of Truth,
And falter. Lo! thy helping bring
The lesser to the larger Youth!
A note, a tone, the humblest thing,
Sweeps irresistibly all between,
And there the Now prays with the Then
Where once our heaven was lived unseen,
And where, like pilgrims come again,
We hear the blackbirds, nestling, sing
Their tender songs of evening!

—Edgar L. Wakeman, in *New England Magazine*.

Thus Far.

Because my life has lain so close to thine,
Because our hearts have kept a common beat;
Because thine eyes, turned toward me frank
and sweet,
Reveal sometimes thine unthought thoughts
to mine—
Think not that I, by curious design
Or overstep of too impetuous feet,
Could desecrate thy soul's supreme retreat,
Could disregard its quivering barrier line.
Only a simple Levite I, who stand
On the world's side of the most holy place;
Till, as the new day glorifies the east,
One comes to lift the veil with reverent hand,
And enter with thy soul's face to face—
He whom thy God shall call to be high priest.
—Ellen Burroughs.

The sad and solemn night
Has yet his multitude of cheerful fires;
The glorious hosts of light
Walk the dark hemisphere till she retires;
All through his silent watches, gliding slow,
Her constellations come, and climb the heav-
ens, and go. —Bryant.

Punishments.

Jannette asks "How shall we punish?" Every mother will have her own convictions on the subject. The object of punishment should be reformation; we reprove that our little ones may leave off evil ways and learn good ones; the question is how can we best secure the result we desire. The hasty, quick-tempered woman gives a word and a blow, the blow often falling first; the weak one dreads to inflict pain, and lets grave faults go unreprieved; the mother who has correct ideas of what the welfare of the children demands studies their disposition and makes her penalties reformatory.

Punishment does not always imply physical pain. True, there are some children whose inheritance of "Old Adam" is so strong that extreme measures are necessary, but this I believe is rarely the case, and almost always the resultant of a previous fault in training. There is something of the savage in the nature of either man or woman who can persistently inflict physical pain on a child; to do so alienates the child's affection, and wakens passion and stubbornness. "You must break his spirit"—i. e., subdue his will—were words often on the lips of the old-fashioned parent whose parental persuader to obedience was a stout hickory withe; but a will cowed into abjectness by fear of a flogging is white ashes over red-hot coals. We may set it down as an axiom that a whipping, except in those rare cases where "exceptions point the rule," is to be a last resort.

The trouble is, most mothers will not take time to punish as they ought; there is so much to do, so many things to attend to, that the little offender gets more or less

than he deserves. It requires good judgment to "make the punishment fit the crime." It is a good thing, too, to know what to overlook, and it is a very bad thing to be always threatening. To say "I'll whip you if you do it again" and not make good the words, invites disobedience; the child knows he has escaped once, and calculates on further immunity, and has also learned that his mother says what she does not mean.

I think "punishment by deprivation," as I have heard it called, is the most judicious; it requires patience and careful oversight, but it seems richest in results. The little hands that have been in mischief are tied with a soft ribbon; the feet that strayed where they were bidden not to go are made to keep quiet in a corner. Or the bad boy is tucked up in bed for an hour, or deprived of some expected privilege. The ways in which such punishment is received are sometimes quite amusing. Little Robert had spent an hour in bed one day because he had slapped his little brother, whom he dearly loved but who was very exasperating sometimes. Released, the two played happily for a time, till again Robert's patience gave away and he gave Charlie's cheek another resounding slap. He instantly looked up at his mother, saying "I dess I'll go to bed again," marched off up stairs and put himself into his crib with a very comical air of resignation to the inevitable.

This method of punishment makes the culprit connect his misdemeanors with their penalties; the pain of a blow is soon forgotten, though its influence upon the spirit remains; but the child who misses some anticipated pleasure because of naughtiness, does not soon forget. Some mothers think it shows a vindictive spirit to do this; others are too hurried or too soft-hearted to carry out a deliberate system; but since punishments are necessary, this method commends itself to me at least as being the best. My mother had very conscientious ideas about bringing up her children; I have been the very unwilling participant in many a solemn switching, where she prayed God to forgive us and make us better children. I cannot now recall a single offense for which I was punished by a whipping; but I do remember very distinctly, the one punishment by deprivation. I went to my grandfather's after school one night, against orders, and was not allowed to go again for what seemed an eternity before it ended, one long, lonely week, and I am sure I never ran away again.—Beatrice, in *Michigan Farmer*.

How to Live Happily.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the following excellent advice. There is a great deal of human nature and good sense in it:

"Harmony in the married state is the first thing to be arrived at. Nothing can preserve the affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each other to consider the love of the other of more value than any object whatever on which the wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one with whom we are to pass our whole life. And no opposition in a single instance will hardly in itself produce alienation, yet every one has his pouch into which all these little oppositions are put, and while that is filling, the alienation is insensibly going on, and when filled it is complete. It would puzzle either to say why, because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he or she finds his or her affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles. Other sources of discontent, very common, indeed, are the little cross purposes of husband and wife in common conversation; a disposition in either to criticize and question whatever the other says; a desire always to demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in sympathy. Nothing is so goading on the part of either. Much better, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, to leave him in quiet possession of his view. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant; and if important, let it pass for the present, and wait for a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of revising the subject together. It is wonderful how many per-

sons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these rules of prudence.—Ex.

Fashion Notes.

Machine stitching is still a feature of imported tailor suits.

Pinking in many rows is a fashionable trimming for short wraps.

Some changes in hair-dressing are promised, and curls and puffs are likely to be again favored.

Albatross, cashmere, velling and surah will be the favorite materials for little girls' wear the coming season.

A new design for a lace pin shows twelve tiny forget-me-nots which are set between two rows of gold twist wire.

A favorite bodice is round-waisted, and is arranged with loops of ribbon which taper to a point on one side, and with a scarf fichu on the other.

Unhemmed draperies are coming into general use upon silk dresses. This style was introduced last season, but was not at first generally adopted.

It is said that black hose are to be entirely abandoned for evening wear, and that the stockings will match the dress in color as nearly as possible.

It is prophesied that the old-time "flats" will appear among the summer millinery, and that long sweeping ostrich plumes will be utilized to trim them.

Little girls' dresses for spring will be a modification of those of their mothers' and grown-up sisters'. The same materials will be used, and similar combinations also.

Ribbons are likely to be used in great profusion upon the summer mantles, and are arranged in rows of loops, in pointed tabs forming fringe, and in rosettes and bows.

Fancy vests of every description will be a feature of the spring gowns. Vests of pearl gray, cream white or pale ecru cloth are braided in some dark color matching the dress material.

Cord and braid garnitures will be used in profusion upon the spring and summer toilets. The designs are mostly flat, and may be procured either with or without drops and fringe.

On the new bonnets all the trimmings are lowered, though they are by no means flat. But the towering pointed bows of last year have given place to soft, wide loops, put on to give a broader effect.

The latest fancy for the finishing of all the smooth heavy cloths is to pink the edges, and in some cases these pinked edges are lined with another color. As for example, a very dark blue ladies' cloth will have the edges of the drapery lined with either dark red or orange, dark brown with yellow and green with copper.

A pretty spring gown has a plain petticoat of seal-brown plush and draperies of mastic colored ladies' cloth, the edges of which are finished with pinked scallops. They are rather short and not very full. The bodice is of the ladies' cloth, with a plush waistcoat set beneath pinked edges of the cloth. In the back are set two square tabs of the plush, the edges of the postillon folds of the cloth coming over them and permitting them to appear beneath the pinking.

Cure for Corns.

For corns, put a small quantity of strong vinegar into a tea cup and crumble some bread into it; let it stand half an hour, then put a little on a strip of cloth and bind around the toe, with the poultice over the corn; it can be taken out the next morning, but if the corn is an obstinate one it will require two or three applications to effect a cure.—Ex.

An "Eolian Harp."

Wax a piece of buttonhole twist about two and a half feet long. Tie each end strongly to a small peg and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your southern or western window, stretching the silk as tight as possible. It will surprise you with the sweetness and variety of the tones the wind will bring from it.—*Boston Budget*.

To Avoid Taking Cold.

We must "toughen" ourselves to endure cold. We should depend more on exercise and less on clothing to keep our bodies warm. The clothing should be the lightest compatible with comfort. Cold sponge bathing or the air bath is essential to the health of all who can properly employ either. We, as a rule, need less heat in our houses and better ventilation. Personal care and the application of a little common sense "fill out the measure."—*Herald of Health*.

The Ojage Indians number 1,600. They have \$7,000,000 of capital drawing 5 per cent. interest, a reservation of splendid land, and an annuity of \$250,000. They are, therefore, the richest people in the world.

The Lessons of "Unser Fritz" Case. The greatest doctors in Europe don't seem to know what ails "Unser Fritz."

Thus are the Garfield and Grant episodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" medical knowledge is again shaken.

The effect is a revulsion. Since the fatal days of 1883, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning extensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more relying upon old-fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing,—the only reliances known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliances are illustrated to-day in a series of old-fashioned roots and herbs preparations recently given to the world by the well-known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulae possessed by many of our oldest families, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "try son, you'r yellor and pale and weak like lockin', you'r needin' a good shaking up with some sas'paril'."

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that the very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the rugged health of our ancestors.


While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorator to resist colds and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by inflamed eyes. I was treated, but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

"Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver Pills," he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla used in the family now will save many a week of sickness and many a dollar of bills. Use no other. This is the oldest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle on the market, containing 120 doses. There is no other preparation of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturers is a guarantee of its superior worth.

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The Young Folks.

In memory of Henry Bergh.
The Bell of Justice.

Years ago, so runs the story,
In a city by the sea,
A quaint and pretty city
In the fair land Italy,

Lived a king whose love of justice
Caused a bell to be so hung
That this bell, "The Bell of Justice,"
Could by any one be rung,

If they felt they had been wronged,
And a magistrate would come,
And listen to their story,
And cause justice to be done.

So, in the course of time, the bell rope
At the end was worn away,
And a wild vine tied to lengthen
Out the part gone to decay.

