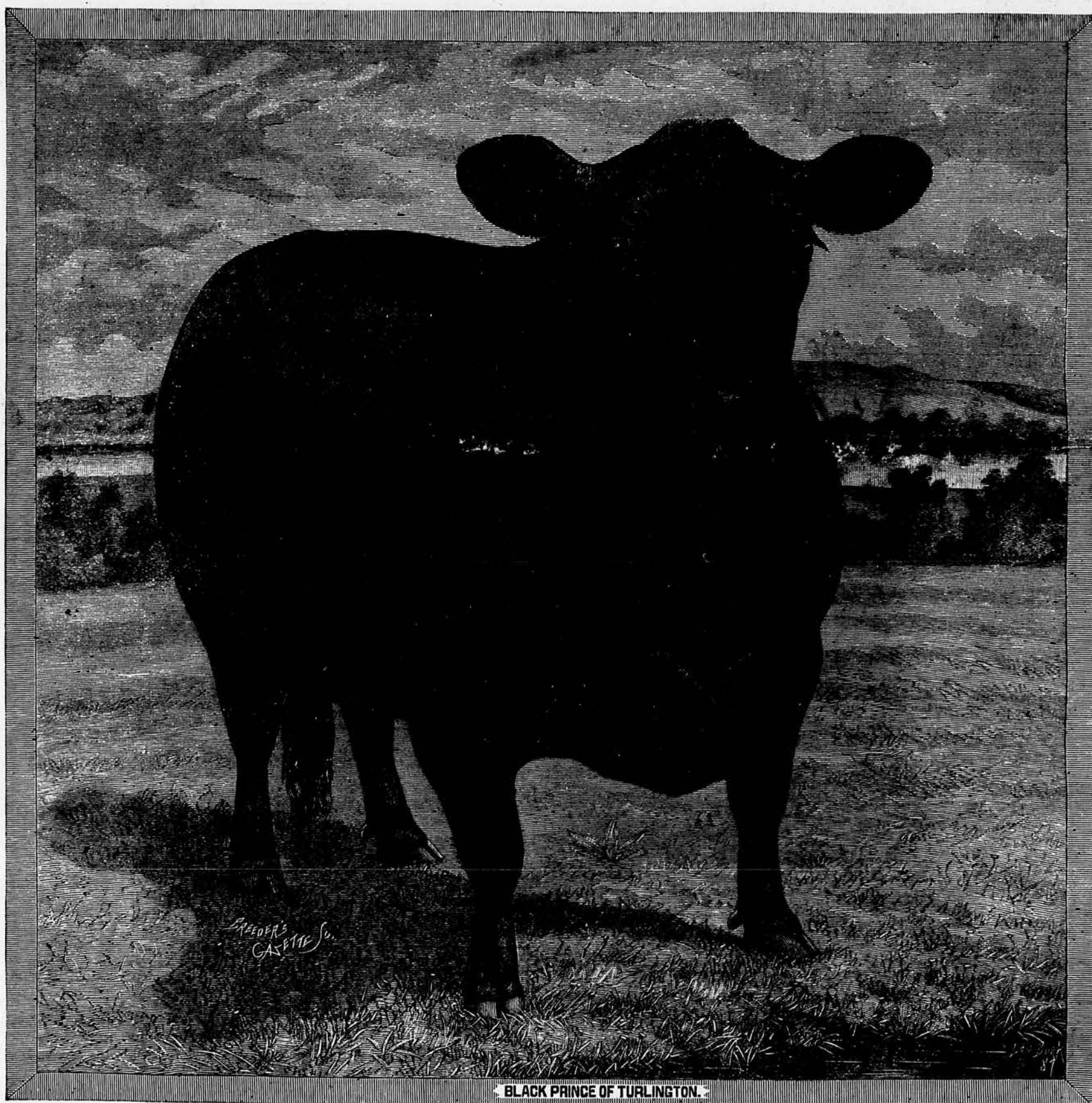


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Agricultural Matters.

Boys and Girls at the State Fair.

Let the following proposition of the State Fair Association be preserved for reference. It is the first time that boys and girls have been invited to take part in the State Fair, and the KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to learn that the invitation had been fruitful in good results. Here is the proposition:

The Kansas State Fair Association are desirous of creating a class especially for the boys and girls in such a manner that they may take an interest in the exhibition to be made at their sixth annual fair, to be held at Topeka, September 17 to 22, 1888, and they have instructed me to offer for competition a list of articles to be exhibited under the following rules, and in order that the boys and girls of the country may have their programme early that they may fully understand, and enable them to plant and prepare for the exhibit in this class, I am instructed to have printed in the several papers the following list:

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Grain and Vegetables.—Entries in this class must be the work of boys under 14 years of age. The product exhibited to have been raised in 1888:

Best 10 stalks of corn in ears.....	\$2 00	1 00
Best half bush. seed corn in ears.....	2 00	1 00
Best half bush. spring wheat.....	2 00	1 00
Best half bush. oats.....	2 00	1 00
Best half bush. potatoes.....	2 00	1 00
Best half bush. sweet potatoes.....	2 00	1 00
Best six heads of cabbage.....	1 00	50
Best peck beans in pod.....	1 00	50
Best six turnips.....	1 00	50
Best six beets.....	1 00	50
Best peck onions.....	1 00	50
Best dozen tomatoes.....	1 00	50
Best six squashes.....	1 00	50
Best six pumpkins.....	1 00	50
Best six watermelons.....	1 00	50
Best six muskmelons.....	1 00	50

SWEESTAKES.

The largest and best display by any exhibitor in this class—\$10 to first, \$5 to second, \$2 to third.

GIRL'S DEPARTMENT.

Household Work.—Entries in this class must be the work of girls under 14 years of age. The judge is instructed to award premiums only to articles that are entirely finished and the work to have been done by exhibitor.

	1st.	2d.
Best silk quilt.....	\$2 00	1 00
Best cotton patchwork quilt.....	2 00	1 00
Best specimen quilting other than above.....	2 00	1 00
Best specimen hand sewing.....	2 00	1 00
Best specimen machine sewing.....	2 00	1 00
Best made calico dress.....	2 00	1 00
Best specimen embroidery in silk.....	1 00	50
Best specimen embroidery in cotton.....	1 00	50
Best specimen embroidery in worsted.....	1 00	50
Best specimen embroidery in linen.....	1 00	50
Best specimen crocheted work.....	1 00	50
Best specimen knitting.....	1 00	50
Best doll's wardrobe.....	1 00	50
Best hanging basket.....	1 00	50
Best cage of canaries.....	1 00	50
Best display of bouquets, etc.....	1 00	50

Sweetstakes.—The largest and best display by any exhibitor in this class, \$10 to first, \$5 to second, \$2 to third.

E. G. MOON, Sec'y.

The Farmer and the Farmer's Family.

The following is a synopsis of a lecture delivered recently by Mr. James Macdonald, editor of the *Farming World*, Edinburgh, Scotland, before an assemblage of farmers at Scone, Scotland.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that agriculture is not now the simple easy-going business it was in days gone by, but has become more complex and more risky, requiring the direction and control of a better trained mind than was necessary in former times. And having given some interesting details as to the methods of management pursued by a typical farmer and his estimable wife, he proceeded to enforce the importance of having the rising generations of farmers fully equipped with technical education bearing upon agriculture. He said that the technical or "professional" education of farmers might be loosely described as consisting of "Book Learn-

ing" and "Farm Training"—the former embracing the sciences relating to agriculture, as well as book-keeping, etc., and the latter instruction and practice in the entire routine of farm work and farm live stock management. He remarked upon the great deficiency of educational machinery for imparting technical education, which was one of the most pressing wants of the age; and he expressed the hope that by the extension of our leading public schools, and by other means this serious defect in our educational system would ere long be remedied. But while he emphasized the importance of a thorough scientific education to farmers, he urged that in the cry for this the more practical aspects of the farmer's training should not be lost sight of. The young man intended for farming should be trained in the practical work of the farm in all its details, and he assured his hearers that whether their sons required in after years to do hard work or not, there was nothing which they could more easily or more advantageously carry with them through life than an early training in the habits of honest industry and frugality. The want of book-keeping in farm management was described as unworthy of our day and generation; and in conclusion, Mr. Macdonald suggested that in the education of young ladies in general, and of farmers' daughters in particular, it would be advantageous to introduce a little more of the elements of practical utility; matters which bulked largely in their active lives, and which he thought might be introduced without in any way lessening the attention given to intellectual culture and social accomplishments. In this connection he specially urged the desirability of having improved dairy education widely disseminated, and mentioned that the quantity of foreign butter imported into Scotland every year would, at a profit to the maker of one penny per pound, represent a net clear income of about £50 a year to every farmer in the county of Perth.

Peanut Culture.

In reply to a question as to the culture of peanuts, the editor of *Farm Field and Stockman* says: There are two varieties grown, one the Virginia, with large pods and kernels, the other the African or Carolina, with small pods and seeds. The large variety is usually grown in Tennessee. Seed can be procured from Nashville, Tenn., or any seedsman at St. Louis and will probably range in price from \$3 to \$3.50 per bushel. The Virginia nut weighs twenty-two and the Carolina twenty-eight pounds per bushel.

The cultivation is as follows: Select rich, sandy land, plow as early in the spring as the soil will work kindly. When the weeds appear harrow to kill them. When all danger of frost is over bed up the land in flat beds three feet from center to center, the beds to be raised about two or three inches above the level of the field. Plant two seeds in a place covering not more than an inch to one and a half inches deep. The missing hills must be replanted at the earliest notice of failure. When weeds make their appearance throw the earth away from the plant and then back to preserve the level; cultivate faithfully, and if the weeds appear in the hill or between the plants they must be pulled by hand where the hoe will not reach them. When the vines begin to blossom the beds must be mellowed and leveled. The blossoming over, the young pods pierce the earth and there mature. The crop is harvested immediately after the first frost.

Select a time when the weather is settled and favorable, and with three

pronged hoes loosen the vines along the rows. Hands follow the digger, pull up the vines, shake the dirt from them, and leave them in the same place. In dry weather they will be sufficiently cured in two days to be shocked. Showery weather, though it may somewhat delay the curing, does no injury. One of the advantages of shallow culture becomes apparent in harvesting. When the fruit is deposited only a few inches below the surface, the vine is detached from its position with little or no loss; when the depth is greater, the stems or pedicels are liable to be broken off. In shocking provide stakes seven feet long, made sharp at both ends; then lay two fence rails on the ground as a foundation, but with supports underneath to afford free access to the air. The stakes are stuck in the ground at convenient intervals between the rails, the stacks built up around them, and finished off with a cap of straw to shed the rain. The diameter of the stack is made to conform to the spread of a single vine. After remaining about two weeks in the stack the picking should begin, taking off none but the matured pods. These are to be carried to the barn, and prepared for market by finishing the drying process, and then fanning and cleaning. The most tedious part of the work is the picking. An expert discriminates at a glance between the mature and immature pods, but cannot pick over more than two and a half or three bushels per day. Unless the management in the barn is carefully conducted, there is great danger, where there is much of a bulk, that the peas will become heated and moldy.

The Value of Hired Help on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This being the time of year that most farmers hire their help, I think a few words in regard to it will not be out of place. As to whether it will be of any value to you, must be decided by you. I write from my own personal knowledge and experience, and not simply of what I hear others say.

As a rule, when we wish to hire a man, about the first question we ask is this: How much do you want a month? If the fellow is pretty hard up just at the time, he will work at almost any price, agreeing to work through the season at the price he starts with, which is in nearly all cases of that kind below the average price paid to good, steady young men. Then, just as soon as it becomes known around the neighborhood that neighbor so-and-so is only paying his hand so much (which is generally \$2 or \$3 a month less than the average), the majority of farmers with hired help begin to complain about the big price they are paying. If two or three of those cheap fellows come around and hire early in the spring, it is pretty hard for a good hand to get much more than they do. Therefore you will see that the price of farm labor is rated upon the very worst, yes the most worthless of human beings, who can do nothing else but come to the farm and promise to work for the season at the very lowest price paid, which is very often not more than \$14 or \$15 a month.

Just think of the idea of having a man get up before 5 o'clock and working as a farm hand should until 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, for 50 cents and three meals. Is it any wonder they are leaving the farms and going to the large cities, and there crowding every branch of labor to such an extent that it is getting to be almost an impossibility for the poor laborers of such places to make a living? Then look at the farms that are going back for want of proper care. Some men wanting to farm a half section of land with only one hired man, and want to get him for the sum of 50 cents a day and board. Can he do it right, or even half way right? Let us see: He starts the hired man and his boy, which is the case very often, to plowing, and if the boy is not one of the very best, that cheap man will run things to suit himself, which will be anything but profitable to the farmer he is working for.

For example: There is 100 acres to be plowed. Now could not a man and boy,

with two good teams, average five acres a day and do good work, which would be twenty days work? But the cheap man lacks just one-fourth of an acre of doing the amount, and he influences the boy to work in his favor, relating some of his experience in the large cities, which of course he knows all about. When the twenty days are up we find he has a big day's work to get through the next day, which is five acres to plow. At \$1.50 an acre, it would be worth just \$7.50 to the farmer to have that finished in the twenty days. One-half of that, \$3.75, is the amount he could afford to pay to the man who would have done the work in that time, over and above what he pays the present man.

And at certain seasons of the year that one day is worth five or ten times that amount to the farmer. Then corn planting and plowing. With a favorable season and good care it is safe to make an estimation of fifty bushels to the acre. The cheap man has the influence over the boy, or there are two of them together, perhaps, and in planting they fail to get the required amount of seed in the ground, lacking only one-fiftieth, we will say, which is a very low estimate, and which will be just 100 bushels on 100 acres when the time of harvesting comes. Then, in cultivating, will it not be safe to say, (the three times) they will destroy one-fiftieth of what comes up, by covering it up or otherwise. That will be another ninety-eight bushels.

Not to say anything about the weeds that will be left to grow, say, and it is alleged that three weeds of large size will take as much moisture as a large ear of corn, or rather it will take as much to grow them as it will to make a large ear of corn. With a large weed on an average of every three square rods, how many ears of corn will it take to make them, or grow them? About sixty-six bushels counting eighty big ears to the bushel. Then counting another fiftieth that he or they will leave in the field when husking, and how much do we have that the cheap man has failed to get? According to the way I have figured it out, it will be about 294 bushels. Adding the sixty-six bushels yet, and we have 360. At 25 cents a bushel it would amount to \$90. That is the sum which is added to the price paid cheap men on the farm, and that too from the corn crop only. One-half that amount divided and added to a man's wages would induce him to attend a great deal better to his work—(added to the price paid a month.)

But I might go on and tell of everything else in which the cheap man is the highest priced man in the end. If I did not know it to be true I would not attempt to write about it. There are a good many who will agree with me in saying that it will pay the farmer better to pay \$30 a month to a good man, one who can be trusted and is a gentleman, and who reads the papers and is continually learning of some of the world's greatness, than to pay \$15 a month to the man who never looks at the papers, nor has any manners whatever. How many pay the higher price, though?

What needs to be done is to convince the farmers that they must pay better wages, and get good men only to do their work. It is surprising to see the way in which some farmers are conducting their farms. Hundreds of them think, and even say they cannot afford to take an agricultural paper. And many others who do, say they have not got the time to read it. No wonder when there is a miss crop the farmers are hard up. The day is at hand that the farmers as well as all other persons, must do more brain work in order to get along well. Machinery is made to do the hardest work, and if every farmer would manage right he would not have to do very much hard work; the very thing that is the trouble with a great many men of to-day, they don't want to do the hard work there is on a farm because there is not enough money in it. But I will have to close for this time.

First I will say, if you have a man hired, treat him as you would a gentleman; for think of the responsibility there is upon that man upon whom you are depending to do your work. Think of the many dollars he can cause you to lose by being careless about his work. Or watch him to see that he is not using profane language around the buildings; in fact the best thing would be to pay off the man who uses it at any time. See that his work is done well or don't have him around. Get a person who will do the work well and pay him his price, unless it is unreasonable. But don't be afraid of paying too much to the steady, reliable young man. AN INTERESTED ONE.

April 6, 1888.

The Stock Interest.

FROM PIG TO PORK.

A paper read before the Nebraska Stock-Breeders' Association, at Kearney, Neb., February 22, 1888, by J. V. Wolfe, Lincoln, Neb.

The subject assigned me is the pig and its treatment. In the first place I am to suppose that the youngster has been ushered into this cold, unfeeling world with as comfortable surroundings as his owner is able to give him. If not I would say remove him at once to dry, warm quarters. His future growth and your profit depend largely on his very earliest treatment. Let the new-born youngster get once thoroughly chilled and he will never recover it. Up to the middle of May I consider it, here in Nebraska, unsafe to let sows farrow outside of good, warm pens, and even then, on account of the frequent heavy rains, and later on the excessive heat, you will be more successful in saving the pigs, by careful housing, at least for a few weeks. I want good, roomy pens, at least eight feet square, with good floors sloping a little to the front and fronting to the south. For early pigs I want them well boarded and banked up on the north to prevent any draught through them. It would be better if even the front could be closed during storms and cold nights by drop or raise doors, but don't shut out all sunshine. Better let in some cold than shut out all sunshine, for I would as soon undertake to raise corn in a cave or cucumbers in a cellar as to raise pigs without the light and heat of the sun. Fortunately in the early spring when the sun is most needed, the sun is yet so far south that we can have the full benefit of it during a great portion of the day by a wise selection of our grounds and proper construction of our pens. You cannot have it shining in all parts of the pen at the same time, but this is not necessary, for if it shines in any part of the pen the little fellows know it and they will be found lazily stretched out across it or romping through it with manifest satisfaction. But it is not only necessary to have the little fellows farrowed in or soon removed to these dry, comfortable and sunshiny quarters, but it is just as necessary that their quarters should be kept dry and comfortable. And here is the rub. Spring work comes on and the farmer has so much to do to get in crops in season and the other stock to look after, that after seeing piggies once comfortable he is apt to think they are all right now, and if the dam gets a little corn and water at intervals, all will be well and he will have a fine lot of large porkers for fall and winter fattening, and a few choice ones to sell to the neighbors for breeders.

