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Agricultural Matters.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CORN.

From Bulletin No. 56, Farm Department, State Agricultural College. C. C. Georgeson, M. Sc., Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm; F. C. Burtis, M. Sc., Assistant; D. H. Otis, B. Sc., Assistant.

(Continued from last week.)

METHODS OF CULTURE.

The following series of experiments in methods of planting and cultivating were carried on the past season as they have been for some years previous:

1. Corn listed and given deep culture.
2. Corn listed and given shallow culture.
3. Corn surface-planted and given deep culture.
4. Corn surface-planted and given shallow culture.
5. Corn surface-planted and given both deep and shallow culture.
6. Corn surface-planted and given surface culture.

Listed and surface-planted are terms which explain themselves; but the methods of culture require an explanation. By deep culture is meant the cultivation given by the old-fashioned cultivator with large shovels. It was put into the ground to a depth of six inches. By shallow culture is meant the stirring of the surface soil to the depth of two inches; by shallow and deep culture is meant that the plate were plowed with a spring-tooth cultivator the first time going over them, and the next cultivation was given with the large shovels and these run to a depth of six inches, the purpose of this being to loosen the soil as deeply as possible before the roots had ramified through the surface layer. All succeeding cultivations were given with the spring-tooth run shallow. By surface culture is meant that the surface was worked very shallow with the Tower surface cultivator. Each method was tested on five plates arranged as hereinbefore explained. The variety used was the St. Charles, a large white corn. The results are shown in the following table:

TABLE IV.—METHODS OF CULTURE.
Averages for three years.

Treatment of plots.	Total average per acre in bushels.	1895.	1893.	1892.
		Rate per acre, in bushels.	Rate per acre, in bushels.	Rate per acre, in bushels.
Listed, deep culture.....	23.97	18.37	30.33	23.22
Listed, shallow culture.....	23.06	15.91	26.12	27.14
Surface-planted, deep culture.....	24.07	17.94	26.25	28.02
Surface-planted, shallow culture.....	24.32	18.80	29.16	30.02
Surface-planted, deep and shallow culture.....	24.59	16.17	28.87	28.74
Surface-planted, surface culture.....	22.17	10.31	28.60	17.62

The past season the listed corn given deep culture gave the best returns; next surface-planted and deep culture. In fact, the shallow and surface-culture plots all gave poor returns the past year. This is not altogether in harmony with results in former years. In 1892 surface-planted and shallow-culture plots gave the best yields; in 1893 the listed and deep culture gave the best yields and surface-planted and shallow culture gave the next highest. Listed corn with shallow culture has not given the best results in any year. In like manner surface-planted and surface culture has not given high yields. The season and nature of the soil undoubtedly exercise much influence on the result. That one method is better than another in given seasons is evident, but just what the conditions are which demand deep or shallow plowing cannot yet be pointed out.

SUBSOILING FOR CORN.

We attempted this experiment two years ago, but on account of crop failure have nothing to report on subsoiling until now. The plots used in this experiment were one-eighth of an acre in extent and only three plots were given to each treatment. We compared, the past season, plowed land with land which had been subsoiled in the spring of 1894, in the fall of 1894 and in the spring of 1895, the treatment being the same except in the time of subsoiling. The variety grown on these plots was the St. Charles. It was surface-planted, the rows being 3.5 feet apart and the stalks sixteen inches apart in the row. The yields were

light in all cases. The results are as follows:

TABLE V.—SUBSOILING FOR CORN.
Average of three plots for each treatment.—1895.

Subsoiled in spring of 1894.	Fodder per acre in tons.	Rate of yield per acre in bushels.		
		Good ears.	Nub. bins.	Total.
Subsoiled.....	1.96	6.42	8.79	15.21
Plowed.....	1.99	5.13	9.19	14.32

Subsoiled in fall of 1894.				
Subsoiled.....	1.81	14.70	9.05	23.75
Plowed.....	1.40	13.65	8.46	22.11

Subsoiled in spring of 1895.				
Subsoiled.....	2.17	19.56	12.62	32.18
Plowed.....	2.38	22.56	12.70	35.26

It is noticeable that the plots subsoiled in the spring of 1894 and in the fall of 1894, i. e., twelve and six months respectively before the corn was planted, gave better yields than the plowed plots with which they are compared; whereas, the plots subsoiled in the spring of 1895, just before the corn was planted, gave a smaller yield than the plowed plots. These results agree with the general experience, that to get the best yields of corn from subsoiling the soil should have time to settle well before the crop is put in. These plots have been marked permanently with iron stakes, and the effect this subsoiling has on future crops will be noted.

The method of subsoiling should be explained. A furrow ten inches deep was first turned by a fourteen-inch walking plow; the subsoiler followed in the furrow of this plow, running five inches deeper, so that the depth of the subsoiling measured fifteen inches on the land side of the plow, while the loose soil was eighteen inches deep. The subsoil plow used in these experiments was the John Deere, with a large, wedge-shaped shoe, which loosened and in a measure displaced the soil. Investigations after one of the heavy rains in the summer showed that the subsoiled ground was wet from six inches to a foot deeper than the plowed ground.

The past season the butt kernels gave the best yield and the tips the poorest. This result corresponds almost exactly with the results of 1891, as may be seen from the averages. In 1892 the butts gave the poorest and the tips were intermediate; in 1893 the tips gave the best and the butts intermediate. It is not safe to draw conclusions in favor of one or the other as the case stands at present.

RED KAFFIR CORN COMPARED WITH CORN.

The details of an experiment designed to see how the two varieties of corn named below compare in yield with Red Kaffir corn are given in the accompanying table. There were but two plots of each kind. The plots were seeded May 20 and they ripened as noted in the table. The averages show that the Red Kaffir corn yielded nearly twice as much grain as the best yielding corn.

TABLE VII.—RED KAFFIR CORN VS. CORN.

Variety.	Date of ripening.	Grain per acre in bushels.	Fodder per acre in tons.
12 Brazilian Flour corn.....	Sept. 11	21.90	1.59
13 Dole ninety-day.....	" "	16.77	1.51
14 Red Kaffir corn.....	Sept. 20	40.25	1.53
15 Brazilian Flour corn.....	Sept. 11	23.91	1.69
16 Dole ninety-day.....	" "	20.28	1.69
17 Red Kaffir corn.....	Sept. 20	46.06	1.53

Average.			
Brazilian Flour corn.....	Sept. 11	22.76	1.64
Dole ninety-day.....	" "	18.47	1.60
Red Kaffir corn.....	Sept. 20	43.07	1.53

COMPARISON OF EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.

It is so frequently advocated to plant early corn that we have attempted to test the yield of three varieties named below. The plots were surface-planted April 27 and in all respects treated as in other experiments. The dates of tasseling, ripening and the yields are given herewith:

TABLE VIII.—EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.
Average of five plots for each treatment.

Variety.	Date of tasseling.	Date when ripe.	Rate of yield per acre in bushels.		
			Good ears.	Nub. bins.	Total.
Extra Early Huron Dent.....	July 1	Aug. 8	12.68	8.20	20.88
Early Mastodon.....	July 15	Aug. 28	14.71	8.25	22.96
Golden Beauty.....	July 15	Aug. 31	17.94	7.37	25.31

TABLE IX.—VARIETIES OF CORN.
Yield of single plots.

Varieties.	When tasseling.	When ripe.	Height of stalk in feet.	Height of ear from ground in feet.	Sound ears. Yield in bushels per acre.	Nub. bins. Yield in bushels per acre.	Total yield in bushels per acre.
Deland's Improved.....	July 15	Aug. 29	8.4	4.0	16.67	11.38	28.05
Nebraska White.....	" 12	" 29	7.8	4.5	16.77	12.04	28.81
Stooling Flour Corn.....	" 19	Sept. 5	7.2	4.3	5.29	8.98	14.27
Big Buckeye.....	" 12	Aug. 29	8.6	3.8	23.29	17.44	40.73
Early Prairie King.....	" 9	" 29	8.8	3.5	54.30	11.04	65.34
Early Thompson.....	" 9	Sept. 2	8.1	3.0	55.26	10.39	65.65
Early Yellow Rose.....	" 9	" 2	8.6	4.0	34.79	13.82	48.61
Extra Early Huron.....	" 1	Aug. 8	6.8	2.0	31.64	11.54	43.18
Gold Mine.....	" 3	" 19	8.0	3.5	31.98	13.30	45.28
Nebraska Iron-Clad.....	" 9	" 23	8.3	3.3	36.82	10.44	47.26
White Cap and Yellow Dent.....	" 2	" 12	7.1	2.6	32.57	10.25	42.82

Averages of similar plots.

Varieties.	When tasseling.	When ripe.	Height of stalk in feet.	Height of ear from ground in feet.	Sound ears. Yield in bushels per acre.	Nub. bins. Yield in bushels per acre.	Total yield in bushels per acre.
Leaming.....	July 9	Aug. 27	8.3	3.4	35.11	12.27	47.38
Blount's Prolific.....	" 17	Sept. 7	8.3	4.5	17.07	7.26	24.33
Champion White Pearl.....	" 10	" 2	7.5	3.6	28.93	13.53	42.46
Hickory King.....	" 15	" 3	8.8	4.0	20.38	11.34	31.72
Mammoth White Surprise.....	" 15	" 8	9.1	4.9	12.92	10.13	23.05
Mosby's Prolific.....	" 27	" 15	8.8	5.5	10.00	15.77	25.77
New England Flint.....	June 26	Aug. 1	4.1	1.9	5.28	18.15	23.43
St. Charles.....	July 18	Sept. 5	8.2	4.1	16.57	11.56	28.13
Champion Yellow Dent.....	" 8	Aug. 28	8.2	4.0	36.04	14.11	50.15
Chester County Mammoth.....	" 11	" 30	8.3	3.4	43.83	11.86	55.69
Early Butler.....	" 8	" 7	7.4	3.1	27.38	9.73	37.11
Early Mastodon.....	" 10	Sept. 2	8.7	3.9	41.47	10.03	51.54
Fisk.....	June 30	Aug. 8	8.5	2.5	27.61	11.60	39.21
Golden Beauty.....	July 13	Sept. 2	8.9	3.8	38.02	8.47	46.49
Sterling.....	" 14	Aug. 29	7.7	3.4	20.35	13.46	33.81
Peach Blossom Mammoth.....	" 14	Sept. 2	9.5	4.7	34.07	8.67	42.74
Reardon's Cross.....	" 15	" 6	9.3	4.4	15.52	9.93	25.45

BUTTS, MIDDLES AND TIP KERNELS OF CORN FOR SEED.

The old question as to what part of the ear produces the best seed corn has been tested in this experiment for several years. The plan has been not only to use the kernels from the portions of the ear named, but to select the tip kernels from the crop raised from tip kernels, the butt kernels raised from butt kernels, etc., in order to see if there was any deterioration in the tip and butt seed. In 1894 all our seed was lost, and in 1895 we therefore had to make a new selection of seed. The variety selected was the Dole ninety-day. Each kind of seed was planted on five plots, the arrangement of these, distances and methods of planting, were as explained in other experiments. The results are given in the table herewith:

TABLE VI.—BUTT, MIDDLE AND TIP KERNELS OF CORN FOR SEED.
Average of five plots for each treatment.—1895.

Nature of seed.	Rate of yield per acre in bushels.		
	Good ears.	Nub. bins.	Total.
Butt kernels.....	12.97	5.85	18.82
Middle kernels.....	11.31	5.54	16.85
Tip kernels.....	9.94	6.20	16.14

Averages for four years.

Nature of seed.	Total average per acre in bushels.	1895.	1893.	1892.	1891.
		Rate per acre, in bushels.	Rate per acre, in bushels.	Rate per acre, in bushels.	Rate per acre, in bushels.
Butt kernels.....	35.82	18.82	30.96	27.40	66.11
Middle kernels.....	34.79	16.85	28.19	31.64	62.51
Tip kernels.....	35.64	16.14	34.73	30.57	61.14

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years — no! an attack

that did not read: yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It should be noted that Extra Early Huron Dent is a very small variety, its only merit being its earliness. Early Mastodon is a good medium variety of corn, but the Golden Beauty, as it turned out here the past season, can scarcely be called a late corn, although it was later than either of the others. The Extra Early Huron Dent was ob-

tained from Delano Bros., Lee Park, Neb., and the other two from J. C. Suffern, Voorhies, Ill. The results show that the late variety gave the best yield and the early one the poorest. The observation of the writer on this point is that, one year with another, medium to late varieties give better returns than early corn, although the early corn may in some seasons pass the critical stage before the hot winds and drought set in. The instances are but few where early corn has produced much when the late corn was a complete failure.

VARIETIES OF CORN.

A short list of varieties was tested the past year, a few of which were

grown on single plats, while others were grown in duplicate. Table IX. gives both, and along with the yields it also shows the date of tasseling, date of ripening, height of stalk and height of ear from ground.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

SEPTEMBER 17—W. H. Wren, Poland-Chinas, St. Joseph, Mo.
OCTOBER 1—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Jackson Co., Mo.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT BERKSHIRES.

In evidence of his faith in Berkshire swine, Mr. J. S. Magers, a breeder at Arcadia, Bourbon county, Kansas, at the last meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association presented the following discussion of the above topic:

"The Berkshire hog may very probably be regarded as the standard hog of to-day. Other breeds strive to equal the Berkshires in the most valuable parts—in fact, many of the different breeds have had, in their early history, more or less of Berkshire blood introduced into them, and these same breeds are to-day the strongest competitors of the Berkshire, and to-day the Berkshire traces his pedigree back further, perhaps, than any known breed of swine, he being the purest bred, and can be relied on to reproduce himself, if a pure-bred is the object aimed at, every time. Of course, it is meant that he be used on high-grade or thoroughbred sows. The Berkshire cross on other breeds always improves it. It will improve any breed of swine, they being the most prolific of all breeds. The sows have the reputation of raising all or nearly all of their litters. The litters are generally strong and growthy, and for this reason Berkshire sows raise a larger per cent. of their litters than some of their competitors of the different breeds. From ten to twelve Berkshire sows, 100 pigs may be raised, while it takes about twice that number of Poland-China sows to raise that many pigs.

"One of the greatest objects in breeding swine is early maturity and size. This is one of the reasons why I breed Berkshires. If I did not regard them as the best breed of swine, I would not be breeding them. There cannot be any question of their making as rapid growth as any of the improved breeds of to-day that are striving to imitate the Berkshire in his points of excellence. As the average farmer generally raises his pigs on grass, and especially clover, the Berkshire cannot be excelled. He is the best grazer of any of the improved breeds in the West, where many of the hogs have to follow cattle, and there the Berkshire proves to be the most satisfactory of any because of his great activity. And then, he is the best hog to market, owing to his strong bone and being able to take care of himself.

"Not every breed or variety of hogs known to the public is adapted to the grazing method of feeding. Some will scarcely thrive at all, even in a clover field, where a natural-bred grazer will grow fat. The more slow-going and quiet breeds are good only as sty pigs, and are very useful as well as ornamental where grazing is impracticable, although even in such localities the more active hogs readily adapt themselves to the conditions of confined quarters and high feeds. And, then, I consider all the numerous valuable qualities of the Berkshire—the superiority of its flesh, its great hardihood and ability to resist disease, and the ease with which it fattens at an early age, and its fertility.

"I have no hesitation in giving my preference to the Berkshire, so far as general farm purpose is concerned, and without a doubt the true aim of the Western breeders and feeders is to rear hogs that will furnish hams and bacon of the finest quality and the right sizes. Tender and juicy and well marbled meat is the requirement of the times. To have this we must grow Berkshires that are quick feeders, of uniform size and growth, and ready

for the market at an early age, to produce such hogs with reasonable certainty and the highest profit.

"Having descended from so strong a line of pure-bred ancestors, he possesses in an unrivalled degree the power to stamp upon his progeny his own excellence of form and feeding capacity, as well as vigor of constitution, which includes ability to resist the encroachments of disease, hence he is almost in constant use for the improvement of the common hogs. And I might say a word to those who may not be thoroughly acquainted with the Berkshire hog. They are the oldest of any of the breeds and have been pure for over a century, and are a compact hog, of good size and superior quality and wonderful constitution, are always smooth and ready for the market at any age, and universally command the highest price in the market; are noted for their well-marbled meat and carry a larger proportion of the best cuts of high-priced meats, viz., backs and hams. Their excellent qualities have kept them in the lead, notwithstanding the several booms of the other breeds, and many of them owe their good points to the Berkshires. Being the oldest of the improved breeds of swine, it is therefore the most impressive when used for the improvement of the common stock of the country. And in conclusion, without the least disparagement to any of the breeders or to any other breed, but rather to their credit, for a quarter of a century the most approved type of Berkshires has been the model to which the molders of all other breeds have worked in line of their improvements, and the more nearly they have been able to imitate or to engraft his image or characteristics upon their own stock, of whatever color or name, the nearer they are universally conceded to have attained the highest standard of excellence."

Dispersion of Linwood Short-horns.

The dispersion sale of the Linwood herd of Short-horn cattle, owned by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., was held at Linwood farm, on May 6, and was a success and fully met the expectations of Mr. Harris. There was present a large crowd of representative breeders of Short-horn cattle from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, and the stock sold went to breeders in these States with the exception of one bull calf which went to Texas. The most disappointing feature of the sale was the low prices obtained for the bulls. It was evident that the breeders were mainly in quest of females, and as the bulls offered were so few in number, they did not attract those breeders simply needing bulls to head herds, also the fact that most of those offered were not old enough for present service and such as ordinarily sold at foot with dam, is the logical explanation of the result, yet ten head averaged \$170.50, and fifty-three females averaged \$212, so that on the whole it is the highest average made for any sale of beef breeds in the United States this year, or likely to be made during the spring or fall sales. The general average for sixty-three Short-horns sold was \$205.47. The total amount realized was \$12,945.

