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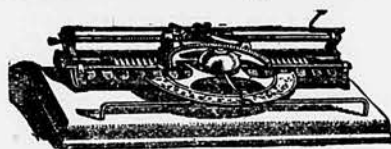
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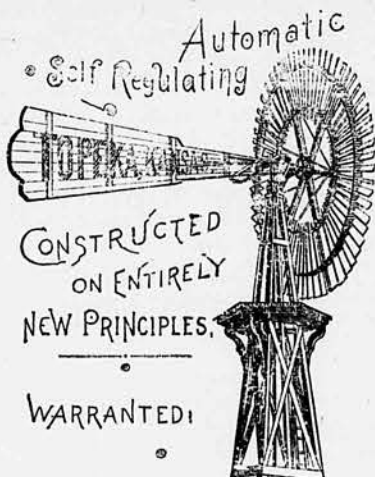
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Correspondence.

Agricultural Depression.—Remedy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We noticed a strained article in your issue of May 24, upon the "Agricultural Depression its cause and Remedy" signed by one Mohler. He says, "the evil for which we seek a remedy is clearly an aggravated case of overproduction." The cry of overproduction at this time sounds like a wail from the "dark ayes." Had he said under consumption he would have come near the mark.

As he uses wheat as the crop to prove an overproduction let us see what the facts are in regard to that crop. As he makes no complaint as to the surplus prior to 1881 we will not go back of that date. We find according to agricultural reports that the production from '81 to '85 inclusive, was 2,178,426,620 bushels, distribution for the same time 2,164,034,279 bushels, leaving a surplus of 13,393,41 bushels. The crop of 1886 was 457,218,000 bushels, and it is fair to put the distribution at the average for the previous five years [to September 1st '86 the distribution was larger than any previous year since '80.] The average for five years, 432,806,856 bushels from the crop of '86 leaves 25,411,164, plus the surplus and we have 38,804,405 bushels. We have not the governmental report for the crop of '87, but have seen the crop estimated from careful statistics at 375,000,000 bushels. Allowing the demand to equal that of the previous five years we would be short on this crop 57,806,856 bushels, which would absorb the previous surplus and 19,002,451 bushels besides. It does not look to me as though it was ruining the country to carry the surplus wheat, and neither do I think it is the surplus of the other crops.

My reasons for the depression would be altogether different. First, contraction of the currency; second, banks, monopolies and trusts; third, usury. It is a well established fact in political economy that the amount of money in circulation, other things being equal, regulates the price of everything for sale; as you increase or decrease the amount prices increase or decrease in a corresponding ratio. Amasa Walker, I think it is, says "this law is as well established as any of the laws of nature—the law of gravitation for instance." In fact it is so well established that no writer on political economy of reputation denies it. At the close of the war there was nearly \$50 per capita in circulation, and the volume has been contracted until now there possibly is not over \$10 per capita in actual circulation. There has been hardly a panic in the late history of nations but was caused principally by the money or circulating medium being withdrawn from the channels of business; and there is no doubt but what it was the principal cause of the downfall of the Roman empire. Allison in his history of Europe says: The fall of the Roman empire, so long ascribed in ignorance to slavery, to heathenism and moral corruption, was in reality brought about by a decline in the silver and gold mines of Spain and Greece."

The tribute we are paying to monopolies and trusts is enormous. Senator Plumb, in a speech in Congress estimates that our State has been fleeced by the Chicago Cattle trust out of over \$40,000,000, on its cattle and hogs sent to market. The Western Union Telegraph company with a capital stock of eighty millions, of which amount all but about fifteen millions is water, is paying in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. dividends on its stock or about 50 per cent. on the actual capital. It was

proven before a House committee some years since that corn could be carried from Omaha, Neb., to New York City for 15 cents per bushel. Yet when corn was selling for 15 cents per bushel within fifty miles of Omaha, corn in New York was worth 85 cents who got 70 cents.

Now, the interest drain. A. McCready, a great statistician, estimates our indebtedness at \$34,000,000,000 and that the annual interest amounts to \$2,200,000,000, which is equal to \$220 yearly for each of our ten million active laborers. The question is not who owns the West, but who owns the laborers of this country?

I tell you it is time for the laborer and producer to stop and think as to where we are drifting. In 1850 the laborers owned 62½ per cent. of the wealth of the country and there were no millionaires. In 1870 the laborers' per cent. of the wealth had dwindled to 36½ per cent. while the capitalists had the balance. This statement is official, to which add—"There was said to be nearly \$28,000,000,000 net gain to the nation during the last two census decades. The farmers who constitute half the people and perform three-fourths of the hard work received less than one-fifth of this gain, and this (one-fifth) gain came by the opening of new farms on the public domain"—and we now have 500 millionaires, of which number twenty-two are in the Senate. (Four of the twenty-two are not credited with quite a million.) Aye, verily! There is an overproduction of millionaires on the one hand, and paupers on the other. If we keep on at this rate the laboring men's per cent. of the wealth of the country in 1900 will be invisible to the naked eye.

The remedies. The railroads and telegraph lines should be owned by the government. I believe that the credit system is wrong, misleading and pernicious, and should be abolished. That the taking of interest is contrary to every known principle of justice; contrary to the laws of nature and a violation of the laws of God, and that all contracts for interest should be annulled and the taking of interest prohibited by law.

The national debt should be substituted by treasury notes, as also should the bank notes. This would put money enough in circulation to relieve the depression, and the millionaires should be taxed out of existence. Some may put forth the idea that we can't pay the bonds because they are not due. The contract has been changed three times at least in favor of the bondholder against the people, and it is right and justice to the laborer that the debt be paid, and the power that changed the contract before can change it again. GEO. T. BAILEY.

Harper, Kas.

Mr. Mohler's Letter of May 18 Criticized.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seldom read a three-column article on the important subject of "Agricultural Depressions—Cause and Remedy" that seemed to remind a thinking farmer more of that old saw, "lullaby baby, rock me to sleep," "don't complain," "thank the Lord that it is no worse" kind of solace once repeated to children at twilight. I hope he will live long enough to become impressed that a new deal is being played with the producer, and that money and "combines" hold the trump cards. Mr. M. reproduces from May report of the Commissioner of Agriculture the fact that the French high tariff on imported agricultural products to that republic "reduced the importation of wheat and flour into France 65 per cent. in one year, and notwithstanding prices are as low as before, and the agricultural depression is in no way relieved." The cause, then, of this depression in France is not over-production or foreign supply. The cause must lie in the corners

about the trade centers, the same as in the United States. Every leading article produced from the farm is liable any time to be cornered by syndicates, monied monopolies and trusts at the great central marts. The methods of making and losing large fortunes in these deals are no less frequent in foreign countries than in our own.

Rye, barley, butter, cheese and potatoes are never reported in the board of trade deals in this or any other country. This trade is normal and legitimate and the law of supply and demand regulates it. At Kansas City last August rye was \$1 per bushel, wheat about 65 cents. But wheat, corn, pork, and latterly beef is controlled by an artificial law produced by modern methods of trade in the hands of aggregated capital, and the farmer seems to be at their mercy. The known scarcity of corn in all the Western States has hardly affected the price; nor has the reported two millions shortage of hogs for two years, or the scarcity of corn-fed beef, raised the price of either article, because the dealers can make or lose just as much money at the lowest point as they can at the highest; and it takes only half the number of dollars to handle wheat, corn or cattle at 70 cents, 40 cents, or 3½ cents, as it would at \$1.40, 80 cents, or 7 cents. Mr. M. expatiates freely on all the accruing circumstances since the war, quotes Horace Greeley about going West, the great area of cultivated land added to the domain of farming, increased productions, etc. But he says not a word about increase of population or under-consumption. He gives the farmer this consolation as a cause for his ills: "They have been growing too much wheat, corn, cattle, sheep and hogs for the needs of the world." This is grand and sublime, surpassing the "Allen scheme." Farmers, "hang your harps on the willow!"—"The law of supply and demand which fixes the prices of all products is at work. Yes, a brighter day is dawning."

Now, will Mr. Mohler, as the head of our Agricultural "Bureau," tell the farmers why hogs are not as high as in 1881-82, with an increased consumption and two millions shortage reported in hogs for the last two years? Why did not this bright day dawn on the poor feeders of beef in March, April and May, when less beef has been slaughtered for the country's consumption than four years ago? Why hogs in July, August and September are 25 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. higher than in November to January, "when the packers have fixed the price to suit their views for the coming winter season."—(*Drovers' Journal*, October, 1887.) Why cattle went down in 1885 \$1.50 per 100 lbs. "with 80,000 less cattle delivered from the plains than in 1884?"—(*Drovers' Journal*, December, 1885)—and been going down ever since? Why all this "depression," if your law of supply and demand is in full force and effect on these articles of trade? The monopolies and trusts have side-tracked this old law; it lies in abeyance, has given way to the laws fixed by boards of trade, bucket shops and dressed beef combines. Beef is no higher in Kansas City and Chicago with 5,000 cattle than with 12,000. So with hogs.

"Let us"—"Expatriate free on all this scene of man—

Almighty maze, but not without a plan." There is not room in one newspaper article to give a full review of all the real causes that lie at the bottom of this depression in farm profits. But I warn farmers not to be rocked and lulled to sleep by such "glittering generalities." There is a remedy for hard times among farmers too often inflicted upon them, and they have the power to correct it. I agree with Mr. M.—"They are themselves the guilty parties." But their crime does not lie in the direction of too much work, care or production.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

Thirty Miles Disappear.

Thirty miles of journey is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and practically the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years at this rate and Kansas will be in New England.

The Campaign Against Prosperity.

The Presidential campaign has been outlined sufficiently to indicate that the tactics to be employed are unbounded enthusiasm of the "Hip, Hip, Hurrah!" style which found expression in the "Log Cabin" campaign when "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too" fired the popular heart. Processions with banners and torches, lusty cheerings, and harangues by political hacks are the programmes *ad nauseam*. The avowed aim of all this is to catch a vote which has no convictions. It is said that our country has a very large unthinking population which has no convictions and whose vote goes where there is most glitter and noise. Campaigns of this kind are very costly. They disturb all business interests. They beget a feverish anxiety. They arouse the basest kind of political animosities. They throw the best classes of citizens into such a turmoil that they neglect business and other duties and are rendered incapable of voting rationally. The attendant evils of the Presidential campaign are depressing even under the most favorable conditions, yet our political leaders are willing to augment all these evils and dangers a thousand fold for the sake of the irresponsible floating vote.

The great masses of our American people are anxious and desirous for good government with laws meting justice to rich and poor alike. They differ in the policies to be employed in securing such government, and out of these differences grow the political parties with their political machinery. The past few years have differentiated a political class from the masses. This class has made themselves masters of the political machinery. Their aim is class government. Certain vested interests have grown up under government and State charters, and by granted advantages have extended their power and influence until they have become greedy from power, and blinded by the lust to rule. They have in a measure usurped the management of the political parties, and have in as far as possible filled offices with their tools and trucklers. Contemporaneous with this corporation movement has developed a strong anti-monopoly sentiment which has taken hold of the convictions of the masses irrespective of party. The perception on the part of the masses of this growth of monopoly power, and the strong and crying needs for reforms—reforms, not of a partisan nature, but of such common justice that they must be concurred in by all, irrespective of party, has brought us well nigh to an era of good feeling such as marked the campaign when John Q. Adams became President. A calm, fair and dispassionate discussion of the condition of the country, in which true patriotism and the intelligence and best convictions of the citizens are appealed to, means death to monopoly.

Quick to perceive danger, the monopoly autocrats determined upon a plan of campaign in which all questions and policies were to be lost sight of in a sheer enthusiasm for so-called party success. The business interests of the country, the prosperity of its citizens, the danger to republican institutions in a campaign where reckless extravagance and prejudice supplanted deliberate conviction, must be subverted to monopoly rule. It remains to be seen whether the leaders of the political parties have misjudged the masses in thinking they can be entrapped into utter forgetfulness of all the questions that have so agitated the popular heart, and into the direct subversion of republican government.

We appeal to the farmer and business man not to miss the kernel of the nut in a mad race for its shell. We do not need particular men in office so much as we need clear cut, definite and distinctive policies framed into platforms and their fulfillment exacted of the legislative officers. The times are critical. The country is battling with the most powerful and invidious foe that ever attacked it—a foe that has left in his triumphant march a long line of wrecked governments adown the centuries. There is more need of enlightened, fervent patriotism than in the dark days of '61. Let us close our ears to the mad rioting of an unthinking hurrah campaign, and sit down and reason upon the questions which affect our welfare, upon the dangers which threaten our institutions. Let us rebuke and silence the political boomers in favor of monopoly, and shame them into silence, and then go to the polls and cast a conscientious ballot as free-thinking, manly, courageous men—a citizen of the Republic.—*Homestead*.

The Stock Interest.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Extracts from a paper read at closing Institute, by Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis., one of the Regents of the Wisconsin State University.

When the Holsteins were first attracting attention, the Board of Regents of the University made purchase of several head of fine bloods for the purpose of experimentation. It was claimed in their behalf that they were the greatest of milkers, and I remember that my old friend and associate on the Board, the Hon. Hiram Smith, bore this testimony, and mainly through his recommendation the purchase was made; not long subsequently (the Holsteins in the meantime having graduated) the proposition was made in the Board for the purchase of some fine-blooded Jerseys, for the same purpose as the Holsteins, and it was strongly advocated by brother Smith, who claimed that the Jersey was the dairy cow, *par excellence*.

Not knowing then as much about the milking merits of the various breeds as I do now, I expressed surprise at his apparent change of front and called him to account. His reply was prompt and satisfactory, and to the effect that on the experiment farm we had tried Holsteins, that they did not come up to expectations, and that now we should give the Jerseys a trial, concluding with the statement that an experiment in cattle, or anything else, though a failure, may prove as valuable as if it had resulted in a grand success.

The breed of cattle best adapted to the farmers of the West, those who grow upon their farms a variety of products, is one which combines the two great essentials, milk and beef. I presume there are none to contradict this proposition, as without argument or elaboration its truth must be apparent to every intelligent farmer. The benefits and advantages to result from breeding such cattle are too well known and understood to need any evidence here.