He probably never stopped to consider that with all his superiority over the helpless pig, that at and long after he was of their age, he was looked after three or four times a day, and his bedding renovated three or four times a week at least.

I don't believe in much bedding at a time, but pens should be thoroughly cleaned and a little fresh bedding put in at least twice a week. The pens should have a slight fall from back to front, and a two-by-four nailed cross-wise of the pen on the floor will be found to lessen the labor. This holds the bedding to its place, and the filth will nearly all be deposited in front of the rail, and can easily be disposed of. Each sow with her litter should have a separate pen. Until the pigs are a week old feed very light and such food as is cooling in its nature, such as wheat bran, oats, house slop, etc. Pigs require but little nourishment for the

first week or so, and by over-feeding the dam there is danger of too great a flow of milk, resulting in milk fever and a possible loss of both sow and pigs. Increase the feed gradually to full and liberal feeding, being careful to furnish variety enough to keep up a good relish and just quantity enough to be eaten up clean.

Regularity in feeding I also regard as very essential. Don't take your own meals any oftener or with any more regularity than you provide for your sow and suckling pigs. In fact, the young of all animals require nourishment more frequently than the mature ones, and for a considerable time the dam is required to supply the demand, consequently the drain upon her must be met by nutritious food frequently administered. Milk is the most natural and best food for young pigs or even old ones, and that food is the best for the dam which will produce this article in greatest flow after the pigs are old enough to require it. But aside from food I see no reason why this quality should not and could not be improved in our swine as it can be in our cattle, and I firmly believe that if the same pains were taken to develop the hog in this respect that is taken to improve it in others not so essential, the greater benefits would result in the matter of economical feeding. It is a well known fact to all breeders that some sows are much better sucklers than others on the same feed. Why not, therefore, select breeders with reference to this as well as to other points of merit, and reject from the herd a poor suckler, as you would a poor milker from the dairy herd.

Whatever the kind of food, by all means let it be sweet or fresh. Use no sour swill or soured food for either dam or pigs before or after weaning. I regard wheat bran and middlings as the best general diet for the food of both sow and pigs, especially in warm weather. Two bushels of oats to one of corn, ground together on a good pair of burrs, made an excellent feed. I place very little value on hog feed ground or cut on the average mill. In cold weather I would either feed dry or mix at the time of feeding. Better mix with cold than with hot water, unless you let it stand to become entirely cool. In warm weather it is better to mix and let stand from one feed to another, but never long enough to sour. When the pigs are about three weeks old, if the weather is suitable, let them and their dams out of their pens during a portion of each day to run in a lot or field, always putting them in their pens at feeding time and especially at night to sleep, and always in the same pen. Exercise is necessary to growth and complete development as sunshine or even food itself, but if allowed to remain out and run and bed together, the larger ones will rob the smaller ones, and the act of bedding together is itself injurious and dangerous, and in case of a storm they are much safer and better off in their pens.

About the same time that I begin to let them out of their pens for exercise, I would begin to teach them to eat. The best way I have ever found to do this is to have a good floored pen in the lot and as convenient to the other pens as possible, where the little pigs can enter at will, but from which the large ones are entirely excluded. Supply this pen with a sufficient number of shallow troughs and in the troughs a small quantity of dry shorts or bran or corn meal, and scatter a little oats or corn on the floor. I say dry, for it will be several days before they all learn to go into the pens, and mixed feed is liable to become stale and sour. They will, however, learn to go there as soon

as let out of their pens, and then the troughs can be profitably supplied with fresh mixed feed, soaked corn and oats and best of all, milk, if convenient. Increase the quantity as soon as they learn to clean up the previous ration. Once or twice a week furnish them with a liberal quantity of ashes, salt and sulphur in about the ratio of 16:2:1. Those of you who have never tried it will be surprised at the amount of food the little fellows will soon learn to consume and yet be able to take all the milk furnished by the dam. Pigs treated in this way can soon be weaned if thought desirable, although I am not in favor of early weaning. As a rule, I think one litter a year is all that is profitable and that the dam best pays for her keeping by suckling her litter as long as they will continue to suck. While she will not be able, with the best of care, to furnish a sufficient food supply beyond about one month, yet by liberal feeding she will be found to greatly assist a rapid and healthy development for a period of over three months. If, however, you wish to wean the pigs earlier, gradually reduce the quantity and change the character of her food so as to reduce the flow of milk, to avoid bealed our caked teats.

After weaning, the pigs should be kept separate from the older hogs, given good, dry, comfortable sleeping quarters, a run to green feed, plenty of fresh water always at their service and be fed three times a day at least, of the best muscle and bone-forming food. While I would not ignore corn entirely I would feed very little of it until the pig is at least six months old. Not that I regard corn as particularly injurious, but as unnecessary and expensive until you want to begin to feed for market. Fat is always taken on and carried by the young porkers at the expense of healthful exercise and the rapid development of physical structure. The first six or eight months is the time to erect your frame on the foundation already laid and if you can succeed in building a good frame corn may, and indeed must be used to put on the finishing touches. It is not only the best, but about the only thing that could do three-coat work on an inside finish and at the same time give beauty, symmetry and greatest value to the entire structure.

Proper and Improper Methods of De-horning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having never written an article for publication, I have a delicacy in attempting to write anything on the de-horning question. But noticing the articles in the last two issues of the FARMER in regard to de-horning with pruning shears, thought I would enter a protest, as it seems to me, to secure the best results, there is a right and wrong way to de-horn cattle, the same as a right and wrong way to de-most everything else. There is the same objection to pruning shears that there is to a broad-blade saw; you cannot get deep enough in one place without going too deep in another, and in my opinion those that use them will find in less than one year that instead of having nice, smooth-head mulies, they will have cattle with unsightly stub horns. In one article it speaks of "treatment of stump after cutting off the horn * * * and will check the flow of blood quicker than if left to stop of its own accord."

Now, if the work is properly done, there will be no stump left; neither will there be any necessity to "check the flow of blood." In the 2,000 head that I have dehorned this winter, I am quite sure they have not averaged more than one gill of blood per head. The fact that a horn can be taken off a little

quicker with pruning shears with the head a little less securely fastened, will not compensate for the better job you will do with the head securely fastened, and with a saw adapted for the purpose.

I have a portable stanchion I use in de-horning and can hold their heads perfectly still; can dehorn from 100 to 125 head per day, (have dehorned eighty-five head in a half a day) which seems to me is fast enough work for all practical purposes. Would describe stanchion in this article, but it would take up too much space in your valuable paper, besides it would be hard to describe without a cut of it, which I do not have. Now to recapitulate. Secure the head perfectly solid; use nothing but a saw adapted for the business; use Mr. Haaff's instruments in de-horning, and you will be well pleased with the results and "will never winter another horn."

JOY BISHOP, JR.

Delphos, Kas.

Breed the Horns Off.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been looking for polled cattle breeders to arise and defend their side of the de-horning question. Why do they stand idly by and allow the advocates of different breeds of cattle possessing the treacherous horns to so loudly cry of the grand success of the abominable, cruel, and even barbaric process of de-horning, with an old saw, pruning-knife, etc.; as if a cow has no more feeling than a scraggy jack oak? Why will any man of feeling advocate such treatment of the heaven-sent blessings, when it is entirely unnecessary? It occurs to me (but perhaps I am too presumptuous) that the breeders of the horned cattle realize that their favorites, so long as they possess their defensive, and indeed offensive appendages, must stand aside to admit the Red Polls, the Angus and Galloways, and thus try to teach that an old saw is the "scientific solution" of the horned problem. If we want polled cattle let us breed them. A polled bull—nature's invention—is the best de-horner that ever will be devised. The polled breeds are superior for beef, as the fat stock shows have proven. As to the dairy breeds, the Red Polls, considering their past record, are but little inferior to the Holstein for milk, or the Jersey for butter, and the color is not equaled by any other breed. By a few years breeding for the dairy, they would vie with all others for that purpose.

Three years ago, I bought a bull calf for \$30. His sire was a Galloway, his dam a high grade Short-horn. He was used on common cows. Three-fifths of his offspring had no horns I now have six choice heifers without a stub. All the calves have good horns or none. By breeding these heifers to a full-blood bull, I expect, in a few years, to have a nice polled herd, which will cost no more than as many horned grades.

All who are reasonable admit that horns are a detriment; then why not, with one combined effort, bring the polled breeds up to, or beyond the horned breeds, if they are not now on an equal footing with them? Of course those who have spent years of labor and thousands of dollars upon their favorites will be slow to fall in with (as they may say) this silly idea.

The time will come; it is fast approaching, when the last bovine horn will pass away, and the meek mooley "shall inherit the earth."

WILKIE BLAIR.

Beulah, Crawford Co., Kas.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

In the Dairy.

A GOLD MEDAL PRIZE

Offered For Five Pounds Jersey Butter.



This cut represents the gold medal offered by the *Jersey Bulletin*, of Indianapolis, Ind., for the best five-pound batch of pure Jersey butter exhibited at the Kansas State Fair, September 17 to 22, 1888. The medal is valued at \$25.

The award of this medal will be governed by the rules of the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 17 to 22, 1888.

Each entry for competition must be accompanied by a written statement that the butter was made from the milk of pure Jersey cows. E. G. MOON, Secy. Kansas State Fair.

The New York Mercantile Exchange.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Now, as our brethren in the East seldom subscribe to dairy papers, and if they do by chance they claim they never have time to read them, it follows that they are likely to be grossly ignorant of the important features of the present rapid strides in their business, or the future transformation of this country into the leading dairy country of the world, particularly of butter and eggs. The thought that comes uppermost in my mind, when in the West, is the feeling entertained there by them of the nearness of the east, and the acute knowledge and wonderful intimacy which they constantly display in regard to the ways of the latter, but which close acquaintanceship or brotherhood is remarkably absent in the eastern portion of the country. Now there is apparently a great need of reformation here, aside from all humanitarian considerations, as our material interests are at stake and something more should be done by the East to satisfy and protect the rapidly growing trade. Many years ago an organization called "The Butter and Cheese Exchange" was formed to facilitate the business, but it dealt entirely in eggs and butter.

It was however, as most improvements are, looked on as a novelty by some, and considerable prejudice was created against it in the minds of others for fear that they might lose some profits in their business by the publicity of its affairs; nevertheless it continues to exist to this day, but is now generally called the "Mercantile Exchange." In view of the enormous amount of interests it represents, or rather pretends to represent, estimated by some to be nearly \$800,000,000, it ought to be a very active, vigorous and thriving affair, even the prospective increase in the value of these products should be sufficient to make it a public spirited institution, elevating and educating not only its own members but all those who come in contact with it far and near. In this way the whole country might receive benefit, and it would redound to its own personal and material advantage and prosperity, also; but this is

not its apparent aim, however, for it resists all progress and enterprise and any suggested improvements in its mode of doing business, as a dangerous innovation, believing and fearing that, perhaps, something might be lost from the gains of their present old methods of transacting their business. In their opinion it matters not from whom the cry for reform may come, whether it be from the outside world or trade, even if it comes from the great West, provided they can keep it highly respectable and harmonious to the powers that be on the inside of this Exchange.

This is certainly not an enterprising state of affairs and there can be no progress where there is no enterprise. When the time for improvement does come, we shall see the present half-hearted, hap-hazard, uncertain methods, called rules for inspection of butter, changed to something more positive and certain. There is great room for progress to be instituted also for the inspection of eggs, and that must soon come also, before it can prosper much. Take all the world over, there is nothing so mischievous as uncertainty, nothing so paralyzing as doubt with transactions in trade or anything else. It is only the most unscrupulous and reckless who thrive or desire to trade under these conditions, hence this lack of business from the better portion of the community.

As the world progresses, and others or new men constantly take the place of the old, perhaps it may be the good fortune of the New York Mercantile Exchange to have some great and fiery genius brought to its councils some day, that will be able to arouse it from its present torpid, lifeless, inanimate, objectless, useless and selfish life to one of progressive and enlightened ways, so that it may then come to be known as the "Model Exchange" of the country. JAMES ANDERSON.

291 Washington St., N. Y.

Silos—Dairy Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read the FARMER for about three months; it's just the best farm journal I ever read, especially for us Kansans. The dairy department takes the cake.

I am going to make me a silo, just simply dig a hole in the ground, put my green feed therein, cover with hay and weight it down. This won't work where the subsoil is wet, but here it is dry, and I think it will work like a charm.

Jabez King asks about pumpkins and turnips for butter food. Pumpkins are good, but are not worth the cost. Turnips are no good as a butter producer. Neither of them will affect the taste of butter. Of all vegetable food I ever used for milch cows the best is beets. I put up both turnips and beets last fall, changed from one to the other occasionally, with great difference in favor of beets; besides they are easier raised and will yield much more, from six to eight tons per acre being the yield in this part of the country. We had a good, warm rain here last night. Crop about half planted.

THOMAS WILLETT.
Deerfield, Finney Co., Ks.

Silo Inquiries.

N. E. F. Platteville, Wis., writes that he supplies parties in his city with beets at from \$6 to \$8 per ton. These beets are fed to cows owned by city people. Our correspondent wishes to know if he can furnish silo material to these same parties, each of whom would build a small silo if he would guarantee the material to keep. He asks if the plan of having small silos in the city, large enough to hold food for a cow is practical.

I do not think a small silo of the kind

mentioned practical. We find our small silos built for experimental purposes annoying because the contents do not settle rapidly in such small pits or boxes. I do not see how one could cut up and distribute ensilage into a dozen pits around the city, either profitably or satisfactorily. In the case mentioned I should continue to furnish the beets as is now being done, which surely must be very satisfactory to the family cow.

F. N. D., Arthur, Wis., writes: (1.) "What size must a silo be inside to afford ensilage (corn) for three cows giving milk, to feed from October 1 until grass comes?"

We must count on not less than 210 days for winter feeding or 630 days feeding for three cows. Allowing that the ensilage weighs forty pounds per cubic foot and that forty pounds of ensilage is sufficient for one days feeding, the silo should have a capacity of 630 cubic feet. With so small a silo as this, the ensilage will not pack tightly and will not be compressed enough to get forty pounds weight to the cubic foot but probably nearer thirty. Again the ensilage settles several feet so that the silo should have a capacity of say 1,200 cubic feet rather than the theoretical 630 feet. It might be 10x10 feet square and twelve feet high. This I should think would be ample for three cows during the winter.

(2.) "Can it be built of quaking aspen logs peeled and built in workmanlike manner, chinking with mortar and ceiling inside with lumber? (labor not so much object as cash outlay for lumber.)" I see no objection to the well built log silo, neatly boarded up inside, seeing that care is taken to leave no space for the air to enter through the joints. If the silo is very large, the logs will spring unless they are of considerable size, say eight inches in diameter.

(3.) "Can whole stalks be put in and good results obtained? (No cutting being available?)" Whole fodder can be put in a large silo, but in one so small as the one described above, I do not think it practical. In small silos the fodder drags so much against the sides and in the corners, that it does not keep well. The dragging may be said to be inversely as the area of the silo. (This may not be mathematically correct but seems to be borne out of experience.) To fill so small a silo I should think it essential to run the corn stalks through a feed cutter.

(4.) "What would the probable shrinkage in value be?" I cannot give the desired information upon the question but think the shrinkage in weight of ensilage from the time of putting in until taking out will be from 20 to 30 per cent. Of course this loss is mainly water but still some of the feeding value has been lost. We are experimenting upon this subject at this time but have come to no conclusion as yet.—W. A. Henry, in *Hoard's Dairyman*.

Gold Mines

are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not pay. But if you write to Hallett & Co., of Portland, Maine, you will receive, free, full particulars of their new business, and learn how some have made over \$50 in a single day at it. You can live at home and earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards per day wherever you are located. Both sexes; all ages. Capital not required; you are started free. Send your address, and all will be proved to you.

Many swine-breeders regard a solid earth floor the best for a pig pen. It must be high enough to be readily drained, so as to be dry at all times. It is also customary with some breeders to remove from six to eight inches of these earth floors every spring, drawing the manure-soaked earth on to the fields, and renewing the floors with fresh earth.

Black Prince of Turlington 2d.

We take pleasure in presenting herewith a very lifelike engraving of Mr. T. W. Harvey's 2-year-old pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bullock, Black Prince of Turlington 2d. This animal was the winner of the grand sweepstakes over all ages and breeds at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show of 1887. The *Breeders' Gazette* Challenge Shield for the best animal fed and bred by exhibitor, and of the sweepstakes for the best two-year-old steer of any breed. He was also at the head of Mr. Harvey's herd that won not only first premium for best Angus herd at both Chicago and Kansas City, but of the herd that won grand sweepstakes for best herd of any breed, at the same shows. In addition Black Prince was awarded sixteen special premiums, alone winning, in two weeks, over \$2,000. At the Chicago and Kansas City Fat Stock Shows of 1887, his winnings, and that of the herd of which he was a member amounted, in two weeks, to \$4,435.50.

In England as in America the past year, this popular breed gained the most desirable premiums offered. At Smithfield and Birmingham (the two greatest shows in England) Mr. Clement Stephenson's heifer, "Young Ballona," was awarded the sweepstakes prize for best animal of any breed or age at both shows.