Col. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., the auctioneer, was at his best and felt proud of what he had to offer to such select purchasers, and predicted in advance that this would be the best cattle sale in the United States this year. Before the sale began, Col. Harris made a brief address and expressed his regret in having to part with his herd at this unfavorable time, and but for the absolute necessity, nothing could induce him to part with his breeding stock. It was on March 15 that he finally decided to hold this sale, so that the stock were not prepared especially or in the usual form that is common at public sales. They had simply had the ordinary treatment and had run out in the pastures until the morning of the sale. He reviewed briefly his policy of breeding cattle on the common-sense plan of not being bound to follow insistent line breeding, but rather keeping individual excellence and constitution predominant. He had selected the Cruickshank type as the one best suited to overcome the defects of line breeding. He thought no cattleman could go wrong by adopting Short-horns as the grandest and best breed of cattle on earth, and that just now we are on the very threshold of better times for breeding good cattle.

It is gratifying to note that about thirty head went to Kansas breeders, as will be seen in the detailed sales. The principal Kansas buyers were G. A. Watkins, Whiting, Jackson county; J. H. Taylor, Pearl,

Dickinson county, and T. P. Babst, of Dover, Shawnee county.

The following is the result of the sale in detail:

8th Linwood Victoria and c. c., to C. C. Bigler, Hartwick, Ia.	\$415
11th Linwood Victoria, C. C. Norton, Corning, Ia.	350
13th Linwood Victoria, C. C. Bigler, Corning, Ia.	205
14th Linwood Victoria, W. T. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo.	315
16th Linwood Victoria and b. c., Wm. Cummings & Son, Buda, Ill.	335
19th Linwood Victoria, J. H. Miller, Mexico, Ind.	300
20th Linwood Victoria, Wm. Cummings & Son	140
21st Linwood Victoria, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.	140
22d Linwood Victoria, J. H. Miller	200
23d Linwood Victoria, J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Kas.	120
24th Linwood Victoria, J. H. Miller	200
Vandal 121419 (bull), J. H. Taylor	200
Vanquish 121425 (bull), W. A. Forsythe, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	110
4th Linwood Golden Drop, Jno. E. Thompson & Son, Dover, Kas.	245
9th Linwood Golden Drop, W. T. Clay	330
Bull calf of above, W. E. Wilson, Arisple, Ia.	150
11th Linwood Golden Drop, V. E. Ellis, Gardner, Kas.	200
12th Linwood Golden Drop, D. P. Mitchell, Danvers, Ill.	400
13th Linwood Golden Drop, C. C. Bigler	475
15th Linwood Golden Drop, J. H. Miller	230
16th Linwood Golden Drop, L. L. Gregg, Hicks City, Mo.	220
Golden Lord 119422 (bull), Hon. Martin Flynn, Des Moines, Ia.	300
16th Linwood Lavender, T. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.	235
14th Linwood Lavender, D. K. Kellerman, Mound City, Kas.	265
18th Linwood Lavender, J. H. Miller	265
19th Linwood Lavender, G. A. Watkins, Whiting, Kas.	205
Lochiel 119976 (bull), W. T. Sinclair, Lawrence, Kas.	200
Lochinvar 119977 (bull), C. C. Norton	225
Laftte 119915 (bull), J. H. Taylor	175
Sunshine, T. H. Mastin, Newington, Kas.	340
Salvia, G. A. Watkins	195
Secresy, E. B. Mitchell	265
Starlight, H. C. Duncan	275
Sunflower, J. H. Taylor	180
Silene, T. H. Mastin	180
Imp. Barmpton Crocus, W. T. Clay	120
Briseis, G. A. Watkins	330
Beatrice, J. H. Miller	250
Golden Pride 2d, J. H. Miller	165
Bull calf of above, J. H. Taylor	85
Galatea, G. A. Watkins	305
Gramplan 119481 (bull), Theo. Pohler, Lawrence, Kas.	90
Galahad 103259 (bull), H. C. Duncan	170
Lady Mine, J. H. Miller	200
Princess of Mapledale, John R. Thompson & Son	260
Princess of Linwood 3d, B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo.	150
Lady Athelstane of Linwood, D. A. Watkins	145
Ethel, T. H. Mastin	135
Lee Side Nell 6th, W. T. Sinclair	120
4th Linwood Nell and c. c., G. A. Watkins	230
5th Linwood Nell, T. P. Babst	150
6th Linwood Nell, J. H. Taylor	135
7th Linwood Nell, J. H. Taylor	115
8th Linwood Nell, C. C. Norton	100
Seraphina A. and c. c., G. A. Watkins	195
Seraphina B., J. H. Taylor	165
Mary Maynard 2d and b. c., W. A. Forsythe	145
May Day, B. O. Cowan	85
Dorothy, J. H. Taylor	95
Victoria Wild Eyes 3d and b. c., J. H. Taylor	100
Poppy of Ridgeway 2d and b. c., B. O. Cowan	130
Melissa, J. H. Taylor	135
Leona, J. H. Taylor	65

Prize Pens for Swine.

The American Berkshire Association at the late annual meeting, authorized the expenditure of \$100 as prizes for the best plans and specifications for pens, buildings, location of lots, etc., for the farmer and swine breeder, viz.:

Cash prize \$50 for plans and specifications for pens, buildings and location of lots, etc., for the convenience of farmers or breeders keeping more than ten brood sows.

Cash prize of \$50 for plans and specifications for buildings, lots, etc., for the convenience of farmers or breeders keeping ten or less brood sows.

The competitors to furnish the ground plans and elevations of the pens for service boars, sows with litters, pigs of both sexes after weaning, fattening pens, slaughter-house, smoke-house, granaries, steam or cooking house, shop for making shipping crates, etc. Scale, one-quarter of an inch to the foot for said structures.

A diagram should accompany the drawings, showing the locations and distances of said structures with reference to the dwelling, barns, and other farm buildings and the public highway.

The grouping of farm buildings has received comparatively little study or attention, and the plans resulting from this competition will doubtless interest all who are ambitious to add to the conveniences and attractions of their farms.

The hope is entertained that there may be many competitors for the aforesaid prizes and thus make it possible for this association to widely publish the best obtainable plans so generally needed by the farmers and swine breeders of the United States. The competitors for the above prizes are requested to file plans, etc., at their early convenience, and not later than December 31,

Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

1896, with Charles F. Mills, Secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill.

Kaffir Corn.

Red Kaffir corn has proved to be one of the cheapest feeds grown. It stands dry weather better than any other plant, and with the same treatment averages 40 per cent. more grain, and over 90 per cent. more fodder than Indian corn. These figures are taken from tests made at the State Agricultural college, covering a period of six years. Kaffir corn cut as soon as the seed is ripe and well shocked will keep bright and sweet all winter. It is best to have the seed ground into fine meal. It is then worth nearly as much as corn meal. The fodder when shredded has a fragrant smell and is relished by all farm animals and is eaten with very little waste. With the advent of the shredding machine it can be run into stacks or mows and kept for a long time. Every farmer should plant a few acres this month, and in case of a wet season, when it is difficult to cure any kind of hay, your Kaffir corn will help out. And should dry weather come on it will stand still and not die, but grow again when the rain comes.

Some fine samples of wool from J. N. Grau, of Asherville, Mitchell county, Kansas, are accompanied by the following memoranda: "(1) High-grade Merino ewe lamb, weight ninety pounds. Weight of fleece, fifteen pounds; fourteen months' growth. (2) Recorded Dickinson Delaine ewe lamb, weight 100 pounds. Weight of fleece, fourteen pounds; thirteen and one-half months' growth. (3) Recorded Dickinson Delaine ewe lamb, weight 100 pounds. Weight of fleece, sixteen pounds; fourteen months' growth. (4) Ba, ba, black sheep; have you any wool? Got scared at Grover going fishing on borrowed capital and free trade." The specimens show that the climate and feed of Mitchell county agree with well-bred wool-bearers and produce the highest quality of fleeces.

Sciatica and lumbago readily yield to Salvation Oil. A few applications will produce the desired result. Try it, 25 cts.

Important to Breeders.

Every one interested in improved stock should have the *Breeder's Gazette*, of Chicago, as well as the *KANSAS FARMER*, which we furnish for the price of one—both papers one year for only (\$2) two dollars; or we will supply the *National Stockman and Farmer*, of Pittsburgh, Pa. (the best general farm and stock journal in this country, price \$1.50), and the *FARMER*, for \$1.50. Send for sample copies to the papers direct, and save money and get a big benefit by sending your subscription to *KANSAS FARMER*, Topeka, Kas. No progressive farmer or breeder can afford at this low price to be without this great trio of farm magazines.

Millions of Gold

In sight at Cripple Creek, Colo. Only twenty-three hours from Topeka by the Santa Fe Route, the only broad-gauge route passing right by the "Anaconda" and all the famous mines. See the nearest Santa Fe agent for all particulars, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., or W. J. Black, A. G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

Irrigation.

THE WATER SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION.

By G. E. Morrow, Director Oklahoma Experiment Station, in Bulletin No. 18.

If irrigation is to be practiced on the majority of the farms in Oklahoma it must be by the use of water drawn from wells, or from ponds in which storm water has been stored. The rivers and streams of the Territory do not have wide valleys, as a rule. It is not probable that much will be done, for some years, at least, in the way of organizing companies for building canals and establishing large irrigation systems. As yet little is known as to the existence of "underflow waters," even in the river valleys. Nothing is known, with certainty, as to the possibility of securing large supplies of water from artesian wells in this region. The water of some of the rivers and smaller streams has so much saline matter that its use for irrigation would be objectionable.

The most practicable power for lifting the water, in a vast majority of cases, is a wind-wheel.

A first question, then, before preparing to irrigate land, is to determine whether a sufficient water supply can be secured. There is danger of serious mistake being made as to this. Harm has been done by advocates of irrigation whose enthusiasm was more pronounced than their care to be accurate. It is a well-known fact that harm rather than good is often done growing plants by sprinkling the surface with water during dry weather. So slight applications of water by irrigation may do no good—even harm. The water must be ready for use when needed. It will not do to calculate the capacity of the well or pump for a year and rest with this, as in many cases the water used must be pumped almost as needed, or very large reservoirs be constructed. It is possible to lift water from a deep well, but the power required is vastly greater than that necessary for lifting the same quantity from a shallow well.

A barrel of water of 31.5 gallons, applied to a plot of land five by ten feet, would equal a rainfall of one inch. Or it would take about 860 barrels of water per acre to equal a rainfall of one inch. This will weigh well over 100 tons. If one must depend on a well, it must be seen to that it is capable of supplying the necessary quantity of water and that the windmill has power enough to raise it in reasonable time.

Fortunately, very many Oklahoma farms are admirably situated for the collection of storm waters from a considerable acreage into ponds, from which the water may be lifted by pumping, either for direct application or to be stored in smaller reservoirs on higher land, from which it can be conducted into the irrigating furrows. There is, necessarily, much loss by evaporation from these ponds. Securing the greatest depth reasonably attainable is the only practicable means of lessening this loss. In many cases the quantity of land which can be irrigated from a pond of a given size has been greatly overestimated, as has the quantity of storm water which can safely be counted on from a given acreage. To furnish water sufficient to irrigate ten acres with four inches of water, a pond 100 feet square would have to be filled to a depth of about fourteen feet, and this without counting the large loss from evaporation. Great care is also necessary in making the ponds, else there may be large loss from seepage.

The writer strongly advocates the building of ponds for storing water on Oklahoma farms. He is not able to agree with those who believe this would greatly increase the rainfall, although he believes it might have an appreciable effect in this direction. In many cases this pond water may be wisely used in irrigation work. In many more cases such water may be the most convenient supply for farm stock and a safeguard against trouble and loss in times of drought.

Successful irrigation is an art to be

learned by experience, observation, trial, even when the water supply is abundant. This is an additional reason for heartily commending the advice given in the report of the delegates to the Irrigation Congress, published as a part of this bulletin, that the first efforts be made on a small scale. In many cases, however, it will be wise to procure a larger windmill than is needed, or thought to be needed, for the experimental work, thus saving the necessity of purchasing a larger one when it is proposed to extend the irrigation work.

Some possible dangers and mistakes have been pointed out, not to discourage trials of irrigation, but to prevent losses from unwise attempts. The writer would strongly encourage farmers in the valleys of rivers or streams of Oklahoma, water from which can be diverted or dammed without too great cost, or who know they can get a large supply from wells, or who can collect pond water in sufficient quantity, to make a trial of irrigation, commencing with a garden or small orchard. He as strongly urges all farmers to do what they can to help the soil take and hold the largest quantity of the rains sent by nature, and to so cultivate that as little as possible of this may be wasted.

Irrigation Farming by Artesian Wells.

Many farmers feel so sure of success with artificial watering that they are putting down artesian wells and intend to build reservoirs as soon as possible, the past dry seasons causing them to realize the necessity of a more constant supply of moisture. There are thirteen wells in one township in Davidson county, ten of which have been made during 1895. Two more are already contracted for. The thirteen wells vary from 265 to 557 feet in depth. In some parts of the county a greater depth is necessary. Nearly all the wells are two inches in diameter, and cost from 50 to 80 cents per foot. The flow amounts to from fifteen to eighty-five gallons per minute. One three and a half inch well that cost \$200 and is 295 feet deep (the Frazier), flows about 1,300 gallons per minute, though the amount has never been accurately measured. It is thought the flow of some wells near this large one has diminished, and it is possible that the artesian water supply may be limited. A few fields have been flooded or "wet up" direct from these wells during the fall and winter, and have produced the following season twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and other crops in proportion, while fields not so treated produced less than half this amount. Irrigation here is largely confined to gardens, the water in most cases being used direct from the wells, but a few farmers have reservoirs which aid in the economical use of the water, thus giving much better results. One garden, owned by Henry Schlund, has been irrigated for five years, and is producing all kinds of vegetables in abundance, and of fine quality. A few gardens have been watered by wind pumps. This method gives excellent results, especially where a small reservoir is used. Other gardens have been watered by pumping from streams. This mode of irrigating must necessarily be limited, as the amount of water in such streams as the James is very small during a dry time. In fact, I have seen it almost dry. The water is usually run between the rows of the various crops; sometimes between every row, or at most every third or fourth row. The plan proposed is to have main ditches, with several sets of laterals dividing the fields into squares, varying in size according to the slope of the land. Instead of ditches for the second set of laterals, back furrows may have to be substituted if the fields have much slope, for the water is too valuable to permit of waste. — J. Sykes Wilson, South Dakota, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Ayer's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia and rheumatism.

Colorado Irrigation for Fruit.

The success of those who have been raising fruit in Colorado has been so great that there is a great impetus to the movement westward from the older States. A few days ago a party of practical horticulturists, consisting of Dr. John F. Lockwood and Arthur V. Bradley, of Batavia, Ill., and J. T. Whittle Glenn, of Elgin, Ill., but representing others as well, went through Denver to the fruit-growing regions of Colorado, where they will buy land and commence fruit-raising. It is their intention, just as soon as they get hold of property suitable to them, to commence building residences and setting out trees and plants. Their plan is to plant three-year-old apple, peach and pear trees. They are going to set out several thousand strawberry plants from which they expect to pick fruit next year. The special advantage the colonists from Illinois see for fruit-growers in Colorado is that the crop can be controlled artificially by irrigation in a way that would be impossible in a State where rain has to be depended on. Irrigation allows gardens and orchards to be cultivated so as to give earlier and greater fruit crops than could be got in Illinois, or other Eastern States where the trees are at the mercy of the weather. They reported that many other horticulturists from Nebraska, as well as Iowa, were to follow them later in the spring with a view to buying fruit land in western Colorado. — Western Soil Culture.

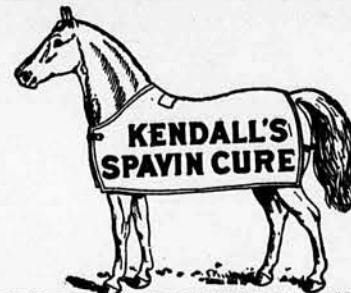
—The soil, climate and facilities for irrigation in large areas in Kansas make it a more perfectly ideal country for fruit than Colorado.

Judge Emery in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma State Democrat, of recent date, makes the following deservedly complimentary report of an address by Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence:

"Judge Emery has given his subject deep thought and careful investigation and states facts and conditions that are astonishing, especially to those who have given the subject no thought. He drew a vivid picture of the overcrowded condition of the labor market of the great cities and showed the utter futility of trying to secure relief from that direction. In the city of Chicago, said the speaker, there are five persons waiting for each vacant position. In the city of London there are three hundred and sixty people go to bed each night who die before morning. In the United States 70 per cent. of the people are tenants. When a nation of people all become tenants, patriotism dies, as there are no homes to fight for. Instead of going to the great cities to seek a position and become the servant of another, the young man starting out in life should seek to become the owner of a home and be his own man. In the great semi-arid region of the United States there is room for millions, who may, if they will, live in comfort and be independent. It has been said that the Lord started these winds across the prairies and forgot to shut them off, but that was all right, as they could be utilized to pump water that would irrigate this great region and make it blossom like a rose. Judge Emery then gave some practical hints about irrigation, which we have not space to print. This lecture was the most interesting that we have listened to in a long time and it is to be regretted that every man in Oklahoma cannot hear Judge Emery talk at least once a week; in fact, we think that some of our school funds would be well spent in this direction."

People who wish to go to Buffalo to attend the N. E. A. convention, who want fast time, the most excellent train service and superior accommodations, will do well to consider the Nickel Plate Road before purchasing tickets. A fare of \$12 for the round trip will apply with \$2 added for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale July 5 and 6 with liberal return limit and with privilege of side trip tickets to Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls and return without additional cost. Additional information cheerfully given on application to J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l. Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

BLUEPOINT, L. I., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.—I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a Spavin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The Spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.
W. S. MARSDEN.