Now, a horse, grown old and useless,
Had been turned out here to die
By his cruel, heartless master,
Whom he'd served most faithfully.

And he wandered to the tower
Where the "Bell of Justice" hung,
Hunting round in pain and hunger
Found the vine—the bell was rung,

And the magistrate came quickly,
To obey the King's command,
Found the horse so poor and hungry,
For its owner made demand,

And decreed that as this poor horse
Had the bell of justice rung,
That his owner feed and keep him
As he would if he were young.

And his owner thus commanded,
Led the horse away with pride,
Fed and treated him more kindly
Till the horse from old age died.

—Mrs. W. N. Allen, Meriden, Kas.

The night seems long, my Father. Shadows
rise
And dark across my pathway fall;
There is no light of dawn in Orient skies,
And sorrow shrouds me like a pall.
The stars of Faith and Hope so dim have
grown;
Oh! lift the gloom and send the radiance
down.

The morn was fair, seen with glad childhood's
eyes,
A world of sunshine, love and flowers;
Not sweeter was the bliss of Paradise,
As onward fled the swift-winged hours;
At noon I reveled in the sunshine still,
And felt no presence of the twilight chill.

ST. BERNARD DOGS.

Any one who has been lost in a snow storm, rendered insensible by cold, and then been awakened by a noble brute licking his hands and face; one who has watched the intelligent animal plunge through the drifts, to reappear with human aid—such a person would not be wondered at for having an affection for dogs. Or, if a person were waylaid or assaulted by a tramp or robber, and a great four-footed projectile should bound past him and knock the miscreant over as effectually as a canon ball would, that person ought certainly to appreciate the dumb defender. Comparatively few people are indebted to dogs for so valuable services, though it was only the other day that the newspapers reported the timely rescue of a man whose dog had brought help to him as he lay benumbed in the snow near Long Island city. But let a man who "doesn't care for dogs," that is, dogs in general; one who owes them no good will, and place a fine specimen of the St. Bernard before him, and he cannot help admiring him.

The St. Bernard seems conscious of his noble ancestry, and he bears the marks of his centuries of good breeding and gallant deeds on his face. Dignity, affection, good nature, pride, what might be called the possession of a good dog conscience, are to be found in his countenance. Of course these may be claimed in some degree for other breeds; but this article has only to do with the traits of St. Bernards. Their genealogy dates back to 962 A. D., when Friar Bernard de Menthon, accompanied by his dog, established the hospice on the Alps which the St. Bernard dogs have since made famous by their exploits in rescuing snow-bound travelers. The breed seems to be most nearly allied to the pure bloodhound, resembling the latter in fine sense of smell, intelligence, strength, and judicial aspect. Two varieties have been evolved, the rough and smooth coated; the former the genuine Swiss dog and the more preferred, while the latter is a result of crossing with the mastiffs or smooth-coated dog at some time.

Judging from the demand in this city the St. Bernard, unlike most breeds, is always in fashion as a pet and companion. These

dogs are especially liked by ladies, such ladies as do not fancy the other extreme in dogs and so fondle pugs and spaniels. A St. Bernard should measure from twenty-eight to thirty-two inches in height at the shoulder, and weigh from 140 to 160 pounds. Fanciers are extremely particular about the markings, and always consider the following points: The color should be gold, orange or tawny, though brindle is admissible, at least on the head; the chest, feet and more or less at the legs should be white; the face should be blazed with white, the tail tipped with white and the collar or "shawl" white. The white shawl and collar are prized as resembling the vestments of the monks. Other points are as important as color. The head must be broad, with a high occipital bone, also long and well dished in "profile" at the eye. This should be grave and bold, with the integument drawn away from the inner corner, showing the red "haw." Large feet, strong legs with a fringe of hair, and double "dew-claws" are indispensable. A dog that weighs 150 pounds should measure about twenty-five inches around the head and forty at the chest.

A veteran dog-fancier and breeder told a reporter that he had abandoned breeding every kind of dog but the St. Bernards. "They are the only kind that are always in demand and always in fashion," he said. "I will not breed any but the rough coats, either. Others may like the smooth, but I do not. I don't think their temper is so reliable."

"Delicate? Well, they want good care, but I seldom lose a pup. The trouble is that people mew them up in city houses and deny the dogs air and exercise, which is against their nature. Do you know, a cross between the St. Bernard and the Labrador dog makes a wonderful watch dog? They combine the good nature and intelligence of the one with the alertness and spirit of the other. I have one of them that caught a negro with his hands full of game chickens in my hen-roost one night. He knocked the man over and held him like a vise, and if I had not called 'stop' would have killed him. I made the darkey put the chickens on the roost and then I kicked him out. There was no use in putting him in prison and letting his family starve."

There are numbers of prize St. Bernards in and near New York, many of them owned by the various kennel companies, who keep them for breeding.—New York Tribune.

Jefferson's Contrivances for Comfort and Adornment.

I think it is not generally known with what pleasure and zeal Jefferson brought his mind to bear, not only upon the development of his somewhat grand ideas in regard to a home, but upon the most minute and peculiar contrivances for convenience and adornment. He drew plans and made estimates for nearly everything that was built or constructed on his place. He calculated the number of bricks to be used in every part of his buildings; and his family now possess elaborately drawn plans of such bits of household furnishing as "curtain valences" and the like. Many of his ideas in regard to building and furnishing he brought with him from France; but more of them had their origin in his brain. There were no bedsteads in his house, but in every chamber there was an alcove in the wall in which a wooden framework was built which supported the bed.

His own sleeping arrangements during the lifetime of his wife were of a very peculiar nature; in the partition between two chambers was an archway, and in the archway was the double bed; one chamber was Mr. Jefferson's room and the other was his wife's dressing room. When he arose in the morning he got out of bed into his own room, and Mrs. Jefferson got out into her room. After his wife's death her room became his study, and the partition wall between it and the library being taken down, the whole was thrown into the present large apartment. Over the archway in which the bed is placed is a long closet reached by a step-ladder placed in another closet at the foot of the bed. In this were stored in summer the winter clothes of the family, and in winter the summer habiliments. At the other side of the arch there is a small door, so that persons going from one room to another had no need to clamber over the bed.

In the small chamber, when it became his study, stood Mr. Jefferson's writing chair, which was made to suit his peculiar needs; the chair itself was high-backed, well rounded

and cushioned, and in front of it extended a cushioned platform, on which Mr. Jefferson found it very pleasant to stretch his legs, being sometimes troubled with swellings of the smaller veins of these limbs. The writing table was so made that it could be drawn up over this platform, legs and all, and pushed down when it was not in use. The top of this table turned on a pivot; on one side of it were his writing materials, and on the other side was the little apparatus by which he made copies of all his letters. By his side was another revolving table, on which his books of reference lay or were held open at proper angles. Near him also stood a pair of large globes, and, if he wished to study anything outside of this world, he had in the room two long telescopes mounted on brass tripods. Convenient, also, were his violins, one a Cremona and the other the bass viol saved from the Shadwell fire. Besides the book shelves and the somewhat simple furniture of the library there were a number of oddly contrived little closets, in which were stored his multitudinous manuscripts.

There is a writing table now in the possession of the family, which was frequently used by Mr. Jefferson, and which is very ingeniously contrived. Two of its four legs are hollow, and in these run rods resting upon springs by which the table can be easily elevated, the other two legs being also extensible, but in a different way. When Mr. Jefferson was tired of writing in a sitting position he could stand up and raise this table to the desired height. When he wished to use it as a reading stand the top could be inclined at any angle, and a strip of brass was brought into use to keep the books and papers from sliding off.

Opening from the library was a large room inclosed with glass, which was intended for a conservatory, but was used by Mr. Jefferson as his work room. There he had a work bench, with all sorts of carpenter's tools, with which he constructed a great many of the small conveniences he invented.—Frank R. Stockton, in *The Century*.



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KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Haskell county people are boring artesian wells.

Corn shows in the rows on southern Kansas farms.

Clark county farmers are organizing vigilance committees.

The towns in western Kansas generally celebrated Arbor Day.

The number of trees planted in Kansas this spring is up in millions.

Work has been in progress some time on the cotton mill and sugar works at Topeka.

A great deal of rain fell in Kansas last Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The Windom (McPherson county) creamery is in operation and everybody is well pleased with it.

Five cars of draft horses have been shipped from Salina to Philadelphia during the past winter.

The Ottawa Republican (ex-Governor Geo. T. Anthony's paper) strongly endorses the farmers' trust.

The subject of dehorning cattle is being extensively agitated among the stock-growers of the State.

Nineteen heads of families will arrive in Hays City from Iowa in a few days, and purchase land for settlement.

A convention will be held in Abilene on the 24th inst., looking toward the removal of the State capital to that place.

The Lindsborg News says that many farmers claim that "farming doesn't pay." But, the News says, intelligent farming does pay, and the News is right.

The Oberlin Eye says that thirty-eight farmers, interviewed by the editor, unite in saying that within their recollections the soil and crops have never been in as good a condition as this year.

TREASURY NOTES AND SILVER.

A bill passed the Senate at Washington a few days ago, construing an act that had been passed some years before, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase government bonds with surplus money in the Treasury, and Senator Plumb, of Kansas, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, proposed amendments—Plumb to issue Treasury notes (greenbacks) in lieu of all national bank notes retired, Beck to issue silver certificates for the same purpose. Both amendments were defeated. Whether the vote on these amendments fairly represents the opinions of Senators on the principle involved is not clear, for there are several separate bills pending having the same object in view, and it may be that some Senators think it will be better to treat the subject separated from all others. There has been a change of opinion on this subject in some minds even in the Senate, and it may be that when the real test is made there will be a majority in favor of substituting Treasury notes and silver certificates in place of retired bank notes. But whether yea or nay, as the Senate now stands, it will not be long until such a bill will pass that body, because the people are fast making up their minds that money, like roads, is made for the use and convenience of the people.