On the block at Chicago the four premiums offered were given Scotch cattle; two of them won by Mr. Harvey's Angus steers.

The steer "Black Prince of Turlington 2d," defeated all comers by "killing out" 70.74 per cent. of net to gross meat, being a greater per cent. than that of any other steer slaughtered. He was closely pressed in this case, as he had been many times before by his stable companions "Sandy," champion steer of Kansas City, 1886, and "Pontiff," sweepstake 2-year-old, of Kansas City, 1887, they netting 70.67 per cent. and 69.77 per cent. respectively. It is worthy of note that these three steers of Mr. Harvey's were the only pure Angus animals slaughtered at Chicago, and that each dressed a greater per cent. of net to gross than any steer of any breed.

In this connection we wish to call attention to Mr. Harvey's sale at Dexter Park, Chicago, Thursday, April 26. There will be offered show bulls and heifers of the best families. The females are either in calf or have calves at foot by Guido (2135), the sire of steer "Black Prince of Turlington 2d," or by Black Knight (4157) the highest priced polled bull ever sold in America, and brother of "Sandy," champion of Kansas City, 1886, and sire of Alexandria Knight, the pure Angus steer calf that attracted such attention at the Fat Stock Shows this past season, as well as many other remarkable animals.

Anyone desiring to see an extra fine lot of Angus cattle should attend Mr. Harvey's sale.

A Southern hotel keeper says he gets all of his best negro help from the North.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co's

IMPROVED Butter Color.

EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

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

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

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

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

Correspondence.

From Pawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Everything goes bravely on with the persevering, never-give-up-farmers of Southwest Kansas. Farm work is rapidly progressing. Wheat looking well, but suffered more from winter than was supposed in early spring. Rye stands better than wheat and is destined to become our staple winter crop. It is a sure crop both for feed and bread. Early sown oats are up and look fine; a good deal are yet being sown. Corn planting is in full blast, and a great many potatoes are being planted. Our people have come through the winter admirably, and are of one opinion that it will be a good crop year, although the rains are holding off rather suspiciously. The ground is in splendid condition for work, owing to the late snow and absence of drying winds. We are confident of rain in proper season, although we are liable to have another cold snap from present indications.

The dry, cold weather is keeping grass back to the detriment of our cattle and sheep. We are beginning to need it, as feed is becoming scarce and grain high, and no money to buy with. The farmers are becoming greatly excited over the political condition of the country and well they may, when we see to what extent the trusts, syndicates and combinations have encircled us 'round with a web of chains that we seem to have no power to break. It seems to me that the laborers and producers have only woke up at the last ditch, and now in their desperation they are bound to make a desperate effort in some direction, and are as likely to move wrong as right. Will the farmers ever see the comfortable, independent and happy days that once were theirs when they whistled and sang as their plows went carelessly along, and they had no cares for to-morrow?

I think it will be a long, tedious struggle, and many will fall by the way with fatigue, overcome with the heft of their burthen of taxation and high rates of interest. I hope nothing worse may befall us. A few individuals may become bankrupt without affecting a community much, but for an entire nation—or, I should have said the producing portion of an entire nation—the calamity is too great to have a measurement. To say that we have liberty is not true. We go to bed free men and rise up slaves so fast has this gigantic monster grown upon us. I have no conception what the result will be; still we plow and sow in hopes of better times another year, only to find ourselves worse off than before.

All that we can say is, "Awake snakes, and tell your dreams." W. J. COLVIN.
Larned, April 7th.

Mr. Elder to Mr. Wheeler.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I desire to answer briefly as possible, the questions of Mr. Wheeler in the FARMER of 5th April.

1st.—I have not the statistics before me to prove whether the "prices of farm products" were higher or lower from 1847 to '61, under low tariff, than from 1873 to '80, under high tariff. From 1847 to '61 the country had less than 300 millions of dollars in circulation among the people, and of doubtful value and soundness. No standard of political economy, either ancient or modern, but admits that the volume of money circulating among the people has the greatest effect on prices of all commodities. The United States Monetary Report of 1877 says: "The true and only cause of the stagnation of industry and commerce now everywhere felt, is the fact everywhere existing of falling prices caused by a shrinking volume of money. This is the great cause, and all others are collateral—cumulative, or really the effect of that cause." Read John Sherman, 1869. J. A. Logan, 1874, said: "It is a money famine, and nothing else." See McCullough, Boutwell and others.

2d.—England buys our silver bullion for 80 per cent., coins it into rupees, and buys India wheat with it at 100 per cent. England has thus stimulated the production of India wheat by demonetizing silver in her own country and using the silver in China, because the silver there is the only legal tender money. England also did this in retaliation for the American tariff tax on

her products. So have France, Denmark and Germany. Hence England's low price for wheat.

3d.—No. The low price of wheat, corn, beef, pork, or any other farm product is clearly traceable to monopolies, trusts, and the small volume of money circulating among the people. Contraction of 160 millions in twelve years in bank currency, 30 millions the last year, and 105 millions of this currency retained in the treasury (see Plumb's speech, March 27, 1888), and 500 millions uselessly hoarded in the treasury.

4th.—So we have not the same volume of money that we had a year ago, and that is what is the matter.

5th.—England has no large volume of money, as compared with her vast trade and commerce—about \$25 per capita. France has \$50, Belgium nearly \$60—nor will the money barons allow a large volume, because it stimulates prices of the very commodities these barons and moneyed aristocrats have to buy and consume. If prices of their home products were high they could not export and compete in foreign markets.

Why are wages from 25 to 50 per cent. lower in high protective tariff Russia than in free trade England? The answer to this will effectually answer Mr. Wheeler's query. The effect of the tariff on wage labor is a delusion at this late day. The fact is, the manufactories with an average protection of about 65 per cent. on their business (knit goods) their employes average ninety cents per day and board themselves, while laborers in agricultural implement establishments, who are not protected by any tariff in their business, pay to their laborers \$1.24 a day; and carpenters and other classes who have no protection average \$1.75 a day. Iron and steel workers protected with 50 per cent. tax earn \$1.24 a day. (See census report and Chicago Tribune.) This illustrates what protection does for the laboring people. High protection for the manufactory and free trade in labor, and this free trade in labor encouraged and enforced by laws of Congress passed in 1874.

Bea pardon for the length of this.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

About Usury.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Your "usury" article of February 16, calls forth conflicting ideas. Land speculators are the usurers. The banker who lets money at twenty-four or forty-eight per cent. per annum on personal security is a credit to the land usurer. Let's look at the banker's side first, commencing at the first "why" in your usury article. The reason it is more difficult to hire a hundred dollars than it is to hire a horse worth that much is this: In the first case a man's honor is the security; in the second the horse is the security; in the first, nobody is willing to pay over four per cent. a month, equal to thirteen and one-third cents per day; in the second, anybody needing a horse is willing to pay three or four times as much. It is not as difficult in a given community to hire one hundred dollars, if a man has good credit, at six and one-quarter cents per day, as it is to hire a horse worth one hundred dollars, at twenty-five cents per day. The basis of loans is what governs the rates, the same as the disposition of the horse governs the safety of the rider. High interest means poor security; low interest means good security, business capacity. High interest is a fine on recklessness; low interest is a premium on close application and business tact. High interest on personal security acts as a barrier to speculation; it ruins individuals, but benefits communities by crushing the desire in everybody to hire everybody else. Money is to measure value, and when a man pays usury his business value is below par.

Now land is usuriously managed; and this form of usury is the greatest curse on earth. Slavery, as it existed before the rebellion, in the United States, was no worse; and this is the reason why: "Two dollars per acre for breaking the prairie, and amount of money and labor used in improving a farm is all the individual right that can be vested, by justice, not by statute; yet we have thousands of acres with no improvements and no capital applied—except the breaking of the prairie, two dollars per acre—and the owners demanding and receiving one-third of all crops as rent or interest on capital. Take corn, the main crop in Kansas. One-

third of this crop, on an average, is about ten bushels per acre, worth in the aggregate twenty-five cents per bushel, equal to \$2.50. Here we have \$2.50 as interest on \$2 of capital, 125 per cent. per annum. Why, why, why! Some will claim there is more capital than \$2 applied to such land. The capital and labor applied each year in cultivation is applied to the production of the crop, and has its return as wages and interest in the crop produced. No fertility or real value has been added to the land. We say land raises in value. Why! From the application of capital? No! Oh! ye lovers of mankind, think! Proximity of population makes it valuable, and to the population belongs the increased value of land. Why should the holders of land deeds have a lease on the lives of those yet unborn? Why should industry, advancement and labor be throttled by making homes dear instead of cheap? Why should land increase in value to \$20, \$30 and \$40 per acre, thereby making it ten, fifteen and twenty times as hard for a man to make a home as when it only required \$2 to make it ready for cultivation? Some know why, but voters heed not their teachings. The dollar is steadily losing its purchasing power in land, thereby making it as hard to live in America as in the older countries; thereby shutting out means of making food, shelter and clothing cheap, which would make manufacturing industries of this country ahead of any of those of any other country in the world. Tap the sugar tree of industry—land—by a system of taxation which will make it beyond the reach of those who do not use it, or hire it used, to its fullest capacity; then, and not till then, can America be successful. Make the land cheaper! Throw open our marts to the world. When the land increases in value without the application of capital and labor, then capital and labor are bled—taxed to the extent of increase. Take for illustration a quarter of land near Topeka upon which there are no improvements. To put this land in cultivation requires only \$2 per acre. If a system of land owning has made it worth \$20 to-day, without applying any more capital or human exertion—labor, is it not plain that the \$20 value is fictitious? Is it not plain that there is a tax on capital and labor for every acre of land in Kansas? Is it not plain that for every home in Kansas a green-eyed monster—Idleness, is demanding a bonus of \$20 per acre.

In thought there is freedom; in freedom there are homes; in homes there is happiness; in happiness there is heaven; in heaven there is eternity. T. F. SPROUL.
Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas., Feb. 25.

From Sumner County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A gentle, warm rain commenced falling about two o'clock Sunday morning and continued most of the day Sunday, with short intervals, and it came as the old man prayed to have it come "Drizzle, Drouzzle, drizzle, drouzle."—3½ inches of rain, and this morning it rained a little more than an inch more, making in all about 4½ inches. The earth and sloughs are full and overflowing, and so are the farmer, merchant and business men full of joy and thankfulness. Our prospects are very bright for a bountiful crop this year.

The acreage of wheat and oats is large and looks very well. The March weather hurt wheat in some cases. The acreage of corn will be large; about half is planted and some up. Grounds works well this spring. Grass is coming on nicely now and cattle are doing well on grass where they have plenty of range. Cattle are a little thin. Horses medium, some quite poor. Farmers are putting in every foot of ground and are working with a will.

I visited the herds of Mr. Keagy and McKee. Their hogs look well and they each have some nice spring litters of pigs. They are No. 1 breeders.

We will have a meeting of the Swine breeders of Southwest Kansas, and as much farther as they are a mind to come, at Wellington sometime during the summer; or, it may be called a fine stock breeder's meeting of Kansas.

I would prefer the latter, all of which you will have due notice.

My hogs never wintered better; have a few litters of gilt edge little fellows.

Oh, yes; I forgot to tell you I had about thirty-five acres of clover and timothy sown just in time for this lovely rain. Will sow forty acres to Mammoth Sapling clover and timothy. Oats are up and a good stand.

T. A. HUBBARD.

Wellington, Kas.

Strike Over.

TO OUR CONNECTIONS AND ALL AGENTS:—We take pleasure in announcing that, commencing Sunday, April 15, 1888, we will resume running the celebrated fast train, known as the "Eli," between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and Chicago. It will be equipped with free chair cars, superb Pullman palace sleeping cars, and the famous "Burlington" dining cars, and will be run on time. We have now a full quota of competent engineers and firemen; and all our trains, both passenger and freight, are being moved regularly and with safety. We deemed it unwise to urge the traveling public to patronize our line while the strike was causing inconvenience and delay, but we now feel safe in saying to all that we are prepared to give you as good service in every respect as we did before the strike, which was unexcelled. I will thank our connections to notify their agents accordingly, and ask that we be placed in position to again receive such proportion of the business as the popularity and superiority of our lines entitles us to. Very Respectfully,

A. C. DAWES.

G. P. & T. A. Burlington route.

"Chronic Founder."

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 8, 1887.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. *Gents:*—In November last I purchased a case of your Veterinary Specifics because I had an opportunity to test them on the worst case of chronic founder that I ever saw. I think it but justice to you to say that the experiment has been absolutely successful. The animal was founded in July or August. From then until the time your system was brought to bear on her she could not step over the butt cut of a broom-straw. She is all right now and rapidly regaining the flesh she lost during her long illness. Very respectfully,

W. P. BATCHELOR,

Chief Clerk Dept. of State.

Note.—Upon our request for permission to use the above as an "open letter," Mr. Batchelor responded in a public spirited manner, saying: "The cure to which I refer is really so remarkable that if the use thereof leads to the further adoption of your system, I shall regard it of greater service to the public than to your company."

There is, in Japan, a temperance association, whose members are firmly pledged not to use even a drop of alcoholic liquor until the waters of the earth change to the same drink.

That Tired Feeling

Affects nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

It is asserted by those who profess to know that the entire surface of Raleigh county, W. Va., is underlaid with coal from four to twelve feet in thickness.

Gasoline Stove.

We desire every farmer in this and adjoining counties to call and see our Monarch Gasoline Range. It is the most neat, compact and desirable stove in the market. Please call and see it at W. A. L. Thompson & Co., 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

Of the seventy-six United States Senators only thirty have received a classical education, and of the 333 Representatives but 108 have attended college.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Illinois, one of the greatest manufacturers of plows and cultivators, will send you a miniature gold plow scarf pin for 25 cents. It is well worth the money.

There has just been added to the New York Law Library, at Albany, a well preserved copy of "Ptolemy's Geography," printed in 1511, at Venice, by James Pentius.

Everything a farmer wants in the Hardware building line at W. A. L. Thompson & Co., 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

Gossip About Stock.

T. O. Embry, Waverly, Kas., has been for several years establishing a model dairy herd. Look out for his show herd at the fairs this season.

That careful breeder of strictly first-class Short-horns, Mr. Thomas Cain, advertises this week young Short-horn bulls sired by the imported Cruickshank bull, Templar 66858 (61503).

At the annual sheep-shearing of the Missouri Wool Growers at St. Louis, Mo., last week, the Merino ram owned by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., clipped the heaviest fleece, weighing thirty-three pounds and three ounces.

J. M. and F. A. Scott, Huntsville, Mo., breeders of Berkshire swine and Southdown sheep, report a lively business. Their noted show sow, Echo Hagar XXX 18859, dropped twelve fine pigs. The pigs are by Handsome Duke 16847, the great prize winner.

Messrs. Henson & Rathbone, Council Grove, Kas., have recently purchased one of the best lots of Holstein-Friesian cattle ever brought into Kansas. The lot is a select draft from the famous Lakeside herd of Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. Detailed information regarding this shipment will be given later.

W. S. Hanna, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Ottawa, Kas., writes that since advertising in the FARMER he has shipped fifty-five hogs, and has three new boars, including Young America 3811, the sire of the sweepstakes hog of the Chicago and Kansas City Fat Stock Shows, also winner of five sweepstakes and four first premiums at leading Western fairs, and cost an even \$100.

Henry H. Miller, breeder of Poland-Chinas at Rossville, Kansas, reports the young pigs arriving in good shape, and doing nicely. All of his hogs have come through the winter in good shape. All hogs are rich in the blood of Tom Corwin 2d and other noted breeders, good breeders being added to the herd all the time. Trade with him has been good, and he is now booking orders for this summer and fall delivery.

I. L. Whipple, our enterprising swine breeder at Ottawa, Kas., reports the most sensational sale of the season, having sold the famous Poland China boar, Whipple's Stemwinder 4701 for \$200 to W. G. McDuff, of Atchison, Kas., in which Mr. W. distances Bro. Hanna of the same place \$100. Next, our Atchison readers will remember that Mr. McDuff's enterprise is a creditable move deserving home encouragement.

When we are sick we must do as we can, not as we would, otherwise the bulls advertised by T. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, Kas., would have been by this time in Indian Territory or Nebraska, where the firm has shipped for the past three or four years, but at the same time nowhere is good blood more needed than right here in "Sunny Kansas." We are personally acquainted with the Doctor; sorry that he is "under the weather."

Z. D. Smith, Poland-China breeder, Greenleaf, Washington County, Kas., writes: "I am well satisfied with my advertisement in the FARMER, and shall keep it there in the future. The weather is good for farming and there will be a very large acreage of oats sown this year, which are mostly sown now. Stock of all kinds healthy; but there are a great many very poor cattle this spring, owing to scarcity of grain and roughness, and there will be a loss in some herds. Wild grass is just beginning to start, will not be enough for cattle to live on before the first of May. Tame grasses have started nicely and afford considerable pasture now."

Opening the Indian Territory to Settlement.

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

Sunlight is as essential to animal as vegetable life. Physicians say that the number of patients cured in hospital rooms exposed to the rays of the sun are four times as great as those in darkened rooms.

Drouth-Proof Farms.

Buy a farm in Colorado under a good irrigation ditch, and you will be safe from drouth. The Platte Land Company is offering just such farms, within forty miles of Denver, a city of ninety thousand people, and growing rapidly, for \$20 to \$25 per acre, including the right to enough water for irrigating the land. Address, S. J. GILMORE, Manager, P. O. Box 2045, Denver, Colorado.

Creameries and Dairies.

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

Corn fodder is receiving some attention as food for fat horses. If pulled when just turning yellow and cured on the stocks in bundles where they will not lie on the ground, the blades will be free from dirt and therefore more suitable for those animals that are subject to heaves. They are fed in bundles or after passed through a fodder-cutter.