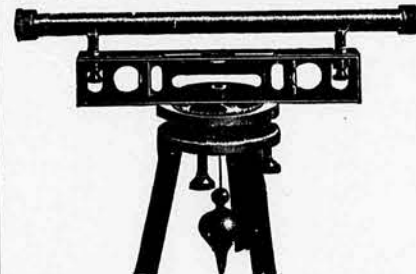
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best liniment I have ever used.
AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price \$1 per Bottle.
For sale by all Druggists, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

Leveling Instrument.

In laying off land for irrigation, a matter of first importance is to determine the levels. The KANSAS FARMER has desired to offer its patrons a reliable, low-priced instrument for this purpose, and has finally secured the one herewith illustrated. It is



manufactured by L. S. Starrett, a well-known and reliable manufacturer of fine mechanical tools at Athol, Mass., who warrants it to be true in every respect.

The price of the instrument is \$12.50 at the factory. By a special arrangement we are able to furnish it to subscribers, together with a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, delivered at any express office in Kansas, charges prepaid, at the manufacturer's price. Send orders with money to KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

Millions of Gold

In sight at Cripple Creek, Colo. Only twenty-three hours from Topeka by the Santa Fe Route, the only broad-gauge route passing right by the "Anaconda" and all the famous mines. See the nearest Santa Fe agent for all particulars, or write to

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, W. J. BLACK,
G. P. A., A. G. P. A.,
Chicago, Ill. Topeka, Kas.

Seekers for Homes,

Who wish to start over again in some locality where good land is plentiful and climate is favorable, should put themselves relative to the irrigated districts of Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, the dirt-cheap farms of Oklahoma, and the fruit tracts in southern Texas.

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Potato Bugs and Slugs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you give, through your paper, the best way to apply Paris green for potato bugs? Will it kill the old Colorado beetle? Is "Hammond's Slug Shot" worth applying to melon and squash vines to keep off bugs? M. S. B. Augusta, O. T., May 6, 1896.

Reply by William H. Barnes, Acting Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society:

"Paris green, applied in almost any manner to potato vines, will kill the Colorado potato beetle and its progeny.

"For years I used 'Hammond's Slug Shot' with satisfaction on all vines.

"The best way to apply Paris green to potato vines is, undoubtedly, by spraying—one pound of green to 150 gallons of water. Any force-pump will do, and you can make your own nozzle, by flattening the end of a piece of iron pipe (that fits your hose) until the opening is simply a hair-breadth slit. This beats all the patent nozzles. I know a man who took his cistern pump for spraying, and replaced it afterward. If you desire to apply the green dry, make two bags of cheesecloth. Take a pole, say ten feet long, affix a bag to each end. Mix your green with four or five times its bulk of air-slaked lime, gypsum, ashes or flour. Fill the bags with care. Now mount a quick, hard-stepping horse; place the pole across the saddle and your thighs (the length of the pole should bring a bag directly above the second row on either side of you) and walk the horse back and forth through the potato field until all have been dusted. The motion of the horse does the dusting. The best time to do this is while the vines are wet with dew."

Pasteurizing Milk.

The Binghampton, N. Y., Dairy Association supply milk to private customers in that city. As all their milk and cream is Pasteurized, we append a description of the process, taken from the *Herald*:

"The dairyman brings his milk from the farm in large cans. The milk is strained twice through cotton cloth of fine texture and is then poured into the large double pasteurizing vat, which has a capacity of several hundred gallons. Underneath the milk vat is a tank holding water. Live steam, direct from the boiler, is turned on and soon the temperature of the milk rises from 50 degrees to 150 degrees. It is kept at that temperature for twenty minutes. This is at scalding heat and is as high as milk may be heated without giving it a burnt taste. Physicians all agree that in milk so heated all germs of disease, if they exist, are killed and rendered harmless.

"Cold water is then turned into the vat and the temperature of the milk is reduced to 100 degrees. The milk is then bottled, sealed air-tight and submerged in ice water. It is soon as cold as 40 degrees. By reducing the temperature quickly cream will form on the milk. If it was allowed to cool slowly it would not form.

"The precautionary measures that are taken are these: The bottles in which the milk is placed are first washed, then scalded, and finally put into a large box or tank and subjected to a steaming process. Each customer of the association is made to supply himself with two sets of delivery cans. To insure absolute cleanliness each can is washed by employees of the association. The cans are also scalded and then steamed. This makes them absolutely pure."

Kerosene on Seed Corn.

The annoyance and loss occasioned by the smart little ground squirrel in spoiling a stand of corn, have made many a farmer wish he could exterminate the entire squirrel family. A correspondent of *Wallace's Farmer* gives the following interesting experience:

"Five years ago I planted about sixty acres of corn on blue grass sod and the squirrels worked on it badly. I had about seven or eight acres that was left along a hedge fence, and I think I never saw more squirrels to the acre on any ground. We noticed an article in some paper on saturating seed corn with kerosene oil and I

thought the experiment was a cheap one and I tried it, with good results, so good that I have continued it ever since. I would fill the boxes on the planter with the seed, and pour enough kerosene oil over it to wet all the corn. The first year I planted it on the blue grass sod I don't believe there was one hill dug up, and I always thought the corn came up quicker and grew better than in any field I had."

"Ironquill."

[All right-minded people love poetry. They do not dote on every jingling combination. But poetry which has a soul, poetry which is an artistic expression of what is worthy of artistic treatment, finds place in the heart of the rich and the heart of the poor, in palatial mansion and in lowly hovel, in the crowded city and in the free, pure air of the farm. A reader of the KANSAS FARMER recently complained of a critique which had appeared in its columns on "The Rhymes of Ironquill." The letter of complaint, though made personal to the editor, showed such powers of literary discrimination that a request was immediately sent to the complainant that he write for the KANSAS FARMER something about "Ironquill's" poetry. The accompanying review is his compliance with this request.—EDITOR.]

IRONQUILL.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* recently championed the cause of Western writers, and endeavored to show they were unjustly excluded from the high-class Eastern magazines; claiming, with a show of plausibility, that the editors of these publications believed the caress of the Atlantic's salt breezes necessary to make a writer.

The article would have been convincing, but—unfortunately—the writer adduced proof in the shape of selections from a number of Western authors, that, with one exception, justified the magazine editors' discrimination. The exception was a short poem by "Ironquill," that is to say, Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas.

It used to be said of Mr. Ware, that he was "the Fort Scott poet." His writings, however, are so distinctively Western, a crystallization, as it were, of our sunsets and sunrises, our storms and sunny days, our prairies, our people, homes, history and State, that he has endeared himself to all of us, and we claim him as the bard of our commonwealth. Possibly—probably—this confining himself to Western, and specially Kansan themes, has limited his readers to those who know enough of the West to appreciate the fidelity of the local coloring. His accuracy in the rendering of many descriptive passages hampers, at times, the wings of his muse; in place of an inspirational exaltation, eagle-eyed, unwinking to the sun, we are kept close to Mother Earth, that we may count the wrinkles in her aged face.

A friend of Dumas pere, asked him why his works exceeded in popular favor the more finished writing of his son. He replied in substance: "I sketch, he photographs; I stimulate the imagination of the reader; his reader admires his imaginative work."

In the enjoyment of the "moods" of Ironquill, we were, many times, brought to face two unsatisfactory conditions. One, the lack of movement—many of the poems being several pleasing verses on a given subject, sometimes one, sometimes several verses being so immaterial that their removal would be beneficial. The second, was the amount of detail in some poems; set in at times with a view of contrast or to give local color, or, like harmony in music, to give a background best fitted to sound the beauty of the tones. These tendencies, held in common with the distinguished Dumas fils, are a distinct drawback to the literary value of Mr. Ware's work, and detract from the ability they are intended to set forth.

An error is made in preserving in book form the newspaper "poetry," political satires, that have their main pith and point in the incidents of the hour; readable then only by those in politics, who, it is more than probable, take but slight interest in rhymes.

The wealth of detail shows in the admirable description of the admission of "Hic Jones" to the bar, where the story properly ends with the report of the examining committee, with possibly the last two lines as a "bon voyage."

"Let us hope that Jones's future, so auspiciously begun, May, like Snipe-em's outlawed due-bills have sufficient time to run."

Again, the sixth verse of the well-known "Washer-Woman's Song":

"I have seen her rub and scrub
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the duds
Or was paddling in the pools
With old scissors stuck in spools;
She still humming of her friend,
Who would keep her to the end."

This in itself is a pleasing little picture, but so out of harmony with the other verses as to constitute an offense. Lay a card

over the verse cited and read the poem, noting the dignity of movement and nobility of thought that ends in the last stanza with such added impressiveness:

"Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human needs;
And I should not wish to strip
From that washer-woman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that songs can bring;
For the woman has a friend
Who will keep her to the end."

A dignity that is handicapped severely by the sixth stanza.

In "The Sunset Marmaton" we are given a realistic description of battle and carnage, manifestly a discord, lacking but the list of dead and wounded to complete the minutia. The omission of the third stanza would leave a song full of graceful melody and sweetness, like the song of the circling lark, whose full throat voices the ecstasy that almost bursts his fluttering heart.

Separate and apart from the poem, this, from the "Violet Star" is in itself complete: "For I've always lived and I always must,
And the soul in roaming may roam too far;
I have reached the verge I dare not trust,
And I'm going back to the Violet Star."

Of like separable quality is this dainty little cameo from the "Kansas Dugout":

"Blue-eyed children round the cabin chased
The day;
They are learning life's best lesson, how to stay.

To be fearless and resistful;
And the antelope looked wistful,
And they want to join the children in their play."

Very pleasant mental acrobatics are to be found in the amusing "Kansas Zephyr," "A Quinine Dream" and "The Fort Scott Owl."

The two poems that gave the most pleasure were "Grizzly Gru," reminding one of Eugene Field's best:

"I ran down the lunar crescent,
And out on the silver horn;
I kissed the baby and held her tight,
And jumped down into the starry night,
And—lit on the earth at morn."

And the lines which inspired James Whitcomb Riley to say:

"And old 'John Brown,' who broke the sod of
freedom's fallow field
And sowed his heart there, thankin' God
pore slaves ud get the yield."

The poem, "John Brown," partakes of the dignity, clearness and force of that great martyr; moving one like Longfellow's "Excelsior," lifting one by unnoticed steps, to the thrilling, inspiring and dramatic peroration—

"John Brown of Kansas;
He dared begin;
He lost.
But, losing, won."
M. CONGER.

EXCURSIONS EAST.

To Pittsburgh and Washington.

Low rates to Pittsburgh via Vandalia-Pennsylvania short lines from St. Louis, May 24th, 25th and 26th, account Prohibition National Convention, also June 6th, 7th and 8th, for North American Saengerfest. To Washington D. C., July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, for Christian Endeavor Convention. Get details of W. F. BRUNNER, A. G. P. Agt., St. Louis.

Prompt Train Service.

During the month of April the passenger train movement on all Divisions of the B. & O. system was remarkable for punctuality. The through express trains arrived at their respective destinations on schedule time ninety-five per cent. of the time. This is a performance rarely equalled by roads operating as many trains as are run on the B. & O., and speaks well for the efficiency of the rank and file, as well as the officials of the Operating Department.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their Annual Meeting in Washton, D. C., July 7 to 13.

For this occasion the B. & O. R. Co. will sell tickets, from all points on its lines, west of the Ohio river, to Washington, at one single fare for the round trip, July 4 to 7, inclusive; valid for return passage until July 15, inclusive, with the privilege of an additional extension until July 31 by depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Washington.

Tickets will also be on sale at stations of all connecting lines.

Delegates should not lose sight of the fact that all B. & O. trains run via Washington.

Republican Convention at St. Louis, via Burlington Route.

For the National Republican Convention, at St. Louis, June 16th, 1896, excursion tickets will be sold at very low rates over the "Burlington Route."

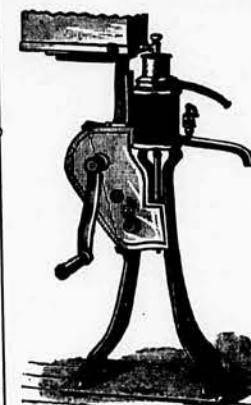
This will be the greatest political gathering since the War. Preparations are being made for entertainment on a grand scale; scores of marching Clubs in uniform will take part in Parades; all the prominent Republicans of the Country will be present. Write Major C. C. Rainwater, 910 Washington Ave., Chairman of Hotel and Boarding House Committee, in regard to your accommodations.

Consult your Ticket Agent in regard to time and rates. L. W. WAKELEY,
Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one years' subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly *Inter-Ocean*.

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"We make 15 per cent. more butter."
Another writes:
"0.03 of 1 per cent. was the test of the skim-milk to-day, running the Separator as it runs every day."
Says another:
"It's a fine running machine. Can be easily turned with one hand, and only takes from 3 to 5 minutes to clean it."

"And there are others," hundreds of them, in our special catalogue. Have you one? If not, ask for it and we will gladly send one.

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30 Pedigreed Poland-China

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The brood sows in my herd belong to the leading families, such as Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115, Orient 8131, Good Quality 4700, Iowa's Champion 2d 6279, Longfellow 29755 O. J. H. Sanders Jr. 13514 B. Herd boars used during 1895, Wren's Medium 12387 S. and Corwin White Face 924 B. Sows and gilts for sale bred to Hadley Yet, a son of Hadley Jr. 13814 S., the great prize-winner, whose picture appeared in the *Breeder's Gazette's* last Christmas number. Write and describe what you want, or better, come and select what you wish out of the best bred and finished lot ever raised on the farm. For sale, a No. 1 Jack, fifteen and one-half hands high. Warranted a breeder. W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Kas.

The Home Circle.

THERE.

Here I am sick with thinking and with dreams;
With memories of struggles, lately past.
Here come to me the town's sharp, fretful streams
Of jarring sounds—that all sweet sounds outlast.

There in the wood's shut heart is spacious calm;
And vast, deep silence; and sweet spicery
Shed downward from the dusky pines like balm—
Good to sad souls that ache for sympathy.

There, from the open mouth of one cool spring,
The gurgling laughter breaks in silvery streams—
Too soft to mock the quiet of a human thing,
Beside it resting from late fever dreams.

There vague, fresh airs uplift, like finger-tips,
The matted curls from off the throbbing brain;
And vapory kisses, from the mist's light lips,
Dissolve upon the cheek in fine, sweet rain.

There is green shadow, shot with threads of gold—
Too mellow-toned to strain an aching eye—
And there a heaven of bluets, on a wold
Far up the sloping hill-side that lies by.

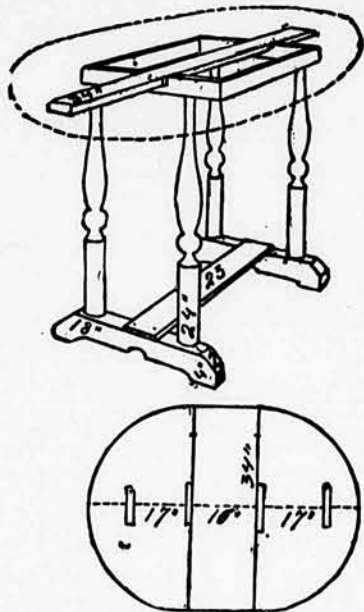
There can one catch, too—prone in emerald gloom—
Semblance of dawn; rose billows, foaming fair,
Of a peach orchard full of clustered bloom
That blows pink flakes afar—would I were there!

—Harper's Magazine.

EXTENSION TABLE.

To Make One at Home Is Not Such a Very Great Trick.

A neat homemade dining-table, suitable for two or four persons, can be easily made by anyone possessing a few tools. By reference to the figure all the parts will be readily comprehended. The material may be pine or some finer wood, though pine, if stained and varnished, will make a neat and durable piece of furniture. The foot pieces are 18 inches long and made of 2 by 4 stuff shaped as shown. The legs are simply 4 turned balusters, such as are used in stairways, and may be had at any carpenter's shop. They are set into



$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch holes bored in the foot pieces below and into suitable holes in the end pieces of the upper frame. The essential part of the frame, which allows the table to be extended, is the crossbar on top. This bar is 34 inches long, 2 inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. It is let into the end pieces of the frame flush with them and screwed firmly with screws.

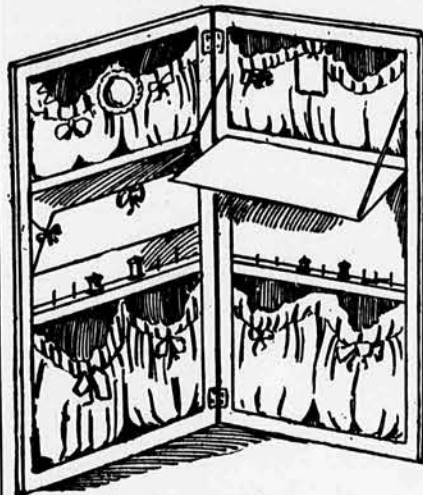
The top consists of three pieces; 2 of them are semi-circle 17 by 34 inches and the middle board 10 by 34 inches. Each of the end pieces of the table top has 2 cleats, secured to their under side, which embrace the crossbar. They are so placed that the end boards may be pushed together, forming a circular table, or to pull apart wide enough to insert the middle board between them. The middle board has dowel pins to correspond with suitable holes in the end board. The cleats which embrace the crossbar hold the table top firmly on the frame, but should be loose enough to allow to slide along it and so extend the top.

For a family of four persons the table will be large enough, as its dimensions are an oval, 34 by 44 inches. The total height is 27 inches and may be constructed at a very slight outlay for materials and presents a good appearance. —Thomas C. Harris, in Farm and Home.

THE SEWING SCREEN.

A Useful and Decorative Addition to Household Impedimenta.