The New York Press, referring to these amendments before they were defeated, said:

The Senate should exercise great caution in handling both the Plumb and the Beck amendments to the bond purchase bill. The former is of very doubtful character, because it proposes to issue Treasury notes in place of the retired national bank circulation, and thus gradually to substitute a form of currency that was adopted as a war measure only, and that is of doubtful constitutionality, for a circulating medium of ideal soundness and elasticity, which should be made permanent. The Beck amendment, which proposes to issue silver certificates instead of the retired bank notes, is equally pernicious in its tendencies.

As reasons for its suggestion the Press assigned these: "An unfavorable balance of trade, important enough to cause large gold exports, might very easily cause both greenbacks and silver certificates to depreciate considerably below par. There seems but little prospect of such an international adjustment of the silver question as will make silver certificates based on dollars not intrinsically worth their face value anything but an unstable currency. The increased proportion of silver certificates in our paper currency is not a healthy sign."

The Press is a bright, able and newsy paper, and is at the very forefront in some lines of thought; but it is still behind in this matter. The "doubtful constitutionality" of Treasury notes was passed upon twice by the only tribunal which is authorized to determine the matter—the Supreme court of the United States, and notes were held good in both instances. The principle upon which a government may issue its own paper and make it legal tender in payment of debts among its citizens and between them and the government, is the same that justifies the government in opening common highways and railroads—the general welfare.

The Press adds: "The truth is that the time is ripe for the adoption of a new and permanent basis for national bank circulation that will relieve the national banks from the attitude—which they are naturally and properly reluctant to assume—of asking that the national debt be perpetuated, or its extinction delayed, for the sake of providing them with a security for their notes." And then it asks—

What has become of the excellent plan advocated by Mayor Hewitt, when in Congress, for securing circulation by the deposit

of a portion of the stock of the banks themselves at Washington, and for the conversion of the old 1 per cent. circulation tax into a guarantee fund for the notes of failed banks? The question will not be settled until it is settled right.

The plan of Mr. Hewitt would replace good security by something of questionable value. The people have had enough of private bank securities. They are satisfied with any one of three different kinds of security, namely, gold, silver, and public credit; they will accept all of these and be satisfied; but they do not want private bank notes; indeed, they are fast coming to the belief that the sooner the government supersedes the banks the better.

Begging in High Life.

The dead body of Chief Justice Waite was hardly cold when a scheme was planned to collect money for his widow. His sons very promptly made known the fact that their mother was in good hands and would be taken care of.

This begging in high life is becoming altogether too common. There are exceptional cases which afford people opportunities to testify honestly and appropriately their good-will toward men who rendered distinguished services in trying times; but this jumping up at the death of men who have but performed duties well in pleasant places, and urging donations of money to pay pensions to their families and build monuments to their memories, is wrong in principle and demoralizing in practice. Men like Grant and Hancock who, without parade, led great armies, planned great battles, and won great victories for their country when brave and good men were in fear and doubt, deserve more of their countrymen than the salary paid them. To such men the people are glad to make some substantial acknowledgement, and yet, even these men did no more or better than thousands of others who were as willing and as ready as they. The private soldier was a hero as well as his commander; and there are many, many men walking in lower planes who are quite as faithful to duty, quite as efficient in action, as men who are higher up, but there is no uprising to buy homes for their widows.

It is time that public attention be called to this money worshiping. The man, or woman, or boy, or girl, that performs a perilous feat in behalf of country, cause or friend, rises above the common level, and the tribute to such heroism may well be substantial and permanent; but to average men in whatever calling, the common lot of all should be allowed to go.

The good-will of our fellows is a monument well worth the best efforts of the highest ambition. This every honest, industrious man may have, and the mere fact that one worker is a Judge or a Senator, or State officer, a farmer or bricklayer, a machinist, a shoemaker, a day laborer, is no reason why he should expect or receive anything more.

The Hope (Dickinson Co.) Herald, advises late sowing of oats. It says: "We have noticed that those who put in their oats tolerably late always have the best."

The President, last week, approved the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Logan, and raising the amount of Mrs. General Blair to an equal sum.

An assessment of 10 per cent. has been levied on the capital stock of the Junction City-canning company by the board of directors. The company has contracted for all the corn and beans they want this year, and all but thirty-five acres of tomatoes.

Smooth the Ground Promptly.

The KANSAS FARMER repeats the suggestion made many times before, that ground should be smoothed over immediately after plowing when the intention is to plant seed there soon. The reason is, that this treatment prevents evaporation from the loose soil. The plowing leaves the ground with a great many crevices and every one of them is a flue for the escape of moisture. Besides these openings in the soil, the surface is uneven and that adds to the exposed soil surfaces. Smoothing the surface closes all the openings and levels the ground, thus saving as much as possible of the needed moisture.

The smoothing may be done by a plank drag, a roller, a light harrow—any implement which will best do the work, and the farmer must judge of that for himself from the character of the ground. It may need crushing or cutting as well as leveling. The thing needed is to fine the ground and level it. A roller is often better than a harrow.

And this idea ought to be kept in mind and practiced in the corn fields all summer. Keep the cracks closed, and the surface soft and smooth. When there are no weeds, a roller is the best surface implement; it breaks the crust and fills all crevices. As soon, after a rain, as the soil is dry enough to move without injury, run a roller, a drag, or some light-toothed implement over the ground to pulverize the surface and close all openings.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

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

Hiawatha is building a creamery 30x80 feet, and used 50,000 feet of lumber in its construction. It is said to be the largest in the State.

The American Short-horn Breeders' Association have made liberal provisions for the encouragement of exhibits of Short-horn steers at the American Fat Stock Show.

A Clark county ranchman claims that he has lost only 1 per cent. of his herd the past winter from various causes, and the calf crop is the largest and healthiest he has seen for years.

A subscription has been raised among the business men of Ashland, Clark county, for the purchase of cotton seed, in order that the cultivation of cotton may be introduced in that section.

The Plainville (Rooks county) Times says the earth is so thoroughly saturated with water that many farmers claim the wheat will make a good crop, even though no additional moisture falls.

Arrangements have been completed for a "forestry exhibit" at the Ohio Valley Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, opening July 4 and continuing to October 27 next. A general request is made for articles to make up the display. For particulars address Centennial Exposition, Department of Forestry, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mark Does the Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." And so I thought when I got my KANSAS FARMER of March 22.

We have had the wettest, coldest, and most backward spring I have ever known in this county, and yet I never saw wheat look so well. We have done no farming of any consequence yet, until this morning (April 2) we began to sow oats. We sow them by hand broadcast and plow them in with cultivators, then harrow thoroughly crosswise. We made eighty bushels to the acre last year. I have been reading a great deal in the papers about

DEHORNING CATTLE

of late that sounds strange to me. One of my neighbors has been buying up all the old cows and bulls in this section of country for the last two years, and converting them into first-class mulley cows and steers, which he readily sells in the Kansas City market for beef. There is but one difficult thing about it, and that is to secure the animal's head so you can saw the horns off even with the head; then rub a little tar over the place and let them go. This neighbor has a narrow chute into which he drives the animal and then secures the head to a post or cross-piece at the end of the chute or shoot (how do you spell it?) You would be surprised to see what a handsome steer it makes of an old Short-horn stag, and an old hooking brute of a cow becomes so placid and young looking that you would almost conclude she was too good to eat. They fatten easier and more readily, and the cows do not lose any in their milk. I have never dehorned any myself, for the reason that my Jerseys do not need it, and look better with their horns on. My Jersey bull, Valentine Duke No. 7851, is five years old, and as kind to handle as any cow on the place, but if he should show the least sign of being vicious, I would take his horns off too quick. We have all the butter we can make this year engaged for the year at 40 cents per pound, delivered to private families in Kansas City. We made a little over 300 pounds last month and marketed 277 pounds of that amount. We get 20 cents per gallon for our buttermilk. We are milking twelve cows, and four of those are strippers. We live twelve miles southwest of Kansas City, in Johnson county, Kansas, and we take our stuff (butter, eggs, turkeys, chickens, etc., etc.) to market every Friday, and that gives us Saturday to clean up. Each family gives us their order for so much butter, to be delivered to them each and every week for this year, say from two to ten pounds. We have granite iron pans, that vary in size according to our orders, with tin lids on them. We put up the amount of each order in these pans, place a piece of cloth over the butter, then put on the lid, and mark on the top of the lid with a pencil the number of pounds of butter in the pan. We then deliver these pans to each family and take up the pan we left the week before. We put the buttermilk into one gallon jugs, and deliver them in the same way, and take up the jug left the week before. There is just one difference in delivering butter and buttermilk, and that is you always have to — the — cook every week for not washing out the jug. We take down from twenty to forty dozen eggs each week, for which we get about 2½ cents per dozen more than the retail market price from the groceries, because they are all large, nice and fresh (no bad ones). Last week eggs were selling at the groceries for 12½ cents, but forty dozen did not supply all of our customers at 15 cents, the amount we took down with our butter.

Mr. Editor, I am not writing this for the purpose of boasting about how much we are making, for I think I am too old a man for that, but I assure you that I take no small degree of pride in the success of my son, young Mark Gill, having been raised in town around a law office, and then to come out on a farm and make a first-class dairyman in less than two years, and I write this that other young men may know there is a new era just before them in the dairy business, and they should not continue to leave the farm and go to town, as they have been doing the last few years. There are greater possibilities and more opportunities for the young farmer in this grand State of ours now than I have ever known before, and I have been here nearly thirty-five years. Let everything you make be first-

class and you can always get your own price for it. We use the little Jersey cow altogether. They cost us from \$75 to \$150 a head. We feed them six pounds of ground corn, oats and wheat mixed, of equal parts, each day, that is, three pounds in the morning and three pounds at night, with what oats straw and cornfodder they want. I have made this article entirely too long, much longer than I intended when I began, but I hope, Mr. Editor, you will slice it up to suit your own convenience, and publish as much of it as you may think will interest your readers, and no more. There are a great many writers for our agricultural papers that remind me of our earlier Kansas towns—they are all on paper. That is about the difference between Mark and I. He is a first-class practical dairyman and can make fine gilt-edge butter, while I "loom up" to better advantage after the butter is made, doing the paper work. A great many men try to follow Horace Greeley's example rather than his advice. E. B. GILL.