Farm Loans.

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

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

For membranous croup, or an attack of asthma, take a little tar and turpentine, place it in a cup on top of the stove, or some live coals. A dense smoke will be emitted which will bring relief to the sufferer.

Golden Belt, Kansas.

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

A pint of mustard seed added to a barrel of cider will keep the liquid sweet for an indefinite time.

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

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

Place a handful of pebbles or small rocks in the bottom of your frail vases and they will not be easily upset.

Sweet Potatoes.

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

If you have a sore throat make a mop of a soft linen rag tied to a stick and use turpentine. It is not a pleasant remedy, but a good one.

Call at W. A. L. Thompson & Co., 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka, for hardware, they have the largest and best assorted stock in the West.

Let the horse have some exercise daily, if you would keep him in health.

We are headquarters for Gasoline stoves and ranges. W. A. L. Thompson & Co., 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

A \$1,500,000 syndicate in London proposes to erect workmen's homes and pay the tenants all the profits over 5 per cent.

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

Adding a little salt improves the flavor of any pie.

100,000 seedling mulberries and catalpas for sale, cheap. ROUBEUSH & SMYTH, 816 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Co., 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

MANUFACTURED BY
NEW FEATURES
ADJUSTABLE
HANDLES &
SHOVELS
BEST & NEATEST
PLOW ON THE
MARKET
2 EXTRA
SHOVELS

PARLIN & ORENDORFF
CANTON, ILL.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

20 YOUNG BULLS.

REGISTERED SHORT-HORNS.

Fifteen to twenty-six months old. Same breeding and quality that we have heretofore always sold at from \$75 to \$150 per head. "First come, first served." Come and buy all or your choice at one-half price. Six to nine months time, with bankable paper. We are compelled to make this offer on account of sickness, being confined to the house with neuralgia, and have been for several weeks.

T. M. MARCY & SON,
Wakarusa, Kas.

CHAMPION CREAMERY.



Awarded FIRST PREMIUM over everything at the Great ST. LOUIS FAIR. Has both Surface and Draw off Skimming attachments. Draws milk or cream first as desired.

IS THE BEST CREAMERY of its class on the market. One at wholesale price where there are no agents.

Davis Swing Churns, Eureka and Skinner Butter Workers, Nesbitt Butter Printers, &c., &c.

DAIRY IMPLEMENT CO.,

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

O. N. McCLINTOCK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AND

General Purchasing Agents

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We are State Agents for and keep stock and can fill large or small orders on short notice, of

WHEELDON'S ADJUSTABLE SHADE FIXTURE, INDESTRUCTIBLE FUEL CARTRIDGE, AND PATENT SELF-LOCKING MAIL BOXES.

"The World" Type-Writer



Guaranteed to do as good work as the high-priced type-writers, and only costs \$10.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price, or by sending \$1.00, to guarantee express charges, we will send one C.O.D.

Cylindrical and Portable Letter Copying Press.

Size—11 inches long, 3 inches diameter. Nicked Steel. Weight 2 pounds. Price \$5.00. Fifteen letters copied at a time on single sheets, using ordinary writing utensils, while such copies are adapted to all systems of filing. Use the PORTABLE, in traveling or at the desk.

OBLINGER

CHAMPION - HEAT - DISTRIBUTOR.

It will save half your fuel. It costs only \$2.00 for size No. 6. It can be attached to any stove in fifteen minutes.

The Chicago Edwards' Oil Burner & Manuf'g Co.'s Goods, consisting of PETROLIA HEATING STOVE, for Parlor or Office, and OIL BURNER FOR COOK STOVES AND RANGES. No dust, no ashes, no smell. Cheaper than Wood or Coal. Also OIL BURNERS FOR STEAM BOILERS. Also ECONOMICAL ASBESTUS FUEL CARTRIDGE AND FIRE KINDLER.

ECONOMY WALL DESK.—Everybody who has a home should have a Wall Desk. Cheap, handsome, convenient.

"NEW ERA" HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER—On which the manufacturers offer \$1,000 to any person who will produce its equal. Agents wanted.

Correspondence solicited. Circulars on application.

O. N. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Manufacturers' and General Purchasing Agents,
No. 417 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.
(Rear Room Second Floor.)

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

E. Golden, Bermuda, S. Queen, Yellow and Red Nansemond, 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000; 5,000 or more, \$2 per M. Full count and well packed. Form clubs and secure lowest rates. Order at once. Address B. R. WESCOTT, Eureka, Kas.

THE COOLEY CREAMER



The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, Which gives it its great value over all others.

Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular.

JOHN BOYD, Mfr.,
199 Lake St., CHICAGO

PEARCE'S IMPROVED



CAHOON BROAD-CAST SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of Grain and GRASS SEED, 4 acres Wheat sown by walking 1 mile. Will do 5 times as much work as can be done by hand, and better work than by any other means. Sold in all parts of the world. Warranted to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced. Price \$5.00. Send for circular.

FOR SALE BY
L. M. RUMSEY MFG. CO., St. Louis.

THE WILLIAMS

Grain Threshers, Horse Powers & Engines



For full particulars address
ST. JOHNSVILLE AGR'L WORKS,
St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., New York.
J. M. ELLIOTT, General Agent,
Marysville, Kansas.

AVERY

PLANTER COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, including



The Monarch Rotary Drop Planter

The Best Corn, Broom Corn and Sugar Cane Drill and Cheek Row Planter in the Market. Address

FACTORY AT PEORIA, ILL.

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ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Sonnet For Life's Ending.

I.
When comes the ending of my mortal days,
And my freed spirit soars to the unseen
Across the shadow waves that intervene
Between the visual realms of earth, where
rays
From clearer skies oft penetrate the haze
With colors crystalline and lazuline,
Ere spirits roam beneath the palm trees green,
By golden shores of amethystine bays—
Without a lingering dream of mortal fear,
Then let me search the waiting spirit bands
For some love-laureled angel who has known
My longings for some tone, harmonious clear,
My longings for the clasp of kindred hands,
While wandering o'er Sahara's sands—alone.

II.
Would I might see one rift in heaven on high—
Or in the twilight of the horizon's rim
Hear the echoes of some alleluia hymn,
That sight or sound could tell, if far or nigh
Dwell those, from earth so lately called to fly
To realms enshadowed in the distance dim,
Where leaves of healing wave on every limb
In groves that echo not with mortal sigh!
The goal of life beyond so might I view
More brave the woods to pierce, the tide to
breast,
Etherealized, I would escape the clay,
And, winged by hope, my soul would speed
anew
Her outbound journey to the regions blest,
Lit by the pure, pearl portals of the day.
—Julia Noyes Stickney in Boston Transcript.

When with sounds of smothered thunder,
On some night of rain,
Lake and river break asunder
Winter's weakened chain,
Down the wild March flood shall bear them
To the sawmill's wheel,
Or where steam, the slave, shall tear them
With his teeth of steel.
—Whittier.

Man yields to custom as he bows to fate,
In all things ruled—mind, body and estate;
In pain, in sickness, we for care apply
To them we know not, and we know not why.
—Crabbe.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
—Shakespeare.

Keep the Baby Clean.

A baby that is not kept perfectly sweet and fresh loses half its charm, and is defrauded of its just rights. It should be bathed in warm water every morning, and, as it grows older, the temperature gradually lowered until, at five months old, the chill is just taken off the water. Most babies love their bath, and are more apt to scream at being taken out of it than when put into it. If there is a shrinking from the plunge, a small blanket can be spread on the tub, the child laid on it, and gently lowered into the tub. At night it should be laid on the lap, and quickly sponged with a sponge, wrung out of warm water. Its mouth should be washed with a soft piece of linen dipped in cool water. All creases where the flesh touches should be powdered with pulverized starch, or any good toilet powder. This is most important, and must never be omitted, as the delicate skin easily chafes. Where there is redness, or any symptom of chafing, lycopodium powder should be used; it is most healing, and can be applied even if the skin is broken. When there are frequent discharges, the parts should be washed in thin, boiled starch instead of water. It is criminal neglect to allow a baby to suffer from chafing.

The head requires particular attention. No daintiness in other respects can atone for the disfiguring brown patches that are sometimes allowed to remain there. The top of the head should be well washed with soap and water every morning. If, in spite of this, traces of scurf appear, the spots should be rubbed at night with olive oil, and gently scraped off in the morning. If the application is not successful, it should be repeated until it is. But there will be little trouble if the matter is attended to when the brown flakes first show themselves.

As the baby grows older, and the teeth develop, bibs should be provided, if necessary, to protect the front of the dress from the too abundant flow of saliva. Unless carefully watched, kept as dry as possible, and rubbed at times with a little cosmoline, the chin and neck are apt to become chafed.

Even a very young baby can be trained in good habits in a way that is surprising to any one who has not done it. If its wants are attended to at a certain hour every morning,

a healthy child will seldom soil a napkin. This training cannot be begun too early, and the habit should be firmly established before it is six weeks old. It saves much trouble to the mother and discomfort to the child.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Questions About Cabbage Worms.

Will some of the ladies please tell me how to preserve and can strawberries so they will not turn dark?

I inclose a clipping from the *Toledo Blade*. It may be of some benefit to some of the readers of the *FARMER*: "I found this in the *Blade* last year; have tried it and found it just the thing to destroy cabbage worms. I did not put it on so strong, wiped the leaves off with a sponge wet with the brine. No other brine will do but the mackerel.—Mrs. C. HUKEL.

Take mackerel brine, mix two-thirds water and sprinkle as soon as the worms make their appearance. A lady in Ohio saved her cabbage eight years in succession with this. It has to be mackerel brine. Other salt fish brine will do no good.—Mrs. M. MILLER, De Soto, Washington county, Neb."

Repairing Clothes.

It is not an easy task for any woman, more especially where there is a large family, to keep the mending well up all the time. There are so many things that the mother of such a family finds to do, that it is not to be wondered at that some things should be left undone. Where there are children, be they few or many, there is always plenty of mending to be done, and if neglected for even a short while, it is astonishing how the work will accumulate until a discouraging pile of torn garments of all styles and sizes confronts the mother. The easiest way of overcoming such a difficulty, or preventing it, is to mend the garment as soon as possible after it has been torn, but it is generally a good deal easier to give advice than it is to follow it, for there is always some good, sufficient reason for any mother neglecting the family mending until it assumes a discouraging pile.

Where there is a sewing machine in the home, it should be used as much as possible for the family mending. Some women never think of using the machine for anything but making new or making over old garments, while others use it to do as much of the family mending as can be done conveniently. When there is a rip or a slit in a garment nothing can mend it as quickly as the machine, while for sewing on a patch it is excellent. First baste the patch on evenly, then sew with the machine, dampen and press, and the patched place will look as nice, if not nicer, than if done by hand. For boys' and men's clothes, it is much better than hand sewing, owing to its being stronger. To be sure, when the material is very worn and thin the hand sewing is best, as the machine stitching would be apt to tear the cloth; but where the fabric is strong, and there is a good deal of patching to be done, the sewing machine will be found to be a great help to the tired mother while repairing the family wardrobe.

In making over old clothes it is a good plan to put an extra piece of the goods between the lining and the outside of the parts where there is usually the most wear, such as under the arms of a waist, and at the elbows and knees of jackets and pants. When the outside wears it can be easily darned to the goods on the inside, and will wear much longer than if simply lined. This is a good plan to adopt in regard to children's clothes, and will save a great deal of unnecessary work if followed. As many women who knit refoot the children's stockings when the foot is past being darned, a good plan is to knit the foot reversed, that is, knitting the heel where the instep had previously been. In this way the knee of the stocking, which is generally darned or worn thin by this time, will come on the inside of the leg under the knee, and the stocking will be almost as good as when first knit. Quite often a stocking is let go until it has a great hole in the heel that it seems almost impossible to bring together. If, instead of trying to darn this, you take a steel crochet-hook and fill the cavity by crocheting around until the hole is filled, then sewing or crocheting together, you will have a nice fitting heel, and if it is done neatly will be far in advance of darning, both in durability and comfort.

When the underflannels become so worn

that you cast them off thinking you have no further use for them, don't use them for mop cloths. Cut them off at the waist, put the tops of the body aside for cleaning cloths, but the lower parts make into undershirts for the children by gathering or pleating the cut ends into a binding. These make nice warm inside skirts, and are so very easily made that no child ought to be without them. To be sure, only very small children can wear them, but if the flannels are of good quality they will be much warmer than anything you could buy, for they generally fit very closely. When the sheets become worn in the center, that is, when they are thin, but not broken, providing the sheet has been sewn down the middle, rip the seam, and sew the two salvaged sides together. In this way the strongest part is put in the center where there is most wear and the worn places at the sides. Sheets treated in this way will last a long time.—*American Cultivator.*

Hints For Young Cooks.

Apple Custard—Pare and core the apples, stew in a little water until tender, pour over them a custard made in the usual manner, and bake until the custard is done.

Excellent Pie Crust—One cup of lard, one cup of sweet milk, pinch of soda, one tablespoonful of corn meal, salt and flour enough to mix rather soft; do not knead it.

Corn Fritters—Take two cups canned corn, add three eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of milk, enough flour to make the batter just drop from a spoon, then fry in boiling lard.

Princess Potatoes—Form cold mashed potatoes into balls, brush them with melted butter, then with beaten egg, and place them in a baking pan. Bake in a very hot oven until a golden brown.

Potato Cakes—Two pounds of mashed potatoes, four ounces of butter and a little salt, two pounds of flour and milk enough to make a batter, one-half cupful of yeast; set to rise and when light bake in cakes the size of muffins.

Meat Salad—Chop fine one or two pounds of corned beef, then take two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of sugar and one egg. Beat all together and pour into a frying pan and let boil; then pour into a dish to mould; serve in slices when cold.

Breaded Potatoes—Boil potatoes in their skins until done, but not too soon. Peel them, cut them in thick slices, dip them in beaten egg and roll them in fine bread or zwieback crumbs. Fry the slices in hot butter or drippings until they are a golden brown and serve.

Little Holland Pretzels—Make a dough of half a pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of sour cream and a teaspoonful of coriander seed. Break off little bits of the dough, roll them in round pieces and form them in little pretzels or rings.—*Mail and Express.*

Fashion Notes.

The pretty addition is made to a fancy waistcoat, under the guise of a high ruffle of lace carried over the chest where it gradually widens and is finished off by corselet drapings of crepe lisse or surah. When worn by young ladies, these folds are met by a deep Swiss girdle, or a Turkish sash, passing loosely around the waist, and completed at the back by a wide sash. Roman red Bengaline will be much used for this purpose for natty beach and mountain costumes.

For the spring are new silk and wool fabrics for deep mourning, in light qualities imitating China crapes; and a new surah, called Surah Antoinette, with heavy diagonal lines, is for lighter mourning. Plaided and black and white striped surahs, India silks of black grounds with wide or narrow stripes, and white ground, with all-over arabesque designs, geometrical and lozenge patterns, are also shown for the spring and summer. White, black and gray ginghams follow the figured designs—noted recently—in new colored cottons.

The popularity of yoke waists is still manifest, and one of the new very popular styles shows a closely fitted lining with pointed yoke. It is called the "French blouse," and will be used next season for tennis, yachting and for a comfortable yet trim bodice for morning wear, generally at summer resorts. One pretty blouse is made of white serge, with yoke, girdle, collar and cuffs braided with gold. Another, in terra cotta cashmere, is embroidered in black. A blouse of scarlet wool crepe has a finely tucked yoke and cuffs, and another of Roman red crepe, to wear with black silk skirts, has a pointed girdle, yoke, cuffs and collar of black velvet, brier-stitched with red silk.

"Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The young man fell dead!
A friend had pointed a revolver at him.
"He didn't know it was loaded!"

We often hear it stated that a man is not responsible for what he does not know. The law presupposes knowledge and therefore convicts the man who excuses crime by ignorance!

"If I had only known," has often been an unfortunate man's apology for some evil unknowingly wrought, but in a matter of general interest—as for instance that laudanum is a poison, that naphtha is a deadly explosive, that blood heavily charged with a winter's accumulations of the waste of the system—it is one's duty to know the fact and the consequences thereof. Our good old grandmother's knew for instance, that the opening of spring was the most perilous period of the year.

Why?

Because then the blood stream is sluggish and chilled by the cold weather, and if not thinned a good deal and made to flow quickly and healthfully through the arteries and veins, it is impossible to have good vigor the rest of the year. Hence, without exception, what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, was plentifully made and religiously given to every member of the household regularly through March, April, May and June. It is a matter of record that this prudential, preventive and restorative custom saved many a fit of sickness, prolonged life and happiness to a vigorous old age, and did away with heavy medical expenditures.

Mrs. Maggie Kerchwal, Lexington, Ky., used Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla "for nervous sick headache of which I had been a sufferer for years. It has been a great benefit to me." Capt. Hugh Harkins, 1114 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., says "it purified my blood and removed the blotches from my skin." Mrs. Aarea Smith, Topton, Berks county, Pa., says she "was entirely cured of a skin disease of the worst kind," by Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Bad skin indicates a very bad condition of the blood.

If you would live and be well go to your druggist to-day and get Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and take no other—there's nothing like it or as good—and completely renovate your impaired system with this simple, old-fashioned preparation of roots and herbs.

Warner, who makes the famous Safe Cure, puts it up, and that is a guarantee of excellence all over the known world. Take it yourself and give it to the other members of the family, including the children. You will be astonished at its health-giving and life-prolonging powers. We say this, editorially, with perfect confidence, because we have heard good things of it everywhere, and its name is a guarantee that it is first-class in every particular.



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A Proclamation!

Dr. J. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:—"A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best."