A delightfully decorative and useful note in my lady's morning room, or a cozy setting for the corner of her bedroom, is the sewing screen, a gracious little affair combining all the comforts of thread basket, pincushion, needle case, work bag, catchall and table. One such screen, which graces the bedroom corner in the home of a busy little housewife, is fashioned of yellow denim and a delicately flowered yellow silk, and can be very easily carried out in any color by a pair of clever hands. The framework, which consists of two leaves 18 inches wide, is three feet high and is covered from the outside and



SEWING SCREEN.

fastened on the inside corners with fancy gilt nails. Each leaf is divided into three parts, the upper and lower given over to pockets made of the silk. A needle case covered with silk and a pincushion of yellow plush hang from the top of each leaf, respectively. Two flat pieces of pasteboard covered with the silk fall against the middle division of each leaf, one being held by ribbons to form a wide pocket, the other standing for a small shelf or table when caught by ribbons to two fancy-headed nails on either side of the screen above. Nothing so convenient was ever put into so small a space before, according to the owner of this housewifely joy. For it is a joy, she will tell you. Here is always the very thread and needle one wants at her very hand. Here is room for one's work of various kinds. The table, pincushion, scrapbasket and scissors, which hang at the side, are ever ready, and all practical things considered, this home-keeping attachment has the merit beside of being a thing of beauty. —N. Y. Times.

TO PREVENT WRINKLES.

Eat Frequently and Moderately, and Do Not Fret or Worry.

If we would prevent wrinkles we must make up our minds to take life very easily and never to be much amused or much troubled. We frown and fret, we laugh and cry, and these everyday actions bring wrinkles round the eyes and mouth. Getting cross or constantly giving way to temper, will make the wrinkles come in short time. Mme. Patti never allows herself to get cross. If she feels cross and it is due to the presence of some one near her she always leaves the room until this feeling has passed away.

One of the most common ways of producing wrinkles is to eat too much. The skin of the cheeks and stomach gets so distended that when it tries to get back to its original proportions it finds that it has lost the power. Another way of making wrinkles is the way in which we wash and dry our faces and rub our eyes after crying. We rub our faces in all directions with a rough towel, and in that way stretch the skin. We should wipe the face carefully with a soft towel, and never rub it from the corners of the eyes near the nose toward the ears or we shall have a fresh crop of crow's feet. Good soap, pure water, fresh air, moderate and simple diet are the best cosmetics one can use. A little almond oil rubbed over the wrinkles will help smooth them out. Pass the fingers dipped in oil from the outer corners of the eyes toward the nose. The eyes should never be rubbed when waking but sponged with fresh water, in order to keep wrinkles from appearing round the corners. —N. Y. Advertiser.

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flows like cream
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as cream would feed it
if you could assimilate
it. You can assimilate
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VARIOUS USES OF SALT.

Its Value in the Household Illustrated by a Few Examples.

One pint of fine salt mixed with two pints of wood ashes and mixed with water will mend cracks in stoves. When clinkers accumulate in the grate, throw in a handful of salt, let stand a few minutes and they will be easily removed.

A teaspoonful added to the water in which cut flowers are placed will preserve them for a considerable time, and a little rubbed on the griddles before greasing will prevent cakes from sticking. Damp salt will remove the discoloration caused by tea on cups and saucers; if sprinkled immediately over any spot where something has boiled over on the stove, there will be no odor, and the spot will be easily cleaned. A tablespoonful put in a kerosene lamp will make the oil give a brighter light, and a small pinch added to the starch will prevent it sticking to the irons. If your ingrain carpet looks dingy sprinkle a little salt over it and let it lie for at least five minutes, then sweep it thoroughly, and you will be surprised to see how much brighter it will look.

One of the best things for cleaning brass is salt dissolved in vinegar. Cotton fabrics are less likely to fade if allowed to lie for a short time in a strong solution of salt and water.

Sprinkle damp salt around where there are moths and they will speedily take their departure.

If a small pinch is added to the whites of eggs they will froth quickly.

Small doses given at short intervals will stop hemorrhage of the lungs; for stings or bites of any kind of insects apply it damp and bind tightly; for neuralgia or severe pains in the stomach, fill a muslin bag, heat it and lay it against the aching place.

If the throat is very sore, wring a cloth out of cold salt water and bind around the neck, covering with a dry towel; a weak solution gargled will also help the throat. A sponge bath in salt water will arrest night sweats, and if used cold is one of the best solutions for restoring firmness of the flesh; bathe the face upward and then wipe dry. One-half a teaspoonful dissolved in a little water will almost instantly relieve dyspepsia, or cure colic in a grown person.

Two teaspoonfuls in about a half pint of tepid water will act as an emetic, or if snuffed up the nostrils will relieve a cold in the head or catarrh.

Salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion. —Home Queen.

A GENUINE NOVELTY.

Novelties in the way of fancy work have been few and far between in recent years, and readers will therefore be glad to learn that a new and effective decoration for their drawing-rooms has been shown recently at the Woman's exchange at New York. This consists of what are called cachepots, or coverings for flower pots, embroidered on

satin in Roman floss of different colors mixed with gold and silver threads and the high lights put in with spangles and jeweled stones. The designs are copied from old Italian embroideries and Empire patterns, and when finished are mounted on cardboard, which is varnished on both sides to prevent the dampness of the flower pots from injuring the delicate satin. The colors just now at this Easter-tide are chosen to mix well with spring flowers. A rose-colored cover, with a



design embroidered in light yellow floss and topaz stones, with the outlines in gold spangles and gold braid, incloses a flower pot planted with pink tulips. Another in old blue satin, worked in white floss with opals and silver spangles, is intended for a pot of marguerites.

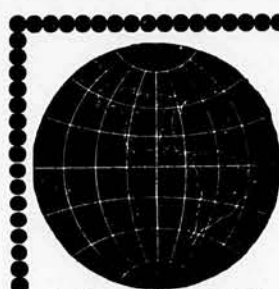
The design in the above illustration is of pale blue, embroidered in pastel colors, with silver thread and sapphires, and contains a pot filled with pink heather.

The Most Important Room.

The sitting-room can be made to do duty as a parlor. The library as a music-room. A drapery-hidden corner of the second floor hall as a bathroom. A chamber with a folding, turn-down sofa bed for a sitting-room, sleeping-room, smoking-room or reading-room. But a kitchen, however metamorphosed, will be, must be, and cannot be otherwise than a kitchen still. These considerations mark out the kitchen, in the plan of household salvation, as the most important room in the domestic economy of home making.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Knows that the Peerless Remedy
for Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys
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LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM**

It has Cured Thousands of Desperate Cases. Try It

AT ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Young Folks.

THE FARMER AND THE FENCE AGENT.

"No, I don't want any fencin', though its good I haven't a doubt. But I haint a-goin' to buy it, an' so you can jist clear out. I haven't got time to palaver, ner the boys haint, as you may see; An' they've nuthin' to say about it, fer the farm belongs to me.

"I tell you I do not want it, you may as well let it drop; We're splittin' rails for the medder, and we haven't got time to stop. I cleared this farm from the woodland and made it jist what you see. I fenced it with rails the fust time and they're good enough yet fer me.

"Well talk—ef you're bound to do it—but I tell you it haint no use. Your tongue is hung in the middle, and both of the ends is loose! You think you can make me b'lieve it, cause I haint been to school; Thet buyin' is cheaper'n makin', but I tell you I haint no fool!

"I bought the place in September, we finished the house that fell; Built it of logs and saplin's, it cost most nuthin' at all. More'n a hundred acres, I hed it all fenced by spring; Make, not buy, is my maxim—the fence didn't cost me a thing.

"Work? Why we worked like devils, but that's what we're for you know. There was a school thet winter, the boys all wanted to go. But I couldn't spare them. They've never had time fer school, But I never hed book learnin', an' I tell you, I haint no fool.

"We finished the fence in April, I mind it like yesterday. 'Cause Joseph, he was my eldest, he ran away in May; He said he wouldn't stand it, an' laid it all to the fence. E'en a-most killed his mother, she hasn't been jist right since.

"Hey? You think that my eldest was a pretty big price to pay fer the fence? Why, stranger, I never hed thought of it thet a way. But then, we have lived without him; and two or three times since then, As fast as the old rails rotted, we have built it over again.

"Cost! Why it cost nuthin', the timber was on the place; Ef we hadn't cut it fer fencin' 'twould only hev gone to waste. What's that? It cost my children's respect and love fer their par, An' made 'em ashamed? Come, stranger, that's goin' a leetle too far.

"Made 'em ashamed of meetin' the folks in the one hoss town Thet know I am with my thousands and call me Ole Rail Fence Brown! Cost my children's schoolin', an' cost me my eldest boy; Cost the others ther brother, an' ther mother her hope an' joy!

"Well, stranger, I've got no schoolin', but I thought I hed common sense; I never dreamed I was usin' quite such an expensive fence. 'Tis late to be changin' maxims, but perhaps it is better to try; I guess ther's a few things, mebbe, that's a leetle cheaper to buy.

—Jenks, in Coiled Spring Hustler.

Bird That Has a Decided Preference for Human Prey.

In the canton of Ural a woman was living in 1854 who had been carried off by a lammergeier, or Alpine vulture, when a baby. At Hundwil, in the canton of Appenzell, a child was carried off in sight of parents. On the Silberalp a vulture attacked a little boy who was watching sheep, seated on a rock, and had time to knock him over the edge of the cliff before the shepherds could drive the bird away. At Murren, above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, a vulture carried an infant to an inaccessible rock opposite the village and devoured it. But the most striking instance of the child-devouring tendency of these birds occurred in the Bernese Oberland. A child three years old, called Anne Zurbuchen, was taken up to the high Alp at hay-making time and left asleep while the father fetched a load of hay. He returned to find the child gone. At the same time another peasant, called Henri Michel, was coming up the mountain by a rough path when he heard a child cry. At the same time he saw a lammergeier raise and sail away. Running up to the place he found the little girl, unhurt except for wounds in the arm and left hand, where the bird had clutched her. She had lost her socks, shoes and cap while being transported by the bird, the distance traversed being about 350 yards. The facts were all entered in the parish archives of the village of Hakeren, and the girl, who lived to be an old woman, was always known as "Geier-Anni."—London Spectator.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit.

THE HUNTER HUNTED.

A Rather Disagreeable Adventure in a Central American Forest.

Philip Salais lived in a little cabin on the banks of the San Juan river in far-away Central America. It was a dozen or more years ago, before the dark-skinned rubber cutters had pierced the jungles, and the river bottoms and tangled hillsides teemed with savage animals.

One morning Philip, who was a powerful young hunter, left his home with his revolver, intending to bag a wild turkey or two for dinner. He took only 20 cartridges, because he did not expect to stay long.

As he pushed his way down a brushy hillside not a mile from his cabin he heard the "ugh, ugh" of a wild animal. Stooping quickly he looked through the trees and saw a huge herd of wild hogs, or peccaries, ugly, hump-backed creatures, known for their boldness and ferocity.

Philip thought he'd like a bit of hog for dinner, and so he crept up within pistol range, stood behind a tree and fired at the nearest hog. Hardly had the big fellow rolled, kicking, to the earth when every bush and tuft of grass within range seemed to disclose a hog. For a moment their angry grunts and squeals filled the air, and then, scenting the young hunter, they swarmed toward him. He saw his danger at once, and succeeded in reaching the lowest limb of the tree just as the nearest peccary leaped for his foot.

The infuriated animals swarmed about Philip's stronghold by hundreds, tearing the bark, crowding over one another and grunting savagely. In the hope of driving them off the young hunter fired at them with his revolver. Every one of his 20 shots killed its hog. But instead of frightening the herd away it seemed to infuriate the animals all the more. They trampled down their dead companions and their cries brought reinforcements from the jungle.

And now there was the sound of steady scraping and tearing at the wood of the tree as the animals gnawed toward its heart. As those nearest it grew weary they gave way to others, and thus hour after hour the rasping of the teeth continued.

Philip grew sick and weary. The surging crowd of dark-skinned objects



IT SEEMED TO INFURIATE THE ANIMALS ALL THE MORE.

Below him tired his eyes and half-hypnotized him; the murderous grunts and gnashing of teeth and the ripping sound of wood as his foes tore off splinters from the tree bore witness to his danger. As the hours dragged on the restless, swaying movements of his besiegers confused him and began to shake his nerve. He was hungry, thirsty and cramped. At times he grew dizzy, and was afraid of falling off the limb on which he was seated. Then he began to fear that his pillar of safety might not prove thick enough to resist the uninterrupted attack upon it. Would the beasts never get tired and leave him? Had anyone at home heard his shots? Would they come in search of him after noticing his long absence? Such were the questions he kept alternately asking himself till he felt half dazed. Time dragged on, but neither did the hogs leave him, nor did any help arise to raise the siege.

Towards sunset Philip felt the tree

swaying and shivering under him, and he knew that it could not withstand the rasping teeth of the hogs much longer. As the darkness grew he could see the fierce eyes gleam, and the vague movements of the herd added new terrors to the position.

As night deepened the gnawing grew less fierce, and presently, from a distance, Philip heard the grunt of hogs that were apparently leaving. After that the herd slowly and regretfully slipped away, for it was night, and a wild hog will not hunt in the dark.

For hours Philip remained in the tree shivering with nervous dread, lest, when he descended, the hogs should be sleeping near, ready to pounce upon him.

At last he slipped down, ran breathlessly through the woods and escaped, hungry and worn with anxiety. Afterward he found that the tree had been gnawed down to three or four inches in thickness. If the day had been two hours longer the hogs would have brought him to earth, and he would have suffered a horrible death.—Chicago Record.

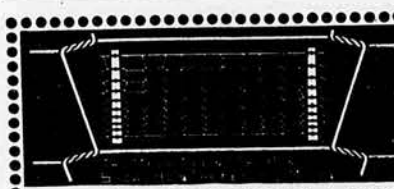
GARDEN ON SHIPBOARD.

Green Vegetables Raised on a Vessel That Rounded the Horn.

Most people have heard of the hanging gardens of Babylon, the modern roof gardens and the gardens on floating islands in which vegetables used to be grown for the citizens of ancient Mexico, but probably few have heard of a garden on board a ship, with farm yard attachment. The splendid ship Mowhan, now in port, had such an arrangement on board during her trip to Oregon. On leaving Belfast for Portland she took on board as ballast 2,000 tons of Irish soil, which, when leveled off, made quite a stretch of ground, and the ship's company proceeded to put it to good use by planting a stock of garden truck in it. The seeds came up all right and the plants flourished finely and, when the ship was in the tropics grew with great rapidity. As they progressed toward the Horn and the weather grew colder things came to perfection rapidly. The crew and ship's apprentices amused themselves by weeding and cultivating the plants, and the captain and officers took regular walks in the garden daily and all had green vegetables to their hearts' content. As they came round the Horn the garden was replanted and by the time they reached the equator everything was abloom, and all hands feasted on fresh vegetables daily. The only drawback to the garden was the weeds, which grew so rapidly that they could hardly be kept down, and the drove of pigs which was kept in the farm yard attachment and which, on several occasions, when the ship was bucking into a nor'easter and rolling heavily, broke out of the bounds and made serious inroads on the garden. The last pig was killed and served up with green vegetables just before the Mowhan entered the Columbia.—Portland Oregonian.

Maine's Cold Water Pussy.

A cat owned by Fred Wesson, of Auburn, Me., is such a lover of water that she takes a bath regularly every day. She will use only the water that is drawn from a faucet in her presence, and she will bathe only in cold water, no matter whether it be winter or summer. When she gets ready for her morning bath she jumps into the kitchen sink and stands under the faucet until some one turns on the water. If they do not hurry in letting out the flow of water pussy begins to mew in a way that is pathetic. After her bath she crawls into some sunny spot until her fur is thoroughly dried, and then she seems to be perfectly happy.



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Practical farmers say it is the best. Fence in use seven years still in first-class condition. Can also be used as a portable fence. Write for catalogue.

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When you write mention Kansas Farmer.



Class in History—Stand Up!

QUESTION—Who invented the first successful Reaper?
ANSWER—Cyrus Hall McCormick, in the year 1831.

Q.—Who builds the best grain and grass-cutting machinery at the present time?

A.—The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.

Q.—Were their machines operated in the World's Fair field tests?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were the machines of their competitors so operated?

A.—They were not.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because they were afraid of the McCormick.

Q.—What proportion of the world's annual supply of harvesting machines is made by McCormick?

A.—About one-third.

Q.—Why did the farmers of the world buy 60,000 McCormick Mowers in 1895?

A.—Because the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower is the best grass cutter ever built—that's why.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower, and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light-draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents Everywhere.

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For catalogue, address the Registrar, Washburn Academy. For information, address the Principal.

FREE trial in your home. Cut this out and send for catalogue. Prices to suit you. Oxford Sewing Machines awarded World's Fair Medal. DOES WHAT ANY WILL DO. FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS. TRY YEAR GUARANTEE. FREIGHT PAID. OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

You are bound to succeed in making HIRES Rootbeer if you follow the simple directions. Easy to make, delightful to take.

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FREE To introduce our Key West Cigars. Send us your full name and address and we will send you in the same package a box of our Key West Cigars and this elegant, richly jeweled, finely engraved stem wind and stem set watch for examination, and if you think it equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold filled watch pay the agent our sample price, \$4.50, and express charges, and the box of 50 Key West cigars and watch are yours. Salesmen wanted everywhere. Address NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED CO., 356 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published every Thursday by the

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No. 116 West Sixth Avenue.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The *Modern Miller*, one of the best trade journals which comes to our table, a paper which places honesty of statement above every other consideration, is to remove this week from Kansas City to St. Louis. Augustine Gallagher, the editor, becomes the head of the *Modern Miller* Publishing Co.

Henry Clews, the New York broker, finds that the "whole mechanism through which capital operates is suffering a sort of paralysis." He further states that "Unquestionably this suspension of enterprise is, at this stage, almost entirely due to political causes." It cannot be that Henry has joined the Populists! But this talk sounds strangely like that of the People's party of four years ago.

The effect of the persistent winds on the growing wheat has been unfavorable. Fields in the great wheat belt of Kansas which three weeks ago gave promise of thirty or more bushels per acre, last week appeared good for no more than half as much. Rains have fallen on much of this wind-swept region and the strong vitality of the wheat may assert itself in the surprising way sometimes witnessed.