Mulching Potatoes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been a reader of your paper for the last fifteen years and I like it better every year. I have been mulching potatoes here for ten years and made a success of it. I select a piece of ground on which no water will stand, haul my wheat straw or spoiled hay in the winter in winrows the length of my patch, unload a load in a place, it will cover about two rods of ground on each side. I begin plowing and planting around the winrow, use fourteen-inch plow, stick out potatoes half way up in every other furrow so the horse will not step on them, and next furrow will cover good. Three girls or boys can keep up with the plow.

For a late crop I plant about the middle of May. I like fall-plowing the best. I spread straw just as the potatoes are coming up—about four inches thick. I find it takes a good deal of straw to cover an acre, and we get a good many showers that do not wet through the mulchings. The reason I plant late is, so that I will not have to dig them before October. I usually get about 200 bushels per acre. I do not mulch early potatoes; they will generally make a crop without it, if planted in time and tended right. B. REICHERT.

Elyria, McPherson Co., Kas.

Irrigation and Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to a recent inquiry, permit me to say to the readers of the FARMER that we are farming by irrigation in this (Kearney) and Finney counties. Our people are engaged in county seat contests, railroad schemes, etc., so extensively as to hinder the development of agricultural advantages, yet enough has been done to establish beyond question the practicability of our system of irrigation. Last season, crops under the ditches were as good as the culture they received in spite of drouth. Grain, root crops, melons, vegetables, etc., are successfully grown, but alfalfa will probably prove the most profitable crop for this vicinity.

The main irrigating canals are owned by companies who furnish water to farmers at \$1 to \$1.50 per acre per season. The amount of labor required to apply the water varies according to the lay of the land, construction of lateral ditches, supply of water and kind of crop, cultivated crops being more difficult to irrigate than grass or small grain. The labor is considerable, though more than one would infer from "What is Irrigation?" in FARMER March 22.

The article about Lucerne or alfalfa in your issue of March 22 may be correct for Utah, but is not entirely so if applied here. Not less than twenty pounds of seed per acre should be sown, and some prefer twenty-five or even thirty. I sowed three hundred pounds on fourteen acres last spring, and cut from the same seventeen tons of hay. Think I can do better with what I sowed this spring. I prefer to sow alfalfa alone. A catch where the plants average ten inches apart I should reseed. ED. F. KELL.

Deerfield, Finney Co., Kas.

The Parkinson sugar factory of Fort Scott has contracted for 1,200 acres of cane this year, being about three times as much as was worked last year.

Inquiries Answered.

DISTEMPER.—I have a mare that has the distemper or something similar to it, discharges slightly at nose, is swollen under jaw in several places and is hard; have lanced it several times, nothing comes but a little blood; she has been that way for two months or more to my knowledge. You can hear her breathe ten rods. Is in fair flesh, and has a good appetite, feels good. What shall I do for her?

—Poultice the hard place with scalded bran, flaxseed, or something of the kind to soften it, and get the mare to grass as soon as possible.

MILK FEVER.—Here is what a California dairyman, a subscriber, in renewing his subscription for two years, says about milk fever: A great many, especially good cows, some week or two or perhaps more before calving, their udders full and hard. We used to milk them right along twice a day or oftener if necessary; by doing that with proper care, I mean give her a good common care, good hay, few quarts of good meal, such as corn, bran, oats, good water; if in winter season good natural exercise, but in summer, if the cow has a good pasture and plenty of it, with plenty fresh water at all times, she needs no other feed till she is all right after calving; but milk them as soon as their bag is full and do not let them go more than six hours without milking in case of danger. I have not seen a cow die with milk fever treated in this way, while by letting them go without milking taken sick and die. I believe when a cow is taken with milk fever it is hard to cure.

Report of Capital Grange Meeting, April 7, 1888.

After conferring third and fourth degrees, the subject of our State Fair was taken up and discussed at some length. It was the unanimous opinion that our own county of Shawnee should be barred from both the farm and horticultural department in competing for regular premiums, and that the fair management be requested to pay a certain price for a given space occupied in either of these departments. Our grange voted to take part in the horticultural department and leave the farm department to Oak Grange.

Several of the members had visited the new creamery on the farm of Mr. Madison, three miles southwest of Topeka, which is now completed and in running order, and all agreed the building and apparatus was first-class in every respect. The capacity of the institution is over 3,000 pounds of butter per day. Some seemed to think a little difficulty might be experienced at first in securing a sufficient volume of cream, but all expressed a desire to see the dairy business prosper.

It was unanimously agreed that our United States Senators be urged to do all in their power to secure the passage of the two bills now before Congress—one reducing postage on seeds, plants, etc., from 16 to 4 cents per pound, and the other providing for the issuance of fractional currency for use in the mails in place of postage stamps and postal notes.

Sister M. E. Robinson read a very interesting article on "Putting up Stoves." All who have had any experience in this line can fully appreciate the situation. Our paper was a credit to the efforts of Sister Boardman and Brother Horace Clark.

If space would permit we should be glad to publish in full the article on "Country Life," and also the one on "Dumb Animals," to say nothing of the "Lost Letter" brought to light for the benefit of our "old bachelor friends."

Program for the next meeting, April 14, at 2 o'clock p. m., is as follows: First—Conferring first and second degrees. Second—Discussion: What interest has the farmer in a Presidential election? Brothers Sims, Thompson and Jennings. Third—Ought Capital Grange to build a hall of its own? Sisters Wilder, Reed and Pratt. X. Y.

Out in Grant County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Considerable cool weather during March. Rain and snow the first week and heavy snow fall the 19th. The last week the weather was quite warm. Ground in fine condition for the plow and a great deal of plowing already done. Farmers are making every preparation to put in large crops. Oats sown the first half of the month. Potatoes were planted and orchard trees set during

the last week. Only two and a half years since settlers came into Grant county in any numbers. This county is finely adapted to agriculture. Land is level or only slightly rolling. Alfalfa does fine here; other tame grasses not yet tried. Land cheap. Relinquishments from \$250 to \$500 per quarter section. Deeded land \$800 and upwards.

MRS. MARY CHEADLE.

Tilden, Grant Co., Kas.

Kansas Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1888:

Rainfall.—But two counties, Shawnee and Marshall, report any rainfall this week; in these a very light rain fell the night of the 2-3, measuring in each instance but a hundredth of an inch, which is at the rate of seven and one-half gallons to the acre.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has ranged slightly above the average for this week in all sections, while the sunshine has been about normal, except in the central counties of the State, where a deficiency is reported.

Results.—The absence of rain has enabled the farmers to bring the spring work well forward. The north reports oats about all in, potatoes all planted, fruit outlook fine. In the west the ground is reported as in excellent working order, grass growing well, garden truck coming up nicely, while a few have planted corn. The south reports corn planting progressing lively, a pleasant, spring-like week. In the extreme south plums are in full bloom, with peach, cherry and apples beginning to bloom; flowering almonds are also in full bloom. The week closes with the prospect of an early rain.

TOPEKA REPORT.—(SAME TIME).

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 79° on Wednesday the 4th; lowest at same hour, 66° on Monday the 2d. Highest recorded during the week, 81° on the 4th; lowest, 34° the 6th.

Rainfall.—One-hundredth of an inch.

March Weather in Western Kansas.

From the March report of S. B. Jackson, Signal Service Observer at Tribune, Greeley county, we gather these facts: Highest daily temperature, 58 deg. on the 18th; lowest, 10 deg. on the 5th; mean temperature for month, 58 deg. Rainfall, including melted snow, 4.82 inches. Mr. Jackson says spring work is well advanced.

Book Notices.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—This magazine is publishing a series of railroad articles of great interest.

CATALOGUES.—Among the catalogues received since our last notice, are the following: Paul M. Pierson & Co., successors to Bristol Sisters, Topeka, Kas., seeds and plants; B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., small fruit; George S. Joselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., grape vines and small fruits generally. A postal card with request written on it, will get any of them.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—R. G. Sneath, owner of the largest dairy farm in the world, will publish an article in the April *Overland Monthly* on "Dairying in California," giving the results of his many years of experience and careful experimenting. Breeds, feed, methods of stabling, the raising of calves, treatment of milk and butter, the distributing through a great city, and the dangers of slop-fed milk are all discussed in the most practical manner. Address the *Overland Monthly*, 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

HISTORY OF MUSIC.—An entertaining book for young people, and a work that older persons will enjoy as well, is the "Young People's Illustrated History of Music," by J. C. Macy. It briefly states the facts relative to the history of music from the earliest times to the present era, and gives in addition, short biographical sketches of famous musicians, including Bach, Handel, Hayden, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, and other masters, and there is a chronological list of great composers. Sent by mail to any address, on receipt of the price, \$1, by O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—There are many good times in the world not less enjoyable because the "high world" would disdain to mix in them. Of such are the evenings of amusement indulged in by the poor of London in the theaters where their tastes are catered to exclusively—where points are not too fine, but where vice is punished awfully and virtue rewarded lavishly. All this is described in a charming way in *Harper's Magazine* for April in an article entitled "The Humors of a Minor Theater," written by F. Anstey, and illustrated with inimitable sketches by Frederick Barnard, whose pencil always works so deftly on subjects of this kind.

Horticulture.

INCREASING THE DURABILITY OF TIMBER.

Circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Our people waste a large amount of timber and of labor, by lack of care for the timber, after it is cut. Rotting of timbers and fence posts necessitate not only the cutting of a larger quantity of wood but also the labor of replacing the same oftener, than if the wood could be made to last longer.

There are some rules in the handling of timber, which are too often overlooked and which should be observed by everybody who uses wood in places where it cannot be kept dry or wholly submerged.

There is also much unintelligent use of paints and other coatings, applied in the hope of preserving timber, when it should have been well known that by painting green or badly-seasoned timber decay is hastened rather than prevented.

While to many it may be impossible to apply the more complicated and expensive methods of wood preservation which recommend themselves to large consumers of wood material, knowledge of the following considerations, suggested by the Chief of the Forestry Division, will aid the small consumer to handle his material to better advantage, to utilize forest products more thoroughly and intelligently, and to make them last from two to three times as long as when not observed.