RED POLLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I make the plea in behalf of the Red Polled cattle, and claim that they come nearer to this requirement than any other breed of cattle under heaven. They have been long bred in England, where they originated many years ago; of the same color and general characteristics as at present, and have consequently become one of the most fixed and distinct breeds of that country. The first regular importation to this country was made in the fall of 1873, by G. F. Tzber, of Patterson, N. Y., from the herd of Lord Sondes, at Elmham, Norfolk county, England. The fact that the cattle of this importation are still alive and vigorous, although some have traveled from owner to owner, over a large part of the United States, shows plainly that the Red Polls are easily acclimated, have good constitutions, and are long-lived. Since then larger importations have been made, principally by parties residing in the Northwestern States. These importations and their increase of fine, pure-blooded stock, as shown by the American Red Polled Herd Book, now number a little less than 800 in the United States. There is a constantly increasing demand here for these cattle, far beyond the supply, and but for the high prices in England for the best specimens of the breed, larger importations would be made every year. From a personal acquaintance with many, if not a majority, of the gentlemen engaged in importing and breeding these cattle, I am led to say that they strongly impressed me with the idea that, having become convinced that the Red Polls

were a great improvement over any of the well-known breeds, they engaged in the business to the end that others might reap the benefits of their energy and enterprise, resulting naturally from the introduction and increase of this breed of cattle among the farmers of the West.

ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER BREEDS.

My advocacy of the Red Polls is based upon a study and observation of the breed during several years past. Their points of vantage may be summarized as follows: They are hornless, and it is better to breed the horns off than to saw them off; they are of a beautiful deep red color, with long, silky coats, and soft, mellow skins; they are as remarkable for their uniformity of shape as of color, being fine-boned, smooth, and of good size; they are very docile in disposition, of slow, even temperament, quiet, gentle ways, and consequently easily herded and handled; they are a very hardy and thrifty race, born and matured as they were, in one of the coldest counties of England, subject to almost perpetual cold, they may be expected to thrive well in a climate like ours, and with their hardiness of constitution, supported by good appetites, they are enabled to thrive on scanty pasturage, which would be likely to starve some of the fancy breeds, that must be coddled and fed often and tenderly at all seasons of the year. Senator James, of Richland Center, who has started a herd of these cattle, and who is wintering them now for the first time, informed me a few days ago that he has discovered that they require less food than his Short-horns, take on flesh more easily, and are more rugged, and constitutionally are better fitted to withstand the rigors of our climate.

CROSSING WITH OTHER BREEDS.

The Red Polls possess a great advantage in crossing with other breeds, the grades being very superior animals. Their prepotency is such that when crossed with other breeds, the progeny of this cross will be of solid mahogany red color, and hornless, almost without exception, and so like are half-bloods to thoroughbreds in appearance, that it is extremely difficult to tell them from thoroughbreds.

The uniformity in color in grades, as in pure-bloods, is something to be appreciated by all admirers of beautiful cattle. The bran-mash color of the Jerseys, and the ring-streaked and speckled color of the Short-horns, is odious in comparison with the faultless color of the Red Polls. From the time when, as in Numbers xix, 2, the children of Israel were commanded to bring for an offering "a red heifer, without spot, wherein no blemish," no color has been more acceptable to the great majority of the people.

I come now to a more particular consideration of the two great essentials, which I claim these cattle possess in a superior degree—beef and milk. The breeders in England, and later, the breeders in America, who have applied the tests, in the development of this combination of quality found in these animals, are unanimous upon the question, and enthusiastically claim that they are equal, if not superior to any breed in existence.

THEIR MERITS AS BEEF ANIMALS.

As beef cattle the Red Polls have long held a high rank in the London market, and the quality of their flesh, in the estimation of the butchers, is considered as unsurpassed. They mature early and fatten easily. The cows, when not giving milk, will make flesh readily, and can soon be converted into a prime beef animal. I remember once discussing the merits of the Jerseys with an enthusiast of that breed, and I made the objection that after their best

milking days were over they could not be utilized for beef, as there would hardly be enough left of their little carcasses to make a grease spot. But my friend argued, it was no matter—in view of their superior qualities for the dairy, the beef question could be profitably ignored. The Red Polled cow has this advantage over her Jersey sister: She can be made profitable when age shall have impaired her usefulness for the dairy, by the final results when turned to the use and end of all cattle, which is beef.

The fat steers of this breed are frequent prize-winners in England, at the fairs and exhibitions, giving large averages of dead weight, and both live and dead weight comparing favorably with the different breeds bred especially for beef. The claim that this breed furnishes a good beef animal is fully sustained by the record they have made, and seems to be settled beyond dispute by reference to their English history.

THEIR MERITS AS MILK-PRODUCERS.

Having briefly stated the claims of the Red Polls as good beef animals, I have only to add the general superior merits of the cow as a milk-producer, and show that she is well qualified to fill the growing demand for the highest superiority in the requirements of a profitable dairy.

The English test as applied to the Red Polled cow, in reference to her dairy qualities, shows that for milk and butter she occupies the front rank among the very best cows. These cattle having been in this country but a few years, and there being not to exceed 800 in the United States at the present time, all told, tests have been made to no considerable extent; but the uniform testimony of all who own, or are familiar with any of these cattle, goes to show that, for continued milking qualities, from calving time to calving time again, the Red Polled stands unexcelled by any breed; their peculiar excellence as milkers appearing to consist rather in the uniform quantity and most excellent quality of milk, than for an exorbitant abundance given for a few weeks after calving, followed by a barrenness of as many months, as is the case in some other of the improved breeds. As winter milkers these cows cannot be surpassed. They have good udders with good-sized teats, the latter point being particularly noticeable in comparison with some of the popular breeds. * * * In the firm belief that persons investing money in the Red Polls at this time will be purchasing an interest in an industry, that although in its infancy, is destined to be most remunerative, I recommend these new favorites to their esteem.

Their beautiful color, their hornlessness, their adaptation to the more rigorous climate of our Western and Northwestern States, their thick mossy coats, their splendid appetites, their early fattening qualities, their uniformity in size and appearance, their long-continued and uniform milk-giving qualities, and above all, the fact that their progeny, although also the produce of other breeds, is identical in appearance with their thoroughbred Red Polled ancestors, I believe, places them in advance of other breeds for the dairy, for the butcher, for the shipper, for the general farmer, and for the breeder of fine cattle.

If the sheep are stabled at nights and from storms during the summer, the sheds should be kept clean, and well bedded with fresh straw each day before the sheep are turned in. The pens must be watched closely, and kept well bedded and well aired, or they will become very filthy.

The best dollar investment in the world is for any reader of this paper to send us \$1 for the KANSAS FARMER one year.

Are We Going to Quit Sheep?

Why, no, of course not. Quit sheep? No more than we shall quit cattle, horses, hogs, wheat, or any other staple farm product. Texas has quit to an alarming extent, and many other sections, but they have done so rashly and will rush back again. It is the old, old story of history repeating itself, and the reaction will come again, to the timid the damages, to the enduring the benefits. "But wool is so low, and promises to be for a long time." True, and may be forever and ever, but wool is only one profit from keeping sheep. Count them all up and figure close. A small aggregate profit on sheep beats wheat, with all its labors, expenses and uncertainties, its wear and tear on land, on men and women, teams and machinery. The chances on sheep are sure for more profits, though small in cash immediate. They come twice a year, a fleece, a lamb. As auxiliaries to good farming they are working all the time, day and night. The chances on wheat-raising are desperate if debts are to be paid. The raising of cattle and horses are slow and expensive ways of making money. It takes three or four years for them to come to market. They often eat their heads off before they are sold. A sheep comes up every six months and pays its bills; it does not die in debt. Though the profits are small they come around often. Small profits, if safe, are better than larger ones, if risky. That is good business policy in everything except sheep! Yes, we are going to raise sheep. We can't do better. If we quit it will be because we have to. We shall not be scared out of sheep. Some are scared now. They are always ready to run. They are like sheep, afraid of everything they see that looks funny.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

From the *Herald of Faith*, St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1887: "Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the *Herald of Faith* would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial, and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbraun, 1915 Papin street, and to police officer Meldenger, at the Union depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose and was perfectly cured. In view of these remarkable cures, and remembering how much money is spent for quinine, so little to be depended upon, and often so injurious, we can only wish that Shallenberger's Antidote would come into general use."

The New Hampshire potato crop is so great a failure that the people will have to depend upon other States for a supply.

Small fruit trees can be protected from mice in winter by this means: Melt up your old tin cans, so that the solder will all be melted off; then wrap the tin loosely around the tree snug to the ground. This protection can be applied to small fruit plants when set out as a guard against cut worms.

California stage proprietors are said to soak all the wood work of wagons and vehicles in oil before putting the parts together. The oil used is crude petroleum. If the wood work can not be soaked, an application on the outside, using a brush, once in eight weeks is excellent. The method is said to prevent the wood from swelling or shrinking, and saves much valuable time, as there is less repairing.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having 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 fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYSE, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

In the Dairy.

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE.

[Reprinted from KANSAS FARMER of June 23, 1887.]

A correspondent, last week, asked for instructions in cheese-making. Without anything further we understood that the information desired is wanted for use in private dairying on a small scale. The principle is the same in all grades of the business, whether one cheese of fifteen or twenty pounds is made or a hundred or a thousand of fifty pounds each, but the necessary utensils are not the same.

An absolutely essential article in cheese-making is rennet, which is the fourth stomach of a calf dried. It can be procured at any cheese factory. Some druggists keep it. Any farmer can prepare it himself for his own use. Kill a healthy calf that is not more than five or six weeks old, remove the fourth stomach and empty it, but do not rub, scrape or wash it; simply empty it, then rub it well with good salt inside and out; put a bent twig inside to stretch it for more convenient drying, tie the ends of the twig together and hang up to be dried in the open air at a moderate temperature. Keep in the shade, but where it will be in fresh air all the time. When dry put it in any clean, dry place, where insects and vermin cannot get to it. Rennet is said to improve with age, at any rate, up to a year. Our authority says it should be kept dry at least a year before using. Its office in cheese-making is to coagulate the milk. Good, clean, fresh milk ought to be used in making cheese, and if the evening's milking does not afford sufficient for one cheese, keep it over till morning, then warm it to the temperature of the morning's milk, and put the two milkings together, and put it all into a new clean wash tub. It is better to strain the milk into the tub at once, and in case the evening's milk is to be used with the morning's, the warming of the former should be done by putting it into cans or tin vessels of any kind and place them in water that is heated. There is danger of scorching the milk if fire is applied directly to vessels that contain milk. Use a thermometer and see that the temperature of the milk is about 90 deg., not higher than 95 or 96, nor below 87. Get it as near 90 as you can, then it is ready for the rennet, which must have been prepared by soaking at least twenty-four hours in a gallon of warm water, with frequent rubbings and pressings with the hands to get out the strength. Put into the liquor as much salt as will dissolve in it, then strain, and if it is of good strength use a tablespoonful of it to two gallons of milk, and put into the milk immediately after milking and straining into the tub, or, when two milkings are used, put in immediately after the mixing of the two, with the temperature as above stated. If the rennet liquor is strong enough, the warm milk ought to be thoroughly curdled within an hour after receiving the liquor; and if the curdling is not complete by that time, add a little more of the liquor. [Dry the rennet again as was done the first time, and put away as before for use again, for it may be used a second time.]

When the curd becomes firm, cut it with a long, thin-bladed, sharp knife across from side to side and from top to bottom, into stripes about one-half inch thick, then cut right across these in like manner, so that the whole body of the curd will be cut up into pieces one-half inch square and long as the curd is deep. The whey will begin to separate from the curd rapidly, dip it off, heat it to about the temperature required, as

above, for the milk, and pour it back over the curd again; repeat this two or three times till the curd becomes firm. Take out the curd carefully and put it into the drainer to get rid of the whey.

The drainer may be any wooden receptacle with a good deal of drainage capacity, like a basket, something that will let water run out rapidly. It must be prepared by laying over it and press down into it a coarse cloth to act as a strainer. Into this put the curd, and as the whey drains off and the curd hardens, draw the corners of the cloth over it; then lay a board on it with a heavy weight on that to press out the whey. The curd ought to be hard enough for the press in about two hours after the first cutting, if all the work has been done promptly. To know when the curd is hard enough, try it with the thumb and finger, and if it can be crumbled readily it is fit. Then chop it fine with the curd-knife or knives, add one ounce of salt to every five pounds of curd, mix well, and it is ready for the press. The chopping may be done in a wooden bowl with a chopping-knife. For pressing, a wide wooden or tin hoop is needed, and some kind of an implement to effect pressure; it may be a simple lever, or, what is a good deal better and costs but little, a screw press, made expressly for such work. The hoop is to be of height (or width) and diameter to correspond to the person's idea of the size of the cheese he wants, say six to eight inches wide (or high) and twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. It is prepared for the reception of the curd by putting over it a piece of cheese cloth large enough to be settled to the bottom, and leave enough hanging over the sides to cover the curd on top. If preferred, a cheese cloth may be made, of diameter equal to the hoop, and the curd put into that. In either case, when the curd is in place, a board, called the "follower," is placed upon it, and the pressure applied. The follower is a board made to fit the hoop; it is placed on the curd, and as the pressure becomes greater it follows the diminishing body of the cheese down the sides of the hoop as the work of pressing proceeds. Apply pressure gently at first, and afterward increase it, by adding a little every twenty or thirty minutes for two hours. After the cheese has been in press four or five hours, take it out, turn it over and put it in again for more pressure. Let it remain in press until the next day; take out, rub well with melted butter, put a cloth around it and set on shelf to cure.

Great care is necessary in curing in order to prevent mischief from the cheese fly. The curing place should be a warm clean room, not exposed to drying currents of air; the cheese should be laid on a perfectly clean shelf there, and removed once every day, carefully examined, to see that there are no cracks, and if there are any to close them by putting some tough paper over them, and to rub butter or lard all over the surface. Clean the shelf by scraping and wiping, if necessary, every time before replacing these; and while treating it, do it in a room not exposed to flies of any kind. Repeat this daily; it is important in order to have cheese without skipper eggs. In three weeks the rind ought to be hard enough to keep out flies, and in four weeks the cheese ought to be ready for use. A good way to guard against danger from egg deposits is this: "When the cheese is nearly pressed, take it out of the hoop, and put over top and bottom round pieces of cloth that exactly fit it; then put around the circumference of the cheese a bandage wide enough to lap over the two circular pieces about two inches. With a strong thread baste the edges on both sides. The cheese is

then quite covered. Place it again in the hoop and screw the press tight. The second pressure forces the cloth into the cheese so that the spaces between the threads are filled. Then, as usual, apply the daily rubbing of butter or lard."

It may be added that there is no need to use all of a rennet at one time, in case but one cheese is to be made. Usually, however, several are made or started within a week, or two weeks, or three weeks, at the rate of one or two a day, and by soaking a whole rennet enough liquor is obtained for all that may be needed. The proportion to be used can be estimated by the rule above given.

The Making of Choice Dairy Butter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having raised your dairy cows from a dairy sire, we are now ready to begin the making of choice butter. First, you need the improved cans to set the milk in. After a ten years' trial I prefer the Cooley cans, submerging the milk in cold water, draw off the milk while sweet, and keep the cream in one of the cans in cold water. Perhaps some one will say oh, that is so much trouble. Yes, it is some trouble to produce a fine article of any kind. If the advice given is followed, good butter can be made.