During the "Fall Festivities," at Topeka, September 28 to October 3, the Kansas State Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition of the horticultural products and appliances of the State. The State society will be assisted by a committee of thirteen practical horticulturists, chosen from the membership of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society. Every county in the State is expected to contribute to this display.

Our friend, Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York, writes that if the agricultural papers of the United States favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and also its use in payment of coin obligations of the government, the agricultural papers are in the wrong hands, etc. It may be remarked that most of the few agricultural papers which, according to Dr. Miller's ideas, are in the right hands, are scarcely agricultural papers at all, but appear to be managed in the interest of loan syndicates, etc.

Those of our friends who are about to renew their subscriptions will do well to note the following clubbing list—KANSAS FARMER one year and any of the following at prices named: The *Weekly Inter Ocean*, \$1.35; New York *Tribune*, \$1.25; *Topeka Capital*, \$1.50; *Topeka State Journal*, \$1.50; *Topeka Advocate*, \$1.50; *Kansas City Journal*, \$1.30; *Kansas City Star*, \$1.25. Our columns have been so crowded for the last few weeks that it has not been possible to run advertisements of our premium offers. But by referring back a few weeks you will find them. Our subscription list is doing remarkably well, but we can always stand a little more of this kind of prosperity.

THE QUESTION OF BORROWING.

The fact that many of the great fortunes of this country have been amassed by the use of borrowed capital, and the further fact that when borrowing and lending are proceeding actively an army of money-changers are pocketing commissions and other profits, and the still further fact that at times of such activity exchanges are usually lively, has led some to assume ease of the loan market as the primary condition essential to general prosperity. The fact, also, that for debtors who cannot pay, the alternative is re-borrowing or surrendering the security, makes the ability to borrow seem the most desirable of all conceivable conditions and adds emphasis to the importance of the phases of the loan market.

There is also another side. Every thoughtful school boy is astounded at the accumulative power of compound interest, whenever he reaches that subject in his arithmetic. Compound interest is a most efficient accumulator for those on whose side it works. But if nobody should borrow, or if few should borrow, or if borrowers should pay instead of borrowing again and borrowing the interest, the efficient aid of compound interest would be lost to those who are being enriched by it. To these, as well as to those who owe and cannot pay, activity of the loan market is essential.

The agents of the compound interest gatherers are now, as usually, the most diligent promoters of the doctrine that renewal of prosperity is dependent upon restoration of the ability to borrow money.

Since the present depression began, an Englishman of means, in conversation with the writer, stated that the two most urgent questions in his country are: "What to do with our boys and what to do with our money. Every position of employment is in demand several times over, and our money piles up in our banks and there is no safe and profitable investment for it."

The situation indicated by this typical Englishman's statement is a representative one. No week passes but that the writer is reminded of the demand for "positions." Young men, middle-aged men, old men, want positions. Small salaries will be accepted. People in the country think there must be opportunities in the city. A man who has been locally prominent in public affairs in this State, but to whom "outrageous fortune" has not been kind, expressed it by saying that if he could only get a "toe hold" he would hope to develop it into something desirable. The "toe hold" has not yet been found, although more than a year has passed since the wish was thus expressed.

But why does the Englishman want to lend his money? Why does he not put the young man and the money together, the one to help the other? Is it not more desirable as a condition of general prosperity that the situation shall so change that the use of capital by energy shall be remunerative, rather than that activities shall be developed in the loan markets and that compound interest investments shall be revived?

It may not be generally realized that in the long run there is discord between the prosperity that comes of ease and activity of the loan market and the prosperity which comes from the profitable employment of capital in industry. The farmer may be helped past a bad pinch by borrowing for a short time; the manufacturer is frequently a borrower, and sometimes he profits thereby; the merchant is generally a borrower, and he counts the cost of it as a part of the expense of his business to be provided for in the profits; but the long-time borrower is a contributor to the maw of the compound interest dragon, whose powers of absorption show such astounding results in figures.

There is a great demand for legislation which shall revive borrowing. When we come to our senses we shall demand legislation which shall revive industry on the farm and in the factory. The latter kind of legislation will not be such as to continually lower prices of products of industry, or what is the same thing, raise the value of

money. And, as for that, the loan market cannot be made easier by making money dearer, as is argued by the advocates of the lender's side of the case. While money grows in purchasing power, even when unused and unloaned, who that believes it will continue to grow will want to loan, much less to use it? But if it be understood that money is to cease increasing in idleness, then it must be used to make it contribute to the wealth of its owner. It must then be either loaned or invested in productive industry. The former use will ease the loan market, the latter will stop the decline in prices.

The "statesmen" of the leading nations of the world have listened so long to the pleas for advancing the value of money; for the interest of the lenders; for the promotion of borrowing, that other than a compound interest argument can scarcely obtain recognition. The interest of the farmer is treated as if he were of no consequence. The interest of the manufacturer is given the recognition of protection to a few lines. The interest of the merchant with the others is brushed aside in the eagerness to promote borrowing and lending.

If the individual shall say: "The maw of the compound interest dragon shall have none of the product of my toil, for I shall keep clear of debt," he does well, but he deceives himself. The interest charge is added to the cost of everything he buys, and is deducted from the price of everything he sells. For the man from whom he buys is a borrower and a payer of usury. The man to whom he sells borrows the money with which he pays. The railroad which carries both his purchases and his sales is paying as much for interest on debts in excess of the cost of the road as for service of operatives. These interest charges he must pay to an extent commensurate with the volume of his selling and buying.

There was a time when buying and selling constituted a small part of the business of the farmer. Production to meet home wants was first in importance, and exchanges of productions took the place of money transactions. These were the days of the grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the present generation, and are often referred to by old people as "the good old days." They are not likely to return. But a return to the practice of producing on the farm as much as possible of the living, instead of borrowing money with which to buy what the farm might have yielded, is a policy of thrift which shows good results wherever that old-fashioned kind of economy is practiced.

TREASURY REPORT.

The United States Treasury Department issues each month a very interesting report of the public debt and cash in the Treasury. From the report of May 1, 1896, it appears that the interest-bearing debt was—

May 1, 1896 \$342,312,140
March 1, 1893 585,034,260

Increase \$257,287,880

This is a right lively increase for a time of peace.

The statement of cash in the Treasury shows up handsomely, as the following summary shows:

Gold \$168,446,459.31
Silver 510,586,116.96
Paper 161,775,048.65
Other items 27,991,931.89

Total cash in Treasury \$868,799,556.81

This cash in the Treasury is more than sufficient to pay the total interest-bearing debt even now, and would have paid it three years and two months ago and have left a balance of nearly three hundred millions of dollars. But the Treasury treats as debt the gold certificates, the silver certificates, treasury notes, etc., which everybody else and all banks consider money. These, with a few minor items, reduce the balance in the Treasury to \$270,090,660.74. And of this amount, \$100,000,000 belongs to the gold reserve, so that the so-called net cash balance in the Treasury is a little over \$170,000,000.

Thousands sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This great remedy would have saved them.

SECRETARY COBURN'S CROP REPORT.

A summarized report of the State Board of Agriculture on Kansas crop conditions existing April 30, based on an analysis of answers from inquiries in detail sent to 1,000 correspondents and covering practically every neighborhood in the State, was issued May 5, as follows:

WINTER WHEAT.

Well-nigh every one of the 105 counties reports winter wheat now in most excellent condition, described in many as "best prospect we ever had," "could not be beaten," "promises a heavy crop," etc. The percentage of condition in different counties ranges in average from 72 in Cherokee to 117 per cent. in Gove, and for the entire State is 97 per cent. But two or three reporters make allusion to presence of chinch bugs (these being on the wing) and none mention their doing or even threatening harm, except in perhaps one township, the rains and considerable cool weather so far having been altogether unfavorable to their propagation. The ground is full of moisture, the ideal wheat conditions prevail and everywhere the growth is unusually forward and rank. The acreage estimated by correspondents as seeded last fall compared with that sown the previous year, shows a decrease of 14.11 per cent. The area of the present seeding estimated as destroyed by winter and other causes amounts to 4.66 per cent., leaving a net area of 3,321,500 acres, much of it now well advanced toward heading out. This, with five exceptions, is the largest in the State's history and but about 13 per cent. less than the seeding for its great crop of 70,000,000 bushels in 1892. The previous years in which the winter wheat area has exceeded three million acres were as follows:

Year	Acres.	Yield, Bushels.
1891	3,582,006	66,170,694
1892	3,820,013	70,035,980
1893	4,909,872	24,634,414
1894	4,675,704	28,175,656
1895	4,056,514	15,512,241

It should be understood that the figures made at this time as to acreage of wheat or other crops are the conservative estimates of intelligent farmers and business men in their several localities, averaged for each individual county and the resulting percentage applied to its previous year's seeding, but that those derived later on from returns of enumeration by assessors are the ones accepted as the final and "official" figures, and upon which reports of yields are based.

SPRING WHEAT.

The area estimated sown is 144,300 acres, being an increase of 25 per cent., or 28,800 acres, the increase being chiefly found in Cheyenne, Sherman, Norton and Decatur counties, in the order named. Its condition averages 102.

RYE.

The area in rye is reported as 153,000 acres, which is a decrease of 27,000 acres, or 15 per cent., from last year. With few exceptions the condition is rated at 100 or above, and for the entire State averages 98.5.

OATS.

Oats indicate an increase of 60,200 acres, or 3.76 per cent. Condition, 97 per cent.

CORN.

Reports on corn conditions in all sections are invariably favorable—were probably never more so, and the season is from ten days to two weeks advanced. Abundant rains have fallen in April on every part of the State, making the soil generally easy to work and favoring prompt germination. In a few of the southeastern counties plowing and planting have been somewhat retarded by too much rain. Cultivation will begin early and be vigorously carried on, as the mild winter and abundance of feed have left work animals in unusually good strength. The estimates of area planted or to be planted aggregate 8,680,000 acres, an increase of 3.4 per cent., or 285,000 acres, over the planting in 1895, and 27.26 per cent. larger than that of the 273,000,000 bushel year, 1889.

THE SORGHUMS.

The reports indicate a marked advance in popularity and acreage of the sorghums for forage and grain, not only

in western counties where corn is not largely grown, but in many of the eastern counties as well, where corn grows in greatest abundance. The probable increase in area to be planted is put at not less than 25 per cent. Of these various sorghums Kafir corn is most frequently given special favorable mention.

GRASSES AND LIVE STOCK.

Grasses, both tame and wild are, forward in growth and affording better pasturage than is usual at the time of year. The growth and vigor of alfalfa is particularly commented on and the promptness of germination in the seed sown is mentioned as exceptional. Live stock of all kinds is invariably reported healthy, barring instances of "cholera" among swine in a half-dozen eastern counties.

ORCHARDS.

Apple orchards in Barton, Butler, Chautauqua, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Elk, Greenwood, Linn, Montgomery, Riley, Wilson and Lyon counties are being more or less injured, some of them very severely, by canker worms and forest tent caterpillars, which are likewise doing harm to various other trees. These worms are readily destroyed by spraying the foliage upon which they feed with such arsenical poisons as Paris green or London purple.

GRAPE VINES AND SMALL FRUITS.

The condition of grape vines is good and the counties having the largest area planted report prospects very favorable for an abundance of fruit. Blackberry and raspberry canes wintered well. Both fruit trees and vines are being planted liberally throughout the State.

APRIL WIND.

The question as to whether this spring is a windy one, need scarcely be asked. That the wind is more than usually anxious to help is scarcely questioned. But some claim to remember windier springs than this. In his report for April, Chancellor Snow stated that the total run of the wind for the month was 15,816 miles, or 2,076 miles above the April average. This gives a mean hourly velocity of twenty-two miles. In reporting his observations for April, Prof. Breese, of the Agricultural college, gives 12,607 miles as the total run of the wind for the month, which is 2,807 miles above the mean at Manhattan. For comparison, Prof. Breese gives the following tabulated statement of his wind record for April for eight years, as follows:

April.	Total Miles.....	Mean Daily.....	Maximum Daily.....	Minimum Daily.....	Mean Hourly.....	Maximum Hourly.....
1889.....	7506	250.21	587	77	10.42	37
1890.....	9577	319.23	710	103	13.30	51
1891.....	7748	258.28	456	51	10.76	35
1892.....	11196	373.20	963	134	15.55	49
1893.....	10172	339.06	852	92	14.12	45
1894.....	11233	374.43	989	102	15.60	45
1895.....	8363	278.77	702	112	11.62	40
1896.....	12607	420.23	771	180	17.51	44
Sums.....	78402	2613.41			108.88	
Means.....	9800	326.68			13.61	

It thus appears that the last month was notable for the amount and steadiness of the wind. There have been Aprils in which the wind has blown harder for a single hour, as shown in the last column of the table, but there has not in the last eight years been such an April of steady working wind.

If you want KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly Capital, send us \$1.50. Or, KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Advocate, send \$1.50.

KANSAS FARMER and Semi-Weekly World (N. Y.), you can have for \$1.65 one year.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

The method pursued by the Nickel Plate Road, by which its agents figure rates as low as the lowest, seems to meet the requirements of the traveling public. No one should think of purchasing a ticket to Buffalo N. E. A. convention, during July, until they first inquire what the rate is over the Nickel Plate Road. For particulars, write J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l. Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, for week ending May 11, 1896, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Section Director:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

A warm, windy week. Good showers have fallen through the central counties of the State, from the west line to the eastern border, with heavy showers in the northern counties east of Smith, and in many of the southern counties of the eastern division. Lighter showers have occurred generally in the other portions of the State.

RESULTS.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Crops in general are making rapid progress, though hail has shortened the fruit crop in Pottawatomie and Woodson, and chinch bugs are injuring oats in some of the central and southern counties. Wheat remains in prime condition, except where rust has attacked it in Cherokee and Labette, and promises an early harvest. Corn is growing finely and a good stand; is being worked the first time in the north, while in the south some of it is being cultivated the third time. Pastures fine. Gardens doing well.

Atchison county.—Good rains the first of the week have kept the ground in fine condition.

Brown.—Crops all looking well.

Chautauqua.—The dry week, high winds and bugs are not conducive to good crops; oats suffering most; corn being plowed the second time, some the third; wheat and corn look fine; worms still injuring apple trees.

Cherokee.—A good growing week, but will need showers to keep ground

fruit prospects good; flax a fair stand.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

A severe week on crops. Dry weather and high winds general, with chinch bugs in many places have injured wheat severely in a few counties. Corn generally is doing well and is being worked in the south for the second time. Oats have really suffered most. Fruit has been shaken off by the winds, while pastures have not escaped unhurt. The week ended in showers, which will ameliorate conditions materially, it is hoped.

Barber.—Strong, continuous winds from southwest, very destructive to shrubbery, gardens and growing crops of all kinds; indications now for rain.

Barton.—A dry, windy week, ending in rain; wheat heading in spots, need a good rain to bring it all out; peaches plentiful, other fruit scarce; alfalfa fine.

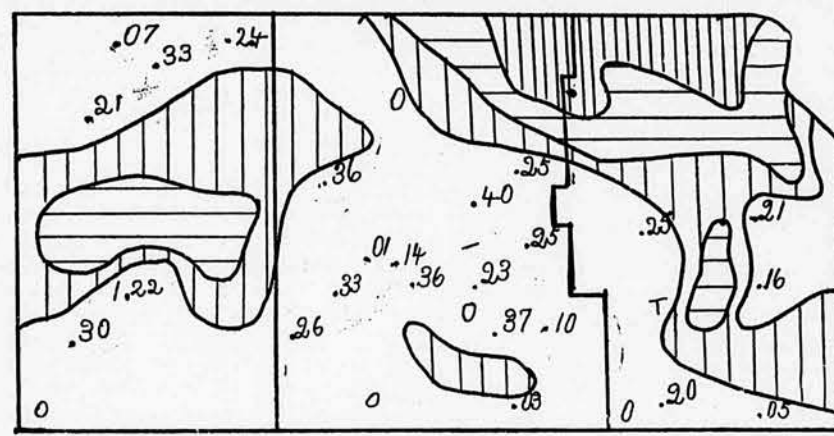
Butler.—A bad week on all crops; oats suffering most, many pieces entirely ruined by dry weather, high winds and chinch bugs; high winds damaging corn; some wheat badly damaged and perhaps all slightly; grass needs rain; fruit abundant and doing well.

Clay.—Wheat and oats excellent; corn-planting half done, early-planted up and looking well, worms eating foliage; chinch bugs very numerous.

Cloud.—Wheat beginning to head; corn nearly all planted, and coming fine; oats never looked better; pastures excellent.

Cowley.—Crops have just got to growing again; alfalfa will be ready to cut next week; a good rain is needed.

Dickinson.—Chinch bugs and five days high wind; showers and cool today, just what wheat needed; corn growing fast; oats and rye turning brown from effects of wind.



ACTUAL RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1896.

from baking; wheat rusting some from heavy dews and hot days.

Douglas.—Oats fine; corn looks well and is being cultivated; pastures fine.

Franklin.—Corn-planting nearly done, much of it up and good stand; wheat and oats look well; rain is needed.

Johnson.—Week favorable as possible; corn looking fine and being cultivated.

Labette.—Rust on wheat; corn and oats doing well; corn not all up yet; apples and cherries falling badly; pastures needing rain.

Lyon.—Crops in excellent condition; nothing suffering for rain.

Marshall.—A good growing week, too wet for work first of week; fruit trees damaged some by hail.

Neosho.—Wheat very fine; no chinch bugs yet; flax better than for years; corn too wet to work and getting weedy; farmers report best prospect for years.

Osage.—A good growing week; much corn planted, much yet to plant, corn is growing finely; chinch bugs in oat fields; pastures and gardens fine; canker worm still at work.

Pottawatomie.—A growing week, but cut worms in the corn and chinch bugs in oats; wheat heading; corn cultivation begun; hail in north part damaged fruit.

Riley.—Much corn planted, much yet to plant, early-planted up and ready to cultivate; wheat, oats and pastures fine; prospects for everything fine.