DECAY OF WOOD.

1. Decay of wood is due to fermentation of the sap, induced probably by the growth of either bacteria or fungi. These organisms need for their development warmth and moisture, besides the nitrogenous substances and salts contained in solution in the sap.

To prevent the growth of these ferments, therefore, the sap in the wood must be dissolved (leached) or dried out, and moisture be prevented from entering again.

THE MANNER OF USE INFLUENCES DURABILITY OF TIMBER.

2. Timber placed entirely under water or deep in soil (drain pipes) will practically not decay, nor is it liable to rot when kept absolutely dry, away from the influence of humid atmosphere.

Wood generally decays in proportion to the warmth of the temperature.

Hence on northern exposures, in cool valleys, on high elevations in northern countries, the duration of wood is longer than when placed under opposite influences.

If wood is used in contact with the ground, decay proceeds the more rapidly, (beginning at the point of contact with the soil) the looser, moister, and warmer the soil, and especially the greater the liability of change from dry to wet; therefore timber will last longer in heavy, always moist clay, than in loose, alternately moist and dry sand or gravel, or in warm, comparatively dry lime soils.

Rooms without ventilation induce decay, producing the dry-rot, (which first appears in white patches, changing into brown or gray). Ventilation, drying-out, and isolation from moisture will cure this defect.

NATURAL FACTORS INFLUENCING DURABILITY.

3. Sound mature trees yield more durable timber than either young or very old trees. Maturity is the time when trees have ceased to grow vigorously, which is indicated by a flattening of the crown, dying-out of branches in the crown, and by the change of color of the bark. Maturity may be reached, according to circumstances, by the same

species, when the diameter is only a few inches or when it is as many feet. The small tree on arid soil or overtopped by others from its birth, may be as old and older than a tree of greater dimensions growing under more favorable conditions. Of two pieces of the same kind, the heavier is the more durable, although absolute weight of two different kinds of timber does not determine their relative durability.

Heart-wood, as a rule, can resist deterioration longer than sap-wood, because it contains less sap; but, when the sap-wood is well seasoned and heavier this difference disappears.

The site has an influence on durability in so far as it influences the formation of heavy wood.

Quickly-grown hard woods with wide annual rings, and slowly grown conifers with narrow (yet not too narrow) rings, and "tapped" pines (on the tapped side) yield as a rule the most durable wood, other conditions being equal.

Coniferous wood from comparatively poor soils, high altitude, and dense forest, hard woods from rich deep warm soils and isolated position, are most durable.

The resinous substances in conifers form an element of protection against decay.

4. The following list of trees comprises most of those of common occurrence which have been found to be the most durable. Without means of determining the exact relative value of the different species, it has been possible only to give a series which in general proceeds from the most durable to less durable ones.

Eastern Range.—Conifers: Red cedar, white cedar, arbor vitae, bald cypress, long-leaved pine, red pine, Cuban pine, short-leaved pine.

Broad-leaved trees: White oak, post oak, basket oak, burr oak, chestnut oak, live oak, Osage orange, hardy catalpa, black locust, honey locust, red mulberry, chestnut.

Rocky Mountain Region.—Red cedar, pinyon pine, fox-tail pine, Douglas spruce, western larch, burr oak.

Pacific Slope.—Yew, redwood, Lawson's cypress, canoe cedar, Douglas spruce, western larch, live oak, post oak.

TIME OF FELLING.

5. With proper after-treatment of the wood, the time of felling seems not to affect its durability. Early winter felling (December) should have the preference, because less fermentable sap is then in the trees, and the timber will season with less care, more slowly and more evenly, and before the temperature is warm enough for fermentation to set in.

If the wood is cut "in the sap" it is more liable to fermentation and to the attacks of insects, and more care is necessary in seasoning; for the rapid seasoning, due to the warm dry atmosphere, produces an outer seasoned coat which envelopes an unseasoned interior liable to decay. When cut in the leaf it is advantageous to let the trees lie full length until the leaves are thoroughly withered (two or three weeks), before cutting to size. With conifers this is a good practice at any season, and if it can be done, all winter-felled trees should be left lying to leaf out in spring, by which most of the sap is worked out and evaporated.

TREATMENT AFTER FELLING.

6. Always remove the bark from felled timber to aid seasoning—but not from the standing tree.

Never allow the log to lie directly on the moist soil.

If winter-felled, shape the timber to size within two weeks after felling and leave it placed on blocks—not upon the soil—in the forest, or if shaped at home

place in a dry, airy—not windy—position, away from sun and rain.

If dried too rapidly, wood warps and splits, the cracks collect water and the timber is then easily attacked and destroyed by rot.

With large logs, checking may be prevented by coating the ends with some fatty or oily substance mixed with brick dust, or covering with a piece of linen, cloth, or even paper, or by simply shading them to lessen evaporation; cracks on the sides may be filled in with tow or cotton.

When piling timber, place laths or sticks of uniform size at uniform distances under each log, or post, or tie.

Sufficiently thorough seasoning for most purposes is obtained in twelve to eighteen months, while for special work, according to the size, from two to ten years is required.

The best method of obtaining proper seasoning without costly apparatus in shorter time, is to immerse the prepared timber in water, from one to three weeks, to dissolve the fermentable matter nearest the surface. This is best done in running water—if such is not at hand, a bath may be substituted, the water of which needs frequent change. Timber so treated, like raft-timber, will season more quickly and is known to be more durable.

If practicable the application of boiling water or steam is an advantage in leeching out the sap.

COATINGS TO KEEP OUT MOISTURE.

7. Never apply paint or any other coating to green or unseasoned timber.

If the wood was not well dried or seasoned, the coat will only hasten decay.

Good coatings consist of oily or resinous substances which make a smooth coat, capable of being uniformly applied; they must cover every part, must not crack, and possess a certain amount of plasticity after drying.

Coal tar, with or without sand or plaster or pitch, especially if mixed with oil of turpentine and applied hot, (thus penetrating more deeply) answers best. A mixture of three parts coal tar and one part clean unsalted grease, to prevent the tar from drying until it has had time to fill the minute pores, is recommended. One barrel of coal-tar (\$3 to \$4 per barrel) will cover 300 posts. Wood tar is not serviceable because it does not dry.

Oil paints are next in value. Boiled linseed oil or any other drying vegetable—not animal—oils, are used with lead or any other body [like pulverized charcoal] to give substance. Immersion in crude petroleum is also recommended.

Charring of those parts which come into contact with the ground can be considered only as an imperfect preservative, unless a considerable layer of charcoal is formed, and if it is not carefully done, the effect is often detrimental, as the process both weakens the timber and produces cracks, thus exposing the interior to ferments.

Lastly, in communities where durable timber is scarce it will pay to establish a plant for impregnating timber with antiseptics by the more costly processes described in Forestry Bulletin No. 1.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Important to All Who Work

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THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from W. H. Ragan, Secretary, setting forth that—The American Horticultural Society has just closed its eighth regular meeting, which was held in two sections (at San Jose and Riverside), in the State of California. At these sessions a very interesting program was worked off, including papers and discussions of unusual merit—the contributions of the highest horticultural talent of the land. This matter is now being prepared by the Secretary, for publication, and will soon issue from the press as volume five of the society's transactions, and which will certainly be the largest and most valuable volume of the series, which have already won for themselves a front rank amongst publications of their kind in America, if not in the world.

These volumes are published in very limited numbers, and are supplied only to members of the society, to whom the books are mailed, post paid as soon as printed.

"Any person (or organization as above indicated) may become a member upon the payment of \$2," which should be sent to the Secretary, and, in order to secure the published report of the recent meetings in California, should be sent prior to June 1, 1888. This circular will be sent to all present members of the society in the hope that each will interest himself to secure additional members.

An interesting feature of the forthcoming volume will be a sketch by the noted historian and author, John Clark Ridpath, L. L. D., of the excursion to California and series of entertainments which were given the society by the generous people of that State, and which was, if not a profitable, certainly a very enjoyable, adjunct of the meetings.

The able address of President Earle, before the society at San Jose, Cal., neatly published in pamphlet form, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 2 cents in postage stamps. Address W. H. Ragan, Greencastle, Ind., Secretary.



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FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 25 cts.

ONE BOTTLE OF
ELY'S
CREAM BALM
Price, 50 cents.
Will Do More
IN CURING
CATARRH
Than \$500
In Any Other Way

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN
ROSE-COLD
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EARS
EYES
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS.
OWEGO, N.Y.
U.S.A.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The young of all wild species of birds are fed by their parents chiefly by animal food, even when they are seed-eaters when mature. They are thus forced that the period of their helplessness may be shortened, during which they are liable to become the prey of enemies of many sorts, both birds and quadrupeds, fond of "squabs." Poultrymen can take a leaf out of nature's book, and supply their young birds with animal food, if their range does not yield an abundant supply of insect forage.

A compound of two-thirds wheat bran to one-third meal, wet with skim-milk, and fed in the morning, warm, has a good egg-producing effect. This is much better than clear meal, and we have never noticed any ill effects. The bran does not tend to fat, and the milk is even better than meat in the production of eggs. Fowls may eat too much meat for health, but milk they may drink *ad libitum*, and those who have it cannot put it to a more profitable use.

[The following notes were sent in for March, but were overlooked.—EDITOR.]

We have a turkey tom that at ten months of age weighs thirty pounds. I would like other breeders to publish weights that we may compare notes.

"Nearly, if not quite all, species of land birds use the dust bath. They choose a spot of fine dry soil, and scrape little holes where they pulverize the dirt until it is reduced to a fine dust. In this place they roll and shake their feathers, and allow the dust to penetrate to the skin. It appears that in some way this is deleterious to the parasites which infest the plumage or the skin. It has been said by some naturalists that, as all insects breathe not through the mouth as warm blooded animals do, but through little openings in the skin situated in rows along the side of the body, the fine particles of dust close these openings, so that the parasites die of suffocation as quickly as quadrupeds if held under water. This has been denied by other scientists, who say that these holes are defended by a very delicate but effective apparatus that makes it impossible for any foreign matter to enter, no matter how minute it may be. Be this as it may, we know that wild fowls take dust baths whenever the weather will permit. Nature is a good guide, and whether the dust bath is for the prevention and absorption of effete matter which has become too odious, or whether it acts as an insecticide, it is certainly good for fowls or they would not use it. Therefore prepare them a good place to dust in, and in the sunlight, if possible." C. J. NORTON.