ANTI-BILIOUS
medicine ever used. I always prescribe them.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All Bilious Diseases.

The Young Folks.

What the Chimney Sang.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, and her babe she
tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since
lost,
And said as the tear drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said, as they closer drew,
"Tis some witch which is cleaving the black
night through,
'Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on the hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman, and child, all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."
—Bret Harte.

O Seashell, singing as if thy soul,
In a melodious, low-voiced monotone,
Of sounding shores where foam-bright break-
ers roll,
Of sun-lit seas where but wave songs are
known!
Thy crimson-wreathed ear, in days flown,
Drank deep wondrous music of the sea;
And now thy heart with mingled mirth and
moan,
Still stinging swells with ocean's melody.
A shell upon life's morning shore like thee,
The sad soul severed from its natal bays,
Yet holds high treasured in dear memory,
The cadence of love's early lays;
And pleased in sorrow, listens to the low
Heart hidden symphonies of long ago.
—Cassell's Magazine.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings
grow,
Thus fishes did to shipping first impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
—Dryden.

MAIL BY THE TON.

The Chicago postoffice occupies the space of one block square, and the first floor is devoted to the first-class mail department. Underneath this floor is a commodious basement, which extends from wall to wall in each direction. One-half of this is occupied by the immense boilers and heating apparatus, while the other is devoted to second, third and fourth-class mail. Here is where the bulk of the enormous mail is handled. Under the brilliant glare of innumerable incandescent electric lamps tons of mail are sorted and distributed daily by a force of competent men, whose only chance to see the light of day is when on their way to and from their duties. Visitors seldom view the busy scene which here presents itself. We will now follow the mail from the time it is deposited in the office until it is sent to the train to be whirled away to its destination. In the center of the western wall are two immense shutters or slides. One is for the reception of third and fourth-class mail matter—that is, books, papers, bundles, or packages bearing stamps. The other is for second-class matter, which is newspapers or regular publications. These two shutters have been worn smooth as glass by the bags of mail sliding down them.

Every day about noon the mail begins to pour into the shutters, and a steady stream of wagons loaded with bags of mail may be seen at almost any time in the afternoon or evening as they drive up to the office and dump their loads. Where a load of second-class matter is thrown in, it slides down and lands on the large platform of the scales, ten by twelve feet in dimensions. The name of the publication is given to the weigh-master, who ascertains if the postage, one cent per pound, has been paid to the proper officer upstairs. If not, it is laid aside ("thrown in the sewer," as the clerks call it) until the publisher or mailer pays the full amount. If the postage is paid, the weigh-master enters the weight in his book, gives a sign to the men who stand in waiting with large trucks by the side of the platform. The mail is quickly loaded on to these and wheeled out of the weigh-room into the center of the basement, where it is dumped promiscuously on the floor, and the men in waiting each secure a bag, open it and inspect the addresses, to ascertain to what part of the country, or world, rather, it goes. If the addresses run to one State only, as Indiana, for instance, it is immediately taken to the clerk who distributes mail for that State. Should the addresses be mixed, east, west, north and south, it is at once taken to the clerks whose duty it is to separate it.

The basement contains distributing cases which are separated in convenient order and easy of access to one another. Each case occupies about eighteen feet square of space on the floor, including the platform and tables used. The case proper is made of one-inch gas-pipe, and is divided into three sections, each section containing

eighteen bags which are hung mouth upwards in their respective places upon four hooks. Four men are employed on each case, two distributors, or throwers, and two helpers, or "pillers." It is the duty of the latter to empty the bags upon the large table, pick up the mail and pile it with the addresses all one way, in order that the distributor may pick up a handful and always have the address in the right direction for him to read them at a glance.

Some of the "throwers" now at work are able to distribute the mail into the fifty-four different bags faster than it can be picked up and piled by a helper, and it is said of one distributor that he has been known to read the addresses and throw the mail into the different bags so fast that two pieces were continually to be seen in the air.

The third and fourth-class mail is stacked up in the cancelling department. This is an enclosure about forty feet square surrounded by a wire grating. This mail is handled first by a separate force of men, whose duty it is to cancel the stamps on the papers and packages. Four large tables, the largest fifteen feet square, are used in this inclosure. There are two sheet-iron shutters, one of which receives the promiscuous mail dropped down from the public corridor above. The other is used by the mail carriers, who pick up considerable of this class of mail from the street boxes in their collecting trips. The mail is thrown into bags as the stamps are cancelled, and when a bag is full it is weighed and drawn out into the distributing department.

The following statistics will give the reader some idea of the amount of mail handled in this department:

In March, 1887, there was a total of 1,716,469 pounds of mail worked in this department, making an average of 63,572 pounds to each of the twenty-seven distributors. Of this grand total 1,132,949 pounds was second-class mail; the balance being third and fourth-class and unworked railroad mail.

The work of the employees of this department is not by any means easy. On the contrary it is very laborious. But it may be well to state that Mr. R. A. D. Wilbanks, the superintendent of this department, has selected and assigned to work here as suitable a force of men as could possibly be obtained anywhere. They are mostly young, strong, willing fellows, men of good education, and will work eighteen hours a day if necessary. The new rule which was put in force by the superintendent in 1886, requires that every piece of mail must be sent to its destination before the day's work is finished. One may imagine then the scene presented when the mail pours into the office in a continual stream until hundreds of bags are piled on the floor and on the platforms of the different cases. The office closes at 10 o'clock at night, and after that hour it depends entirely on the exertions of the men whether they take the last car to their homes, or make an all night session of it.

The scene is one of great activity and bustle, and can only be realized by being witnessed. Standing at the southern end of the room, one may see a regular shower of the mail as each piece travels through the air to its respective bag. There is a force of floormen whose only duty is to remove the bags from the cases when filled and replace them with empty ones. These men have the heaviest work to perform, and they are continually on the run during the busy part of the evening. You may rest assured there is no "soft snap" in working for the Postoffice Department in a large city. Many persons labor under the false idea that an employee's duties are easy—that all he is required to do is to sit in a chair all day with a pen behind his ear and when "John Smith" comes for a letter, reach up to the "S" box, hand it out and sit down again to wait for the next applicant.

But this idea is a delusion which a glimpse of the men at work will instantly dispel. There are men employed in this department who have worked there steadily for a great number of years. One old gentleman, probably one of the oldest postal clerks living, is Mr. J. G. Kerr, who has been in the employ of the postal service for thirty-seven years. He is innured to his labor and appears to be as active and strong as some of the men much younger. He distributes the mail for Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, and Indiana. This distribution is one of the most difficult in the office, as the distributor must remember the names of over 12,500 offices, and the quickest and most direct route over which each address may be sent.

The work of the foreman over this department is very laborious, as it is his duty to see that nothing goes amiss in his jurisdiction.

One would hardly imagine the great diversity of the fourth-class mail matter (mostly merchandise packages) which is sent through the postoffice. Everything imaginable, from a single watch screw to a stove grate or bass drum, is daily handled here. One firm alone sends every day a two-horse wagon load of catalogues and general merchandise. This merchandise is usually sent to towns out west which do not possess an express office and which may be easily reached by post. The merchandise varies from the size of your finger-nail to pieces much too large to be inclosed in the largest sized mail bag. But no piece weighs more than four pounds, which is the limit to the weight on fourth-class matter. The firm above referred to resorts to some singular expedients to send articles of over-weight, as, for illustration: The other day a lady bought a sealskin sacking of the firm and directed it sent to an obscure town in

Dakota. There is no express office in the town, and there was danger of damage or loss by sending it by freight. Here was a dilemma. But it was very easily overcome. The sacking was given into the hands of a seamstress, who ripped open the back seam of the garment. The pieces were made into two packages, each weighing about three pounds, and mailed.

Another firm took apart an entire bicycle and sent it piecemeal through the mail, with the exception of the two heaviest bars which, unfortunately for the mailer, weighed a trifle over four pounds.

Some people exhibit very little discretion in mailing articles. Wedding cake, for instance, or candles, are placed in frail paste-board boxes. The "thrower" picks up the box and tosses it into the bag as it hangs on the case. In the course of time a rush of mail comes in and the bag containing the box of cake is filled with heavy packages, books, etc. What wonder then is it that when it arrives at its destination it is found scattered promiscuously through the bag? A lady's bonnet came through the mail the other day from Massachusetts. It had been packed loosely in a very thin yellow band-box. It had been carefully deposited, perhaps, in the bottom of the bag, but five of Webster's unabridged dictionaries had afterwards landed upon the unfortunate band-box, and when it arrived at its destination and the bag was opened, the clerks took out the band-box for inspection and speculated on what it was. It was handed around and at last the conclusion was reached that it was some kind of a "down East" pancake.

There is a snake in Africa, Stanley tells us, so deadly that its presence in the neighborhood is known by dead natives found lying around in what is thereby inferred to be its tracks.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Nothing encouraging to report in the wool market.

Our very good friend John Davis, of the Junction City *Tribune*, calls attention to an error in last week's *FARMER* concerning the Plumb amendment to the bond purchasing bill. The amendment was adopted by the Senate, and the fact had escaped our notice.

County Dairy Convention.

The people of Anderson county will meet in convention at Garnett, on Saturday, May 5, for the purpose of perfecting a county dairy association, auxiliary to the Kansas Dairy Association, recently organized at Topeka. It is the purpose of both Secretary and Assistant Secretary to perfect organizations in each county throughout the State at as early a date as practical. Therefore, all interested in the promotion of the dairy industry in Kansas should place themselves in communication with Horace J. Newberry, Topeka, so that steps may be taken towards bringing about a unity of the dairy interests in the respective counties.

The *Leader*, a prohibition paper, published at Wichita, is to be moved to Topeka and will appear here in a short time with Mr. Lee H. Dowling editor, and Horace J. Newberry, as business manager. Mr. Newberry has been connected with the *KANSAS FARMER* the last three years. The *Leader* is printed on new material, looks clean and bright, and mechanically is neat and well made up. The *Leader* will represent the Prohibition party and will push its circulation into all parts of the State. We have examined the paper and have learned something of its origin and objects, and have no hesitation in recommending it as one worthy of support. The cause it advocates is right, and the paper ought to have a support that will encourage its founders and conductors. The *KANSAS FARMER* wishes its new neighbor abundant success.

IS IT BLOOD MONEY?

From a correspondent in Phillips county we have the following letter:

KIRWIN, KAS., April 12, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A good many farm mortgages have been negotiated in this part of Kansas at 7 per cent. interest (commission taken out of loan, of course), in which there is a condition to the effect that if the debtor shall fail to pay any interest, installment or taxes, promptly, then the mortgage shall draw 12 per cent. from its date. The failure of crops last year has caused many failures to pay interest promptly, and now the mortgagees are demanding 12 per cent. interest from date of mortgage. It seems to me, if a note is drawn to bear 7 per cent. interest conditioned that the rate shall be 12 per cent. on failure to pay promptly, that the difference between the 7 per cent. and the 12 per cent. is in the nature of "blood money," or penalty for non-payment, and that it is void for want of consideration. What is the law upon this point?
ONE OF THEM.The exact language of the law is this: "The parties to any bond, bill, promissory note or other instrument of writing for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such bond, bill, or other instrument of writing: *Provided*, That no person shall recover in any court more than 12 per cent. interest thereon per annum." [Compiled laws of Kansas 1885, page 508, section 3128.]

The next section provides that "all payments of money or property made by way of usurious interest or of inducement to contract for more than 12 per cent. per annum, whether made in advance or not, shall be deemed and taken to be payments made on account of the principal and 12 per cent. interest per annum, and the courts shall render judgment for no greater sum than the balance found due after deducting the payments of money or property made as aforesaid."

Section 3132 provides that whatever rate, not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum, is agreed upon "shall continue until full payment is made."

Under these provisions of the law, and none other are applicable, it appears that a contract to pay interest not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum is legal. Under the law of contracts persons may bind themselves, within the law, to do or not to do certain things upon the happening of certain contingencies. There is nothing illegal, then, in an agreement to pay 7 per cent. interest, and to agree further, that in case the interest so agreed upon shall not be paid promptly, then and in that case, the interest rate shall be 12 per cent. instead of 7 per cent.

If the words of the contract are as written by our correspondent—"shall fail to pay promptly," they would be construed to mean *within a reasonable time*; but if the language of the contract fixes the change of interest rate on the *very day* when interest is due, the court would hold the agreement lawful and therefore enforceable.

In case one or more interest payments have been made at the lower rate, the change of rate consequent upon failure to pay the next installment of interest would not extend beyond the last payment. As long as the 7 per cent. rate is paid, that relieves the interest account up to that time, as we believe.

The trouble in this and all like cases is, the borrower, feeling himself to be at the lender's mercy, makes unreasonable promises. Prices of farm products and of everything else except of taxes and debts are very low and have been so two years or more. And besides that crops have been below average the last two years. Seven per cent. interest is good pay for the use of money, and lenders ought to be satisfied with it.

Average profits in other lines of business have not been as high as that; among farmers it has been a bare living in many cases. The demand for the additional 5 per cent. in the cases referred to is another illustration of the utter heartlessness of professional money-lending. Here are men cramped because of unavoidable misfortune, with their security unimpaired and worth three times the amount of the debt, who are crowded still further back by men who would make good profit at the rate of interest first agreed upon. It is cruel, but we see no remedy unless it can be shown that the agent and not the real lender gets the benefit of the changed rate. In that case the 7 per cent. rate would hold to the end.

The Value of a Roller.

A few weeks ago W. J. Colvin, Pawnee county, wrote for the *KANSAS FARMER* one of his good practical letters. It was pushed aside, however, until part of it is out of season. But one portion is good now and will be as long as men till the soil. It is this: "Every farmer should have a good roller and used without stint. The oftener you stir ground for late crops the better and cleaner your ground will be, and the ground will not bake or harden; and if you use a roller every time you stir it, the ground will keep moist all summer, it is as good as a crop of manure."

Few farmers give this matter any studious consideration, and yet, especially in Kansas, it is very important. Look over a piece of fresh plowed ground, and you will see thousands of openings in the soil, small it may be, still they are there, and every one operates as an escape-valve for moisture. Rolling would close all of them and leave the surface closed. So, too, in the corn field, after a rain, a thin crust is formed on the surface and it cracks in numberless places through which moisture that ought to be retained escapes. A roller would crush the crust and close all the cracks.

On soil which is clean of weeds a roller is better than a harrow or cultivator, because it simply crushes the surface soil, closing all openings, without disturbing any of the roots. The true theory of cultivation is to prepare the ground deep, and work the crop shallow.

KANSAS AHEAD IN 1888.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, shows that the condition of Kansas wheat is the best in the country. Here are the figures: "The averages of the States of principal production are as follows: New York, 94; Pennsylvania, 90; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 76; Indiana, 75; Illinois, 74; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 97. The average of Texas is 88, and of most of the Southern States higher; from 87 in Arkansas to 97 in Tennessee, though the area seeded is small in all this region."

Hired Men and Boys.

We are in receipt of a respectful and interesting letter from a young man in Dickinson county, who says he has "noticed a lack of attention given to hired men and boys" in the *KANSAS FARMER*. He inclosed a communication which appears in another part of the paper.

The subject is one of very great interest, and our correspondent may rest assured that his suggestions will have considerate attention. The writer of this knows what it means to work on a farm from day-break till dark. He began to do a "man's work" forty years ago, when hired men worked for \$6 to \$10 a month and board. A hundred dollars a year was very good wages, and very

few received that much. The chopping of a cord of oak and hickory wood was worth 31½ cents, and the splitting of a hundred rails entitled the worker to an equal amount.

Wages are better now, but conditions have changed. Machines have invaded the farms just as they have the shops, and crowded men aside. The wonder is, that wages have grown better instead of worse. If we could have our way about it, every honest worker should have good wages and permanent employment.

The boy problem is of still greater importance. The people are now in the midst of a revolution, though few are aware of it, and the farm boy is coming forward as a factor—something new in human history. Boys on the farm are coming under new influences and they need new methods of treatment. They shall have a place in the columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*. This is a paper for the people—all the people.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

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

The Iowa Anti-Trust Law.

The Legislature of Iowa, during its recent session, passed several important acts, among them one for the prevention and suppression of pools, trusts and conspiracies. The *Chicago Tribune* gives the provisions of the act as follows:

1. As to corporations. Excluding railroad pools as provided for elsewhere, all corporations are forbidden to "create, enter into, or become a member of or party to any pool, trust, combination, or confederation to regulate or fix the price of oil, coal, lumber, grain, flour, provisions, or any other commodity whatever," or to "fix or limit the amount or quantity of any commodity or article to be manufactured, mined, produced, or sold" in the State.

2. As to copartnerships and individuals. The same acts in limiting production, fixing prices, and cornering the market forbidden in the case of corporations are prohibited to individuals and partnerships, the penalty for a violation of the law being in all cases a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000 and commitment until paid.

3. As to proofs of guilt. On the trial of an indictment for conspiracy to defraud as defined in the anti-trust act all officers and agents of corporations or copartnerships shall be competent witnesses against the defendant, and may be compelled to produce books and papers, and shall not be excused from testifying on the ground that their testimony may criminate themselves. Nothing, however, which such a witness may testify to, and no books or papers produced by him, shall be used against him in any civil or criminal suit to which he is a party.

This "trust" business needs looking after everywhere. It will not do to let men combine against the common interest. There is a line of reason in this great field of business, and the people in their organized capacity must see that traders and speculators do not go beyond that line and operate their schemes.

Kansas Experiment Station.

The KANSAS FARMER has more pleasure than it knows how to express in announcing the preparation of Bulletins No. 1 and No. 2 of the Kansas Experiment Station. The bulletins will soon be ready and will be sent free to any and all persons desiring them on written request to Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director, Manhattan.