For your first year, a cheap tank can be made from an old barrel cut down, or made from common boards. Use a portable strainer, wire and cloth, as the cloth can be removed, washed and aired. Milk the cow with dry hands, being careful to keep all dirt out of the milk. Finish milking as rapidly as you can; strain at once and submerge the can in clean cold water. Rapid cooling is what is wanted, water at 48 deg., or 55 deg. will do. Change the water in about two hours in warm weather. If ice can be put up, the cream is all up in about four hours. Stir the cream at each skimming. When your cream is slightly acid bring to a temperature of near 60 deg.

Now you need a dairy thermometer and a good churn; hang up the old "dasher" of your fathers. A churn with as few insides as possible is best. Place your cream (when right, 60 deg.) in the churn and turn slowly; don't be in too much of a hurry. When the butter is in grains the size of wheat grains, stop; draw off the buttermilk; use plenty of strong brine, pour it on the butter until it runs off clear; don't try to get the butter into a nice hard lump yet; salt about one ounce to the pound, stirring the salt into the granular butter; let it stand until salt is dissolved; work a little and pack for sale. Don't try to make an extra smooth lot of butter like salve. The package used should as a rule contain one churning, as the lot is then of uniform color. Use salt or color, as your customers demand it, using only the best. See to it that you give full weight. Pack in a neat package. Stamp your name and address on each package. Send your butter to a butter market, and to a house that handles only pure butter. In plain words, don't ship butter to a house that handles oleo. Let them alone; they are not clean. Try to make a better article of butter every churning. Don't put off churning and go visiting; if you are trying to start in making dairy butter, attend to it. Write down and act on the word now. If you have a lot a little off flavor, don't put a choice covering on top, but ship it to your commission man, telling him about it. If you follow this rule you will have no trouble selling butter at a paying price. Don't worry about making butter to keep; make it to sell to be used fresh. Next winter try and put up ice and see

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.

how it pays to make butter even in Kansas. I understand ice can be put up in Kansas of late years. Weed out your poor cows as fast as you have half-bloods to take their place. Breed up; don't be satisfied with even a 250-pound cow; aim at 300 pounds a year, and never stop short of it. You ask how am I to do that? I would do it by using a Jersey bull from a butter family, yet I am charitable enough to say any other special dairy breed that will reach for 300 pounds of butter to the mature cow will do. I know from practical experience the Jersey will do it. A special cow for a special purpose.

T. C. MURPHY.

Thayer, Kas.

A good young sheep will always command a market; but such animals should be retained to await what time will develop in the sheep husbandry, and to help form a profitable flock when the business takes a turn for the better, as it surely will in the course of time.

To get rid of ants in the lawn, a correspondent of the *Ploughman* says: "As soon as you discover where they are, dig to the bottom of their nests, throwing the loam to one side. When you get to the bottom, cover with coarse salt, two inches or more, fill in the loam, and you will be troubled no more."

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

WHEAT IN GOOD CONDITION--OATS
WILL YIELD WELL.

Corn Area Greatly Increased -- Ohinch
Bugs Mostly Gone--Crops Generally
in First-class Condition.

The KANSAS FARMER has reports from eighty-five counties of the State, showing the condition of crops about the first day of June. Wheat was never better, probably, at this stage of its growth. If the acreage were as large as it was four years ago, the yield would be fully as large—over 46,000,000 bushels. Oats is doing well, heading short in some localities, and in a few places hurt some by chinch bugs; but there is very little complaint on that account. The season is backward; May was unusually cold; hence corn is not as far along as usual at this time of the year; still it has received the last working in many parts of the southern counties. The stand is good, and a greatly increased acreage is reported. In the western counties a great deal of rice corn, sorghum and alfalfa is being grown. Millions of trees have been set out in the new counties and they are growing well. Apples are favorably reported in most counties, and so are small fruits. Grasses are doing well in most places. In the eastern counties there are some complaints of dry weather and bugs; but taking the State as a whole, and the crops were never in better condition on the first day of June.

Anderson county.—Corn small and backward; good stand; chinch bugs are working on it a good deal; many pieces are suffering badly. Oats almost a failure, heading out at ten or twelve inches high; bugs working on it. Wheat is a failure. Fruit, except peaches and cherries, will be a fair crop if we have favorable weather. Grass backward and short. Chinch bugs are hatching everywhere. Needing rain.

Atchison.—Very fine prospect for wheat, nearly all headed out. Oats doing first-rate since the rains. Corn is growing very fast, a little late. Some complaint of cut worms. Grass good, apples very good prospect, berries and grapes good prospect, weather very fine.

Barton.—Winter wheat thin, but with good weather will make a fair crop. Suffering for rain in most of the county. Oats are yet giving a good promise, but need moisture. Rye will be light. Corn is looking very well, but grows slowly on account of cold weather; the crop is large and planted in good shape, mostly listed. Fruit mostly killed. Weather cold for May. Quite a number of light showers, but not enough to reach subsoil.

Brown.—Wheat, rye, oats, in fact all the small grain is growing very fine. Fruit of all kinds except peaches will be abundant. Heavy rain on the 26th inst. washed out and covered up a great deal of corn. Grass in excellent condition.

(2) Fall wheat stands 100 per cent., but is ten days late; oats and spring wheat, 90. Corn has made a good stand, but the weather has been too cold for it to grow much, still there is nothing discouraging in the corn prospect. Tame grasses have done well the past three weeks. May thus far has been a cold month with three heavy rains and some light ones. Very few if any chinch bugs. Cattle and hogs healthy. In short, the prospect is good for all crops.

Butler.—Wheat filling out well; some fields in this locality will yield forty bushels per acre; oats will be good. Corn is a good stand and is growing rapidly; no excess of rain, but plenty for growing crops. Weather cool for this season. Apples will make a good crop. Wild grass is in good condition; tame grass killed to some extent.

Chase.—Fall wheat looks well. Acreage of oats above the average, needs rain; chinch bugs bad in many fields. Corn very large acreage, stand generally good, small and backward, nights too cool to grow. Grass very poor for this time of year. Apples in some orchards good, others almost a failure. Grapes, the first fruit set killed by frost; a full crop, however, reset; will be late. The driest May on record in this county for fifteen years.

Chautauque.—Wheat, oats and grass never promised better; wheat will do to cut in from ten days to two weeks. Corn is as good as we ever had and full better stand; some will be laid by this week. Fruit of all kinds are a full crop.

Cheyenne.—Wheat, oats and rye in splendid condition. Corn backward, very little up, April planting rotting, much being replanted. Alfalfa and clover doing nicely. May 17 a severe frost cut down all early garden truck, beans, potatoes, melons, etc., also seriously injuring the early corn. The rainfall has been excessive, and for the past two weeks it has rained every other day. Fruit trees growing nicely. Prairie grass extra good. All kinds of stock doing nicely.

Clark.—All growing crops are in fine condition. Corn has not grown rapidly because

of cool weather. Rye, oats and millet are splendid; wheat not so good; grass never was better. Rains have been bountiful and weather pleasant with temperature below the average. Garden stuff is abundant, never so plenty as before. New potatoes are coming in.

Clay.—A terrible hail storm visited the southern part of this county on the morning of the 26th, doing much damage to the wheat, rye and oat crops; fruit trees also damaged in some localities. There has been an abundance of rain through the month. Crops of all kinds are in fine condition except in the district damaged by the storm. The wheat crop will be much above the average, but there was a small acreage planted.

Coffey.—Wheat doing splendid. Oats prospect never was better. Corn doing well. Grass and fruit doing well. Very few chinch bugs.

Comanche.—Corn is looking well and many are plowing it for the last time. Wheat is fine and will do to harvest by June 10. Oats, millet and rye are all looking well. New Irish potatoes are on the market; a large acreage planted this year. Broom-corn, sugar cane, in fact everything looks well.

(2) Tremendous wind storm on the night of 24th, no rain. We are beginning to need some rain. Some of the early wheat hurt by frost, later wheat extra good. Oats are short and thin. Corn is small, but a good stand. I see no trace of chinch bugs. Stock of all kinds doing extra well.

Crawford.—Wheat almost a failure, many fields plowed up and planted to corn. Oats an average crop. Corn, as good prospect for a big crop as ever known here, and a larger acreage planted than usual. Apples an average crop, peaches few, good prospect for plums and small fruits of all kinds. Pastures fine, plenty of rain, meadows looking well.

Decatur.—Small grain immense; winter rye and wheat splendid. Early planting of corn up but looking yellow—too much rain. Large quantity of sod corn being planted. Lots of fruit trees being planted. Native grasses splendid. Cattle getting fat.

Dickinson.—Wheat is looking healthy and vigorous everywhere in north Dickinson; it is now heading out. Chinch bugs doing no damage. Rye in full blossom, tallest crop we have had for years; measured stems over six feet in height. Oats looking fine, some fields weedy; where the land was plowed and sown with the drill the crop is in fine condition. Corn stand is good. Potatoes looking superb, a large area has been planted; potato bugs abundant. Weather dry, yet no crop is suffering.

Doniphan.—May wet and cold. Corn mostly up and being plowed, good stand. Some complaint about the listed corn being washed out. Wheat is doing well, so are oats; grass is extra good. Prospect good for apples, strawberries, grapes and raspberries.

(2) All kinds of crops except corn are growing nicely. Wheat in blossom and promises a heavy yield. Oats and barley looking well. Corn has not fully recovered from the effects of the heavy rain of the 26th, which washed and covered it very badly; about 20 to 30 per cent. will have to be replanted. Grass doing fine. Prospects for apples and strawberries good.

Edwards.—Every green thing is luxuriant. Wheat and rye slightly injured by hail in a part of the county. Corn prospect was never better. Grass as good as it can be, and cattle are in first-rate condition; where fairly wintered they are good beef.

Ellsworth.—Wheat is holding its own, but needs rain, as do all crops. Some corn has been replanted. Oats and rye mark 100 full. The usual acreage of sorghum and millet will be planted. Grass is good. Stock doing first-rate. Fruit prospects are poor.

Finney.—Corn, millet, alfalfa, oats, rice corn are in excellent condition. The acreage of these crops is much larger than at any former year. Wheat, though a small area was sown, promises well. Weather for April and May favorable, rains plenty.

Ford.—Crops excellent. Oats eight to twelve inches high. Rye in bloom. Corn all planted. Grass rank. Plenty of rain. A larger acreage planted this year than ever known in the county.

Franklin.—Too dry in this vicinity; chinch bugs numerous and greatly feared unless heavy rains come soon. Oats, flax, corn and wheat looking well. Apple prospect good; small fruit also. Grass abundant. Too dry for bugs, but not for crops.

Garfield.—The past month has been unusually wet and cool. All small grain and potatoes are excellent. Quite an acreage of sweet potatoes is being set out. Corn is not growing fast, but is healthy looking. Alfalfa and clover are both doing well.

Gove.—Corn in good condition, a little backward. Rye good. Oats good but short. Small fruit beginning to bear. Small patches of timothy, blue grass and clover sown for experiment are looking fine. General crop prospect best since the county has been settled. Abundance of rain; weather too cold for young corn.

Graham.—Wheat and rye damaged by hail storm on May 25. Corn about all planted; oats is making fine growth; millet looking fine. Large acreage of sorghum for feed will be planted. More rainfall in the last two weeks than ever before in the same time since organization of county.

Grant.—First ten days cool and so wet as to retard work, but since then fine growing weather. Farmers cultivating corn and putting in millet and sorghum for feed. Oats and potatoes fine. A great many acres set to forest trees on timber claims this spring and trees starting well. Considerable alfalfa sown. There has never been any trouble here from chinch bugs.

Gray.—Crops are growing finely. Corn a foot high; oats good; wheat little sown but good, will yield above the average; grass fine; no chinch bugs; rains abundant; weather cool.

Greeley.—Crops doing well except where ground squirrels damaged corn or hurt it. Rye in head. Vegetables good. Abundance of good rains. Everything is in a prosperous condition.

Harper.—Winter wheat is in splendid condition—nearly ready to cut. Oats are heading out and will make a heavy crop. Corn is doing well; some places nearly ready to lay by. Potatoes and all vegetables are forward. Farmers are sanguine of large crop. Fruit of all varieties promises a paying crop. Fruit trees are making a splendid growth.

Haskell.—Oats and wheat never did look better at this season. The only thing needed is warm days and nights to make the corn boom. Plenty of rain.

Jackson.—Wheat is in full head, and promises a fair yield. Oats never looked better. Cool weather of May kept corn backward, but the stand is good. Prospect for apples above the average.

Jefferson.—Wheat damaged by chinch bugs, needs a heavy rain. Oats fairly good, needing a heavy rain. Corn a good stand and doing well; beginning to need rain. Grass needing rain. May has been very dry. Apple crop promises to be abundant.

Jewell.—Corn-planting almost done; there is generally a good stand. Grass is the best we have ever had for the time of year. Stock doing well. Some chinch bugs, but they are not feared much. Apples will be plenty wherever orchards are old enough to bear. Small fruits will be an average. Weather cool. Enough rain. Some hail in places and on the night of the 26th a heavy windstorm. About four-fifths of the corn has been planted with the lister.

Johnson.—Wheat, corn and oats growing very slow. Grass doing fairly well. Chinch bug destructive in wheat and timothy. Weather cool and dry; need rain. Apples promises a fair crop.

Kearney.—May a cool month, good rains. Wheat in fair condition, oats heading out low, corn growing slow, vegetables doing well. Range fine, stock thriving. Farmers having irrigation have commenced cutting their alfalfa.

Kingman.—Wheat looks well. Oats good. Corn growing splendid, lots of it knee-high; 20 per cent. more planted than last year. Chinch bugs plentiful the past six weeks, but none now. Big crop of fruit except peaches. Grapes on low ground injured from late frost. Prairie grass big enough to mow.

(2) Crops of all kinds look well. Corn has been kept back by cool weather, but the chinch bugs have been kept back, too. Farmers are in good spirits.

Kiowa.—Wheat is well headed, of good height. Corn and oats both in fine-growing condition. Flax is doing well. Early vegetables of all kinds are plentiful. Grass better than ever was known since the county was organized.

Labette.—Corn, wheat and oats doing well. Fruit bids fair. Small fruits light crop. Grass splendid. Good growing weather with plenty of showers.

Lane.—Crops are in splendid condition. We have corn, cane, castor beans, flax, millet, rice corn, broomcorn, oats, peanuts, Irish and sweet potatoes, all growing well. Abundance of rain since April 26. A great many fruit trees were winter-killed, but those set out this spring seem to be doing nicely. Stock in good order. Wheat and rye will make from one-half to two-thirds of a crop. No sign of chinch bugs.