Bluegrass Poultry Farm, Moran, Kas.

Our First Page Illustration.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the handsome picture of Silver Wyandottes on our first page. These fowls are the property of Chas. H. Hartung, of Van Horne, Iowa, who is one of Iowa's enterprising poultrymen. He breeds the leading strains of Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Brown Leghorns.

At the head of his Silver Wyandotte breeding pens he has two very fine male birds received direct from the veteran breeder, Capt. James E. White, and at

the head of his Plymouth Rock breeding pens, he has a choice male bird received direct from A. C. Hawkins at a cost of \$12. Other varieties equally as good and as well mated. He is prepared to furnish eggs for hatching from any of the above at very reasonable prices, and pays the express charge on them to all points in the United States. Parties interested in poultry or intending to purchase eggs for hatching the coming season will do well to send to Mr. Hartung for his new illustrated circular and price list, sent free.

Here is Something That Beats Patent Incubators.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I learn from the Secretary of the State Fair Association that the Poultry department will be under control of and run by the Fair association the coming fall, instead of turning it over to the State Poultry Association. Now let everybody interested in the business make preparations to convince the public that the poultry business plays second fiddle to no other business in the State of Kansas.

Bro. Norton, will you please stand up and read again, and then if you make another break like the last one we will have you dehorned this fall.

We pack eggs for sitting in paper boxes that hold two layers of fifteen eggs each, with flannel between, under and over them, dated the day they are laid, tie the lid on, and date the box; then we can turn thirty eggs over as easily as we could one. We keep a thermometer on the boxes. We aim to keep the temperature at about 40 deg.; we have good success with eggs three weeks old; have never tried sitting any older than that. We turn our boxes each day (when we don't forget it) to insure a good hatch, although a "north side" hen came near exploding the theory last summer by laying in the cob house, at one of the elevators, and after the house was full of cobs it was nailed up with the hen out, and in due course of time a brood of seven chicks were found in there calling for help. The humidity, temperature, evaporation, etc., etc., seemed to connect; but who turned the eggs "deponent sayeth not." F. A. A'NEALS.

Oakland Grove Poultry Yards, Topeka.

Spring Medicine.

The necessity of a spring medicine is almost universally admitted. And the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose becomes more and more widely known every year. That power to purify the blood, and those elements of strength which the system craves, and to which it is so susceptible at this season, are possessed by this peculiar medicine in a pre-eminent degree. Scrofula, pimples, boils, or any humor, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, or any diseases or affections caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try the peculiar medicine.

Consumption Cured.

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

There is nothing more stimulating to milk secretion than warm washes of wheat bran, but the milk will not be rich in cream, except at the expense of the cow.

The Busy Bee.

Why Do Bees and Wasps Sting?

Their weapons very often serve to protect them from their enemies, but with bees, especially the honey or hive bees, at the approach of winter, the drones or males are no longer of any use, and are killed off by stings of the workers, to save the stores of honey they would otherwise consume. With many of the wasps their stings are food preservers. The large wasps which make their holes in the ground and some bees, like the carpenter bees, which cut circular holes in boards or other wood, deposit an egg in one of these holes, place food for the grub that will hatch from this egg to feed upon, and when the grub has made its growth it goes into a chrysalis state and in time comes out a perfect bee or wasp, as it may be. But, you will ask, what has this to do with the sting? A great deal. If the caterpillar or other insect intended as food for the young bee or wasp were dead when stored away it would decay and be useless. The effect of the sting is to keep it in a semi-torpid existence, alive but still dormant, and thus preserve the food in a proper condition to be eaten by the grub of the bee or wasp. In this respect we can see that the sting plays a very useful part, but when the sting is employed upon ourselves we fail to see what good is accomplished. Even when a bee-keeper is doing his best for the comfort and welfare of his bees they will often turn and sting him most needlessly and painfully.—Exchange.

Handling Bees After Dark.

This is practiced to quite an extent by persons who do not understand bees properly. This is the time when farmers and old-fashioned bee-keepers go to their hives to take honey. They think they are perfectly safe at night, as the bees cannot see to attack them. In the middle of the day, when the bees are flying thickly, they would almost think it suicide to approach the bees for the purpose of handling them. Now in our experience it is just the reverse, and if ever bees sting with a vengeance it is after dark. A bee crawling upon your flesh in the dark will insert its sting almost without exception, and when disturbed in the dark will run all over the hive, crawl upon the ground and upon your person, so that it is very unpleasant to handle them. Smoke does not appear to have the same effect on them at night as it has in the day time. In the heat of the day, when the air is full of them on the wing, is the best time to work with them. You will receive less stings, do your work much better, and do less damage to the bees.—National Stockman.

HOW BEES MAKE WAX.—As to how bees make wax, an English periodical, *Murray's Magazine*, says it is no mere extraneous substance which needs only to be collected for use; it is a bit of individual organic home manufacture. If you examine the under surface of a cell-building worker, you will find beneath the abdomen four pair of white plates projecting from as many pockets in the incasing rings of this part of the body. These are the wax plates, made from the life blood of the worker. Examine now with a lens one of the hinder legs. You will find that the stoutest joints are very square-shouldered at the hinge, and that the hinge is well over to one side, so that the shoulders form a pair of jaws, which open when the limb is bent, and close when it is straightened. The upper jaw has a row of spines

which bite on a plate on the lower jaw. With this apparatus, piercing it with these spines, the worker withdraws a wax plate from its pocket, transfers it to the front legs, and thence to the mouth, whence it is laboriously masticated with a salivary secretion. Unless it undergoes this process it lacks the ductility requisite for cell-making.

Silk and Satin Ribbons FREE!

A rare gift for the ladies. Save much money and secure the best! Every lady knows and appreciates, the privilege of having a few remnants of ribbon, handy for the thousand and one uses to which such goods are put, and which they, the ladies, use to such advantage. To purchase what is wanted at the usual prices such goods are sold for, would create a large bill, and therefore debar a great many from indulging their tastes in this direction. Realizing that there were thousands upon thousands of remnants of ribbons among the large importing houses of America which they would be willing to dispose of in bulk, for a small fraction of their cost, to any one capable of purchasing largely, we instituted a search, resulting in our obtaining the entire stock of SILK and SATIN Ribbons Remnants of several of the largest of these houses, who imported the finest goods. These goods may be depended upon as superior to anything to be found, except in the very best stores of America. Yet they are given away free, nothing like it ever known. A grand benefit for all the ladies; beautiful, elegant, choice goods, absolutely free. We have expended thousands of dollars in this direction, and can offer an immensely varied, and most complete assortment of ribbons, in every conceivable shade and width, and all of excellent quality, adapted for neck-wear, bonnet strings, hat trimmings, bows, scarfs, dress trimmings, silk quilt work, etc., etc. Some of these remnants range three yards and upwards in length. Though remnants, all the patterns are new and late styles, and may be depended on as beautiful, refined, fashionable and elegant. How to get a box containing a Complete Assortment of these elegant ribbons free. The Practical Housekeeper and Ladies' Fireside Companion, published monthly by us, is acknowledged, by those competent to judge, to be the best periodical of the kind in the world. Very large and handsomely illustrated; regular price 75 cts. per year; send 25 cts. and we will send it to you for a trial year, and will also send free a box of the ribbons; 2 subscriptions and 2 boxes, 65 cts.; 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes, \$1. One-cent postage stamps may be sent for less than \$1. Get 3 friends to join you thereby getting 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes for only \$1; can do it in a few minutes. The above offer is based on this fact—those who read the periodical referred to, for one year, want it thereafter, and pay us the full price for it; it is in after years, and not now, that we make money. We make this great offer in order to create one secure 250,000 new subscribers, who, now, by next year, and in years thereafter, shall reward us with a profit, because the majority of them will wish to renew their subscriptions, and will do so. The money required is but a small fraction of the price you would have to pay at any store for a much smaller assortment of far inferior ribbons. Do not miss this offer, you will not fully appreciate it until after you see all. Safe delivery guaranteed. Money refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied. Better cut this out, or send at once, for probably it won't appear again. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, PORTLAND, MAINE.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

- CURES: A. A. { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation. B. B. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. C. C. { Spains, Lameness, Rheumatism. D. D. { Distemper, Nasal Discharges. E. E. { Bots or Grubs, Worms. F. F. { Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. G. G. { Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. H. H. { Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. I. I. { Urinary and Kidney Diseases. J. J. { Eruptive Diseases, Mange. K. K. { Diseases of Digestion. Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, With Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 60 doses), .60 Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

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

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

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in HOUSE, STABLE and FACTORY. See Ver's

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 9, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 500, shipments 200. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a 5 30, fair to good \$4 00a5 00, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 10a4 20, stockers and feeders \$2 10a3 30, ordinary to good rangers \$2 25a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,500. Market stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 30a5 45, medium to prime packing \$5 10a5 35, ordinary to best light grades \$4 90a 5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 600, shipments 300. Market strong. Fair to fancy \$4 00a5 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady and firm. Steers, \$3 40a5 05; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a3 70; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 70a3 25; Texas fed steers, \$3 30a 4 40.

HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 7,000. Market strong and 5c higher. Mixed, \$5 15a5 35; heavy, \$5 25a5 45; light, \$5 10a5 30; skips, \$3 75a 4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments Market dull but firm. Natives, \$4 50a5 05; Western, \$4 75a5 10; Texans, \$3 00a5 00; lambs, \$5 00a 6 15.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 848. Sales ranged \$3 45a4 45.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,432. Market fairly active with values steady to strong and in some cases 5c higher. Extreme range of sales \$4 25a5 20, bulk at \$4 90a5 05.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 3,749. Market quiet. Sales at \$4 25a4 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 90 1/2a91 1/2c in elevator, 92 1/2a93 1/2c delivered.