Shawnee.—Corn up, fine, good stand, healthy color; wheat and oats growing rapidly; pastures supporting stock; alfalfa and fruit fine; finest spring in fifteen years.

Woodson.—Good week for all kinds of crops except fruit, which is nearly all stripped from trees by hail.

Wilson.—Good growing week, too wet in some fields; corn and weeds a good stand; wheat and rye are good; alfalfa fine, will soon cut first crop;

Ellis.—Strong winds all week, hurtful to vegetation; week ends in rain.

Harper.—Dry weather and high winds continue; wheat and oats damaged; corn and grass doing well.

Harvey.—Dry, hot and windy, a trying week on all vegetation, especially oats.

Kingman.—Dry, hot and windy, hard on wheat; corn growing slow but looks healthy; we need a good soaking rain for wheat, corn and oats, the last mighty quick.

Kiowa.—The hard winds of the past week have injured to a considerable extent but the week ends in rain.

Marion.—High winds and some chinch bugs have injured wheat; grass good; fruit damaged by worms.

Mitchell.—Crops progressing favorably; corn has come up well and good stand and cultivation commenced.

Osborne.—High wind turning wheat leaves brown on high ground and some on lower lands; corn coming up with an even stand but wind cut it very much; oats poor stand.

Reno.—Hard week on crops but the rains have revived them wonderfully.

Rice.—Wheat was dying from the effect of the strong south wind, but the shower this morning will materially help it.

Rush.—Wheat suffered severely from dry, windy weather, but is improved slightly by these showers; grass excellent; corn coming up well; gardens and fruit prospect fair.

Saline.—Condition of wheat reduced very considerably; Hessian fly and chinch bugs plentiful; week ends in rain.

Sedgwick.—Dry, windy, and chinch bugs injuring wheat; corn looks well; much fruit shaken off by the wind.

Stafford.—Very severe week on all crops, dry and windy, much injury done; week ends with small rain.

Sumner.—A good week for cultivating crops, but very severe on wheat;

corn and oats looking fair; week ends in rain.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The high winds have been unfavorable to all crops, but the soil conditions in general were excellent, so that but few complaints were made of deterioration in crops. Wheat, barley, corn and pastures are in excellent shape. Alfalfa, the king of the Arkansas valley, is in first class condition and its first cutting has begun in Finney.

Decatur.—Good growing week, except for the winds; pastures, wheat, alfalfa, and gardens good; some corn up; general conditions could not be better.

Finney.—All crops doing well; alfalfa harvest begun; farmers in good spirits; .86 of an inch ran fell last night.

Ford.—Crops hurt somewhat by the high winds; wheat, oats, barley, grass and corn look first-class; alfalfa harvest begins next week.

Gove.—Considerable high wind but everything is booming.

Graham.—Continued favorable weather for all crops; fine showers at end of week keeps soil in excellent condition; crops growing nicely.

Grant.—Good growing weather; rain of 7th put ground in fine condition again.

Kearney.—Windy week; there is ample moisture in the ground and crops growing well.

Morton.—High southerly winds; corn-planting in progress, but coming up unevenly, owing to dry surface soil.

Ness.—As improved by the rains of 8th and 9th, prospects were never better.

Norton.—All crops in excellent condition.

Rawlins.—Much heavy wind this week; corn coming up very slowly; small grain looks fine.

Scott.—Week very favorable for all kinds of crops and the prospect continues the most favorable for years.

Thomas.—Very fine growing week; all kinds of small grain making fine progress; corn coming up nicely.

Trego.—High winds have retarded growth.

We have just received a catalogue of the State University for the year 1895-6. We are pleased to note that, in spite of the hard times generally prevalent during the past year, there has been a substantial increase in the number of students enrolled at the University. The total attendance this year is 895, which includes 569 men and 326 women. The new building of Physics and Electrical Engineering was thrown open to the use of students for the first time last fall. Various new courses, particularly in pedagogy, have been added to the curriculum. Taking it all in all, the University is in a flourishing condition, and maintains the high position it holds among educational institutions. An analysis of the attendance emphasizes the fact that the University is a thoroughly representative institution, the parentage of the students being divided among the various occupations as follows: Farmers, 41 per cent.; business men, 34 per cent.; professional men, 16 per cent.; clerks, artisans and laborers, 9 per cent. It is also an interesting fact that nearly one-half (45 per cent.) of the entire body of students are self supporting. The last catalogue will be sent, and all inquiries concerning higher education answered, on application to Chancellor F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kas.

The Russell staple-puller and wire-splicer, advertised by the Russell Hardware & Implement Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, is one of the best tools ever made for use by the farmer who desires a complete combination tool for making and repairing wire fences. It is meeting with big sale by the best fence factories. The McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co., of Chicago, recently tested it and give it their unqualified endorsement and recommend it to their customers. Ask your dealer for one or write to the factory.

No Room for Doubt.

When the facts are before you, you must be convinced.

The facts are that the UNION PACIFIC is leading all competitors, is the acknowledged dining car route, and great through car line of the West.

The line via Denver and Kansas City to Chicago in connection with the Chicago & Alton railroad, with its excellent equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman Palace Sleepers and Pullman Dining Cars, demands the attention of every traveler to the East. Ask your nearest agent for tickets via this route.

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Horticulture.

A GREAT MEETING OF FRUIT-GROWERS.

To the Members and Officers of Local, County, District and State Fruit-Growers' Unions:

The time has come when it seems imperative that the fruit-grower, to be financially successful, must identify himself with some plan in the disposition of his fruit that will enable him to know what the markets of the world demand and when and how they want it. Some method of co-operation is the only means by which intelligent methods can be adopted and sustained.

What is co-operation? If twenty fruit-growers find that by working together they can secure better results in marketing their product, and form a local union among themselves, it is much more necessary that twenty such local unions that may have formed themselves together in co-operative work, each for the same purpose, should thus unite into a larger and broader field. If there are twenty of these larger unions, it is much more important that they form themselves into one large association. The same reason that necessitates the formation of the first union of twenty individuals, demands the formation of the several unions into a still larger one.

We have in the different principal fruit-growing sections of the United States, many local, district and State fruit unions. It is deemed advisable by those whose names appear below, and who represent many others, that there should be formed a National Fruit-Growers' Union. The objects of such a union would be many. The existence of such a union would immediately strengthen all of our many fruit associations in the United States. Instead of each section being in the dark as to the shipments of competing sections, we could easily perfect a system by which each section would keep every other section (using the same markets at the same time) fully advised as to the quantity and kinds of fruit enroute to all markets, thereby enabling competing sections to so direct their shipments as to not only prevent the disastrous glut now so frequent, but it would make more equal distribution of the fruits in the many fruit distributing cities. It would enable us to secure fair and honest treatment through agents to whom we trust the disposal of our fruit. When we have shipments of peaches from Colorado to the far East at the same time that shipments of peaches are made from Georgia to the Missouri river, we see the great necessity of such a system as is outlined above. Such a union would enable the fruit-grower to intelligently plant the most profitable fruit for his section and to know the demand for and the supply of the different fruits. Over-production of certain kinds of fruit is something to be feared equally as over-production or surplus manufacture of any commodity. In all other lines of business, both in manufacture and other products of the soil, the output is controlled and handled with some intelligence. With the fruit-grower this is not so. The successful fruit-grower is one who is able to market his fruit for remunerative prices. A successful fruit dealer and speculator is one who is able to buy his fruit at low figures and, by creating a demand, sell at high prices. The fruit-grower's success depends on his getting all that he possibly can and the fruit dealer's success depends on his getting it as cheap as he can.

The immense quantity of fruit shipped from the South to the North, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from the center to the coast, give to the transportation companies a great volume of business. The transportation lines find it necessary to have their associations adjust rates and avoid needless competition. The fruit-growers of the United States, in a like association of the whole, will be enabled to better existing conditions in transportation matters and to mutually assist each section in correcting unjust discriminations on the part of common carrier.

In behalf of the many fruit unions throughout the country and for the

better success of the fruit marketing associations and the protection of the fruit-growers, the undersigned earnestly solicit your presence at a meeting of representatives of the fruit-growers unions and associations of the United States to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, May 20, 1896, for the purpose of organizing the National Fruit-Growers' Union, and for the putting into execution of such plans as the members present may deem wise.

Very respectfully yours,
JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
President Georgia Fruit-Growers' Association.

WILLIS BROWN,
Manager Oregon Fruit Union.

C. W. BENSON,
Manager Texas Fruit Co.

J. C. EVANS,
President Missouri State Horticultural Society.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER,
President South Central Missouri Fruit-Growers' Association.

W. G. BLALOCK,
President Northwestern Fruit-Growers' Association.

Spraying With Insecticides and Fungicides.

The season for spraying our orchards and vineyards is at hand, and it should be attended to at once.

It is estimated that the apple crop alone in Indiana, in an ordinary season, amounts to, approximately, 3,000,000 bushels, and it is also estimated that at least two-thirds of these would be classed as "seconds" in the market, owing to the defects caused by insects and fungi. This means a direct loss to the farmers of the State from this one cause, of at least \$500,000 annually. The same may be said of all other kinds of fruit to a greater or less extent, so that a set of spraying machinery has come to be just as essential to successful fruit culture as the trees themselves; for it has been thoroughly demonstrated that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the fruit crop can be saved in perfect condition by an intelligent use of the spray pump; and at a cost of not more than 30 to 40 cents per tree.

In the application of insecticides it should be remembered that there are two classes of insects with which we have to deal. One takes its food by eating the foliage, fruit, etc., while the second class sucks its nourishment from the interior of the stem, foliage or fruit. The tent caterpillar, canker worm and currant worm are familiar examples of the first class, and the plant lice, squash bug, etc., represent the second class. Accordingly, insecticides may be divided into two classes, viz.: (1) those which must be taken into the system before becoming active, and which contain more or less arsenic, such as Paris green, London purple and White arsenic, and which should be used at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water; (2) those which kill by contact, such as kerosene emulsion, pyrethrum, bisulphide of carbon, etc. The only precaution necessary here is in the use of bisulphide of carbon, which is very explosive when brought near the fire. It is used in the destruction of all kinds of grain insects in bins. To these may be added a third class called repellants—those which by their offensive odors prevent egg-laying—such as carbolic acid, soft soap, etc., which are applied to the bodies of trees as a prevention against the attacks of borers.

The numerous fungous diseases, such as the black rot of grapes, apple scab, plum rot, etc., require a different class of remedies. The one in most general use is the Bordeaux mixture, which is made by dissolving six pounds of sulphate of copper and four pounds of quicklime and adding these to 45 or 50 gallons of water. The first application should be made before any sign of the disease has manifested itself, repeating at intervals of ten or fifteen days.

After the fruit has set a combination of Paris green and Bordeaux mixture will be found to serve a double purpose in destroying both insects and fungi. —James Troop, Horticulturist Purdue University Experiment Station.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

Sulphuring Seed Potatoes—New Varieties.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is considerable complaint about seed potatoes not coming up good this year. My own seed was A 1 in quality and vigor and came up the best I ever saw, and I have no complaint to make. Our Ohios, planted April 2, are now (May 4) budded to bloom (they never bloom out here), and have received two harrowings, one deep cultivating and once over with the weeder.

Last year I expressed myself as against using machine planters, and many friends wrote me to try one and be convinced to the contrary. This year I planted seven acres with an Aspinwall, and have made up my mind about them. There is one saying that always holds good in planting potatoes, and that is, "If you want a thing done well, do it yourself." Now, I have found it impossible to get men to drop potatoes just as I would do it myself. I am firmly convinced that I can beat any machine on earth, myself, but if one has to depend on hired help to drop potatoes, I would greatly prefer the machine. Of course, it is out of the question to plant any large area by hand, and a machine is necessary where five acres are planted. The machine will put them all at an uniform depth; and if a man has charge of it, the rows will be reasonably straight. This latter is of great importance, as when cultivating for the first time, one can use the two-horse corn cultivators, and, with the shields on, run them very close to the plants, knowing that they are all exactly in line and that none will be torn out. The Aspinwall planter does not put them deep enough to suit me. I run it at full depth, the shoe being out of sight, and it ought to have put them in five to seven inches, but upon investigating they were found to be about three inches below a level. Of course the machine covered them much deeper, but after leveling down the ridges they did not show deep enough.

I cut my seed by hand, myself, and when I had a bucketful cut I put them in a tub, and put a large handful of sulphur on them, stirred them up and crated them. Crates keep cut seed perfectly, and if one wants to plant late, he can keep his seed until it begins to sprout, then cut and sulphur them, and by crating them they can be held a month longer.

I used the machine to plant fifteen inches by thirty-two, and it took nine bushels per acre, cut to one eye. On seven acres I put sixty-five bushels of seed and 100 pounds of sulphur. If future tests with sulphur prove all it is claimed, it is one of the biggest things on earth.

I have sent out my four new seedlings to different parts of the State to be tested, and the readers of the FARMER should keep the "Old Reliable" a-coming, as one cannot afford to be left behind in the procession. The men that test them are reliable men and are under no obligation to me, and their reports will be of great value. All the recent "boom" varieties will be tried with them, some of which are the Uncle Sam, Maule's Thoroughbred, Acme, Early Michigan and twenty to thirty of the new kinds of the past three years. If my new seedlings are not any better than any of these, you ought to know it and be contented with what you have, and you must keep the "Old Reliable" a-coming to keep posted. If they prove better, you must know it in order to keep up with the procession.

Morantown, Kas. C. J. NORTON.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin for May.

The first growth of a plant should be its best. Keep the ground moist and mellow by frequent cultivation. This work warms the soil, starts the plants early, makes plant food more available and lessens the liability of injury by frost, drought or insect pests.

Frequent cultivation conserves moisture, holds it near the surface, where it is of most value to plants and allows moisture from light showers and dews to penetrate more deeply.

Weeds are robbers of all the best elements of plant life and should not be tolerated in the garden.

Potatoes or other vegetables may be

grown between bush berries the first season, but never any crop to shade the ground.

Stimulate rapid growth by liberal top dressings of fine manure and wood ashes.

Success in the garden or field depends much on good care in the beginning. Now is the time to give best attention.

Have no missing hills. If plants have failed to grow set new ones in their places at once. Much labor is often lost by this neglect, and profits for several years reduced.

Plants well cared for should give more than 100 per cent. profit. Neglect them and both time and money are wasted. Value them for the dimes and the dollars they will produce, not by the pennies and nickels they cost.

To secure large, nice fruit, severe pruning is necessary. New growth on both old and new currants and gooseberries should be cut back and old wood in center of bush removed. Laterals on black raspberries cut back one-third or one-half. Remove all weak canes and broken branches. The ideal bush should be round or oval in form, stocky, and pruned to admit free circulation of air.

Currants are often injured by the borer. The egg is deposited about June 1, and as soon as hatched the young borer eats its way into the pith and feeds on the life of the plant. As soon as the leaves start, the affected canes, which now have a black center, are easily discovered by their sickly appearance and should be cut out and burned at once.



A Man
Once
Bought
Poor
Kerosene

because it was cheap. He saved ten cents on his kerosene but when the lamp exploded he lost a house that cost \$3,000.

You Often Pay Dearly
for Cheap Things.

It costs us more to make

Deering
Binders
and Mowers

than it would cost to make machines like our competitors sell and ours are

WORTH MORE

Roller Bearings alone add greatly to the cost of our machines, but they make them one horse lighter and make them last longer.

Send for handsome pamphlet called "Roller and Ball Bearings on the Farm," free to farmers.

DEERING HARVESTER CO.
Fullerton and Clybourn Aves. Chicago.

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Hydraulic, Knuckle Joint and Screw Presses, Graters, Elevators, Pumps, etc. Send for Catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT
PRESS CO.,
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Carnahan's Tree Wash and Insect Destroyer

Destroys the borer worm and apple root louse, protects the plum from the sting of the curculio and the fruit trees from rabbits. It fertilizes all fruit trees and vines, greatly increasing the quality and quantity of the fruit. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the manufactured article. Address all orders to John Wiswell, Sole Mfr., Columbus, Kas., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Piles

A cure guaranteed or no pay. For particulars address Hermit Remedy Co., Dept. L., 183 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm.
Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

A Growing Demand for Family Cows.

Of late years the tendency of the more wealthy class of our city population is to seek suburban residences, owing to purer air in the country and the demand in the city proper for factories, shops and business houses. The extension of the electric car lines has made it possible for the business man to live in the country where he and his family can have all the luxuries of the farm yet do business in the city. No suburban residence is complete without one or more Jersey cows, not merely for lawn ornaments, but more properly to supply the table with healthful food, both luxuries and substantial. And by the way, in all the cuisine calendar there is no other source from which you can get so many palatable dishes as from the cow products. Professional men, mechanics and laborers, when situated so that they can keep them, want family cows. I know of no brighter opening in the farm or animal industry to the farmer than the raising of a class of cows suitable for this trade. It would not require a large capital, neither would thoroughbred stock be necessary, yet the nearer to this—the type of the animal being more firmly fixed and reproduction more certain—the better the chances for success would be. At least one would hardly expect to succeed by using anything short of a thoroughbred sire. It would require neat and convenient stables, yet not necessarily expensive ones. A few cows of the desired type for foundation. The milk products from these should pay all cost of keep and care and a good dividend on the investment besides. The off-spring would be clear gain. These should be kindly treated, trained to be perfectly gentle to milk at cowhood, neat in appearance, kind and loving to ladies and children. Such cows at 3 to 5 years old would find a ready market at prices more than double those for ordinary stock, and where one went it would make a demand for more.

The business of raising cows for sale is capable of unlimited extension. Those that were not up to the more æsthetic taste in appearance would find ready sale to the milk and butter dairies.

Prices of Butter.