Leavenworth.—Wheat promises a very heavy crop. Corn is small, but a good stand. Oats is very promising. Clover and all kinds of grasses are well along. Apples promise the heaviest crop we have ever raised; all the trees are loaded.

Lincoln.—Wheat injured by bugs. Large acreage of oats sown. Some damage from bugs. Corn late, a good stand, and large acreage. Grasses backward. Flax promises well, an unusual acreage sown. Apples and small fruit promises a big crop. All kinds of stock in good health and doing well. Weather too cool for corn; good for oats and potatoes.

Lincoln.—Wheat and rye are in fine condition. Straw will be short. Corn and other spring crops look well, considering the cool weather.

Logan.—Trees growing finely. Rye and wheat doing splendidly. A larger acreage of crops are being planted than ever before, but corn is backward on account of cold and wet weather. Grazing excellent, including a small acreage of tame grass.

Lyon.—Wheat in good condition. In two weeks the wheat harvest will be commenced. Corn is a good stand, a large acreage, and is now growing fast. Oats could hardly be better. Large amount of flax sown—looks well. Potatoes are doing well, in fact, there are no failures yet, and everything planted is prosperous.

Meade.—Oats in splendid condition—never looked better. Wheat fair. Corn a little backward. Vegetables plenty. Some fruit. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly; we cut four crops in a season. Weather cool for corn; plenty of rain. Grass is good and abundant.

Marshall.—Corn in fine condition, with an exception now and then on account of wet weather. All other crops in fine shape. Potatoes very fine.

Miami.—Wheat badly bug eaten; oats needing rain and suffering from bugs, however, not seriously hurt yet. Corn in good

fix; needing rain. Grass doing well. Fruit generally thinned by frosts, but will be a fair crop. All tilled ground, however, is moist and in workable condition.

Meade.—Early corn is a good stand, and is from one foot to twenty inches high, large acreage. Sod corn is not so good a stand owing to depredations of ground squirrels. Irish potatoes are growing finely, new potatoes on the market. Early sweet potatoes doing well and large amount being planted. Wheat is good, oats finest ever seen in the county at this time of year, alfalfa doing well; first cutting will be done this week. Trees of all sorts are growing well.

Morris.—Corn small, looking healthy; oats affected by dry weather, heading out six to eight inches high. Prospect for fruit flattering. Tame grasses about half of a crop; ground very dry, only two showers this month. One heavy frost.

Mitchell.—Wheat, rye and oats in good condition; corn small. Heavy rain and hail storm passed over this section on the 26th, doing much damage to corn, especially listed corn, by washing dirt over it. Grass good.

(2) Very large acreage of corn planted, doing well; oats ditto. Wheat doing especially well. Expect half crop apples. Native and cultivated meadows doing well. Weather cold and wet.

Morton.—Corn in good condition, but backward; acreage is large. Oats in fine condition. Wheat is also very fine. Rye also good. Potatoes doing finely; garden crops number one. Sorghum, millet, etc., doing well. Alfalfa presents a fine condition, and grass is better than any time since the settlement of the county.

McPherson.—Wheat and oats rather poor. Raining in spots like last year. Oats short, heading out very fast. Corn is all "O. K." yet, but backward. We need a good old-fashioned soaking rain very bad. Grass short, fruit thin on trees, also grapes, as we had a late frost which damaged it.

Nemaha.—Corn small, but growing well. Oats, some pieces look very well, others thin and growing up with weeds, large acreage. Wheat fair. Tame grass doing splendidly. Prospect for apples and small fruit good with exception of grapes. May has been cool and wet.

Neosho.—Corn, a large acreage, good stand, growing nicely. Oats doing well, heading a little short, but growing fast. Wheat, some reports of winter-killed and fly, but upon the whole I think it is doing well. Flax, some very good pieces, but a great many fields shows thin spots and ought to be plowed up. Castor beans, about an average acreage planted; early were badly damaged by the worm. Grass growing finely—never better.

Norton.—Crops of all kinds are in excellent condition. A few have had to replant corn on listed ground on account of heavy rains filling the furrows. Wheat and all small grains doing finely. Almost a continuous rain from the last of April to the present time. Grass growing finely.

Osborne.—A hail storm passed over the north part of this county May 26, doing much damage to small grain. Wheat and rye along the south fork of the Solomon river nearly all destroyed. Damage on the upland not so great. Heavy fall of rain on the evening of the same date. Corn and oats were badly cut by hail. Fruit about all destroyed by the storm, also gardens. Corn improving every day; not so much damage done to it as at first supposed.

Osage.—Corn backward, but good stand; good color and clean of weeds. Oats short and needing rain badly. Flax looks well. Apples middling to good, cherries about half a crop, no peaches. Tame grass does not look first-rate; two dry seasons and last winter have been hard on it. May was uncommonly cool; two frosts that did some damage. Bugs plenty. Potatoes, garden vegetables and some fields of corn have been damaged by cut worms.

Ottawa.—Crops of all kinds promised well until the night of 25th, when we had a hail storm that completely destroyed many fields and orchards and badly damaged all within a strip five miles wide and as far east as heard from.

(2) Our county is in fair shape. Wheat looking fine, not enough bugs to hurt. Fruit will be light. Corn looking fine, little backward.

Pawnee.—Wheat is looking fine, but thin. Rye and barley very fine, especially on corn ground. Oats are unusually good and a large acreage out. Corn is doing finely, and stands well. Potatoes looking fine and no bugs of any account. Fruit scarce on account of late frosts. Grapes good. Stock of all kinds doing finely. The old chinch bugs we think are getting worn out; we hear nothing from them of late.

Phillips.—Small grain never looked better. Corn backward, but healthy. Ground thoroughly soaked. Abundance of rain. On the 27th we had a hail storm that damaged the small grain some. Rye and winter wheat was seriously damaged.

Pottawatomie.—Grass is well advanced. Oats are rather thin. Not much wheat sown. Apples promise fair. Small fruit good. Corn was looking well, but a heavy rain in this vicinity washed out a considerable share of it.

Rawlins.—Early corn not a good stand, but corn planted in May is a good stand. Wheat and rye are better than I have seen the last seven years. Oats look splendid, a large amount sown. Potatoes look well, but we have so much rain that the farmer can't get in the field to work.

Reno.—Wheat acreage smaller than usual; some injured by hail; generally promises 100 per cent. of former averages. Rye same as wheat. Oats good—100 per cent. The cold,

backward spring has somewhat retarded the growth of corn; acreage large and in fine condition. Plums and pears promise a full crop, apples 75 per cent., and grapes 50 per cent.

(2) Wheat headed out and in good condition. Oats doing first-rate. Corn backward. Fruit prospects good. Some chinch bugs, but not injuring anything. Large acreage of corn out.

Republic.—Weather reasonable. Corn and oats look well. Grasses of all kinds doing well. A frost on the 14th did some damage to fruit. Stock has been on pasture a month and doing nicely. I hear of chinch bugs in oats; no damage noted.

(2) Acreage of corn and oats increased, with the best prospect for years. Fruit of all kinds grown here promise an abundant yield, except peaches and cherries; grapes badly winter-killed. Tame grasses are making a luxuriant growth. Rye thick, rank and heavy. Weather quite cool the entire month.

Rice.—Wheat has not done as well as if more rain had fallen through May; chinch bugs are injuring some pieces. Some choice pieces of corn are being planted a second time, first planting having been destroyed by chinch bugs, but there are only a few such cases. Cut worms have been very destructive in some places, but, like the bugs, are only found in some localities; otherwise the corn crop looks very promising. Oats suffering for rain. Apple crop will be short owing to late frost.

(2) Corn, wheat and oats are the principal crops raised in this county, and are in very good condition. Grass backward, but the cattle are getting fat on it. The apple and pear crops are promising. Grapes and other small fruits will be light. May has been a cool month; frequent showers have kept the ground in good condition for growing crops.

Riley.—Wheat and rye good, except a strip through the county damaged by a hail storm. Oats backward but looking well. Corn backward; a great deal has had to be replanted on account of the cut worms, which are more numerous than ever before known. Grass is very good. Apples spotted—some orchards very full.

Rooks.—All kinds of small grain looking better than they have for five years at this time of year. Corn is later than usual; that which was planted with planter is doing nicely, while that which was listed in has suffered much on account of heavy rains. Fruit prospects are poor. Pasture grass short. Ground is well soaked.

Rush.—Wheat doing splendid. Rye will also be good. Corn backward, stand good and acreage larger this year than any previous year. Grass is doing splendid, both wild and tame. Stock doing well. Plenty of rain lately and everything looks prosperous.

Russell.—Oats weedy, part of fruit crop killed by frost, grass growing rapidly, pasture excellent, weather cooler than usual this spring. (2) Large acreage of corn planted; it is rather late. Wheat looks well, small acreage. Other grains looking well. Grass good. Plenty of rain.

Smith.—Fall and spring wheat looks well. Rye was far enough along to be injured by the hail in the northern part of the county. Oats looking better. Corn injured by hail, and some pieces hurt by washing—listed corn most. Grass looks splendid. Fruit looks well. Stock healthy.

Sumner.—This county has the most wonderful prospect for the largest crops of grain of all kinds ever seen by the oldest inhabitant. Wheat harvest will commence by June 10. All kinds of fruit, except peaches, are in fine shape. Plenty of grass, making a fine growth. Abundance of rain during the entire month. Some damage done by winds and hail.

Sedgewick.—Oats and corn good, the latter being cultivated the second time. Apples promise a fair crop and are growing rapidly. A fine crop of meadow promised, mostly wild grass. Grapes damaged with frost about three weeks ago, but have blossomed later and promise a fair crop.

Stafford.—Wheat fine, heading out, some cut for hay. Oats growing nicely. Corn mostly plowed over once, large acreage. Potatoes growing finely. Good prospect for apples, cherries and plums. Tame grasses doing fine. Large acreage of millet and sorghum sown.

Trego.—Wheat and rye looking fine. Corn coming up slowly. Plenty of rain. Grass growing fast, good pasture. Fruit prospects fair for some kinds. Potato crop looking fine. Farmers busy putting in sorghum and millet for feed. Large acreage of corn planted.

Thomas.—Wheat looks fine, rye good, and oats look well. Corn nearly all planted and coming up nicely; about half of the corn crop is listed this year. Alfalfa is about the only grass sowed here; looks well, and promises to be the coming grass crop in this county. Large acreage of sorghum planted. A great many fruit and forest trees planted this spring. Heaviest rain known to the settlers of this county fell on May 25, accompanied with considerable hail, but no damage; another fine rain on the 27th.

Wallace.—Rye and oats prospect could not be more encouraging. Corn, sorghum, potatoes and other crops looking well, and farmers cheerful. Fair weather with varying winds.

Wilson.—Weather cool with plenty of rain. Corn is looking fine, rather late but good stand; larger acreage than ever before. Wheat is splendid on bottom land; little sown on upland. Oats bid fair for a good crop. Grasses doing well. Apples about half crop; small fruits good and plentiful. More fruit trees put out this spring than usual and are making remarkable growth.

Wichita.—Rains abundant during the entire month, insuring the success of the thousands of trees put out this spring. Cool for corn. Oats, rye and wheat could not be better. Pastures making heavy crop. Destructive hail storm May 26 did some damage to early crops and gardens.

Washington.—The outlook for crops is very good. Late frosts have injured the early varieties. Grapes a little short from winter-killing and the dry weather of last year. Pasture and tame grass in fine condition. Cattle doing well. Small fruit prospect excellent. A little hail but no serious damage. Three hundred thousand silk worms will be raised in this county two weeks from now.

Woodson.—Wheat 50 per cent. winter-killed. Corn, stand fair and condition good. Oats fair; early, acreage large. Fruit prospect 100. May cool and wet till the 15th, since then warm and dry. Chinch bugs plenty, but not as bad as last year. Tame grasses one-third winter-killed; prairie grass good. Cattle doing well. (2) Wheat all right; bugs killed a few small patches, but late sowing will come out better

this month. Oats just beginning to head, with lots of bugs. Flax looks fine, beginning to blossom. Corn small but clean, with some bugs and cut worms at work. Fruit doing well. Ground pretty dry in localities.

(3) Some wheat plowed under to get rid of chinch bugs. Oats good; small acreage sown; needing rain. Corn doing well; large acreage planted; no damage from bugs yet. Fruit of all kinds doing well except peaches. Grass in fine condition. May a little dry.

Inquiries Answered.

SPROUTING STUMPS.—Will some one of your many subscribers tell me the right time to sprout stumps so they will die and not sprout again?

—August sprouting is the most efficient, at least that was our practice "years and years" ago.

SILK COCOONS.—Please let me know where I can sell my silk cocoons and what they are worth.

—Mail a letter of inquiry to the following address: Superintendent Silk Station, Peabody, Kas., and you will receive the information desired.

SICK CATTLE.—I have some kind of sickness among my cattle. When they are taken first, about two days they don't eat anything and bawling pretty much all the time, then they begin to foam at the mouth and get crazy and will go for anything that gets in their way. I had two that died and three I had to kill. They were four 1-year-olds and one 3-year-old. Is there any cure?

—The symptoms indicate rabies, madness; but from the description given, we do not feel like venturing an opinion. Perhaps some other reader has had like experience and may be able to throw light on the subject.

PARIS GREEN.—Will you or some of your correspondents, who have had experience, give me the best method of applying Paris Green to potato vines to keep off bugs? Is it better to use it dry or in solution? If used in solution, how strong should it be made?

—It is generally used dry. It would be well to try both ways. For dry use, mix with wheat flour. Put, say a gallon of flour on a board; spread out thin; shake over it a table spoonful of the drug; then mix thoroughly and dust the vines lightly when the dew is on them. For the solution, use a table spoonful to a common wooden bucket full of water and keep well stirred while using.

BROKEN APPLE TREES.—The hail storm which passed through our section May 25, almost ruined my orchard. I had 209 healthy apple trees which could not be surpassed in beauty. My trees are 11 years old this spring, and without a doubt, had nothing prevented, would have borne 400 or 500 bushels of apples. The hail has peeled most of the bark off of the limbs and also burst it in many places on the trunks. Can some of the readers of your paper tell me what to do? Some advise cutting the limbs off. When would be the proper time to do this? What would be the best to do do? Hoping that my questions will be answered through the columns of your paper.

—This correspondent lives in Clay county. We hope some of our orchardists will come to his assistance. In the meantime we would advise the cutting away of every broken limb so as to leave no torn and splintered or skinned branches. The sooner this is done the better. If any tree is so much damaged as that when the injured parts are all trimmed as above suggested, the rest is not worth saving, cut the tree away and set a young tree in its place. Any tree that is not injured fatally in the trunk, by splitting or skinning, can be saved, unless, when the trimming is completed there is nothing left but short stub. Save all of every branch that can be saved.

Farmers, Read This.