These bulletins will be followed by others from time to time, as fast as careful and practical work will justify, and it is important that they be distributed widely among farmers for whose benefit the station is established. The entire faculty of the college are in earnest sympathy with the object and work of the station; five of the professors are specially appointed to assist; and one, Shelton, Professor of Agriculture, has been named Director of the station and put directly in charge of the work.

The farmers of Kansas are to be congratulated upon these facts. Our acquaintance with the men at the college and station justifies the assurance that good work will be done. People need not expect wonders to be piled up at the station, nor need they expect mere vaporings in the printed bulletins. The men in charge are practical men as well as professional, and they will not waste paper and ink sending out stuff that is worthless. They will pursue practical methods for the purpose of attaining useful results, and everything gained will be published to the people. Send to Prof. Shelton for Bulletins No. 1 and 2.

Finished to Chicago.

The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway, being the Chicago extension of the Atchison road, is completed to Chicago, and commences on Sunday, April 29, to run through trains from Kansas City, Topeka, Atchison and St. Joseph to that city. The trains of the new line will be of the Vestibule pattern, of which so much has been said in the East, and will give the people of the West an opportunity to dip in and enjoy this much vaunted luxury. The idea of popularizing the line with travelers has induced the Santa Fe to make a notable innovation connected with its Vestibule trains: no extra charge will be made. All Eastern lines charge extra for the additional accommodation.

Our people attending the Republican convention in June will have a chance to test the new line.

Silos, Grass, Wheat, etc.

The following letter from Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Agricultural college, and Director of the Kansas Experiment Station, will be read with interest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of April 12, that Mr. Murphy quotes me as recommending "cemented pits or holes in the ground" for the silo.

I am quite at a loss to know when and where this recommendation was made by me; especially as for two years we have been greatly the losers, at the College farm, by the use of an experimental silo which was simply a cellar, or basement, with stone wall, which had been lightly dressed over with cement. In my speech before the State Dairy Association I gave, without recommendation, the published experiences of Eastern siloists with the simple pit and cemented cellar. I have become so thoroughly disgusted with our stone cellar that I made arrangement some time ago to board it up with matched stuff, leaving a two-inch air space between the board and the wall.

Mr. Murphy's remarks anent filling the silo and "weighting" its contents are amply supported by our experiences at the college.

In the same issue Mr. Phillips, of Saline county, asks "cannot our Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, ascertain and tell us the right way to insure success

with the sowing of orchard grass?" This query sounds oddly enough in view of the fact that ever since 1874 the College farm has been experimenting with grasses and clovers of every name that could be got hold of, while the results of these experiments giving exactly the information which he asks have been published in the KANSAS FARMER, the *Industrialist* and scores of other papers, to say nothing of numerous reports and publications of our Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. I wish to say however, in this connection that I have now in course of preparation a bulletin, which will be mailed free to any one sending his address to the Director of the Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas., giving the results of our experiments with grasses and other forage plants and the subsequent preparation of the same.

In regard to our wheat experiments for two years previous to the last winter we have sown fifty to one hundred sorts, but without exception these have been utterly destroyed by winter killing. We now have some sixty varieties growing beautifully, I may add, and a long series of experiments with wheat involving questions of cultivation, application of manures, salt, plaster, etc., all of which will be reported upon in due time.

Yours Truly,

E. M. SHELTON.

Inquiries About Kansas.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, this State, is now East. He was at Lima, Ohio, the 10th inst, and on that day wrote to the KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"It would astonish you to see how eager the people are here to learn about the wonderful development of our State, also the advantages we possess over the older States. We have a grand record here, more especially since we succeeded in getting the next session of the National Farmers' Congress, and National Grange in Topeka this year. They wonder at our making a requisition for quarters at Columbus for 12,000 men that will attend the National Encampment. The farmers here have just commenced plowing and sowing oats. Their once productive farms and orchards are failing to pay a profit. Oil at 15 cents a barrel, is all the boom here."

Oats-Sowing--Potato-Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of April 12, J. M. Rice, of Conway, asks some questions about sowing oats and planting potatoes. If you will allow space I will try and answer them. In regard to the amount of oats required per acre I have experimented somewhat, and find if the seed is good and clean and the ground in order so the grain will all be covered, that two bushels per acre will produce as many oats at harvest as where more than this amount is used. About grain drills, I never use one with open spouts, as on windy days the grain will be blown about and not get covered. Many drills have an extra wheel to be attached in sowing oats, in order that the main shaft shall revolve faster, as more speed is required to turn out the necessary quantity of oats than would be needed for wheat. Some device of this kind is used on most drills, and then by setting the indicator on the number of pecks wanted per acre, the amount sown will not vary but little, provided the drill is in good order. Setting the indicator at eight pecks with the speed that is used for wheat, would not give the quantity indicated for oats. I can usually tell by sight as the grain drops out whether there is too much or too little. Another thing: Grain should be free from bits of straw and weeds, as such will choke up in the distributors; when the grain shows up in the field there will be rows missing.

About potatoes. I cover about three inches deep in loose soil, and if using the hand hoe, step on each hill in order to pack the soil more firmly. I cut in pieces with three or four eyes and drop two feet apart, as it takes large, strong vines to produce large potatoes, and I never could get stout vines from single eyes. The Early Ohio is considered one of the best early varieties, and for medium late I prefer the Burbank. With me potatoes do the best on light, easy soil, with a coat of manure turned under, and not furrowed so deep as the writer speaks of.

A. E. JONES.

Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.

Abstract for the week ending Friday, April 13, 1888:

Rainfall.—The rainfall has been slightly deficient in the northern counties, about normal in the central, and decidedly above the average in the southern counties. In Montgomery county over four inches fell during the 8th and 9th; in Chautauqua upwards of three inches fell on the 8th, and in Greenwood five inches fell on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has ranged about the average during the week, except in the extreme north and northeast where it is reported as slightly above. In the southeastern counties the amount of sunshine has been below the average, in the northeastern above, while over the rest of the State it has been about normal.

Results.—While the thorough soaking of the ground in the southern counties prevented plowing and planting, yet the warm damp weather has been favorable to vegetation. Fruit and shade trees are leafing out in all districts. Wheat, rye and oats are reported, generally, as doing extra well. Pastures are improving, but not as rapidly as the crops. Sunday's rain was absorbed by the ground, but the heavy shower Monday, in Montgomery county, filled the streams and river bank full. A new iron bridge, just erected and costing \$27,000, over the Verdigris at McTaggart's mill was washed away. A general frost occurred on the 13th, but the reports show no danger.

TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, April 14, 1888: **Temperature.**—Highest at 2 p. m., 70° Saturday, the 14th; lowest at same hour, 50° Sunday, the 8th. Highest recorded during the week, 81° the 14th; lowest, 32° the 12th. Slight frost the 13th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell three days—total 66-100 of an inch.

Inquiries Answered.

ESTRAY.—Can neighbors' cattle which trespass on unfenced fields be treated as strays?

—In places where there is no herd law, such animals would be subject to the estray law. But take good counsel before proceeding, and, also, read for yourself the law relating to estrays, and especially the first section. Every Justice of the Peace has a copy of the statutes.

Loco.—Can you or any of your readers give a good plan to kill out loco? We think there are many farmers here who would be pleased to know a remedy in case the stock get hold of it. It is the first green thing to show on our prairies, and of course the stock eat it if they get at it. I understand it is rank poison.

—It may be destroyed in the same manner that other wild prairie weeds are destroyed—by breaking the ground and cultivating. As to remedies for loco poison, there is great difference of opinion. We will be pleased to publish all remedies suggested by any of our readers.

CHICKEN LICE.—Can you give me some advice what to do with my little chicks? The little chicks came out all right and strong, but a few days afterwards they looked weak, and when I examined them I found their heads full of lice the size of large cow lice. I greased their heads, then they left the heads and spread all over the chicks, but a few days after all of them died.

—Grease the chicks all over and keep them away from the hens in a warm, dry place. Grease the hens also, and give them new nests. Burn all the old nests, and destroy the lice about the hen-house, if you have one. The trouble is, the chickens are lousy.

BLUE GRASS IN THE ORCHARD.—I have recently purchased a farm with fine orchard (trees about ten years old) adjoining the house yard, which is well set to blue grass, and I find it spreading, which I fear is a detriment to the success of the orchard and is taking full possession of it which was seeded down a few years ago to clover. Now I would be very much obliged if you will inform me the best way to check further trespass of the blue grass. Will it do to break up the sod, or do you think by so doing it would make the matter worse, and give new life to the tenacious blue grass? Should you advise the turning over of the sod? When would be the best time to do it?

—We would not disturb the blue grass unless and until there are indications of injury to the fruit. In the meantime, every fall spread a coating of well-rotted manure over the orchard, and when the sod gets close to the trees, place a mulching of the same kind of manure about the trees in the spring, deep enough and wide enough to kill the sod two or three feet out from the tree, and in the fall scatter the mulching

away from the trees. When it becomes necessary to get rid of the grass, turn the sod over shallow with a sharp, long mould-board plow in August; see that all the sod is turned over flat and well rolled down; let lie till spring, then plow again a trifle deeper than the first time, and raise a crop of potatoes.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.—I am too busy to write much, but there are some things I want to know about, and I am going to ask you to tell me through the FARMER: (1) Give the financial history of the men who represent Kansas in Congress. How much are they worth? How did they make it? How invested at present? (2) Give history of rubber business in this country. Are the manufacturers protected by patents? (3) Please give your personal history. I don't know anything about you except as editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

—(1) The exact truth we cannot state, nor could any person except, probably, the men themselves. Messrs. Plumb and Morrill are reputed wealthy, that is, worth a hundred thousand dollars, probably, or more. They have both dealt some in real estate; both are now interested in banks, and both own considerable real estate. The others are never referred to when wealthy men are the subject in hand. Funston and Turner own good farms, and the rest own little if anything more than their homes. (2) The rubber business began in this country about forty years ago, by the invention of Charles Goodyear, which was patented in 1844. Other inventions followed and patents were issued and relapsed up to 1858. Those patents related to general discoveries, as vulcanizing and its opposite. Since that time various methods of working rubber, and especially in connection with other substances have been patented, some of which (we believe) are now in force. In the census report of 1880, it is shown that ninety establishments were engaged in the manufacture of rubber and elastic goods, employing 6,283 persons; capital invested \$6,057,987; value of product \$13,751,724. Three establishments were engaged in making vulcanized rubber, with capital \$226,200, employing 495 persons; value of products for the year \$767,200. (3) The editor of the KANSAS FARMER is nearly 57 years of age, was born and reared on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, left a farm in 1862 and went into the Union army as a private soldier, was promoted to Sergeant and Lieutenant, studied law odd hours during the war, practiced law about fourteen years, beginning in Tennessee in 1865, in Kansas (Wilson county) in 1870; established two newspapers in southern Kansas, one in 1870, the other in 1875; was a member of the State Senate 1875-8, and became connected with the KANSAS FARMER in 1881.

Swine Disease in Europe.

The President sent the following message to Congress the other day:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I transmit herewith a report from George H. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, dated January 30, 1888, from which it appears that trichiniasis prevails to a considerable extent in certain parts of Germany, and that a number of persons have already died from the effects of eating the meat of diseased hogs which were grown in that country. I also transmit a report from our Consul at Marseilles, dated February 4, 1888, representing that for a number of months a highly contagious and fatal disease has prevailed among the swine of a large section of France, which disease is thought to be very similar to hog cholera by the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose statement is herewith submitted. It is extremely doubtful if the law passed April 29, 1878, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States," meets cases of this description. In view of the danger to the health and lives of our people, and the contagion that may be spread to the live stock of the country by the importation of swine or hog products from either of the countries named, I recommend the passage of a law prohibiting such importation, with proper regulations as to the continuance of such prohibition, and permitting such further prohibition in other future cases of a like character as safety and prudence may require.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

In another column may be seen the advertisement of the Topeka Medical & Surgical Institute of Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane. We wish to say to our readers that this institution is an old and well patronized establishment that has secured numerous patrons throughout the West, strictly upon their merits for successfully treating cases which they advertise for in this paper. We cheerfully commend them to the afflicted everywhere.

Horticulture.

AMERICAN HORTICULTURE.

Extracts from the address of Parker Earle, President, at the recent meeting of the American Horticultural Society in California.

It was nearly fifty years ago that I had my first dream of an horticultural paradise as I read in the good old Bible story the report of that exploring committee which Moses sent out to search the land of Canaan, and spy out its resources, and "to bring back the fruit of the land." Now, Moses being the wisest of his race, and the greatest leader of men, did not ask his committee to bring back samples of the grain, the Merino wool, the short staple cotton, or the best breeds of live stock, Short-horns or Jerseys, but simply to bring back the fruit of the land. For Moses seemed to know that the country which could grow the best fruits was the very best country for the chosen people of the Lord to emigrate to. And when this first horticultural deputation returned laden with the figs, the pomegranates, and the great cluster of grapes from the banks of the brook of Eschol, that the two men bore on a staff between them—and I know that the cluster of grapes reached from the staff on the men's shoulders nearly to the ground, for my mother's great Bible pictured it that way—then Moses and Aaron and Caleb and the few wise men of Israel wanted to go up and possess the land, notwithstanding the sons of Anak dwelt there and the other tribes of great stature. But the mass of the people of Israel were ignorant, and did not appreciate this horticultural exhibition, and the promise of the better life that was possible in a fruit-growing country, but they grumbled and rebelled; and they all suffered the righteous penalty for their neglect of such a noble opportunity. But I well remember the longing with which I considered that enormous bunch of grapes and the impulse I had to go and find a country where they grow grapes in big clusters. Now, I think that there are many thousands of men and women who were little boys and girls a little while back like myself—only a half century or so—who have been carrying visions of the great grapes of Eschol in their brains ever since those early Bible readings. And we have all been wanting to come to the land of Canaan ever since we found out where it was—that we might see its fabulous fruits hanging in the golden sunshine, and taste the perfumed air of its happy valleys, while we strolled along the banks of the wonderful brook of Eschol, and, perchance, find opportunity to lift some of those big grape clusters that are not wholly of the imagination.

And so a few of us horticultural dreamers have come over the great fertile plains, across the thirsty deserts, and have climbed the gigantic walls which fortify you against invasion, to test for ourselves the climate and the fruits of this earthly paradise. We think we like the land and the fruits thereof, and shall make a good report of them to all the chosen people of Israel. * * *

Horticulture is a broad term. It covers almost everything that makes our country beautiful and sweet to live in. It embraces the operations of the fruit-grower, the skillful manipulations of the gardener, the arts of the landscape builder, and all that relates to the planting of forests in a land that perishes without them. Every horticulturist should be a missionary. He should be an educator of the public taste as regards trees and flowers and lawn plantings and fruit gardens. He

should be an enthusiast for the beauty of his town. He should stimulate the making of parks, the adorning of cemeteries and school-house yards, the planting of groups of roadside trees. The true horticulturist will make his mark in the community in which he lives. I think that one of the great needs of the time is a generous enthusiasm for horticultural improvement. We want tree-planting associations in every town in the land. Every man should not only make his own home beautiful, but should find some stimulus for his neighbor whose grounds are lean and bare.

The work that has been done by horticultural agencies in redeeming this great country, its towns and its farms, from the nakedness of forty years ago is something to rejoice in. The land is blossoming with beauty in thousands of parks and lawns and cottage door-yards; but many leagues of barrenness still stretch along almost all of our railways and highways, a vast field for the preacher of this new gospel of beauty and home comfort; and until every farm house and cottage in all the length and breadth of this magnificent country shall be blessed by sheltering trees and blooming beds, or climbing vines, or some sweet spot of green turf which shows the outbursting longing of the immortal spirit for beauty—until every American farm shall have its garden for vegetables and fruit, and every village lot its fruit-bearing tree or vine, will the duty of the horticulturist as a teacher and a missionary be partly undone.

I think it has often been a fault of our horticultural societies that their range of discussion has been too narrow. They have been given too much to the special interests which affected the business of the majority of members, and too little to those relating to the public welfare. In fact, we are often simply pomological societies or nursery-men's clubs. We come together with our great problems of culture, of insect management, of the cures for mildews and blights, and our whole business success is often involved in finding answers to these vexing questions, and we are prone to neglect the sweet influences which make for beauty alone and the refinement of the home.

I hope for an extension of all horticultural influences, for more societies, for more horticultural columns in the press, for social rural clubs and tree-planting associations, because I believe that the great horticultural movement of this age is doing far more for the higher civilization than all the factories and forges and trade guilds in the land. Let us labor generously toward that millennial day when every cottage shall shine with some of the beauty and every laborer's table carry some of the fruits of our art.

But while I would exhort everybody to grow trees and vines and plants for beauty and fruits for home supply, I do not by any means seek to influence any large increase of fruit-growing for commercial purposes, for I believe that fruit-growing as a business is increasing quite as fast as our facilities for distribution, and rather more rapidly than is profitable to the growers. It appears to me that there is no subject of more immediate practical interest to the commercial fruit-grower than this one of the means for a wide distribution. You are all well aware that our most important and staple fruits often sell at ruinous prices in our leading markets, not only on particular days, but for long periods. The shippers of pears from California, of peaches from Delaware, of apples from Michigan, of strawberries from Illinois, and of oranges from Florida, can all testify to this. Yet I do not think that too many of either of these fruits of good quality have ever been grown in any of these States, nor enough for the markets that were in practical reach of them, or the mouths that were hungry for them. The fault is with our transportation, and our lack of any far-reaching and

elaborate system of distribution. I think I have known good oranges to sell at not much over 1 cent apiece at wholesale in Chicago, the market being overloaded, when there were a thousand towns within a day's ride of that city in which you could not buy an orange for less than 5 cents—and not many at that—and millions of people within the same radius who did not taste an orange in the whole winter. Yet the fruit distribution from Chicago is more closely worked than from any other American city.