Monday, April 27, the offerings of butter on the Elgin Board of Trade aggregated 66,000 pounds. Twenty-one thousand three hundred pounds were sold at 14 cents, 16,020 pounds at 14½ cents, and 6,000 pounds at 15 cents. Several lots were withdrawn from sale on bids ranging from 14½ to 14¾ cents. The Elgin market for the corresponding week for the three preceding years are as follows: April 29, 1895, 38,500 pounds sold at 17½ to 18 cents. April 30, 1894, 39,060 pounds sold at 16½ to 18 cents. May 1, 1893, 30,420 pounds sold at 25 to 28 cents.

Dairy Notes.

Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin Experiment Station, states that reports show that there were distributed in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, last year \$1,300,000 for milk, and that Hoard's creameries (five) had paid out \$300,000. In 1870 60 per cent. of the farms in that county were mortgaged; now dairying had reduced it to 7 per cent.

A careful person will hardly consider it sufficient that his milk has been strained through a wire sieve. A few layers of cheese-cloth fastened over the mouth of the strainer is certainly to be preferred. Much of the usual assortment of filth can be kept out of the bucket by previously wiping from the udders all straw, hay and dirt.

As an illustration of how creameries benefit sections, we clip the following from the *Republic*, of Yakima, Wash: "Kittitas ranchers are selling alfalfa at \$5 and \$6 per ton on a strong market; Yakima farmers are glad to get \$4 for their hay. Why? Kittitas keeps her cows and sells her milk to the creameries, and has therefore use for her hay;

Yakima hasn't awakened to the beauties of the dairy proposition, hence she needs her hay only for stock cattle. She has few milch cows to feed. Do farmers see the point?"

Cream may fail to "come" because it is too warm or too cold, too sweet or too sour, because the churn is too small for the quantity of the cream, and because the cows are too far past fresh condition. Cream from newly-calved cows churns much more readily than from those nearly dry. Different kinds of cream may be churned at quite different degrees of temperature, but each lot must be at the temperature best for that lot for the best success.

A novel method of packing colonial butter for export has been patented in Melbourne. By the new process the butter is packed in a box made of six sheets of glass, the points of juncture being covered with gummed paper. The box is then given a coating of plaster of Paris about one-fourth inch in thickness, this in turn being covered with specially prepared paper. Butter so packed has been shipped as ordinary cargo, as distinguished from cold-chamber produce.

The bill, as passed the House, requires the manufacturer of "filled" cheese to pay a tax of \$400 annually, the wholesale dealers \$250, and retail dealers \$12, and for failure to pay such tax imposes upon manufacturers a fine of \$400 to \$3,000, upon wholesale dealers \$250 to \$1,000, and upon retail dealers \$40 to \$500. It also requires the branding of "filled" cheese and its sale from original packages. The penalty for false branding is a fine of from \$50 to \$500. The bill requires all retail dealers to post in conspicuous places a sign "filled cheese sold here." In addition it imposes a tax of 1 cent per pound on "filled" cheese, the tax to be paid by the dealer. Imported "filled" cheese is subject to duty of 8 cents per pound. The act is to go into effect on the nineteenth day after its passage.

Mr. Boardman, Dairy Commissioner of Iowa, reports that the 774 creameries of Iowa average to make a pound of butter from 21.12 pounds of milk. This should be at the rate of very slightly under ten quarts of milk for a pound of butter. From this it appears that the Iowa cows are fair butter-producers; that is to say, their milk is about as rich for butter production as that reported in the East. A New England creamery, whose record is before us, made from 65,764 pounds of milk 3,748 pounds of butter, which would be at the rate of 20.2 pounds of milk for a pound of butter—a little better than the Western average, and a little better than the general Eastern average. The average varies with localities and with creameries, and is individual in a large measure, and therefore capable of better adjustment.

NERVE RESTORER.

A Natural Remedy for Diseases of the Nervous System—Fifteen Years An Invalid.

J. W. Draper, of Gainsboro, Tenn., writes: "For fifteen years previous to our marriage my wife had been a constant sufferer, never able to do the slightest work. Many times, when she attempted to do some little thing, she was compelled to take her bed. When we were married the doctor said she could not live six months. Her nervous system was deranged from the drugs and strong medicines she had been obliged to take; but, notwithstanding all this, after a course of Per-na, she has wonderfully improved, until now she is the very picture of health, doing her own housework and cooking for several boarders besides."

Per-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body. Through the use of Per-na the weakened or over-worked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Per-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable catarrh cure.

For free spring book address The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Send \$1.35 to KANSAS FARMER office for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

Cream Separators.

SEND FOR
BRAND NEW
CATALOGUE
No. 246.

New Facts, New Results;
New Machines, New Prices.

A Practical Education
in
Up-to-date Dairying.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices: General Offices:

ELGIN, ILL. 74 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

A farmer owning forty cows and sending milk to a factory was induced to test his cows by the Babcock method. Ten of the poorer were disposed of, the remainder fed a little better, and in a short time the creamery receipts from the thirty equalled the receipts from the forty. It does not pay to go into dairying or any other branch of farming blindfolded.

"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier in the spring, as we always feel the need of something to fit us for the summer weather, and always found it beneficial." E. T. Barstow, 920 Harrison St., North Topeka, Kas.

Hood's pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

Union Pacific Route.

What you want is the through car service offered between Denver and Chicago via the Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton railroads, which is unexcelled by any other line. Magnificent Pullman sleepers, dining cars and chair cars, run through daily without change, Denver to Chicago via Kansas City.

Millions of Gold

In sight at Cripple Creek, Colo. Only twenty-three hours from Topeka by the Santa Fe Route, the only broad-gauge route passing right by the "Anaconda" and all the famous mines. See the nearest Santa Fe agent for all particulars, or write to Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., or W. J. Black, A. G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

For the N. E. A. Meeting

at Buffalo, N. Y., July 7 to 11, it will be of interest to teachers and their friends to know that arrangements have been successfully accomplished by the Nickel Plate Road providing for the sale of excursion tickets at \$12 for the round trip with \$2 added for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale July 5 and 6 and liberal return limits will be granted. For further information as to stop-overs, routes, time of trains, etc., address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l. Agent, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 98

A Look Through South Missouri for Four Cents.

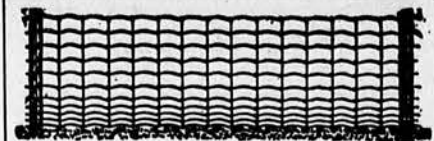
The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in south Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home-seekers and investors the country over.

The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed upon receipt of postage, 4 cents. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

Ho! for Cripple Creek.

Remember that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the only line running directly from the East to Colorado Springs, the natural gateway for the Cripple Creek district. Colorado Springs lies at the foot of Pike's Peak at its eastern base, and Cripple Creek is part way down the southwest slope of Pike's Peak and near its western base.

Two all rail routes from Colorado Springs are offered you. One by the Midland railway up Ute Pass, via Summit, to Cripple Creek. Another over the Denver & Rio Grande, via Pueblo and Florence, to Cripple Creek. Take the Great Rock Island Route to this wonderful gold mining camp. Maps, folders and rates on application. Address JNO. SEBASTIAN, Gen'l. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.



Great Freshet in N. Y. State.

When the papers reported "N. Y. Central tracks under water, miles of fences swept away," we sent two trusty men to look after the 170 miles of Page on that line. Report was true, but the Page didn't "sweep" and an order is just in for 30 miles more. See April Hustler.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



STEEL WEB Picket Lawn-Fence

Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Cabled Field and Hog Fence, 24 to 36 in. high; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free. DEKALB FENCE CO., 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.



HORSE COLLARS

FACED WITH CORK will not irritate, heat, make sore or gall your horses' shoulders. For Farmers' use the CORK-FACED COLLAR IS THE BEST. Endorsed and used by U. S. Government. World's Fair Medal awarded. Ask your dealer or write

Cork-Faced Collar Co. Lincoln, Ills.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for \$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25 Shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box M.

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The Apiary.

BEES AS MESSENGERS.

They Carry Dispatches as Unerringly as Trained Pigeons.

It is more than likely that the next great European war will be signalized by some altogether remarkable innovations in the way of carrying military dispatches. The carrier pigeons of a quarter of a century back are certain to be superseded, perhaps by storks, perhaps by sparrows. Experiments have already been tried with both these birds, and with a fair degree of success.

The stork, however, despite his swiftness of flight and his strength, is too easy a mark for the Lebel bullet, and it is questioned whether the sparrow is sufficiently strong. In this uncertainty an English apiculturist offers bees as messengers of war. He has tested their packet-carrying abilities, and can vouch for their speedy return, upon liberation, to the place whence they came.

While at first sight the turning of bees into couriers may seem something of a joke, it is nevertheless regarded seriously throughout England. The man who suggested it took a few bees from his own house to that of a friend four miles away. He waited several days, so that the bees might become familiar with their surroundings. He then let a few of them loose in a room, in which was a plate of honey. The bees settled upon this, and while they were busy eating mock dispatches were fastened on them by the apiculturist's trained hand.

The thinnest of all thread bound the little packets, which were of the flimsiest of paper, to the bees' backs. Great care was taken to leave the head and wings absolutely free. The windows were then opened and the bees thrown out into the air. With the certainty of carrier pigeons, they started off at once for home, arriving there in an incredibly short time, with the packets secure upon their backs.

Naturally this project would only be possible in summer and in warm climates, for the reason that the bees would be unable to endure severe weather. Bees would have the advantage over pigeons or birds because of their invisibility. Nor would there be any difficulty in going through the enemy's lines. The apiculturist says that they could travel 50 miles quite as easily as they could four.

Though this is the first time that bees have been suggested as army messengers, there have been many cases when they have proved invaluable as defending forces. At one time, several centuries ago, the city of Tamly, in the Spanish territory of Xiatine, was besieged by the Portuguese. The invaders were winning bastion after bastion, when the beleaguered citizens were struck with a brilliant project. They brought all the hives that they could find in the place and set them upon the city wall, building great fires underneath them. The smoke and the flames so incensed the bees that they rushed out in swarms and flew down upon the enemy, making a panic instant and causing them to flee.

Very much the same plan was tried, and with equal success, by a statesman of Thuringia, whose house was surrounded one day by a furious mob. He marched his servants out with all his beehives and threw them one by one in the midst of the crowd. A cannon ball would not have been half as effective as were these strange and unexpected weapons. It took but a few moments to clear the space around the statesman's dwelling.—N. Y. World.

Keep the frames of comb. They can be used to a good advantage to give to newly hived swarms, so they can go to work at once.

The great advantage in using comb foundations is that with it the comb can be ready for use in a few days, saving in this way considerable time.

Any colony of bees can be readily changed to pure Italians by simply removing the old queen and introducing a new one in her stead.

When a colony has been queenless for some time, or there are no young bees of the proper age for nursing the young larvae, a frame of hatching bees should be put in with the queen.

MEN of all AGES



Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANATOMY OF A BEE.

The Most Wonderfully Constructed of All Useful Insects.

A bee is divided into three sections—head, thorax and abdomen. It has five eyes—three in the form of a triangle in the center of the forehead, and one on each side of the head. These, looked at under a microscope, are very beautiful. The antennae are the two flexible black horns on the head; with these bees recognize each other, and in them are supposed to be located the extremely sensitive organs of smelling and hearing. They are to the bee very much what the brain is to man. A bee deprived of her antennae loses her power of movement.

In the head and thorax of the worker bee are the nursing glands, which secrete a milky food fed to the larvae. These glands are very large in the young worker while they act as nurses, but reduced in the old bees of a broodless colony. In the old bees they wither more and more till they become shrunk and seemingly withered up. The queen, when egg-laying, is also fed from these glands. When honey is coming freely, and the queen is well fed, she has a very wonderful power of producing eggs, laying over 3,000 per day, or more than three times her own weight.

In bees, as in all insects, the skeleton that supports the body is not internal as in animals, but mostly external, and is formed of a horny substance called chitine, which is flexible and is capable of being molded into every conceivable shape and appearance. It forms the hard back of the repulsive cockroach, the beautiful scale-like feathers of the gaudy butterfly, the delicate membrane which supports the lace-wing in mid-air, and the black and yellow wings of our native and imported bees, besides internal braces, tendons and ducts innumerable.

The internal skeleton, hard for the most part, and varied in thickness in beautiful adaptation to the strain to which it may be exposed, gives consistency of form to the little wearer; but it needs, wherever movement is necessary, to have delicate extension joining the edges of the unyielding plates. Here the thick coat is reduced to a thin, easily-creased membrane, where by flexion one part is made to press over the other.—Cable.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30, 1896.

Wallace county—W. E. Ward, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. F. Cutler, one brown mare, age unknown, white spot on face and on nose, left hind foot white; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7, 1896.

Cowley county—S. J. Neer, clerk.

THREE MARES—Taken up by A. A. Knox, in Bottom tp. (P. O. Geuda), April 11, 1896, three bay mares, two blaze face.

HORSE—By same, one cream-colored horse, no marks or brands; four animals valued at \$60.

Thomas county—L. W. Crumly, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. J. Davis, (P. O. Mingo), April 15, 1896, one black mare, fifteen hands high, weight 950 pounds, scar on left front foot made by wire; valued at \$20.

Neosho county—W. P. Wright, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. F. Heinzelwright, Jr., in Erie tp. (P. O. Erie), April 12, 1896, one gray pony mare, 12 years old, branded P. P. on left hip and unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one brown pony mare, 8 years old, unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1896.

Cherokee county—T. W. Thomason, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Wells, in Shawnee tp. (P. O. Crestline), April 30, 1896, one roan horse, 2 years old, five feet high.

MARE—Taken up by R. J. Hiner, of Baxter Springs, May 4, 1896, one iron-gray mare, black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, 5 or 6 years old, shod all around.

AGENTS To sell cigars to dealers: \$18 weekly, experience not required. Samples free. Reply with 2c stamp. National Consolidated Co., Chicago, Ill.

Free to Every Subscriber.....

That grand semi-monthly, 20-page ladies' journal, **LADIES HOME COMPANION**, whose subscribers now number nearly 200,000; and this number is increasing rapidly. If you have seen some of the recent issues of this beautiful journal, and noted the many and decided improvements that have been made, you will not be at all surprised at this rapid growth.

WOMAN IS QUEEN, and Home is Her Realm.



We have at last succeeded in completing arrangements whereby we are enabled to present our readers with this charming periodical free of all cost.

Who Has Not Heard of the

....Ladies Home Companion?

Hundreds of thousands are familiar with this magnificent publication, and its beautiful colored covers, containing a new and attractive design for each issue. Issued twice a month; its twenty or more pages are filled with illustrations, stories, sketches, poems and practical suggestions of the most absorbing interest to every member of the household.

The various departments, each under the direct supervision of writers especially adapted to them, are as follows:

Housekeeping This department is full of valuable suggestions for domestic economy and preparation of the daily meals.

Fancy Work The numerous illustrations and practical instructions of this department will delight the lovers of this dainty art.

Decorations, Etc. This department is invaluable to those wishing to furnish apartments according to modern taste.

Fashions Under this head are the prevailing fads and fancies which count for so much in my lady's toilet.

Flowers Lovers of flowers will find this department, ably edited by Geo. W. Park, B.Sc., of absorbing interest.

Literary The delightful stories, interesting articles and charming poems afford ample evidence of the care bestowed on this department. Many of the most popular writers in the country are regular contributors.

In addition to the above there is "Children's Corner," "Mothers' Chat," "Knotty Points," "Knick-Knacks," and "Miscellaneous."

OUR OFFER! In order to secure this Magazine free, send us two subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER and \$2, and we will order *Ladies' Home Companion* sent to your address one year, free to you. Or, send us your own subscription and \$1.35, and it will pay for KANSAS FARMER and *Ladies' Home Companion* one year. Add 10c. if "Modern Cook Book" is desired.

Address

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

TAKE THEM BOTH!

Perhaps you will prosper better and be happier and more thoroughly informed when you take both the KANSAS FARMER and the

Semi-Weekly Capital

When you can get both for little more than the price of one. The *Semi-Weekly Capital* is issued twice each week, Tuesday and Friday, and every fifty-four columns of the full report of the Associated Press. It contains the full run of Kansas news, all while it is fresh and interesting, besides a large amount of bright, spicy and interesting miscellaneous reading matter of every description. The KANSAS FARMER CO. has made arrangements with the publishers whereby it can order the *Semi-Weekly Capital* and *KANSAS FARMER* at a very low price of \$1.50, with Almanac and Kansas Year Book, \$1.65. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—I have a mare that was used to herd with last summer; she wore a side saddle and it bruised her withers. It came to a head and I lanced it and now it is a running sore. W. W. B. Cunningham, Kas.

Answer.—Your mare has a fistula and should be in the hands of a veterinarian. Open all cavities to give drainage, then wash once a day with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper for a week, or until all diseased growth is destroyed, then use a solution of the same in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of copper to one quart of water. This should be used once a day for a few weeks until the healing process is well under headway, then it may be applied every other day. You will find it a long and tedious job. The mare should not be used while under treatment, but should run on grass and be fed grain enough to keep her in good flesh.

Gossip About Stock.

Perhaps the most notable sale of Rose of Sharon Short-horns this year will be held on May 21, at Lee's Summit, Mo., by Powell Bros. and W. A. Powell. It is a great pity that these breeders did not properly advertise this offering of forty head in Kansas, where their stock is fully appreciated and needed.

Kansas is all right always when it comes to improved stock. The highest prices realized for females at Col. W. A. Harris' Linwood dispersion of Short-horn cattle, last week, were sired by Lord Mayor, a bull bred by Col. Harris and now owned and at the head of T. P. Babst's herd at Dover, Kas. This bull has now become a famous sire.

Zachary Taylor, of Marion, Kas., reports that orders for his fine poultry and eggs, also for swine, are more numerous than ever this season. While he may never fight such glorious battles as his illustrious namesake, yet he is thoroughly convinced that his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER will be of greater financial benefit to him than the Mexican renown of the other Zachary.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, the Kansas live stock auctioneer, was a caller at the FARMER office last week. He informs us that he and Col. J. W. Sparks will make a public sale of Poland-Chinas for W. H. Wren, of Marion, Kas., on September 17, 1896, at St. Joe, Mo. He says the thirty fall sows and eighty spring pigs to be sold are by far the best stock Mr. Wren has ever offered. He now has for private sale some topsey fall boar pigs and two sows with litters.