CORN—No. 2, 65c, nominal, in store.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Stiffer and better inquiry, ranging \$2 30a4 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 81c.

CORN—Cash, 47 1/2c.

OATS—Firm. Cash, 31a31 1/2c.

RYE—62c.

BARLEY—75a87c.

HAY—Firm. Prime timothy, \$12 00a17 50; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

BUTTER—Steady. Creamery, 25a30c; dairy, 18a25c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 72 1/2a75c; No. 3 spring, 73a75 1/2c; No. 2 red, 81c.

CORN—No. 2, 52c.

OATS—No. 2, 27 1/2a30c.

RYE—No. 2, 77c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a80c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 60.

PORK—\$13 95a14 00.

LARD—\$7 52 1/2a7 55.

BUTTER—Quiet. Creamery, 23a28c; dairy, 18a26c.

EGGS—17a17 1/2c for fresh.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,018 bushels; withdrawals, 1,008 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 166,830 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was stronger but quiet, no sales having been made on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 80c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, 1,987 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 97,040 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 45c; No. 2 white, cash, 47 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 29c bid, 30c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c.

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

HAY—Receipts \$1 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 50 for small baled; large baled, \$10 00; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$8 00a9 00; poor stock, \$5 00a6 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 ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 25 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

FLOUR—3 cars by sample at \$1 70. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll light and creamery large weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy,

28c; good, 24a26c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20a26c; storepacked, do., 15a18c for choice; poor and low grade, 12c; roll, good to choice, 18c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/4c.

EGGS—Receipts large and market steady at 11 1/2a12c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$3 00a4 00 per bbl.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots, job lots usually 1/4c higher: hams, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 9 1/2c; dried beef, 9 1/2c; dry salt shoulders, \$5 50; long clear, \$6 00; clear, \$7 00; short clear, \$7 25; smoked shoulders, \$6 25; long clear, \$7 55; clear, \$7 65; short clear, \$7 90; pork, \$13 00; lard, \$6 87 1/2.

Topeka Markets.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Eggs, Beans, Sweet potatoes, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Beets, Turnips.

Cattle for Sale.

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

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

For Sale!

Registered Berkshire Pigs from prize-winners. Foundation stock Duchess and Windsor Castle families. Largest and best in England or America.

Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$2 for thirteen. Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing. J. L. BUCHANAN, Belle Rive, Ill.

HE KNOWS IT.

Wife, I am going to send a dollar to Topeka, and get one of

SWANN'S BOOKS.

Then I can farm with my eyes open as regards seasons and crops. Address J. C. H. SWANN, Topeka, Kas.

MULBERRY TREES!

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

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

ZETA.

Sire, imported Billet by Voltiger. Dam, Venus by Hurricane; he by imported Belshazzar. He is registered in Vol. IV. Bruce's Stud Book, which may be seen at office of Turf, Field and Farm, New York.

Billet is also the sire of Miss Woodford, Barnes, Runnymede, Bengal, Elias Lawrence, Ballard, Belle of Runnymede, and a host of other good race horses.

He is a beautiful brown, very fine-coated, good mane and tail, 16 hands 1 inch, and weighs in good condition 1,300 pounds.

We claim Zeta has the size, style, action, speed, endurance, beauty and disposition to sire Coach, Saddle, Driving and General-purpose horses of the best class. Also that he is as well bred as any horse in the West.

Mares from a distance cared for at reasonable rates. Any further information cheerfully given. Extended pedigree upon application.

TERMS:

\$25 cash or bankable paper at time of service, with privilege of returning in case of failure; or another mare may be substituted.

WARNER & COCKS,

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CLUBBED WITH KANSAS FARMER:

Table listing prices for various papers: The Breeder's Gazette, The Topeka Weekly Capital, The Topeka Weekly Commonwealth, The Weekly Kansas City Times, Scribner's Magazine.

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All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manufacturer, 85 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

You no doubt are aware of the fact that the dairy business is the most remunerative part of farming, and that there is no reason in the world why Kansas should not rank foremost in the creamery interests.

Kansas Creamery Butter

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

KANSAS FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

OUR CATALOGUE FOR 1888 is now out. Send 2-cent stamp for same. Respectfully,

Creamery Package Mf'g. Co. KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. STURGIS, M. D.,

Breeder of first-class PLYMOUTH ROCK and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, Premium PEKIN DUCKS and Mammoth BRONZE TURKEYS.

PERRIN, MISSOURI.

Correspondence and inspection invited. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

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MANUFACTURERS OF Grape Baskets, Egg Cases, Berry Boxes and Crates, Peach Boxes, Tree Wrappers, Veneering, and Packing Boxes.

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HUGH E. THOMPSON, BROOMCORN

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

Take care of your Horses and Cattle by using Dr. S. P. Oregar's

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. Oregar, 1464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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CATALOGUE FREE! Containing all the latest novelties and stand all varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Gardeners everywhere should consult it before purchasing. Stocks pure and fresh, prices reasonable. Address: **Hiram Sibley & Co.,** Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ills.

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Always Fresh and Reliable. Everywhere acknowledged the Best. **Headquarters American Grass Seeds.** Orders with Cash filled at lowest market price. Send for Catalogue. [Estab. 1839.] **J. M. McCullough's Sons, Cincinnati, O.**

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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express.
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The Veterinarian.

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

COUGHING COLT.—I have a valuable bay mare colt, two years old last May, that had the distemper in July, and she had it about two months ago, and it left her with a dry cough. I have fed her some condition powders. What would you advise to give her to cure her cough? [Would advise you to give the following in the form of a ball, once every day: Powdered camphor, one drachm; powdered opium, one-half drachm; powdered digitalis, fifteen grains; calomel, twenty grains; flaxseed, meal, one-half ounce.]

ABORTION IN MARES.—Eleven of my mares in foal by jack have miscarried and I am lost to know the cause, never having such trouble before. My pasture has oak trees in it, but this year very few acorns. Some attribute it to the oak leaves, others to the acorns, and a few to rock salt. They have had plenty good hay and some oats since the grass was short in pasture; have given them no corn. They have done no work. The extreme cold weather may cause some of the trouble, but all these mentioned above miscarried before we had any cold weather. I have inquired of several in the stock business, but no one can account for it. If you can diagnose my trouble and prescribe a remedy I will be under lasting obligations. [We cannot tell the cause of the abortion among your mares, except it be due to eating great quantities of oak leaves and acorns, or to contagion. Abortion sometimes assumes a contagious form, and may spread indefinitely so long as the animals which have miscarried remain in contact with the pregnant ones. The preventive measures to be used are isolation. Free access to rock salt is not a cause.]

TUMOROUS GROWTH.—My 3-year-old mule rolled over and caught his hind leg in the wire fence, cutting to the bone a gash two inches long on the inside of the leg, and about four inches below the hock. The accident occurred last spring. The first week, I treated the wound with weak lye and salt, which seemed to do nicely. Tiring of this treatment, I began to dress with fresh lime, and soon the wound began to fill with something like proud flesh. This I burned every day with caustic, but despite my efforts I scarcely kept the wound from enlarging. On the advice of a professed skillful veterinarian, I have been applying white vitriol, followed by an application of saltpeter. The leg is swollen below the gambrel joint to almost double the size of the other leg. My efforts merely prevented the wound from increasing. Can a cure be effected? [Should the bone be badly affected, it will need the attention of a skillful veterinarian, as the fungus growth will probably have to be removed with a knife. It is impossible to particularize the nature of every tumor to which the horse is subject, as many of them are the result of severe injuries and improper treatment. These formations are so various that seldom are two cases met with in which a precisely similar structure is developed. The following treatment will be found beneficial. Give internally one tablespoonful of the following powders night and morning: Sassafras bark, three ounces; potassium nitrate, six ounces; ferri-sulphate, six ounces; and mix all well together. Apply tincture of iron carefully with a small brush to the wound, once a day. The swollen limb may be bathed with the following, applied once a day with a sponge: One part tincture of arnica, one part soft

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water. Give the animal general good care.]

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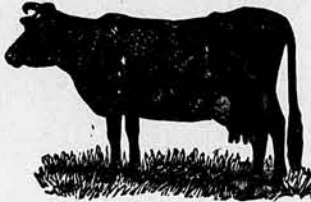
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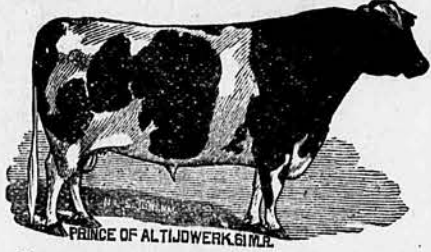
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Has a pad different from all others, is curved, with self-adjusting Ball, center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

A NEW MAP

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

EXCURSIONS

To Southwest Missouri and Arkansas -- To Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the Southeast.
A series of Half-Rate Excursions to South and Southwest Missouri and Arkansas have been arranged for via the GULF ROUTE, KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF R. R., to leave Kansas City on March 7th and 21st, April 4th and 25th, May 9th and 23d, and June 6th. Tickets good sixty days for return, and good to stop off at all stations on this line, going and returning. For Birmingham, Jackson Miss., Lake Charles and Jennings, La.: March 7th and 21st, April 4th and 25th, May 9th and 23d, and June 6th. For Jacksonville, Fla., and all points South and Southeast, on March 12th and 26th, and April 9th and 23d. Maps and Excursion Bills, giving full information, mailed promptly to any address. J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Charles Wilson, in Jackson tp., March 10, 1888, one small sorrel mare, white strip in face and collar mark on shoulder; valued at \$30.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1888.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk. COW—Taken up by Fred Lueker, in Union tp., March 17, 1888, one red cow, 5 to 7 years old, round hock in left ear, tips of both ears cut or frozen off; valued at \$12.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Evelyn Head, in Council Grove tp., July 4, 1887, one buckskin-colored pony mare, about 10 years old, brand on left hip, had on a halter with about twenty feet of rope attached; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. PONY—Taken up by F. A. Hulbert, in Illinois tp., (P. O. Centralia), March 23, 1888, one red-roan Texas or Mexican pony mare, 6 years old; valued at \$20.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk. BULL—Taken up by Fred Sauter, in Ottawa tp., about January 16, 1888, one dark red bull, about 2 years old, points of both ears cut off.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Hopedwood, in Whitting

tp., March 17, 1888, one 3-year-old red heifer; valued at \$20. COW—By same, one red cow with white spots on belly and right shoulder and white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks perceptible, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$18.