There have been many winters in which the price of winter apples has paid the producer very lean profits, and paid the large dealers more losses than gains, while at the same time an apple was a rarity, if not an absolute stranger, in half the farmers' homes and laborers' cottages in America. The delicious apricots of your Pacific coast are often left to decay in the luxuriant orchards that bear them for want of a market, while not one-tenth of the people of the United States ever tasted an apricot in their lives. Yet, by using the best modern means of transportation, your most delicate varieties, picked ripe from the trees and full of excellence—and not, as they are now for long shipment, too green to be of high quality—can be laid down in all of our great Eastern markets in very perfect condition. The same difficulty exists with most of our fruits. So many of our available markets are not reached; and the fruit-grower suffers from an apparent over-production when half the people go hungry for fruits which they need and can not obtain. This condition of trade is not found in the case of staple goods of other kinds, and manufactured articles; for all these goods are handled according to a more thorough business system. The more perishable nature of our fruits must of necessity modify and limit the same system of thorough commercial canvassing by which more durable products are placed constantly in every town and hamlet in the country; but I feel sure that regular fruit markets can be built up in thousands of towns that now get no supplies, except in the most irregular way, by an energetic system of canvassing. This subject demands the serious attention of our growers and dealers.

This leads me to notice one grave reason why the building up of a regular fruit trade is more difficult than it should be. This reason is the irregular quality and serious imperfections of a majority of the fruits sent to market. Both the dealers and consumers soon get disgusted when they find half the peaches in a basket, or half the apples in a barrel, wormy; and in the case of the peaches find all of them green, hard and inedible below the top layer; and even the top course seeming ripe and well colored only when seen through the delusive tarlatan which is bound tightly over them. A basket of green peaches with a goodly supply of worms, and with sizable specimens placed on top, and then all covered tightly and beyond examination by a colored netting which makes them all appear blushing with ripeness, is a cheat and a fraud so contemptible and disgusting that it should consign the perpetrator of such a swindle to the tender couch of the county jail. It is only equaled by a barrel of apples that is faced up handsomely at both ends and is filled with scabby and wormy scrubs through the middle.

I regret to say that such baskets of peaches and such barrels of apples are forced off upon an innocent buying public by hundreds of thousands every year. I think and hope that the most abused fruit market in the world in this respect is that best of all the fruit markets of the world, the city of Chicago. I will venture the guess here that, of all the millions of people that have this year bought peaches coming through the Chicago market, not one in four has had occasion to bless the grower of the fruit; and in most cases he has been ob-jurgated, if not cursed. I dwell particularly upon this kind of fruit and this kind of package because it is the most notable example of a wide-spread attempt to deceive the buyer to be found in all our fruit marketing history. It will not be a good excuse to say that red tarlatan is necessary to hold the fruit in place in the baskets, because white netting with a very open mesh will serve that purpose equally well and will not obscure the real color. And no well-colored peach can be made more beautiful by any kind of covering. Is it any wonder that respectable grocers dislike to trade in our fresh fruits, and that the people get sick and weary of

buying them, when the opening of every new package is the unveiling of a new deception?

I am a fruit-grower, a fruit-packer, and a fruit-buyer, and I stand here in all three capacities to protest, in all the earnestness of my soul, against all kinds of deception in fruit-packing. It is impolitic in the highest degree, and it is unworthy of all decent men. A large dealer not long since said to me that the whole business of fruit-packing, east and west, north and south, with now and then an exception, is worm-eaten, and rotten with dishonesty. My friends, I hope his denunciation was unjust, and I believe it is far too sweeping, but severe criticism is called for. Let us away with all stuffings and facings, with all deceptive coverings, with all undersized packages, with the packing of all green, half-grown, gnarly and worm-eaten fruit in any kind of packages. If we must pack poor fruit, put it on top where it will tell its own story. Let us do this, and we shall find that it will pay in money, pay in the plaudits we shall win from all men, and in our own self-respect and integrity of soul. I should say here, and I cheerfully do say, that I believe that the California fruit-packers are generally far less open to criticism in this matter of straight packing than are the majority of Eastern growers. You can not afford to pay freight on trash two or three thousand miles. Yet there is some room for improvement in the selection and grading of fruits from this pre-eminent horticultural State. It can not be too often or too earnestly impressed upon fruit men everywhere that to secure the best results the most scrupulous pains must be taken, not only in growing fruit properly, but in careful handling, thorough grading, and unflinching honesty in packing. The man with a high standard, well worked up to, is the man who will come out best in the race. * * *

The business of fruit-growing is one of the noblest occupations of the world, if carried on with a faithful spirit. The results of our work contribute directly and powerfully to the betterment of mankind. We minister to the health and the moral stature of the community. I would have every horticulturist regard his vocation with becoming pride. We work with the great forces of nature. We form alliances with the sunshine and the rain, and the secret affinities of the soil. We manipulate the occult energies of chemistry. We join hands with Providence to produce our harvests. The American fruit-grower, like the American farmer, should hold his head proudly, but reverently, as the best man of the world. As I look at it, there is no man on earth that outranks the well-equipped and competent American farmer and American fruit-farmer. But equipment of knowledge and intellectual competency mean a great deal.

The successful and ideal farmer must be a man of culture and science, must have a wide knowledge of the world, its great industries, its history, its commercial needs. He must be a power in the community and in the State. Are we taking the necessary educational steps to produce such farmers? There is no question which a convention of horticulturists, representing every section of our country, can more appropriately consider than that of the facilities we are providing for the education of the American farmer as he should be. We have the foundation for the best educational system of any nation in the world, and we have a more earnest general desire to find the best kind of education. Our farmers and our agricultural writers are more widely imbued with this desire than this same class in any other country. * *

The American farmer should be the most liberally educated and broadly cultured man in the American state. The farmers as a class far outnumber the class of manufacturers, or of merchants, or of professional men, or of all these classes together, and yet they have less influence in molding the industrial and political policies that govern us than either one of these other classes. Why is this, except that the farmer has learned how to plow and to mow and to dig ditches better than he has learned how to think? His education has been too generally confined to those rudiments necessary to give him practical success as a farmer in a narrow sphere. And here come the doctrinaires of the new industrial education and propose the same policy for our agricultural colleges, only in a larger degree.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Poultry on the Farm.

A contributor to the *New England Farmer*, Boston, Mr. A. F. Hunter, explains his method of caring for poultry as follows:

One of the most perplexing problems which the poultry farmer has to face is how to keep the floor clean and fresh. The droppings will soon poison the surface if left to accumulate, and then the birds will mope about listless and unhappy. The roosts in my hen-house were designed to meet this difficulty. The roosting poles are made of two by three scantling, rounded on top, set edgewise, about ten inches apart from the partition and three feet from the ground. About ten inches below this I place a platform twenty inches wide, the whole length of the roost, made of matched boards. I nail a strip of furring along the front and back of the platform, which stiffens it greatly and serves to keep the droppings enclosed. Practically it is a shallow pan. A liberal coating of dry earth, fine sifted coal ashes or ground plaster is spread over this platform which serves to absorb the ammonia and deodorize the droppings, thus preventing the gases poisoning the air, besides, saving the droppings in the best possible condition for use as a fertilizer. This edge does more than stiffen the platform and retain the droppings; it serves as a step, as the fowls step from the ground to the edge of the platform and from that to the roosts, which saves their wallowing in the droppings and getting covered with filth. The platforms should be cleaned as often as three times a week in winter and twice a week in summer, the ashes, earth, or plaster being renewed after each cleaning. In this way two-thirds of the droppings are saved from poisoning the ground, and as I continually stir the surface of the pens, adding chaff, chopped hay and coarse ashes the gravel does not become badly contaminated before spring. As soon as the snow is well gone the hens are let out into the yards, and during the summer the surface of the pens is renewed with fresh gravel for a new campaign. There is a shallow box of fine coal ashes or dry earth in each pen for a dust bath. I have found it convenient to nail a couple of strips of scantling upon the bottom (outside) of the boxes to raise them from the ground a bit. Where they sit upon the ground they absorb some dampness and the dust is not so dry as the hens like.

And it ought to be said in this connection that wood ashes should not be used on the platform under the roosts, because they free the ammonia and gases instead of absorbing them, and both ashes and droppings would be weakened. Wood ashes are excellent for the dust bath, nothing better, so long as they are kept absolutely dry. A trough or old pan of ground oyster shells is kept in each pan, and has to be renewed frequently, so that shells are always accessible. Old mortar pounded fine is good to supply the necessary element of lime in the eggshells, but, all things considered, there is probably nothing so good as ground oyster shells, and as the supply of these is constant, they will grow in favor until they supercede everything else. Old bricks pounded fine, and broken crockery (broken to about the size of split peas) will be eaten by fowls in winter,

and are excellent where fresh gravel is inaccessible. They supply the grinding properties necessary in consuming the whole grain. Water should be kept constantly by them. A great deal of water goes to the making of an egg, and if it is always within reach a hen will drink a little several times a day. In winter I give tepid water twice a day. The dishes are thoroughly rinsed every night and left clean for the next morning's filling.

This will seem fussy to many who have been content to throw a few handfuls of corn to their fowls in winter, letting them eat snow for their drink, and getting no eggs from December to April. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. My pullets begin to lay eggs at five to six months old, lay steadily all winter, and with eggs at 38 or 40 cents a dozen, it pays to take good care of the fowls, to keep them clean and well fed. Any one can do this with their common fowls if they will take as good care of them as I do. There is not a pure-blooded bird in my flock today. My stock is just like every other farmer's, a mixed lot. I simply see to it that the setting hens in the spring are free from lice, and then the chickens are free from lice. I keep the chickens growing so that they are mature and begin to lay in October, then keep them laying by taking good care of them and keeping them well fed.

A Mine of Wealth.

The discourse on eggs which Mr. Simmonds has just delivered before the Society of Arts is well worthy of the most careful consideration. Eggs, according to the lecturer, constitute a neglected mine of wealth. They are the one article of agricultural produce for which the demand is unlimited, and perhaps the only one in which we might, did we choose, defy foreign competition. They not only mean money, but they command prices that admit of profit compared with which beef and mutton are of little account and wheat barely worth mentioning. Hens, for those who know how to utilize them, lay eggs which, if not made of gold, are quite capable of being turned into that metal, when they are retailable all the year round, one month with another, at something not much short of a penny apiece, while the eggs of ducks will bring a still more remunerative price.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg-shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Plain boiled, they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in more than 500 different ways, each method not only economical but salutary in the highest degree. No honest appetite ever yet rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any other animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tribesmen.

After the victory of Muhlendorf, when the Kaiser Ludwig sat at meat with his burggrafs and great captains, he determined on a piece of luxury—"one egg to every man, and two to the excellently valiant Schwepperman." Far more than fish—for its watery diet—eggs are the scholar's fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they

are the best of nutriment for children, for, in a compact form, they contain everything that is necessary for the growth of the youthful frame. Eggs are, however, not only food—they are medicine also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the yolk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scratches.

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish bone in the throat, and the white of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its more malignant phase. They can also be drunk in the shape of that "egg flip" which sustains the oratorical efforts of a modern statesman. The merits of eggs do not end even here. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsations consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing and for dressing the leather used in making the finest of French kid gloves. Finally, not to mention various other employments for eggs in the arts, they may, of course, almost without trouble on the farmer's part, be converted into fowls, which in any shape are profitable to the seller and welcome to the buyer. Even shells are valuable, for allopath and homeopath alike agree in regarding them as the purest of carbonate of lime. —*London Standard.*

Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The objections commonly made to turkeys are, that they are very difficult to raise and are too much inclined to wander. The last objection is not so serious as many suppose. After a little experience the breeder finds no difficulty in raising his broods, or, at any rate, can allow for the loss of poults by setting more eggs.

The greatest social pleasure, says Bement, experienced from an intercourse with dumb animals is that which arises from the supervision of the poultry yard, because this intercourse is more constant than with any other animals on the farm. In the summer time, when the young are being reared, it is seemingly every hour in the day. The weakness of the rising brood renders this attention indispensable. The strength of mutual attachments is proportioned to the degree of constancy with which this intercourse is kept up. This is true in human society, and equally true as regards the brute creation. It is thus always between human beings and dumb animals.

See that the coops of young chickens are kept clean, and well sprinkled with whitewash thrown from a brush.

C. J. NORTON.

Blue Grass Poultry Yards.

Poultry Notes.

There is always a home market for fresh eggs. Eggs may be cheap and plentiful, but it is difficult to always obtain them strictly fresh. Those who have made a specialty of supplying only fresh eggs, have found a ready sale near home at prices fully equal to those paid elsewhere.

If the *Rural New Yorker's* poultry investigations have determined one thing more valuable than others, it is the use of kerosene and spraying bellows for exterminating lice in the easiest and cheapest way. A poultry house ten

feet square can be thoroughly kerosened in a minute, the fine spray penetrating every crack and crevice. There is no need whatever of whitewash or the use of any other material for this purpose. The kerosene vapor is effectual.

It is estimated that a poultry house seventeen by thirteen will accommodate forty hens in the winter, and that twenty pounds of coal per day, at a cost of less than five cents, will keep the temperature at about 40 degrees. With this sort of a hen-house you may look for eggs in the coldest months, and the combs will never be frosted.

People who purchase fowls in market seem to prefer those that have a rich yellow skin with yellow legs, and therefore poultry-growers should endeavor to accommodate them; but in reality the dark-legged fowls are the best for the table, being finer grained, having a delicate flesh and thin skin.



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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 16, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 200. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a 5 25, fair to good \$3 90a 4 50, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 20a 4 25, stockers and feeders \$3 20a 4 30, ordinary to good ranglers \$2 25a 4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 2,000, shipments 800. Market active and steady. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 65a 5 70, medium to prime packing \$5 40a 5 70, ordinary to best light grades \$5 30a 5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 150, shipments 110. Market strong. Fair to fancy \$4 10a 5 20.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 9,500, shipments 3,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower; steers, \$3 30a 5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 45a 3 65; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 75a 3 60; Texas fed steers, \$3 00a 4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000, shipments 8,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower; mixed, \$5 45a 5 75; heavy, \$5 55a 5 85; light, \$5 40a 5 90; skips, \$3 60a 5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong. Natives, \$4 00a 5 25; Western, \$4 75a 5 25; Texans, \$2 75a 4 50; lambs, \$5 00a 5 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 270. Market was dull. Good to choice corn fed \$4 40a 4 75; common to medium \$3 25a 4 30; stockers \$2 60a 2 90; feeders \$3 00a 3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,800. Market opened active, closing slow and steady, except for some light which were a shade weaker. Good to choice \$4 50a 4 80; skips and pigs \$3 00a 4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,600, shipments 250. Offerings common and not in demand. Good to choice muttons \$4 15a 4 60; common to medium \$2 50a 3 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Higher, ranging from \$2 25a 4 40.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 85½c.
CORN—Cash, 50½c.
OATS—Lower. Cash, 33a 33½c.
RYE—63½c bid.
BARLEY—Nothing doing.
HAY—Firm. Prime timothy, \$14 00a 21 00; prairie, \$8 00a 12 00.
BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 22a 23c; dairy, 18a 25c.
EGGS—12½c.
PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Pork \$14 50; lard \$7 37½.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Firm, and some dealers were asking an advance of 10c per barrel.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79½c; No. 3 spring, 74½a 76c; No. 2 red, 83½c.

CORN—No. 2, 50½c.

OATS—No. 2, 29a 32½c.

RYE—No. 2, 61c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a 80c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 70a 2 71.

PORK—\$14 05a 14 15.

BUTTER—Easier and lower. Creamery, 21a 25c; dairy, 17a 24c.

EGGS—Lower, 13a 14½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 4,000 bushels; withdrawals, 500 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 125,295 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 82c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 4,000 bushels; withdrawals, 800 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 84,247 bushels. There was a steady market on 'change to-day. On the call there were no sales, either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 48c; No. 2 white, cash, 49½c.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 32c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 10 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 50 for small baled; large baled, \$10 00; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$8 00a 9 00; poor stock, \$5 00a 6 00.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 10 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton.

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

FLOUR—Firm but slow. 1 cars by sample at \$1 20. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a 1 05; family, \$1 15a 1 25; choice, \$1 50a 1 60; fancy, \$1 65a 1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a 1 80; patent, \$2 05a 2 10; rye, \$1 40a 1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll light and creamery large. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 24a 26c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20a 25c; store-packed, do., 15a 18c for choice; poor and low grade, 12c; roll, fancy, neatly wrapped, firm, 20c; good to choice, 18c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 13½c.