B. R. Adamson, proprietor of Tower Hill herd of Poland-Chinas, reports through our field man late sales as follows: "One extra good yearling Wilkes boar to J. C. Beatty, Bayard, Kas.; a Silver Dick yearling boar to W. R. Powers, Rockville, Mo.; also two Black Stop gilts and a U. S. Butler gilt went to Mr. G. Hornaday to recruit the Clover Leaf herd, at Fort Scott. We have one extra strong Silver Dick yearling boar and a select lot of Wilkes and Free Trade boars and gilts ready to go. Our thirty brood sows, with their six score of youngsters, are crowding us some, hence we will make prices very reasonable on those now ready to go out."

"Dairying for Profit, or the Poor Man's Cow," is practical, was written by a woman who knows what she is talking about, and is cheap—only 10 cents for a 25-cent book, and subscribers for the KANSAS FARMER. Send to this office.

Send for new program, including list of trotting purses offered, for inaugural meeting of the El Paso County Horse and Bicycle Association, May 30, June 1, 2 and 3, 1896, to J. W. Miller, Secretary, Room 2, Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Prohibition Convention Rates to Pittsburgh.

Excursion tickets for the above event will be sold via Vandalia-Pennsylvania Short Lines from St. Louis, May 24th, 25th and 26th. The Vandalia-Pennsylvania is the only line with solid trains from St. Louis Union Station to Pittsburgh Union Station. Apply to W. F. BRUNNER, A. G. P. Agt., St. Louis, for details.

Horse Owners! Use



Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

MARKET REPORT.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,424; calves, 71; shipped Saturday, 849 cattle, no calves. The market was steady to 10c lower. The following are representative sales:

SHIPPING AND DRESSED BEEF STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
20.....	1,383 \$4.15	43.....	1,284 \$3.90
32.....	1,345 3.90	22.....	1,309 3.90
11.....	1,209 3.75	25.....	1,344 3.75
21.....	1,235 3.70	20.....	1,142 3.70
29.....	906 3.65	1.....	1,000 3.65
3.....	1,040 3.50	9.....	1,292 3.50
2.....	1,110 3.40	8.....	807 3.35
6.....	1,035 3.25	1.....	1,000 3.00

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
23.....	908 \$3.75	20.....	1,103 \$3.60
20.....	1,194 3.40	22.....	887 3.40
67.....	1,007 3.15	10.....	951 3.25
72.....	1,184 3.05	11.....	1,181 2.90

COWS AND HEIFERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
18 mix.....	981 \$3.65	1.....	430 \$3.50
1.....	800 3.50	1.....	760 3.40
1.....	900 3.25	1.....	490 3.25
1.....	700 3.30	10.....	1,044 3.15
1.....	520 3.00	8.....	940 3.00
2.....	1,185 3.00	3.....	690 2.95
1.....	1,210 2.75	2.....	740 2.75
2.....	930 2.50	1.....	890 2.35
2.....	775 2.10	1.....	860 2.00
1.....	710 2.00	1.....	820 1.75

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
1.....	670 \$3.90	16.....	517 \$3.82½
1.....	810 3.65	2.....	630 3.65
4.....	890 3.50	29.....	617 3.45
1.....	830 2.90	8 hf.....	530 2.75

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 6,408; shipped Saturday, 1,685. The market was 5c lower. The following are representative sales:

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday, 7,807; shipped Saturday, 1,116. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:			
90.....	185 \$3.35	97.....	159 \$3.25
8.....	140 3.25	79.....	185 3.25
107.....	169 3.25	87.....	169 3.25½
13.....	167 3.20	93.....	188 3.20
91.....	211 3.20	84.....	181 3.20
73.....	230 3.17½	84.....	202 3.17½
78.....	233 3.15	100	159 3.15
58.....	199 3.12½	32.....	222 3.12½
74.....	278 3.10	25.....	240 3.10
8.....	191 3.10	64.....	188 3.10
71.....	272 3.07½	68.....	283 3.07½
64.....	206 3.05	69.....	229 3.05
4.....	237 3.05	107.....	318 3.05
52.....	280 3.02½	35.....	278 3.00
6.....	232 2.85	6.....	380 2.80
3.....	310 2.75	4.....	435 2.75
1.....	420 2.75	1.....	460 2.75
3.....	410 2.70	5.....	404 2.65

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 7,807; shipped Saturday, 1,116. The market was generally steady. The following are representative sales:

Chicago Grain and Provisions.				
	May 11.	Opened	High'st	Lowest
Wh't—May.....	64	64½	65	61½
July.....	65	65	65½	63½
Sept.....	65	65	65½	63½
Corn—May.....	28	28	28½	28½
July.....	30½	30½	30½	30½
Sept.....	31½	31½	31½	31½
Oats—May.....	19½	19½	19½	19½
July.....	20½	20½	20½	19½
Sept.....	20½	20½	20½	19½
Pork—May.....	7 50	7 52½	7 50	7 52½
July.....	7 62½	7 70	7 55	7 60
Sept.....	7 85	7 87½	7 75	7 77½
Lard—May.....	4 50	4 55	4 50	4 55
July.....	4 60	4 62½	4 57½	4 62½
Sept.....	4 75	4 77½	4 72½	4 77
Ribs—May.....	4 02½	4 07½	4 00	4 05
July.....	4 02½	4 07½	4 00	4 05
Sept.....	4 17½	4 20	4 15	4 20

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; fair to best beefs, \$3.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.90; mixed cows and bulls, \$1.50@3.85; Texas, \$3.75@3.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market active to 5c lower; light, \$3.30@3.55; rough packing, \$3.00@3.15; mixed and butchers, \$3.20@3.47½; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.20@3.40; pigs, \$2.70@4.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market 10c higher; natives, \$2.50@4.00; western, \$3.00@3.80; Texas, \$2.50@3.40; lambs, \$3.50@5.05.

St. Louis Live Stock.
ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market weak; native steers, \$3.50@4.15; Texas steers, \$2.60@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market better; mixed, \$2.90@3.25; heavy, \$3.00@3.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady.

Kansas City Grain.
KANSAS CITY, May 11.—Samples of wheat on the floor to-day were all No. 3 or lower. There was little demand for the low grades and not much inquiry for good wheat. Holders asked steady prices, and bids generally were lower.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 22 cars; a year ago, 13 cars.
Sales were as follows on track: Hard No. 2, nominally \$5.50; No. 3, nominally \$5.00; No. 4, 2 cars \$3.00; 1 car \$5.00; rejected, nominally \$3.00; 1 car poor \$3.00. Soft, No. 2 red, nominally \$4.00; No. 3 red, nominally \$3.50; No. 4, nomi-

WOOL

QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS in this market. THAT'S OUR RECORD and we are going to keep it. Don't Dispose of your Wool until you write us for our report and other valuable information which will be sent you at once free of charge. SACKS FURNISHED FREE.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
References: Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, Chicago, and this paper. 174 S. Water St., CHICAGO.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Continuous experience in the Wool Business we should be in a position to serve your interests in the most acceptable manner. We sell direct to the manufacturer, and charge as small a commission as is consistent with good business principles. We make liberal advances on consignments when desired. We furnish free use of sacks to all our shippers. We keep you informed at all times as to the latest and best points on the wool situation, prices, etc. As to our responsibility, we refer you to any reputable business house or the Chicago banks. Can't we correspond with you?

SILBERMAN BROTHERS,

122-128 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

are the most complete and commodious in the West, and second largest in the world! The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to shippers.....	218,905	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City, 1895.....	1,533,234	2,446,202	748,244	41,588	

CHARGES: YARDAGE, Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1 per bushel.

NO YARDAGE CHARGED UNLESS THE STOCK IS SOLD OR WEIGHED.
C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
V. Pres. and Gen. Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Assistant Gen. Manager. Gen. Superintendent.
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nally 45¢50c; rejected, 1 car good 46c. Spring, No. 2, nominally 55¢50c; No. 3, nominally 53¢50c; rejected, nominally 45¢50c; white, nominally 45¢50c.

Corn met with fair demand and was firmly held early, but weakened later and some late sales were a small fraction lower. Sales of 5,000 bushels May corn at 23¢ and 10,000 bushels July white at 25c were reported. May white was offered at 24c, with 23¢ bid.

Receipts of corn to-day, 62 cars; a year ago, 10 cars.

Sales on track by sample: No. 2 mixed, 6 cars 23¢, 9 cars 23½¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 23c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 22¢23¢; white, No. 2, 6 cars 24¢, 2 cars 24c; No. 3, 6 cars 23½¢.

Oats sold at about Saturday's prices, with fair demand. There was considerable bidding for September oats. They were offered at 16½¢, with the best bid 16½¢.

Receipts of oats to-day, 8 cars; a year ago, 8 cars.

Sales by sample on track: No. 2 mixed, nominally 15¢16c; No. 3, nominally 14¢; No. 4, nominally 13c; no grade, nominally 12¢13c; No. 2 white, 1 car 19½¢, 3 cars 19½¢, 1 car 19c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 18½¢.

Hay—Receipts, 73 cars; the market is weak except on timothy. Timothy, choice, \$11.50@12.25; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.00@9.50; No. 3, \$15.00@17.50; choice prairie, \$7.00@8.00; No. 1, \$8.00@9.50; No. 2, \$5.00@5.10; No. 3, \$4.00@4.50; No. 4, \$3.00@4.00; straw, \$3.00@4.50.

St. Louis Grain.
ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Receipts, wheat, 20,789 bu.; last year, 5,941 bu.; corn, 59,000 bu.; last year, 20,320 bu.; oats, 40,700 bu.; last year, 29,800 bu.; shipments, wheat, 66,529 bu.; corn, 102,088 bu.; oats, 56,000 bu. Closing prices: Wheat—Cash, No. 2 red in store, 65c asked; May, 57½¢; July, 60½¢; 60c bid; August, 60c bid. Corn—Cash, 26c bid; May, 26½¢; July, 27½¢. Oats—Cash, 18c; May, 17½¢; July, 18½¢; September, 18½¢.

Kansas City Produce.
KANSAS CITY, May 11.—Butter—Creamery, extra fancy separator, 14c; firsts, 13c; dairy, fancy, 12c; fair, 10c; store packed, fresh, 6¢10c; packing stock, 5¢5½¢; country roll comes in very poor condition and is sold at packing stock prices.

Eggs—Strictly fresh candled stock, 7c per doz., 7½c in new No. 2 cases. Southern, 5c.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; springs, \$3.25@3.50 per dozen for 1½ to 2 lbs.; 18c per lb. for 1 to 1½-lb. spring; turkeys, hens, 7c; gobblers, 6c; old, 5c; ducks, 8c; geese, not wanted; pigeons, 90c@1.00.

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The Poultry Yard

FIVE-DOLLAR HENHOUSE.

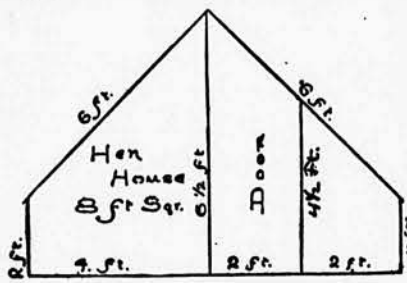
It Looks Neat and Tidy and Will Hold Ten to Twenty Hens.

The house outlined in the cut has the following proportions: Sills 3x4, 8 feet long; posts 2x3, 2 feet long; rafters 2x3, 6 feet long. The amount of lumber used was, for sills, 32 feet; posts, 8 feet; rafters, 24 feet; boards, 190 feet; in all, 224 feet. The house is eight feet square, and has a sand bottom.

COST OF HOUSE.
Lumber, 254 feet.....\$2.00
Building paper, 10 pounds at 2½ cents... .25
Shingles, 700 at \$1.50 per M..... 1.05
Two bunches cheapest clapboards..... 1.00
Nails60

Cost of materials.....\$4.80
A manure platform two feet wide extends the entire length. There is one roost at the back side of the house. The nest is in the front left hand corner two feet from the floor. Two cheese boxes are used for nests. It is papered on the sides, back and roof, under the shingles and clapboards. It may do with just paper if one wish, and that will make it cheaper. I don't think that it pays, however.

Now let us see what we have. A tight, warm house that looks neat and tidy and will hold 10 to 20 hens, according to the season and the care they



OUTLINE OF A CHEAP HENHOUSE.

have; an ideal place to put a dozen hens and a rooster, to get some eggs that will hatch. No better place to set hens, from one to six in a house, according to the care they have. Do you let biddy take care of her chicks when they are hatched? All right, don't carry them off somewhere; throw out the nests, etc., and put biddy and the chicks on the ground; they are safe, and you don't need to spend much time over that problem. With some poultry netting (small mesh) you can fix a little yard for the chicks outside, when it is time; this will be a good thing till they are big enough to have free range, also in wet weather. A brooder and 50 chicks will just fit one of these houses, too.

When fall comes, if you have marketed the male birds, there will be pullets enough left to stock the house for the winter all wanted to their quarters, a point often overlooked by those who want early eggs and many of them. If you have sitters to break up, put them in one of these houses, put in a lively rooster (no nests) and the thing is soon done. No time is spent in making a place to break them up, and their health doesn't suffer during the process. If you wish eggs, you will get about as many from one of these houses, as from twice as big with twice as many hens in it! Did you ever hear a man say, in substance: "Last year I had 20 hens and they laid tiptop; this winter I have 50 hens and they don't lay worth a cent?" Don't put too many hens together.

This house will stand the weather all right for years. You can stand up straight in it. It is quickly cleaned. It is easy to catch a hen in it. A man with brains enough to make poultry pay can build it himself, and can change the size or shape a little. It can be built cheaper, if desired. The man from whom I got the idea had simply two planks, eight inches wide, for sides at the bottom, and the roof was boarded up and down—no rafters or cross pieces, except one at the top. He had no window, summer or winter, just a door covered with netting, not tight; but hens stay in there all winter, and lay, too. He had over 100 of these houses set in his orchard. He sold about 1,600 barrels of apples the year before I visited him. I do not think that anyone gains anything in the end by building too cheap to begin with; shingles and clapboards outlast paper.—Rural New Yorker.

Cracked Corn for Poultry.

The use of cracked corn is more largely employed among those who breed the smaller breeds of poultry, yet some use it with all varieties. A better way would be to buy smaller kernel corn or plant a dwarf variety that would avoid the necessity of cracking it at the mill. In doing so, says an exchange, you get just what is wanted and avoid the trouble of having to pay for a great deal of meal made in grinding the corn, which is not eaten by the flock, and permitting it to lie in the feed bins long brings the meal worm about and makes the entire grain musty and unpleasant to handle.—Farmers' Voice.

Early Eggs for Breeding.

It is always an advantage to secure the earliest eggs laid for breeding purposes. They are higher in price, but if care is taken that they are never chilled they will hatch a larger proportion of chicks, and the chicks themselves will be stronger than those from eggs laid later in the season. There is another advantage also, as the early chicks get through their moulting before cold weather sets in next fall, and with good feeding of egg-making material they will lay most of the time next winter. A late-hatched chick has to be kept through one winter before it begins to lay, and then it produces eggs only when the price is the lowest.

Lice in the Poultry Yard.

This is the season for lice, and it is only the well-kept coops and yards that are free from the vermin. Lice will drive the sitting hens off the nest, will force them to lay on the ground outside, will cause the chicks to droop and die without apparent disease affecting them, will invite disease by debilitating the fowls, and will cause loss where profit should be the result. Do not wait for lice to come, but keep the pests away. Frequent whitewashing of the coops, the rubbing of kerosene oil on the roosts, the sprinkling of tobacco refuse over the nests, and the liberal use of Persian insect powder well dusted into every crack and crevice as well as over the floor, the nests, and everywhere else will be the only safeguard.—Prairie Farmer.

A good, strong colony of bees, located where there is plenty of honey-producing flowers will, with good management, produce 100 pounds of comb honey and still allow another strong colony to be made from it.—St. Louis Republic.



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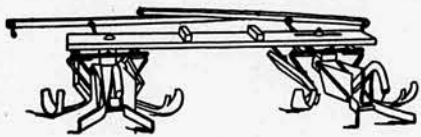
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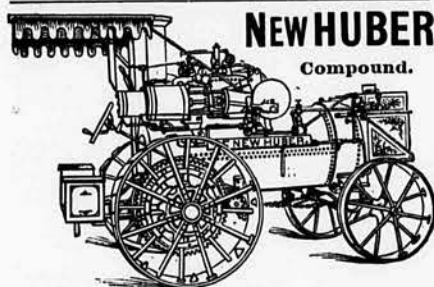
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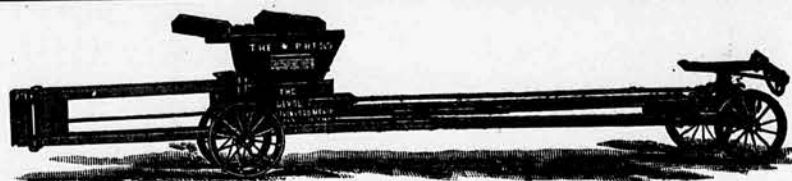
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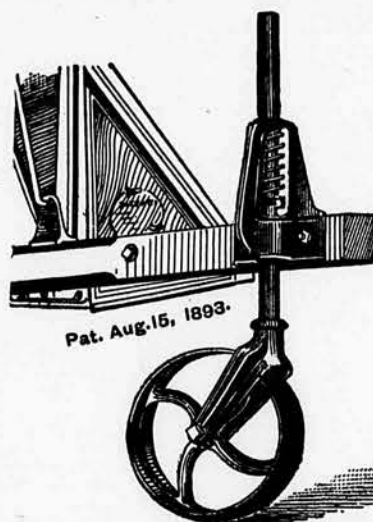
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