FARMERS and AGENTS, send for Circular, giving full particulars of the Howe Fender, an attachment to cultivators. From two to four acres more can be cultivated per day by its use, and far better done than with any other appliance. HENRY HOWE, TOPEKA, KAS.

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The Western School Journal TOPEKA, KANSAS.

It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

It prints and answers the Quarterly Examination Questions of the State Board of Education.

Its official, editorial, contributed and selected matter make it indispensable to school officers and teachers. Persons expecting to teach should subscribe.

School officers are authorized to subscribe for their districts. \$1.25 per year. Clubs of five or more, \$1 each. Agents wanted in every county. Write or Sample Copy.

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For further information regarding the territory traversed, rates of fare, descriptive pamphlets, etc., apply to the nearest agent of the Union Pacific Railway, or connecting roads, or address T. J. POTTER, E. L. LOMAX, J. S. TEBBETS, FIRST V. P. A. G. P. & T. A. G. P. & T. A. OMAHA.

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WICHITA, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Clyde, Wellington, Nelson, Belleville, Clay Center, Caldwell, Topeka, Abilene, Manhattan, Canton, Holton, Salina, Alma, McPherson, Horton Jr., Solomon City, White City, Hutchinson, Sabetha, Mankato, Herington, Pratt, Pawnee City, Smith Centre, Marion, Greensburg, Beatrice, Phillipsburg, Peabody, Dodge City, Hebron, Fairbury.

It is a line of modern construction, with the latest and best improvements, and traverses the most important portions of the States of KANSAS and NEBRASKA, where there are opportunities not found elsewhere for the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Laborer, the Professional Man, and all classes of business and industrial pursuits.

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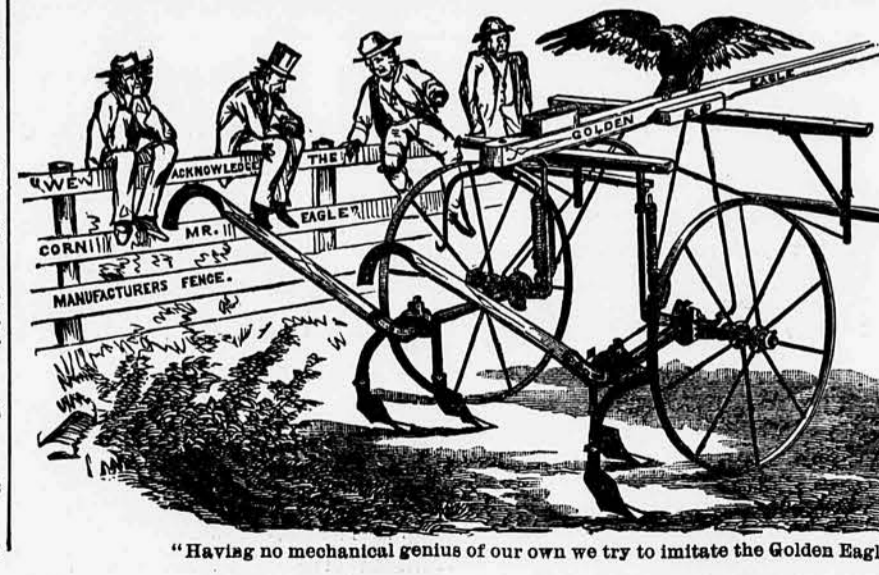
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It is a line of modern construction, with the latest and best improvements, and traverses the most important portions of the States of KANSAS and NEBRASKA, where there are opportunities not found elsewhere for the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Laborer, the Professional Man, and all classes of business and industrial pursuits.

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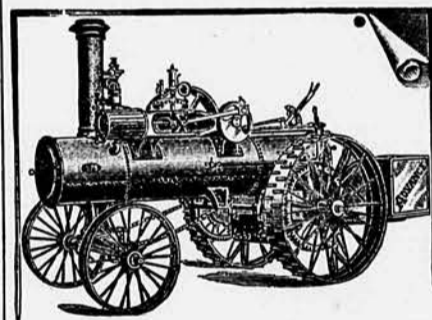
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(Continued from page 1.)

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

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, 624 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of White and Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandotte eggs, \$1 per 13; \$7 per 26. Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26. My yards are located two miles south of State house, on six acres of ground. I have six pens of Wyandottes. My birds are as fine as anybody's and mated for the best results. I have a few cockerels for sale cheap.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eu- reka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

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

N. H. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

OAKLAND GROVE POULTRY YARDS.—F. A. A'Neale, Topeka, Kas., breeder of BROWN LEGHORN, exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—P. Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn, \$1 for 13; Langshan, W. F. Black Spanish and S. S. Hamburg, \$1.25 for 13. All choice stock. David Kerns, Leocompton, Douglas Co., Kas.

Maple Grove Poultry Yards. Bronze Turkey eggs—Dorset strain—\$2.50 for 10. Brown Leghorn—Bonney strain—and Langshan, \$1 for 13. Mrs. R. J. HUGHES, Breckenridge, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS—Manhattan, Kas., W. J. Griffing, Prop'r. Eggs for sale from pure-bred S. C. B. Leghorns, Houdan and Wyandotte fowls, at \$1.25 per 13. A fair hatch guaranteed.

BALDWIN POULTRY YARD.—Wm. D. Kerns, Baldwin, Douglas Co., Kas., breeder of Mammoth B. Turkeys, Imp. Pekin Ducks, S. C. B. Leghorns and P. Rocks. Enclose stamp. No catalogue.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, EDGERTON, KAS., breeder and shipper of the finest strains of M. B. Turkeys, P. Rock and Wyandotte Chickens. Surplus stock all sold. My prices on eggs are as follows: M. B. Turkey eggs, \$2.00 per 11; P. Rock and Wyandotte eggs, \$1.25 per 15,—two or more settings, \$1.00 each. Satisfaction given or money refunded.

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

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

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

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

I. H. SHANNON, Girard, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, P. Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Cochins. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Toulouse Geese eggs, \$2 for 7; Pekin Duck eggs, \$2 for 10.

IMPORTED BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs \$4 per 13; L. Brahmans, Feich's strain, eggs \$2.50 per 13; Brown Leghorns, eggs \$2.50 per 13. Poultry supplies. Address J. W. White, 725 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—Two dollars each; three for \$5. Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1 per 13. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence, Mo.

POULTRY.

KAW VALLEY POULTRY FARM AND APIARY—Rossville, Kas. M. F. Tatman, Prop'r, breeder of Buff Cochins, Light Brahmans and Plymouth Rocks. Also Italian Bees and Poland-China Swine. All breeders first-class—no better blood in existence. Eggs \$1 per setting.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE P. ROCKS, ROSE-COMB Brown and White Leghorns and Black Javas. Fowls and eggs for sale. Large illustrated catalogue and price list free. Will send a beautiful little chromo of a pair of P. Rocks for 4 cents in stamps. Address Geo. T. Pitkin, 61 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

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Wyandottes, two fine pens; Langshans, Rosecomb Brown Leghorns and Golden S. Bantams. My birds are of the best strains. Eggs for sale in season, \$1.50 per 15. Chickens for sale in fall. Prices reasonable. Write for wants to G. W. FRY, Corneau, Grundy Co., Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WANTED—Black Spanish Eggs. D. W. Mercer, Matfield Green, Kas.

WANTED—FERRETS.—A pair of Ferrets. Address, stating price, Wm. Zellers, Syracuse, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—High-grade Jersey Bull Calves. Also half-blood Polled Angus Yearling Bull. M. Madison, Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED—On March 31, 1888, from Pinkerton place, south of Elevator school house, one bay three-year-old filly, a scar on left hind leg, and had halter on. Also a one-year-old brown horse colt. A liberal reward for their recovery. S. W. McKnight, Topeka, Kas.

100,000 THIRD-CLASS HEDGE PLANTS for sale. Nice, healthy plants. Fifty cents per 1,000. 10,000 Catalpa, 12 to 24 inches, \$2.25 per 1,000. Boxed free. Douglas County Nurseries, Box 83, Lawrence, Kas.

ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE.—SEED CORN AND POTATOES a specialty. C. E. Hubbard, 109 East Third St., Topeka, Kas.

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NEW CARDS.—Beautiful Premium Outfit Free to Agents. Card Works, Grand Island, Nebraska.

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FOR SALE—A few more of those Light Brahma Cockerels—Feich strain—\$3 each. Cheap for quality of stock. Ship in canvas coop. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—160 Acres of Splendid Land in Kingman county, Kansas; 65 acres in cultivation; 25 acres in wheat, looking fine; house, stable, well, etc. Price, \$800 cash, and \$1,600 on four years' time. Address J. W. Tucker, Baxter Springs, Kas.

FOR SALE—Extra Early Seed Corn, \$1.25 per bushel, shelled and sacked. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FARMERS—And Agents, send for Circular giving full particulars of the HOWE FENNER, an attachment to cultivators. From two to four acres more per day can be cultivated by its use, and far better done, than with any other appliance. The cheapest article in that line on the market. Address Henry Howe, Topeka, Kas.

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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.

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TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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

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

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., K. & N. R. R.), Reno Co., Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SWEET POTATOES.

A large supply of all best varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes. Also a large stock best quality for table use. Address B. F. JACOBS, Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

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My 1888 Manual on Small Plants for sale: 50,000 Crescent and Capt. Jack, 30,000 Miner and Downing, 100,000 newer Strawberries, including Jessie, Bubach, Lida, etc., etc. B. F. Smith, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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