EGGS—Receipts liberal and market steady at 12c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 70a 80c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus. Turnips, 25c per bus.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 40c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a 3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb. 18a 22

Eggs (fresh) per doz. 15

Beans, white navy, H. P. per bus. 2 90

Sweet potatoes. " " 1 10

Apples. " " 1 00a 1 25

Potatoes. " " 90a 1 30

Onions. " " 2 00

Beets. " " 40a

Turnips. " " 25

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All strong Plants, each labeled, delivered safely by mail. Largest Assortment. Low Prices. In business 12 years. Guaranteed satisfaction. Stock comprises all desirable varieties. Only mature plants sent. My new Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE. All lovers of flowers should have it. Every one who has a garden should have a copy of my catalogue of PLANTS should send for it. Everyone who has a garden should have a copy of my catalogue of PLANTS should send for it. All the new and standard varieties. Valuable books on Floriculture given to purchasers. **SEEDS**
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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express.
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Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Russian Mulberry, Catalpa Speciosa, Ash, Elm, Maples, Cottonwood, Box Elder, Fruit Trees and Plants, Peach Plts. You will save money to get our lowest prices. Write for our Price Lists and give estimate of your wants. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.**

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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
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Offer for Spring of 1888. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Red rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. We are not publishing prices, but send us a list of your wants and we will price them to your satisfaction. **A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kansas.**

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Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

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Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to shippers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. No Such Offers Ever Made.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT. BOXED IN THE FACTORY. OPENED AT YOUR HOME. NO MIDDLEMEN. NO WHOLESALE DEALERS. NO AGENTS. NO RETAIL DEALERS. NO CANVASSERS.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

Wonderfully Popular. The Crowning Life Work of the late BEN PERLEY POORE (Memorial Edition.) AGENTS (LOW Price. JUST OUT.) Wanted
Splay Reminiscences of 60 years' life among the Brilliant Men and Proud Ladies of the nation's capital. Eminent critics say of it: "Full of interest."—Hon. John Sherman. "Charming in every line."—Hon. H. L. Dawes. "A running river of lively anecdote."—N. Y. Tribune. "Extremely amusing."—Toledo Blade. "He wields a pen sharp as a bayonet."—Christian Advocate. "Brim full of humor."—Herald. "Full of racy gossip."—Chicago Times.
Apply for BIG TERMS to **HUBBARD BROS., Kansas City, Mo.**

The Veterinarian.

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

VERMIN ON MARE.—I have a dark gray mare, 16 years old, and noticed a month ago that she was lousy. The lice are as large as a hog louse. I boiled some tobacco and washed with the amber, and it cleared the lice from her. But she did not stop rubbing herself, and has rubbed the hair nearly off. The skin is sore and scabby. I greased her with lard and sulphur. She is swelled on the belly and very sore to the touch. The hair seemed to be loose on her. Can you tell me what ails her and what to do for her? [Would advise you to apply the following to the affected parts night and morning: Olive oil, six ounces; Golard's extract lead, ten ounces. In order to improve her general condition give a teaspoonful of Jennings' Condition powders three times a day in the feed.]

FIBROUS TUMOR.—I have a mare that had a hard bunch the size of a hen's egg come on the lower part of the neck where it joins the shoulder, about one year ago. I did not use her for about four weeks, and then went to working her with a loose collar, and it finally disappeared. Last fall it came again, and I blistered it with croton oil and quicksilver, and it nearly disappeared, but seems to be coming again. It has not been hurt by a collar, for I have only used a breast collar, and that did not touch the bunch. It is nearly as large as one's fist and is not sore. Can you give me any advice through your paper? The mare is in foal. [The lump is a fibrous tumor, containing a little pus in its center. With a sharp knife cut into the enlargement till the pus is reached. Then keep the wound open till it heals from the bottom. In using the knife be careful not to injure the jugular vein, a very large blood vessel which runs in the immediate neighborhood. On this account it would be best to have a competent veterinary surgeon open it.]

DEFORMED LIMBS.—I have a sucking colt which when foaled was somewhat deformed with a bunch on each stifle. In almost four weeks a bunch resembling thrushpin appeared upon the left hind leg which now looks like bog-sparvin. The colt walks on the points of his toes, and when there is snow upon the ground can hardly get about but remains lying down a greater part of the time. Is there a cure for him? [Deformities, affecting one or more of the extremities from the knee down or the hock down, and giving to the whole appearance an awkward look, often appear in young colts. Those having such a colt should not think it useless or wholly impaired; for nature is a powerful worker, and with a little assistance at the right time and place will often restore the weak and deformed perfectly. Observe in these cases closely whether the mother has sufficient milk for the colt. If not, give colt good nourishment in some way. For good nourishment and, if need be, medical treatment will often restore weakened and deformed conditions of the extremities. Stimulants may be used externally. Tincture of arnica one part, and soft water one part, or one part alcohol is good and should be applied two to three times a day. Small doses of the following powders may be given in water, gruel or milk night and morning in doses of half to a teaspoonful: Finely powdered sulphate of iron, two ounces; gentian root, one ounce; and potassium nitrate, one ounce.]

Perfumers now utilize the scent of the cucumber.

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JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

The cost of maintaining the imperial family of Germany, with all its various branches, is \$20,000,000 a year. The sultan of Turkey costs the people \$15,000,000 annually. The most economical court in Europe, considering its size and the wealth of the empire, is the Austrian.

To Nervous Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial.

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An electric elevated railway for the conveyance of small parcels and newspapers at a high rate of speed is under consideration by Baltimore capitalists, with a strong prospect that it will be constructed.

A company has been formed at Pittsburg with a capital of \$100,000 to manufacture brick from blast furnace cinders. The industry is successful in England, and the projectors count on turning out 30,000 brick per day, which they expect to market at \$5 per thousand.

Consumption Cured.

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

The story comes from New Lenox, Ill., that a boy there has two big Cochon China roosters, which he has "broke" so that he can drive them double to a small sled or wagon. The last boy that got into the newspapers for doing this lived in Maine.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.

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[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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This herd comprises the richest blood to be found in the United States, and in uniformity and style has no superior in this country. Choice animals of all ages and either sex for sale. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P. C. Record. Pedigree with each sale.

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T. A. HUBBARD, WELLINGTON, -:- KANSAS,

BREEDER OF

POLAND-CHINAS —AND— LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

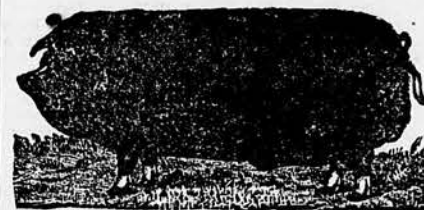
See list of boars used on herd:

POLAND-CHINAS—Challenge 4989, by Success 1999; Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 3553; Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807; Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799; Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807; Chip, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. **BERKSHIRES**—Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495; Royal Duke 12923, by Sovereign 24 1747; Stumpy Duke VI. 16468, by Duke of Monmouth 11861; Fancy Boy 15309, by Jumbo 12771; Champion 15975, by British Champion 4495; Joker, by Royal Peerless 17183.

My Poland sows are of the most fancy strains, such as Corwins, Black Bess, I. X. L., U. S., Gold Dust, Meorish Maid, Perfections, Gracefuls, etc. My Berkshires—British Champions, Sallies, Bella Donnas, Robin Hood, Dukes, etc. I have now on hand about twenty boars, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, and a few gilt-edge, dandy fellows. Also about twenty-five young sows bred to Chip and Joker, the latter being the sweepstakes Berkshire boar at the late Kansas State Fair. The sows being out of my sweepstakes herd. My hogs are in fine condition. Pigs of all ages for sale.

FIRST-CLASS HOGS WITH INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



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Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck, 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
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SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hilda Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13481 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

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OF POLAND - CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R. Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R. Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daley's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelds 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.

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FOUR BOARS. TWENTY SOWS.

IMPROVED Poland-Chinas

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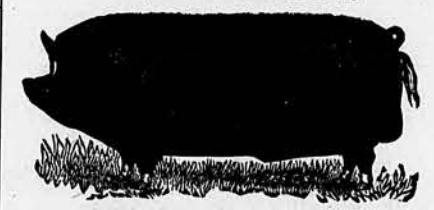
OTTAWA, - - - KANSAS.

Have shipped to fourteen States, and twenty-six counties in Kansas, and headed nearly fifty herds of pure-breds.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Describe exactly what you want.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW

For SPRING PIGS sired by



ROYAL GRANITE 10105,

The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prizewinner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

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LOCUST & GROVE & HERD

OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust & Grove Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

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THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.
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Devon Cattle! LINWOOD SHORT-HORNS

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

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BREEDER OF

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Stock for sale. Also FIFTEEN VARIETIES OF LAND AND WATER FOWLS of the very choicest strains. Send for Price Lists.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$20.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1888.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Lucke, in Union tp., March 17, 1888, one red cow, 5 to 7 years old, round hole in left ear, tips of both ears cut or frozen off; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Albert Dillon, in Hope tp., one roan cow, weighs about 750 pounds, 4 years old, no marks.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

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

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

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

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Hopwood, in Whiting tp., March 17, 1888, one 3-year-old red heifer; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one red cow with white spots on belly and right shoulder and white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1888.

Wallace county—C. J. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. McEwen, in Wallace, April 7, 1888, 1 bay mare pony, 5 years old, X above bar on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

HEIFERS—Taken up by F. I. Manzer, in Wallace, March 26, 1888, 2 2-year-old red and roan spotted heifers, indistinct brand on left side of each; valued at \$10 each.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Conway, in Delaware tp., March 30, 1888, 1 black mare, 15½ hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, small white spot on nose, and smooth shoes on left fore and left hind feet; valued at \$60.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. A. Long, in Cambridge, March 31, 1888, 1 bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. W. Barker, in Pleasant tp., March 8, 1888, 1 2-year-old roan steer, swallow in left ear, crop in under part of right ear; valued at \$20.

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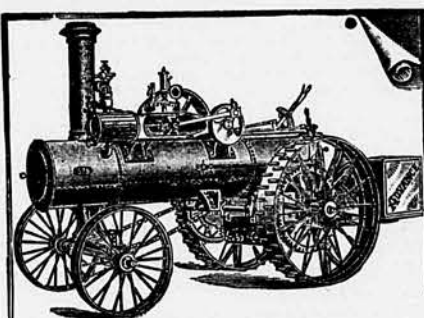
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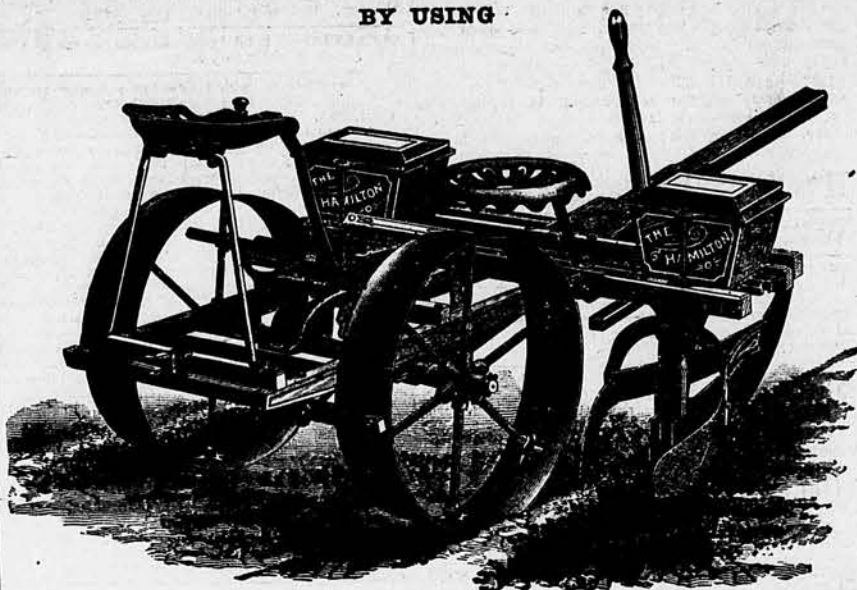


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THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS!

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Each beam has a double connection with cross-head to which the shovel-shanks attach, consequently has double bearings, which give less play than would a single connection and bearing. The wear comes on thimbles which pass through, and extend a little above and below the cross-bar. (Patented.) Any wear can be quickly taken up by means of a nut, and the thimbles can be cheaply replaced. USED WITH THE CELEBRATED

"BRADLEY" SPRINGS AND COUPLINGS,
They have no equal. Don't buy until you see them. Ask your dealer for circular; or send to us, or to one of our Branch Houses for one. DON'T BE PERSUADED TO TAKE AN INFERIOR ARTICLE.

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No RATCHETS or COG WHEELS to Get out of Order

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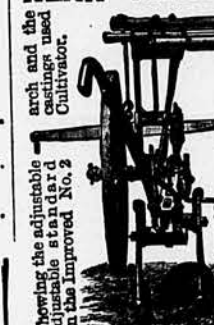
HIGH WHEELS with Tires bolted on. TEETH are long and adjustable. Made of Crucible Steel with Oil Temper. Has a Lock Lever and Swinging Cleaner-Bar. We make both the COIL and DROP TOOTH.

We also manufacture Buckeye Grain Drills, Buckeye Cider Mills, Buckeye Riding and Walking Cultivators, Buckeye Seeders, Lubin Pulverizer and Clod Crushers.

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Adjustable-Arch RIDING, WALKING AND TONGUELESS
CULTIVATORS

With the Bar-Shares and Coulters used only on these Cultivators the farmer can plow 6 to 10 days earlier, and deep thorough work can be done very close to young plants without injury.

The Hitch is Direct, Draft Equal, Plows Deep, Runs Steady, is Easily Handled. The Adjustable Arch and Adjustable Standard Castings render any kind of work possible and easy. Avoid Imitations.

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

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN—Registered Cattle for sale. Wm. A. Travis & Co., North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

100,000 THIRD-CLASS HEDGE PLANTS for sale. Nice, healthy plants. Fifty cents per 1,000. 10,000 Catalpa, 12 to 24 inches, \$2.25 per 1,000. Boxed free. Douglas County Nurseries, Box 33, Lawrence, Kas.

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

BEST WAY TO GROW ASPARAGUS AND PEA plant. 20 cents in stamps. A. B. Warner, White Rock, Kas.

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

WANTED!—Eggs, Butter and Country Produce from every dealer in Kansas. Frazee Bros., 213 W. Fifth street, Topeka, Kas.

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

EGGS! EGGS!—Preserve your summer eggs for winter market, by using the Climax Egg Formula. Costs less than one-half cent per dozen. Recipe \$1.00. C. A. Barrington, Barclay, Kas.

WELL-BRED HAMBLETONIAN STALLION for sale. Also two Driving Horses. For particulars address or call on M. H. Husted, Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

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

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

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

FOR TRADE—Farm of 159 acres; 50 acres under cultivation; 145 acres tillable; in Cowley Co., Kas. Will trade for blooded horses—Norman or Cleveland Bays preferred. Address B. L. Wilson, Atlanta, Kas.

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PATENTS—J. C. Higdon, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo. Sample copy patent, instructions, references, free. Reliable associate at Washington.

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EGGS FOR SALE—From choice pens of Light Brahmans, Langshans and Silver Wyandottes, at \$2 for 13, or \$5 for 39. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

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IT COSTS—But 1 cent for a postal on which to send us your address, and we will send you free by return mail our pamphlet entitled "How to get Correspondents for Fun, Self-Improvement or Matrimony." Address The Personal Correspondence Agency, Berlin Springs, Mich.

A FEW TRIOS OF BRONZE TURKEYS—At \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock cockrels, \$1.50 each. Pekin ducks, \$3 per pair. J. M. Anderson, Salina, Kas.

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FREE TRADE—"Tariff Chats," by Henry J. Philpott, of Des Moines, Iowa, and "Bill Nye's Talk with the Farmer," both sent for 10 cents. Send stamps. Enoch Harpole, Ottawa, Kas.

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

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

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN--(Continued.)

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

FOR SALE—Or will trade for a young Holstein bull, Galloway Bull "Kansas" 2453, calved January 1, 1888. James Dunlap, Detroit, Kas.

TREES! TREES!—Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Great variety, excellent quality. Write for prices. Roubenbush & Smyth, 216 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$1,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets. Cheap for quality of stock. Express rates low. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three hundred and twenty acres of land in western Kansas. Under high state of cultivation. Box 284, Coronado, Kas.

FOR SALE—Superior Early Seed Corn. One dollar per bushel shelled. Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pure Plymouth Rock eggs. J. D. Jencks, 411 Polk street, North Topeka.

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

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Make a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical diseases. We have practiced medicine and surgery here for fifteen years, and during that time have treated successfully hundreds of chronic cases which had resisted the skill of local physicians.

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Remove tumors, cure cancers without the knife, cure piles without knife or ligature. ALL DISEASES peculiar to women speedily and successfully treated. We remove tape worm entire in from two to four hours. If you have any chronic or private disease, you will find it to your interest to write us. Correspondence free and confidential.

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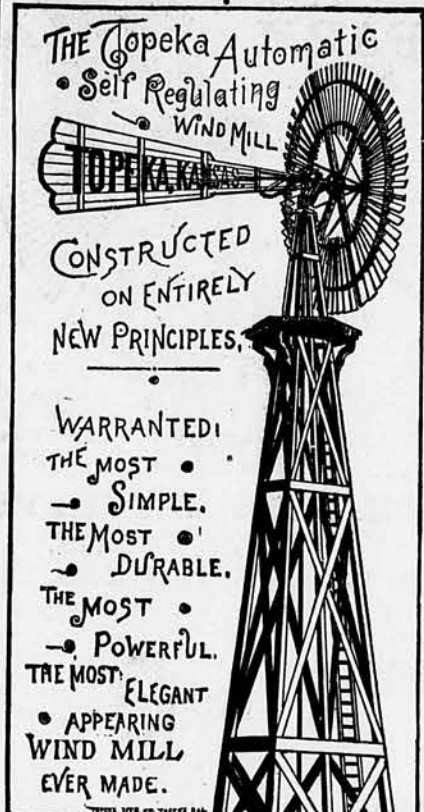
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Of all descriptions. We guarantee satisfaction and invite correspondence. Write for Price Lists, etc. Reliable Agents Wanted.

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

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

Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$2 for thirteen.

Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing.

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My 1888 Manual on Small Plants for sale: 50,000 Crescent and Capt. Jack, 80,000 Miner and Downing, 100,000 newer Strawberry, including Jessie, Bubach, Lida, etc., etc.

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

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Also, a few Yearling Heifers in Calf, at \$75 to \$100. Must be sold.

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