I have six long yearling thoroughbred Hereford bulls I will price specially low in order to sell at once. I need the pasture for cows. E. S. SHOCKEY, Topeka, Kas.

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.

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.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the KANSAS FARMER on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16.

The rainfall for said week will be less than usual in the Province of Quebec, and in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, eastern Connecticut and northeastern New York; a small excess in the rest of New York, western Connecticut and New Jersey; a slight deficiency in eastern Pennsylvania, but an excess in the western part of that State; Delaware and Maryland hardly an average, but some excess in Virginia and still more in West Virginia; rather less than the average for North Carolina, but an excess in South Carolina, eastern Georgia, northern and western Florida and southern Alabama, with a deficiency in southern Florida, western Georgia, northern Alabama and in Mississippi; moderate rain in Louisiana, eastern and southern Texas, but deficient in southwestern Texas and about normal in the northwestern part. There will be a reasonable amount of rain for the week in the Indian Territory, Arkansas, southwestern and northeastern Missouri; but not so much in southeastern and still less in northwestern Missouri. In Kansas the south half of the east half of the State will have a full average of rain for the week, while the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter will have less, and the northwestern quarter least for the week. As western Kansas is already well soaked with water, a shortage in rainfall for a week or two will not hurt, but will be favorable for wheat harvest. In Kentucky and Tennessee there will be a deficiency. Ohio will have the most rain in the eastern half of the State and least in the northwestern part. Indiana will not have much in the northern half, and but little more in the southern half; while the southern two-thirds of Illinois will have a fair amount of rain, with less in the northern third. Southern Michigan and especially the southeastern part will have but little rain, while the northern part and that part west of Lake Michigan will have a reasonable amount. In Wisconsin there will be a moderate amount of rain in the southeastern part, a little less in the southwestern part, and an excess in the northern part. In Iowa the precipitation will average about normal, with rather more in the eastern than in the western part of the State. Minnesota will average rather wet, especially in the southeastern part. In Dakota there will not be much rain, except a moderate amount in the northwestern part. There will probably be a fair amount of rain in Nebraska; but we think the major part of it will be in the western part of the State. We think the rainfall will be less than usual in New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, diminishing in amount as we go north; till we reach Montana, where it will be a full average. There will be an excess in western Manitoba, but not so much in the eastern part of that Province. In Ontario it will average about normal, with a probability of the greatest amount in the northern and eastern parts. On the Pacific coast the rainfall will be a little in excess in the western part of Washington Territory, but not so much in the eastern part; but in Oregon the excess will probably be farther back from the coast toward the eastern part of the State, in the Cascade range and east of those mountains, which is somewhat unusual. The rainfall will be large in northwestern California, with a full average in the central part of the State and on the Sierra Nevada mountains, but not much in the southern part of the State.

To sum up the above details it will be seen that the total precipitation for the week will average about normal for the United States and southern Canada, though it will not be equally distributed. It is not likely that we have made the distribution exactly correct in all cases. When we say that there will be an excess of rain in one State and a deficiency in the adjoining State, it is not to be supposed that a rain storm will go to the imaginary State line and come to a sudden halt. Storms are no respecters of State or county lines, though we have to name State lines to designate localities in making these subdivisions. General storms extend over several States, but local showers frequently cover but a few

counties and sometimes only a few townships. These detailed predictions are intended to cover the total amount of rain that will fall for the week in each locality named, including general storms and the aggregate of local showers. Some have suggested that we name our predictions "probabilities," but we prefer to call them "calculations," as probabilities without calculation are no probabilities at all. "Possibilities" would be more expressive of that kind of guess-work.

TEMPERATURE—WEEK ENDING JUNE 16.

In Quebec, in New England, except on the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the Carolinas, the week will average cooler than usual for the time of year, with frosts in the more northern sections and also a probability of frosts in the mountains of the southern sections named. Delaware, Maryland, eastern Virginia and eastern North Carolina will be about normal.

It will be warmer than usual in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, but cooler in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and eastern Ohio. In western Ohio, Indiana and Michigan it will average rather warmer than usual, and a little cooler in Illinois and Wisconsin. In the eastern part of Ontario it will be cooler, and about normal in the western part; in Manitoba and Minnesota about normal or a trifle above the usual average for that latitude. In Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota it will hardly be as warm as usual, while in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado it will be a little warmer.

In Washington Territory and western Oregon it will be cooler than normal, but warmer in eastern Oregon and in California.

To sum up briefly, it will average cooler than usual for the week in eastern Canada, New England and the Middle Atlantic States; warmer in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, a little cooler in the Western Gulf States, and will average about normal in the rest of the country.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.

Abstract for the week ending Thursday, May 31, 1888:

Rainfall.—During the last week the rainfall has been light in all of the counties south of the Kaw, while it has been heavy in all of the northern counties. Hail storms in the central-west on the 25th, passed eastward on the 26th and 27th. The territory of least rainfall is that drained by the Marais des Cygnes, Neosho, Verdigris and Walnut rivers. The Smoky Hill valley has been well supplied and the Arkansas valley moderately supplied with rain.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The temperature has been below the normal in all sections except the extreme south, while the sunshine has generally been less than the average allowance.

Results.—In the western counties rye was much damaged by hail; all other crops are in fine condition, while the early grasses are ripening. In the northwestern counties the growing crops are in fine condition and the creeks full of water. Crops were badly injured by hail in many northern counties, but being young will recuperate. In the central counties crops are in fine condition, though more rain is still desirable. Cut worms are still bad in Butler, Cowley, Woodson and Coffey. Chinch bugs have almost entirely disappeared, Woodson and Allen making the only unfavorable reports. In Montgomery the web worm has appeared in large numbers. Raspberries are ripe and wheat nearly ready for harvest in the southern counties.

TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1888: **Temperature.**—Highest at 2 p. m., 83° Sunday, May 27, and Wednesday, May 30; lowest at same hour, 56° Monday, May 28. Highest recorded during the week, 84° on Sunday, May 27; lowest, 39° on Tuesday, May 29.

Rainfall.—Rain in measurable quantities fell on three days—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Total for the week, 48-100 of an inch.

Sergeant Jennings is making a new departure in his weather work, showing by lines and dots of different colors, on a map of the State, the particular portions having rain during the week. At a glance, one can see just where the rain fell. It is a great convenience—really an educator at sight, an object lesson.

To turn gray hair to its natural color and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given us.

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.

Truces.

Oh, make no truce with Sin. His breath
Contains a poison that will stain
The jewels in life's golden chain,
And introduce the monarch, Death.

Oh, make no truce with Lust. His eyes
Gleam with a deep and baleful light.
He is the devil-ghost of night,
And all he teaches fades and dies.

Oh, make no truce with Greed. His grasp
Is fatal to a soldier's truce;
He will deceive and throttle you;
His hand is like a coffin clasp.

Oh, make no truce with Care. His might
Is crafty, and you should defy
All his advances, lest you die—
He is the foe to Queen Delight.

Oh, make no truce with Shame. But stand
Before your brothers pure and good,
A royal band, a brotherhood
Of soldiers worthy of command.

Oh, make no truce with Gold. His worth
Is nothing to a conscience clear.
What is he to a man in fear?
A tyrant from the sordid earth.

Oh, make no truce with Death. But live
Noble and honest, true and kind,
Your soul shall leave a house behind
To take the crown that God shall give.

Oh, make a truce with Love. His art
Shall soothe you in your waking hours,
And his shall be as passion flowers
That blossom in the human heart.

Oh, make a truce with Truth, and try
To gain the fortress of Renown
By being brave. Oh, batter down
The fort of Falsehood, ere you die!

Oh, make a truce with God, nor fight
Against His goodness evermore.
Then, when your splendid life is o'er,
The world and He shall judge you right.
—Howard C. Tripp, in *Western Plowman*.

High thinking more, high living less,
Truth telling though the sky should fall,
Would add to human happiness
Under the heavens, unto all.
The lofty standard of the just,
The courage to defend the right,
Would move us further from the dust,
And lift us nearer to the light.
—George W. Bungay, in *Youth's Companion*.

What is our duty here? To tend
From good to better—thence to best;
Grateful to drink life's cup—then bend
Unmurmuring to our bed of rest;
To pluck the flowers that round us blow,
Scattering our fragrance as we go.
—Sir J. Bowring.

The Burden of the Social Duty Known as "Calls."

What a beautiful civilization ours is supposed to be, growing in intelligence and simplicity, and yet voluntarily taking upon itself this artificial burden in an already overtaxed life! The angels in heaven must admire and wonder. The cynic wants to know what is gained for any rational being when a city full of women undertake to make and receive formal visits with persons whom for the most part they do not wish to see. What is gained, he asks, by leaving cards with all these people and receiving their cards? When a woman makes her tedious rounds, why is she always relieved to find people not in? When she can count upon her ten fingers the people she wants to see, why should she pretend to want to see the others? Is any one deceived by it? Does anybody regard it, as anything but a sham and a burden? Much the cynic knows about it! Is it not necessary to keep up what is called society? Is it not necessary to have an authentic list of pasteboard acquaintances to invite to the receptions? And what would become of us without receptions? Everybody likes to give them. Everybody flocks to them with much alacrity. When society calls the roll, we all know the penalty of being left out. Is there any intellectual or physical pleasure equal to that of jamming so many people into a house that they can hardly move, and treating them to a Babel of noises in which no one can make herself heard without screaming? There is nothing like a reception in any uncivilized country. It is so exhilarating! When a dozen or a hundred people are gathered together in a room, they all begin to raise their voices and to shout like pool-sellers in the noble rivalry of "various langwidges," rasping their throats into bronchitis in the bidding of the conversational ring. If they spoke low, or even in

the ordinary tone, conversation would be possible. But then it would not be a reception, as we understand it. We cannot neglect anywhere any of the pleasures of our social life. We train for it in lower assemblies. Half a dozen women in a "call" are obliged to shout, just for practice, so that they can be heard by everybody in the neighborhood except themselves. Do not men do the same? If they do, it only shows that men also are capable of the higher civilization.

But does society—that is, the intercourse of congenial people—depend upon the elaborate system of exchanging calls with hundreds of people who are not congenial? Such thoughts will sometimes come by a winter fireside of rational-talking friends, or at a dinner party not too large for talk without a telephone, or in the summer time by the sea or in the cottage in the hills, when the fever of social life has got down to a normal temperature. We fancy that sometimes people will give way to a real enjoyment of life, and that human intercourse will throw off this artificial and wearisome parade, and that if women look back with pride, as they may, upon their personal achievements and labors, they will also regard them with astonishment. Women, we read every day, long for the rights and privileges of men, and the education and serious purpose in life of men. And yet, such is the sweet self-sacrifice of their nature, they voluntarily take on burdens which men have never assumed, and which they would speedily cast off if they had. What should we say of men if they consumed half their time in paying formal calls upon each other merely for the sake of paying calls, and were low-spirited if they did not receive as many cards as they had dealt out to society? Have they not the time? Have women more time? and if they have, why should they spend it in this Sisyphean task? Would the social machine go to pieces—the inquiry is made in good faith, and solely for information—if they made rational business for themselves to be attended to, or even if they gave the time now given to calls they hate to reading and study, and to making their households civilizing centers of intercourse and enjoyment, and paid visits from some other motive than "clearing off their list?" If all the artificial round of calls and cards should tumble down, what valuable thing would be lost out of anybody's life?

The question is too vast for the Drawer, but as an experiment in sociology it would like to see the system in abeyance for one season. If at the end of it there had not been just as much social enjoyment as before, and there were not fewer women than usual down with nervous prostration, it would agree to start at its own expense a new experiment, to-wit, a kind of social clearing-house, in which all cards should be delivered and exchanged, and all social debts of this kind be balanced by experienced book-keepers, so that the reputation of everybody for propriety and conventionality should be just as good as it is now.—Charles Dudley Warner, in *"The Drawer"* of *Harper's Magazine* for June.

Summer Trips.

Many a worker feels that he or she must every summer take a trip somewhere during the yearly vacation. What with planning and getting ready for the trip, packing and unpacking, one does about as much real work as would be done at regular employment—and gets no pay for it. When, for this trip, one can go entirely away from the cares of the year, can hear a new kind of talk, meet different people, and throw off all cares, rest is the result; and the vacation, whatever time it comes, will have recreated the worker, and he will begin the coming year with renewed strength.

When, however, the vacation is a short one, and, in order to take a trip somewhere, the comforts of the whole year have been only half comforts, so as to save money, while the purse has been called upon only for absolute necessities, and then with a half sigh for the lessening of next summer's journey, the trip is not worth its cost. Many a person who works hard nine, ten or eleven months of the year economizes in all directions possible all that time in order to spend money freely the remaining few weeks.

Of course, change of scene is sometimes needed; and, with many people, the rest of getting away from work is greater than rest from any other source. But with many

workers, especially those whose work is outside of home, the best rest they could possibly take would be to have a few weeks to stay at home.

Those who go to a watering place or a country resort frequently find, in the close, stuffy rooms of the hotel, or the low, ill-ventilated chambers of the farm house, a poor substitute for the pleasant, airy sleeping-room at home; and as for going to a cool climate, unless one can spend an almost unlimited amount of money, he can frequently be more comfortable at home in the heat, with old clothes and the hammock, than where it is somewhat cooler, but where he must dress elaborately and sit properly on the porch or in the parlor.

Many a person would be much better off at the end of a vacation if the money usually expended for a trip somewhere were spent on extra comforts at home. Less strength would be expended, while more happiness and more nerve force would be laid up as capital on which to draw for future work; and perhaps those around would gain some use of the extra comforts. There is a use for all things, and there is a large place for the summer trip; but is it not quite possible that we are growing to feel it too much of a necessity? When it is taken at so great cost of any kind, it is neither the wise thing to do nor the restful way to spend time, strength or money.—Mrs. Kedzie, in *Industrialist*.

Notes and Recipes.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.

Fish may be scaled easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

By the addition of vegetables, soup is rendered more healthy and nutritious for hearty persons.

To extract ink from wood, scour with sand wet with water and ammonia. Then rinse with strong saleratus water.

Warts may be destroyed by being rubbed with alum. Carry a lump in the pocket and rub on the wart frequently, wetting it as you do so.

For a cold on the chest a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment. It is dangerous to health or even life.

Children's feet should be bathed in warm water every night in the year, rubbed dry and the stockings hung up so that they will be well aired.

A pretty-looking dish can be made by lining some cups and saucers with lettuce leaves and putting a large spoonful of the salad in the center.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

Provide a good sponge and crash towels for rubbing in the bath-room, also a little corn meal in a dish, as many prefer meal to soap when washing the hands.

For a sweet sauce to use on puddings, boiled dough dumplings or fritters, strawberry sirup, jam or jelly, heated and thickened with arrow-root, is so delicious that housekeepers will do well to put up an extra supply this year, to be used in making dessert sauces.

Beef Tea.—Beef tea made from inferior pieces of meat will not jelly when cold any more quickly than that made from the steaks. The fact is that neither can possibly form a jelly. Soup or broth made from meat containing bone or sinew will form a jelly when cold, but broth thus made is not so nutritious as beef tea made from solid lean meat. The "inferior" pieces of meat contain just as much nourishment as the tenderloin.

Bread Cake.—When the bread sponge is light and ready to mold put aside one pint of the dough. Put this dough into the bucket; add three ounces of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs and the rind of half a lemon grated. Now, with No. 2 beater, give a backward and forward motion until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; then give

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a few full revolutions until the mixture is light. Now add carefully one cup of currants that have been washed, dried and thoroughly floured. With the beater mix them gently and pour the cake into a greased pan to the depth of an inch. Put four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, two ounces butter, one tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of sugar into the glass, and with No. 1 beater beat until light; then add and stir in gently two heaping tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs; put this mixture here and there over the top of the cake, pressing it down with the finger; stand in a warm place to rise, and when light, bake in a moderately quick oven, protecting the top that it may not get too brown.

Fashion Notes.

Paris milliners perfume their most expensive French flowers and flower bonnets.

Bracelets of heavy curb links, plain or heavily chased, in gold or silver, are the fancy of the hour.

A pink, a blue and a yellow daisy, on a mottled silver background, combine into a striking design for bonbonnières.

Three silver batons, with gold knobs, among which are set a diamond and a ruby, make a pretty pattern in lace pins.

A beautiful pen-holder is made of a hollow silver tube, the upper end of which turns gracefully into a script initial.

Real silver hooks and eyes are seen upon the corsages of some of the summer gowns, and are ornamental as well as useful.

Grasshopper green and periwinkle pink are the names of two fresh spring tints daintily intermingled in the adornings of a Parisian round hat.

The backs of many of the new basques for summer wear are finished with draperies of ribbon bows and loops, or points of the dress material, variously decorated.

A pretty yoke blouse of Japanese red crepe, intended to wear with black lace or silk skirts, has a pointed girdle, yoke, cuffs and collar of black velvet, brier-stitched with red silk.

White camel's hair or crepe dresses have very slight trimmings on the corsage of gilt or steel galloon, or of both together, or else they have the new embroidery, which is done in straw braid.

Tulle will again be used upon the summer bonnets to veil the floral garnitures. It will also form entire bonnets, arranged in misty loops high in front, mingled with sprays of fine flowers, arranged to imitate aigrettes.

In the latest importations of French dresses and wraps, various handsome shades of green, mahogany, terra cotta and golden brown are noticeable, also the crushed strawberry and crushed raspberry shades, and gray in the daintiest tones imaginable.

It is almost an absolute rule that the right and left sides of the corsage shall differ as widely as the dressmaker can devise—the more dissimilar so much the more fashionable—unless open-fronted jackets are worn with waistcoats beneath them, when, of course, uniformity is observed. A braided or velvet revers is set diagonally from the right shoulder to the left side of the corsage, with a tiny pleated chemisette of silk just in front, and on the other side three rosettes of moire ribbon, or a band of passementerie, is a favorite bodice decoration.

The Young Folks.

Knitting.

An old-time kitchen, an open door,
Sunshine lying across the floor;
A little maid, feet bare and brown,
Cheeks like roses, a cotton gown,
Rippling masses of shining hair,
And a childish forehead, smooth and fair.

The child is knitting. The open door
Wooes her, tempts her more and more.
The sky is cloudless, the air is sweet,
And sadly restless the bare brown feet.
Still, as she wishes her task were done,
She counts the rounds off, one by one.

Higher yet mounts the sun of June;
But one round more!—a childish tune
Ripples out from the childish lips,
While swift and swifter the finger-tips
Play out and in, till I hear her say,
"Twenty rounds! I'm going to play!"

Up to the hedge where the sweet-brier blows,
Down to the bank where the brooklet flows,
Chasing the butterflies, watching the bees,
Wading in clover up to her knees,
Mocking the bobolinks; oh, what fun
It is to be free when the task is done!

Years and years have glided away.
The child is a woman, and threads of gray
One by one creep into her hair,
And I see the prints of the feet of care.
Yet I like to watch her. To-night she sits
By her household fire, and as then she knits.

Swiftly the needles glance, and the thread
Glides through her fingers, white and red.
'Tis a baby's stocking. To and fro
And in and out the needles go;
She sings as she sang that day in June,
But the low, soft strain is a nursery tune.

Close beside her the baby lies,
Slowly closing his sleepy eyes.
Forward, backward, the cradle swings,
Touched by her foot as she softly sings.
And now in silence her watch she keeps;
The song is hushed, for the baby sleeps.

Up from the green, through the twilight gray,
Come the shouts of a troop at play.
Blue eyes, black eyes, golden curls—
These are all hers—her boys and girls.
Then wonder not at the prints of care,
Or the silver threads in her braided hair.

Does she ever pine for the meadow brook,
The sweet-brier hedge, the clover nook?
When sweet winds woo, when smiles the sun,
Does she ever wish that her task was done?
Would you know? Then watch her where she sits,
Smiling dreamily, while she knits.

—Ellen P. Allerton, in *Woman's Magazine*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY CHILDHOOD.

One of my earliest memories is of playing with books in my father's library. Building towers and bridges of the big dictionaries, looking at pictures, pretending to read, and scribbling on blank pages whenever pen or pencil could be found. Many of these early attempts at authorship still exist, and I often wonder if these childish plays did not influence my after life, since books have been my greatest comfort, castle-building a never-failing delight, and scribbling a very profitable amusement.

Another very vivid recollection is of the day when running after my hoop I fell into the Frog Pond and was rescued by a black boy, becoming a friend to the colored race then and there, though my mother always declared I was an abolitionist at the age of three.

During the Garrison riot in Boston the portrait of George Thompson was hidden under a bed in our house for safe keeping, and I am told that I used to go and comfort the "good man who helped poor slaves" in his captivity. However that may be, the conversion was genuine, and my greatest pride is in the fact that I have lived to know the brave men and women who did so much for the cause, and that I had a very small share in the war which put an end to a great wrong.

Being born on the birthday of Columbus I seem to have something of my patron saint's spirit of adventure, and running away was one of the delights of my childhood. Many a social lunch have I shared with hospitable Irish beggar children, as we ate our crusts, cold potatoes and salt fish, on voyages of discovery among the ash heaps of the waste land that then lay where the Albany station now stands.

Many an impromptu picnic have I had on the dear old Common, with strange boys, pretty babies and friendly dogs, who always seemed to feel that this reckless young person needed looking after.

On one occasion the town-crier found me fast asleep at 9 o'clock at night, on a door step in Bedford street, with my head pillowed on the curly breast of a big Newfoundland, who was with difficulty persuaded to release the weary little wanderer who had sobbed herself to sleep there.

I often smile as I pass that door, and never forget to give a grateful pat to every big dog I meet, for never have I slept more soundly than on that dusty step, nor found a better friend than the noble animal who watched over the lost baby so faithfully.

My father's school was the only one I ever went to, and when this was broken up because he introduced methods now all the fashion, our lessons continued at home, for he was always sure of four little pupils who firmly believed in their teacher, though

they have not done him all the credit he deserved.

I never liked arithmetic or grammar, and dodged these branches on all occasions; but reading, composition, history and geography I enjoyed, as well as the stories read to us with a skill which made the dulllest charming and useful.

"Pilgrim's Progress," Krummacher's "Parables," Miss Edgeworth, and the best of the dear old fairy tales made that hour the pleasantest of our day. On Sundays we had a simple service of Bible stories, hymns, and conversation about the state of our little consciences and the conduct of our childish lives, which never will be forgotten.

Walks each morning round the Common while in the city, and long tramps over hill and dale when our home was in the country, were a part of our education, as well as every sort of housework, for which I have always been very grateful, since such knowledge makes one independent in these days of domestic tribulation with the help who are too often only hindrances.

Needle-work began early, and at ten my skillful sister made a linen shirt beautifully, while at twelve I set up as a doll's dress-maker, with my sign out, and wonderful models in my window. All the children employed me, and my turban was the rage at one time to the great dismay of the neighbors' hens, who were hotly hunted down, that I might tweak out their downiest feathers to adorn the dolls' head-gear.

Active exercise was my delight from the time when a child of six I drove my hoop round the Common without stopping, to the days when I did my twenty miles in five hours and went to a party in the evening.

I always thought I must have been a deer or a horse in some former state, because it was such a joy to run. No boy could be my friend till I had beaten him in a race, and no girl if she refused to climb trees, leap fences, and be a tomboy.

My wise mother, anxious to give me a strong body to support a lively brain, turned me loose in the country and let me run wild, learning of nature what no books can teach, and being led, as those who truly love her seldom fail to be,

"Through nature up to nature's God."

I remember running over the hills just at dawn one summer morning, and pausing to rest in the silent woods saw, through an arch of trees, the sun rise over river, hill and wide green meadows as I never saw it before.

Something born of the lovely hour, a happy mood, and the unfolding aspirations of a child's soul seemed to bring me near to God, and in the hush of that morning hour I always felt that I "got religion" as the phrase goes. A new and vital sense of His presence, tender and sustaining as a father's arms, came to me then, never to change through forty years of life's vicissitudes, but to grow stronger for the sharp discipline of poverty and pain, sorrow and success.

Those Concord days were the happiest of my life, for we had charming playmates in the little Emersons, Channings, Hawthornes and Goodwins, with the illustrious parents and their friends to enjoy our pranks and share our excursions.

Plays in the barn were a favorite amusement, and we dramatized the fairy tales in great style. Our giant came tumbling off a loft when Jack cut down the squash vine running up a ladder to represent the immortal bean. Cinderella rolled away in a vast pumpkin, and a long, black pudding was lowered by invisible hands to fasten itself on the nose of the woman who wasted her three wishes.

Little pilgrims journeyed over the hills with scrip and staff and cockle-shells in their hats; elves held their pretty revels among the pines, and "Peter Wilkins" flying-ladies came swinging down on the birch tree-tops. Lords and ladies haunted the garden, and mermaids splashed in the bath-house of woven willows over the brook.

People wondered at our frolics, but enjoyed them, and droll stories are still told of the adventures of those days. Mr. Emerson and Margaret Fuller were visiting my parents one afternoon, and the conversation having turned to the ever interesting subject of education, Miss Fuller said:

"Well, Mr. Alcott, you have been able to carry out your methods in your own family, and I should like to see your model children."

She stood in a few moments, for as the guests stood on the door-steps a wild uproar approached, and round the corner of the house came a wheelbarrow holding baby May arrayed as a queen; I was the horse, bitted and bridled and driven by my elder sister Anna, while Lizzie played dog, and barked as loud as her gentle voice permitted.

All were shouting, and wild with fun which, however, came to a sudden end as we espied the stately group before us, for my foot tripped, and down we all went in a laughing heap, while my mother put a climax to the joke by saying, with a dramatic wave of the hand:

"Here are the model children, Miss Fuller."

My sentimental period began at fifteen when I fell to writing romances, poems, a "heart journal," and dreaming dreams of a splendid future.

Browsing over Mr. Emerson's library, I found "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child," and was at once fired with a desire to be a second Bettine, making my father's friend my Goethe. So I wrote letters to him, but was wise enough never to send them, left wild flowers on the door-steps of my "Master," sung Mignon's song in verbad German under his window, and w

fond of wandering by moonlight, or sitting in a cherry tree at midnight till the owls scared me to bed.

The girlish folly did not last long, and the letters were burnt years ago, but Goethe is still my favorite author, and Emerson remained my beloved "Master" while he lived, doing more for me, as for many another young soul, than he ever knew, by the simple beauty of his life, the truth and wisdom of his books, the example of a good, great man untempted and unspoiled by the world which he made nobler while in it, and left the richer when he went.

The trials of life began about this time, and my happy childhood ended. Money is never plentiful in a philosopher's house, and even the maternal pelican could not supply all our wants on the small income which was freely shared with every needy soul who asked for help.

Fugitive slaves were sheltered under our roof, and my first pupil was a very black George Washington whom I taught to write on the hearth with charcoal, his big fingers finding pen and pencil unmanageable.

Motherless girls seeking protection were guarded among us; hungry travelers sent on to our door to be fed and warmed, and if the philosopher happened to own two coats the best went to a needy brother, for these were practical Christians who had the most perfect faith in Providence, and never found it betrayed.

In those days the prophets were not honored in their own land, and Concord had not yet discovered her great men. It was a sort of refuge for reformers of all sorts whom the good natives regarded as lunatics, harmless but amusing.

My father went away to hold his classes and conversations, and we women folk began to feel that we also might do something. So one gloomy November day we decided to move to Boston and try our fate again after some years in the wilderness.

My father's prospect was as promising as a philosopher's ever is in a money-making world, my mother's friends offered her a good salary as their missionary to the poor, and my sister and I hoped to teach. It was an anxious council, and always preferring action to discussion, I took a brisk run over the hill and then settled down for a "good think" in my favorite retreat.

It was an old cat wheel, half hidden in grass under the locusts where I used to sit to wrestle with my sums, and usually forgot them, scribbling verses or fairy tales on my slate instead. Perched on the hub I surveyed the prospect and found it rather gloomy, with leafless trees, sere grass, leaden sky and frosty air, but the hopeful heart of fifteen beat warmly under the old red shawl, visions of success gave the gray clouds a silver lining, and I said defiantly, as I shook my fist at fate embodied in a crow cawing dismally on the fence near by—

"I will do something by-and-by. Don't care what; teach, sew, act, write, anything to help the family; and I'll be rich and famous and happy before I die, see if I won't!"

Startled by this audacious outburst the crow flew away, but the old wheel creaked as if it began to turn at that moment, stirred by the intense desire of an ambitious girl to work for those she loved and find some reward when the duty was done.

I did not mind the omen then, and returned to the house, cold but resolute. I think I began to shoulder my burden then and there, for when the free country life ended the wild colt soon learned to tug in harness, only breaking loose now and then for a taste of beloved liberty.

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when we found ourselves in a small house at the South End with not a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room down town, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I was left to keep house, feeling like a caged sea-gull as I washed the dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned it; mother, usually much dilapidated because she would give away her clothes, with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew

her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

Then we youngsters adjourned to the kitchen for our fun, which usually consisted of writing, dressing and acting a series of remarkable plays. In one I remember I took five parts and Anna four, with lightning changes of costume, and characters varying from a Greek prince in silver armor to a murderer in chains.

It was good training for memory and fingers, for we recited pages without a fault, and made every sort of property from a harp to a fairy's spangled wings. Later we acted Shakespeare, and Hamlet was my favorite hero, played with a gloomy glare and a tragic stalk which I have never seen surpassed.

But we were now beginning to play our parts on a real stage, and to know something of the pathetic side of life with its hard facts, irksome duties, many temptations and the daily sacrifice of self. Fortunately we had the truest, tenderest of guides and guards, and so learned the sweet uses of adversity, the value of honest work, the beautiful law of compensation which gives more than it takes, and the real significance of life.

At sixteen I began to teach twenty pupils, and for ten years learned to know and love children. The story writing went on all the while with the usual trials of beginners. Fairy tales told the Emersons made the first printed book, and "Hospital Sketches" the first successful one.

Every experience went into the cauldron to come out as froth, or evaporate in smoke, till time and suffering strengthened and clarified the mixture of truth and fancy, and a wholesome draught for children began to flow pleasantly and profitably.

So the omen proved a true one, and the wheel of fortune turned slowly, till the girl of fifteen found herself a woman of fifty with her prophetic dream beautifully realized, her duty done, her reward far greater than she deserved.—*Louisa M. Alcott, in Youth's Companion.*

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Topeka, Kas.

Miami county farmers had new potatoes the last week in May, cold as it was.

Russel expects to have a creamery in operation by the first day of August next.

Our crop report shows a good condition of things generally throughout the State.

Several communications are left over for next week because of the crop reports this week.

Messrs. Ryan, Funston and Peters have favored this office recently with some valuable public documents.

The city of Topeka now has more than thirty miles of operated street railroad, so the statisticians report.

A correspondent writes: "Stop feeding that calf sour milk. Feed the milk sweet and warm and raise good calves. Stop it now."

It was reported on Tuesday of this week that General Sheridan was dead. His death at any time would not have been a surprise.

A meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the Windsor hotel, in Topeka, June, 14, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m. All are invited. Dr. Ed. R. Allen is Secretary.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, wool commission merchants, St. Louis, write us that "both manufacturers and speculators have lost faith in the action of Congress on the tariff bill, and their prices are based on the old tariff."

A correspondent renewing his subscription, offers a good suggestion, and assigns a good reason for it. He says—"I think all farmers should inform the KANSAS FARMER of any remedy they know, for the information I have got from your paper in the last twenty-four months has been worth \$300 to me."

ASKS A FEW TARIFF QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of May 24, under head of Stock Gossip, I find the following: "Mr. G. B. Bothwell, of Breckinridge, Mo., an old-time breeder, is authority for the statement that Missouri's decrease in number of sheep is nearly 200,000 in the last two years, and still they melt away under the free trade system." Had I seen the above in some political paper, edited by a political shyster whose bread and butter depended on saying what pleased his political boss, I should have paid no attention to it; but seeing it in your paper, which is supposed to be conducted on neutral political issues, and devoted strictly to the interest of the farming public, I would like to ask you a few questions. (1) When did the free trade system commence? (2) Are we not paying 10 cents per pound on all imported wool at this time? (3) Has there been any change in the tax on wool since 1883? (4) Has not wool sold for more money during the last two years than it brought during 1882 and 1883 under the high war tariff? (5) Did not wool sell over 17 cents per pound higher on an average from 1846 to 1861 under the low revenue tariff then existing than it did from 1867 to 1883 under the high protective war tariff?

Please give us facts and figures; don't satisfy yourself in giving us that stereotyped fact (?) that the tax on imported goods does not enhance the cost of goods or merchandise to the consumer, that everything is as cheap in New York as it is in London, but without it our manufacturers would be ruined and labor pauperized; or, if you find it positively necessary to do this, please tell us why it is that labor is better paid in England, a free trade country, than it is in either France or Germany, both high tariff countries; and when you get these nuts cracked to your satisfaction, and show us how this high tariff is such a blessing to farmers, please tell us how it is that Western farms are heavily mortgaged to Eastern capitalists whose principal interest or business is manufacturing, and that the farmers are growing poorer every year through the entire West, and millionaires are steadily increasing in the East. As a subscriber and reader of your paper I feel that the above questions are proper, that I am not receiving a fair and just consideration for the money your paper cost me unless your teaching is for my interest as a farmer. Hoping, since you have opened this issue, you will treat this matter in a fair and full historical manner, giving us all the facts and figures that will throw any light on the subject from the formation of our government to the present time. I think you could not fill your columns better, as most of the farmers know how and when to plant and sow crops, and raise pigs, chickens, etc. Respectfully yours,

J. W. HUBER.

Meriden, Jefferson Co., Kas.

—Our correspondent shall be treated fairly. He will be first reminded, however, that he is not treating us fairly. He quotes what our "Stock Gossip" man quoted from a Missouri sheep-breeder as *his* (the Missouri man's) language; and then, imputing the words to us, and assuming that they are ours, and that by them we had "opened the discussion," he throws a whole batch of tariff questions at our innocent heads. Our questioner has not been a constant or a careful reader of the KANSAS FARMER, or he would not have been misled in this way. The KANSAS FARMER, several times within the last year, gave all the facts concerning wool which are here asked for. In a long

article entitled "The Farmer and his Wool," which was printed January 26, last, we gave precisely what Mr. Huber wants. Here are two or three extracts from that article:

An examination of the figures in the tables above given shows that the average annual consumption of wool in the United States, the last eight years, is about 370,000,000 pounds, and that our own farmers produced 282,000,000 pounds of that amount, or 76 per cent., while foreigners brought us 88,000,000 pounds, 24 per cent. The home product, being so much larger than the imported, it naturally exerts a much greater influence upon the price than the foreign article does. It is not at all probable that there would be a change of more than 2 or 3 cents a pound in the price of wool in our markets if wool duties were wholly removed, provided that our farmers would try to hold the market and work for it as they did the fifteen years before the last change in the wool tariff. The price of wool here is largely regulated by our home production. And that applies more particularly to the higher grades, for our imports are mostly of the coarser kinds. The price of our higher grades is really very little affected by the tariff, and as to carpet wools, we do not raise enough of those grades to affect the price.

Here are figures showing average prices of wool in New York city in October of the years named:

	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
1840 to 1849—ten years . .	41.4c	35.4c	28.4c
1850 to 1859—ten years . .	50.4c	42.5c	36.9c
1877 to 1886—ten years . .	39.7c	41.0c	34.8c

It appears that the wool market was better in the middle period—from 1850 to 1859, and it is a fact of history that tariff duties were lowest during that period. Under the act of 1846, the tariff on wool was 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, reduced in 1857 to 24 per cent. on all wools above the value of 12 cents per pound, and from the rest (that valued at 12 cents or less per pound) duties were removed wholly. Twelve-cent wool and under that was free. If the tariff, high or low, regulates prices, wool would have been lower then than it has been under the higher rates of duty imposed more recently.

That ought to be sufficient; but from the tone of our correspondent's letter and the manner of putting the questions, it is evident he does not know what the KANSAS FARMER has been saying editorially on the tariff. He is too good a man to be left in the dark longer as to this important matter. The KANSAS FARMER is not neutral on any subject which interests farmers and working people generally; it freely discusses all such matters; but it is not partisan or sectarian on any subject. The country is worth more than any party. As to the tariff, this is our position, briefly stated: Limit the amount of revenue to public necessities; admit free all useful articles of foreign production which are not produced in this country; so adjust duties on other articles as, while securing the needed revenue, to impose the least burdens upon the people and afford the most protection to their industries. In practice these general principles would be modified slightly. For example, we would admit sugar, lumber, salt, coal, dye woods, tanning barks, tropical fruits, crude chemicals, drugs, etc., free. As to why labor wages are higher in England than in France and Germany, we spend no time in studying; it is a good deal more important to have good wages and fair profits in the United States. Our true national policy is to make ourselves as nearly independent as possible of all other nations, to raise and make for ourselves everything that we can and make the best possible terms with other people as to other things that we need.

The Kansas City Times has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Debate on the Tariff," which contains President Cleveland's message to Congress, Mr. Blaine's criticism on the message, and all the principal speeches delivered this session for and against the Mill's tariff bill. As a campaign document it will be very useful.

The Commissioner of Agriculture wants all the information he can get concerning the expected visit in some parts of the country this year of the thirteen-year and the seventeen-year locusts. He desires that persons living in the localities visited will take notes as to the time of their appearance, and any other information about them or the visits of their predecessors which will be interesting.

Chicago and its Trade.

Without study one cannot comprehend the vastness of Chicago's trade. The last report of the Board of Trade prepared by George F. Stone, Secretary, is a volume of nearly 400 pages, many of them occupied wholly by tables of figures showing particular departments of trade in that wonderful city. So extended has the trade of Chicago become, that a satisfactory report of it requires reference to the commerce of all the world beside. Here are pages and pages of figures showing the commerce of other nations as well as of the United States, and they are given either because of Chicago's share in it or for purposes of comparison. The book contains also many valuable compilations giving numbers, weights, prices etc., of different articles in certain years, as corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, etc. In one little table on page 81 we find that 1,63,051 head of cattle were slaughtered in Chicago in the season 1887-8, for dressed beef, packing, canning and the city trade. The largest number slaughtered by one firm was 583,924 by Swift & Co. Armour & Co. come next with 504,292 head. The number of hogs packed, same time, was 3,732,244. A study of this book gives one a clearer conception of the work which the American people are doing.

The Secretary reviewing the railroad building of the year, mentions the fact that Kansas led all the States in mileage, and he says "this may be accounted for by the fact that Kansas is the geographical center of the United States, and that it is in this age, with its crowding progressiveness, a point of divergence; its extensive and fertile fields and its fine pasturage have attracted capital and enterprise from all parts of the land, and emigration from the most intelligent quarters of the globe. Under such conditions of climate, soil and situation, and with the superior quality of its population, it is not inaptly termed the garden of the Southwest; it is also the inviting gateway to those massive continental vaults in which have been stored the precious metals of the country. Such resources must combine to fascinate travel and enterprise, and to demand extensive railway facilities."

Mr. Stone will please accept our thanks for his courtesy in forwarding for our use a copy of this valuable work. It contains a great deal of matter which we frequently need for reference.

Plowman's Lodge No. 1.

Farmers of Pawnee county recently assembled at Garfield and organized Plowman's Lodge No. 1. This is a new movement, and it is in the right direction. The object is to bring farmers close together in their social and business affairs, to the end that they may the better take care of their interests. James Wilson is President and G. P. Miller Secretary.

Farmers desiring further information, will receive a copy of the constitution and by-laws by addressing a request to the Secretary. If the Secretary will forward copies to the KANSAS FARMER for publication we would like it.

At the last meeting of the lodge a resolution was past condemning the Farmers' Trust scheme, and commending the course of Messrs. Potter, Atkinson, Butler, Glick and Pepper in the convention held at Topeka, May 1. A resolution passed favoring the placing in legislative assemblies of such men only as will "stand by and protect the best interests of the farming and laboring classes."

Every copy of this paper is well worth the price asked for fifty-two copies—a year's subscription.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of an invitation from the Press Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley, beginning July 4 and continuing to October 27, this year, at that city. It will hardly be in our way to accept the courtesies of our brethren, but they shall have a copy of the KANSAS FARMER to look at and retain among the things which will bear keeping.

For removing warts, Mr. A. M. Mason, of Neodesha, Wilson county, gives his remedy in a private note to this office, as follows: "Some one wishes to know how to take off a wart on his horse. If he will irritate or make the wart bleed and take common baking soda and salt, equal parts mixed together and rub on the wart four mornings, the wart will fall out; then grease with lard. I have tried this a number of times and it never failed; unless it is a very bad one it will come out the third day."

The catalogue of the State University for the year 1887-8 shows that the number of students enrolled during the year is 483, of whom 177 are ladies. This enrollment is within six of that of last year. In view of the fact that the requirements for admission to the University are advanced and the examinations made more careful and searching year by year, the record of attendance has been surprisingly maintained. The numbers for the last three years (1887-8 included) have been respectively, 419, 489, 483. The friends of the University—and this means the entire State—are to be congratulated, for these figures indicate the confidence of the people in the institution and its management, and a consequent increasing constituency.

Mr. Bacon, chairman of the House committee on manufactures, charged with investigating "trusts," said the other day: "I think the good that will result from these investigations is very generally underestimated. I know it is easy in looking back over the inquiries held at Albany and in New York City, and even in reviewing what we have done in our committee to come to the conclusion that after all but little has been accomplished in the way of reform. I do not believe this is so. The mere agitation of the subject of those giant monopolies in the press of the country has had healthy effect and an examination into their methods, even should no legislation follow immediately, will point to the remedies which can hereafter be applied, besides lending the full force of an official finding of facts to the attempt which is being made to stamp them out."

Writing from Greeley county, on the west line of the State, a friend says: "I have just returned from a trip through the tier of counties directly east of Greeley and find the KANSAS FARMER very highly esteemed. Fall-sown grains and oats are growing finely. Rye is heading good. Corn is slow on account of cold weather. There is a large acreage of crops of all kinds in Greeley county. Many trees have been set out this spring and the recent heavy rains have put them in excellent condition to make a good season's growth. We had yesterday the fourth good rain in eight days. Some of our farmers are talking of building silos this summer. Lumber is very high and money scarce. We intend making a pit and building a sod wall and cementing, then covering with slough hay, which is very poor feed, but sheds water very fairly. I wish to understand how it is expected to begin to take the ensilage from the pit even in case it is roofed with boards."

Wool at St. Louis.

From the last wool circular of our correspondents at St. Louis, Hagey & Wilhelm, we quote as follows:

"Our wool market continues active and firm, with quick sale of the rapidly increasing receipts, and (Eastern papers acknowledge) at higher prices than in Eastern markets. The tariff bill, which was to have been disposed of by the lower house of Congress the 19th inst. has been laid over for further consideration on the 28th inst., and grave doubts are now entertained of its being acted on this session, as the two political parties cannot agree on free wool, nor high tariff, nor compromise. If the grower holds his wool waiting the result it will be at an expense that will surely not make him any money, but incur loss. Speculators are still holding off except at free wool prices, and as manufacturers are all out of wools, and must have them, they will take the bulk of the coming clip early in the season, at fair prices, and late shippers will be compelled to accept the speculators' prices, which will be low, unless the tariff is maintained.

"Under the existing conditions it is difficult to give fully reliable quotations, except for the immediate present, and buyers cannot rely on profits on their purchases. We would guard the shipper against offers of heavy advances by inexperienced commission firms who do not know the grades and values of wools, and when they offer it for sale at auction cannot realize the amount advanced, consequently they hold, under the excuse of dull market, and finally, being pushed for money borrowed to advance on shipments, they slaughter, thus deluding and disgusting the shipper with the quickest and best wool market in America, and draw back on him for what he should not pay. Shippers who fall into the hands of this class of would-be wool commission merchants, who have not brains enough to issue a wool circular, and kick at the prices quoted from actual sales by experienced firms of integrity and ability, have just cause to complain; but it is not the fault of the market. In an article requiring as much experience in handling as wool does, the shipper should have positive knowledge of the ability of the firm to whom he ships, and this he can do by diligent inquiry."

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA UNWASHED.

Fancy medium.....	23
Choice medium.....	18a21
Fine medium.....	17a20
Low medium.....	16a18
Light fine.....	15a18
Heavy fine.....	12a16

State Horticultural Society.

The eighteenth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at the city of Holton, Jackson county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 19 and 20, 1888, in response to an invitation of Jackson County Horticultural Society. The sessions will be devoted mainly to reports relating to small fruit culture, followed by full discussions, with an aim to determine the most successful methods for the culture, handling and marketing of the fruit, and especially as to the best means for maintaining the vigor of plants during protracted drouths. The citizens of Holton have kindly proffered free entertainment to all persons in attendance who are seeking to promote the horticultural interests of Kansas, and thereby benefit their fellow-men, and a committee of the local society will receive and assign all attendants to comfortable and pleasant quarters on their arrival.

An exhibit of the fruits in season, and such as give promise of prospective value, is requested, and especially of all newly-introduced sorts, and of varieties of recent origin in the State,

which give evidence of being valuable to planters for family or market purposes. Exhibits of flowers and garden vegetables are also desired, and will receive proper notice by a committee appointed for an examination of all articles presented during the meeting.

American Southdown Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The American Southdown Association met in Springfield, Ill., on the 30th of May, President J. H. Potts in the chair.

The Secretary reported the publication of Volume II of the Record, containing 1,000 pedigrees, since the last annual meeting. He reported also encouraging progress in the compilation of Volume III. During the past year the list of patrons of the Record has been very materially strengthened by the names of breeders of note who had formerly felt no need of the Record, but who have come to see the advantages of public registry, both to themselves and to their customers.

The Treasurer's report was received and referred to the auditing committee. The report showed the debts of the association all paid and a balance of \$464.24 on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. H. Potts, President; S. E. Prather, Secretary; D. W. Smith, Treasurer.

Directors for three years, ending 1891: T. W. Harvey, J. H. Potts, and G. J. Hagerty. Directors for two years, ending 1890: Phil M. Springer, in place of Samuel J. Sharpless, resigned.

Resolutions were adopted offering a cup prize at the American Fat Stock Show in November next, particulars hereafter; also a medal of pure coin silver to the owner of the best recorded Southdown ram, and a like medal to the owner of the best recorded Southdown ewe bred in any given State and exhibited at the State Fair of said State held in 1888. All competing animals to be recorded in the American Southdown Record. The following resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient for the future improvement of Southdown sheep that the registry of breeding stock of inferior merit should in every way be discouraged, and

WHEREAS, It is believed that ample time has elapsed since the association was organized, for all breeders of Southdown sheep in America to have applied for the registry of their stock under such liberal rules heretofore in use as usually govern in the founding of like public records, and

WHEREAS, It is believed the foundation stock of the purest and best Southdowns in the United States and Canada is already recorded, and there seems therefore no reason why the association or the patrons of the Record should any longer be subjected to the expenditure of time and trouble in identifying animals or tracing pedigrees of stock that had not apparently been deemed by its owners to be worth recording, therefore

Resolved, That with a view of discouraging the registry of breeding stock of doubtful merit the entry fees on American-bred animals, after September 1, 1888, shall be \$2 for each animal, except to members of the association who may continue to record as heretofore at \$1 for each animal.

The following was also adopted:

WHEREAS, There is in Great Britain no public registry of Southdown sheep, and no organized effort on the part of foreign breeders to increase the interest in the work of improving this superior breed of mutton sheep, and

WHEREAS, The failure of the breeders of Southdown sheep in Great Britain to keep a public record, the surprising indifference of some of them to the importance of such a work, and their frequent failure to co-operate with American breeders in their efforts to complete the pedigrees of imported stock, adds greatly to the expense and uncertainty of securing the registry of such stock in America, therefore

Resolved, That until such time as there shall be established in Great Britain an association composed of reputable breeders, having for its object the collection, revision, and publication of the pedigrees of Southdown sheep, as well as the improvement in quality and the increase in popularity of the breed, that the entry fee in the American Southdown Record for pure-bred rams and ewes bred in Great Britain be made \$5 each.

Resolved, That upon the organization in Great Britain of an association of reputable breeders of Southdown sheep for the objects above set forth, imported animals will be admitted to registry in the American Southdown Record upon the certificate of said association and on the same terms on which American-bred sheep are recorded.

To many breeders of Southdown sheep in this country who have bought

from Mr. John Hobart Warren, of New York, it will be welcome news that this gentleman has taken steps to have all his breeding stock recorded. He is now in England, but wrote just before sailing that all the Southdown sheep he buys there this time shall be recorded.

PHIL THURFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

Protection in the South.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Hot Blast*, a live protection paper published at Anniston, Alabama, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, in a rich iron region, with good agricultural lands all around. The *Hot Blast* is published daily and weekly, at \$8 and \$1. The editor, Mr. Wm. H. Edmonds, is a vigorous writer; he knows what news is, having excellent newspaper talent. If any of our readers want such a paper from the South, we think they would be pleased with the *Hot Blast*.

Labor in Kansas.

The report of Labor Commissioner Betton for 1887 shows an encouraging increase in our manufacturing interests during the year. He estimates the value of Kansas manufacturing industries at \$85,000,000 an increase of \$5,765,250 over the valuation for 1886. The number of employes in manufactures, (13,988) mining (6,000) and transportation (21,653) is 41,641, to whom were paid \$21,124,116, an average of \$507.29 to the person for the year 1887.

The report covers a good deal of ground, showing that the commissioner and his assistant, Mr. Cougher, are doing faithful work. We expect to have occasion many times in future discussions to refer to the facts set forth in this excellent work touching the condition of labor and laborers in Kansas.

Stoneless Plums.

We are in receipt of some specimens of stoneless plums, accompanied by the following letter:

DELPHOS, OTTAWA CO., KAS., June 2, 1888.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By same mail I send sample of stoneless plum, which I believe will outlive the seedless watermelon, inasmuch as the plum can be propagated by budding. I have not tried the quality of the fruit for eating, neither for culinary purposes, but propose to advertise through the FARMER and sell by outward appearance. I had supposed I was indebted to some insect for this sport of nature, but have been unable to find any indication of such, and being quite a curiosity, thought it might be of interest to horticulturists.

W. M. WEBSTER.

The specimens are shrivelled a good deal. The largest one, pressed out, skin unbroken, is two inches long and one and one-eighth inches wide. Color, light green. There is no flesh in any of the larger specimens, so that we cannot taste or describe the inside of the plums. But they are stoneless, as the immature ones show when cut in two; the stone being represented by a sack the shape of a plum stone and soft like a soft-shell egg, filled with soft, light-colored substance.

Cash premiums of \$100,000 are offered by the management of the Buffalo (N. Y.) International Exposition, to be open from September 4 to 14, next. Buffalo is at the foot of the Great Lakes; at the head of the Erie canal; is entered by twenty-two lines of railroads, over which 248 passenger trains arrive and depart daily; has a population of over 250,000, and is better located for an International Exposition than any other interior city in America.

By writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Columbia, S. C., any person interested can obtain an interesting pamphlet entitled *Resources of South Carolina*.

Horticulture.

ABOUT INSECTICIDES.

From that excellent journal, the *Rural New-Yorker*, we copy the following:

The *Rural New-Yorker* for the past fifteen years has given much attention to insecticides, as well from necessity as in an experimental way. The valuable part of our experience may be told in a few words. For the currant worm hellebore is a perfect remedy. Used as powder it is an expensive remedy; in water a very economical one. Buhach serves very well, but more frequent applications are necessary. The best way to use either is to mix two or three tablespoonfuls in hot water, forming a paste, and add this to two gallons of water. Where there are only a few plants to spray, the spraying-bellows answer very well; where there are many plants, the work becomes exceedingly tiresome and laborious.

By the use of a hand-pump, rubber hose, iron tube and Cyclone or Climax nozzle, there is nothing laborious about it. It is mere play. The under side of leaves may be sprayed as readily as the upper; in fact, by holding the nozzle under the bush for a few moments, the entire plant is reached.

For the cabbage worm, Buhach used as above described, is effective and altogether unobjectionable. We prefer Buhach to the imported Pyrethrum because it is more reliable. The latter is often adulterated and liable as well to injury from long sea voyages.

For plant lice (aphids), we have found a mixture of equal parts of Buhach and hellebore effective.

Caterpillars of all kinds, as far as tried (except the bag-worm), are destroyed by Buhach.

The *Rural's* statement that Buhach may be economically used in keeping the rose bug in subjection does not inspire much confidence, apparently, among those who have large areas in roses or grapes, and armies of the insect to fight. We have only to say that we have used it for three seasons very satisfactorily, and we shall certainly use it again the present season as soon as this dreaded visitor appears.

When Paris green was first used to kill potato beetles, and, later, London purple, the *Rural* experimented to learn how most economically to apply them. At that time using the poison in water and sprinkling the infusion upon the plants was preferred to using the poison extended with flour or plaster. The result of our investigation was that not one-tenth of the poison used was necessary, and that the poisoned plaster was far better than the poisoned water. The reason we gave, and time has since proven that it was sound, was that Paris green or London purple water *can not be used* so as to kill the beetle without injury to the vine. The poisoned water necessarily collects in the lowest part of the leaf, evaporates and leaves the poison to kill the leaf where it is deposited.

If we take one pound of pure Paris green and thoroughly mix it with an entire barrel of plaster, we have a mixture that will just as surely kill the beetle as if two pounds or more of the poison were used. The beetle will not die so soon, but it is made sick at once, and its appetite never returns during the remainder of its unhappy existence.

The advocacy of destroying the early beetles by hand is not well founded, in our opinion. The simple fact is that a large proportion of the early beetles are concealed in the ground or under leaves, while millions of them are crawling or flying from field to field. By the time a man "picks over" an acre of pota-

toes, he may start again—and then again, and, in short, find constant employment in this way, and yet have lots of beetles after all. The destruction does not amount to a drop in the bucket. The *Rural's* way of mixing the plaster and the poison is to spread out, two inches thick, half a barrel of the plaster on a tight floor and sprinkle as evenly as possible half a pound of the poison over it. Then with a rake work it to and fro. Shovel it together, spread it out again and rake it again until the whole mass shows the faintest tint of the poison uniformly throughout. Shovel it back in another barrel and treat the other half in the same way. London purple is very much cheaper. We prefer the Paris green, because it is less likely to injure the vines if used a trifle too strong, while if the London purple is not used of a certain strength it will not kill the beetles.

For the formidable scale insect we know of no remedy the application of which does not cost more than it is worth. The tent caterpillar is destroyed in an hour or so by blowing a few whiffs of Buhach into the tents early in the morning or late at night. Spraying is just as effective.

For the squash bug and striped cucumber and melon beetle we know of no remedy. For the latter we use a mixture of sulphur and plaster upon the young leaves. Dust, ashes, etc., may serve as well.

For lice in hen-house we spray the houses every two weeks or so with kerosene, using the Woodason spraying-bellows. The tedious practice of white-washing is no longer necessary. We do not believe that the lice can live in a hen-house so sprayed, since every crack and hole is reached by the kerosene. Infested hens so quartered soon become cleansed. Every one having a hen-house should be provided with the spraying-bellows. They will pay their cost in a short time in effectiveness and in saving of labor. There is little about them to get out of order, and one soon grows to feel that he cannot afford to do without them.

Spraying Apple and Plum Trees.

To spray apple trees for poisoning the codling moth, which should be done one week after the petals fall, and for poisoning the plum curculio, which should be done just before the flowers open, and again ten days after, with Paris green or London purple, one pound of either to fifty gallons of water is strong enough for the purpose, and about as strong as the foliage will bear. The best plan is to dissolve enough soap of any kind to make a pretty strong suds, say five pounds to the fifty gallons of water, dissolve it in three or four gallons of water by heat, then mix in the poison thoroughly, and then mix that with the fifty gallons. The solution should be sprayed up over the trees in a very fine spray with a suitable force-pump, so as to wet every part of the tree. While the spraying is going on the solution should be constantly agitated so as to keep the poison from settling, for they are mineral and insoluble in water. Spraying properly done will enable us to grow fruits that are sound and free from blemish, and regenerate our orchards, for there are scarcely any noxious insects or diseases but what can be controlled by spraying with proper remedies and preventives. The proper appliances for the purpose can be had with instructions how to use them. But it would require quite a volume to go over the whole subject; any force-pump that will throw a very fine spray with force will do.—*Farmers' Review.*

One dollar is all that we now ask for this paper one year.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

Following is some of the experience of Mr. A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society:

A year ago I determined to experiment in the spring with arsenical poisons, but bloom was so light that I hesitated to incur the expense; finally concluded to treat one orchard at least. I therefore ordered a Lewis combination force-pump and a quantity of London purple for the purpose. I then took the heads out of two fifty-gallon barrels, and after boring a large hole in each of them in which I kept a stick for stirring the mixture, I put them in for floats. I then placed the barrels in a wagon and filled them as nearly full of water as practicable, say about forty gallons in each. A pound of London purple was then mixed in a pail of water and divided between the two barrels, and stirred until the poison was well mixed with the water. I found that two men were needed for the work; one to drive and keep the pail or tub in which the pump worked filled, and the other to use the pump. The driver was directed to drive very slowly along one side of the row and back the other, and the man with the pump, which throws a fine spray fifteen or twenty feet high, to use great caution and see that every part of the tree was reached and so thoroughly wet that the water would drip from the leaves.

The first spraying was done the 1st and 2d of June, when the apples were about as large as a half-grown cherry, but I think it should have been done a week earlier, just after the bloom had dropped. The second application was made ten days later.

From these sprayed trees, about 300 in number, I gathered 500 bushels of apples, from 60 to 75 per cent. of which were perfect and 85 per cent. marketable; while from the same number of trees in adjoining orchards I did not gather a peck of perfect fruit.

This result was astonishing to me, and I have hesitated to publish it, knowing how dangerous it is to form hasty conclusions, but as there is not, in all probability, another orchard in the county that has produced so much perfect fruit, there must be some cause for it; and after carefully looking over the ground, I have concluded that the London purple saved the fruit.

The mixture that I used was too strong, and scorched the leaves somewhat. Next year I shall use a pound of London purple to three barrels of water (about 120 gallons), and am inclined to think that even a weaker mixture would be just as good.

With the cheap pump that I used, two men can go over a ten-acre orchard in a day. It therefore seems to be unnecessary for the ordinary orchardist to invest in high-priced machinery for the purpose.

Some of our scientific men tell us that applications of this kind cannot possibly kill the curculio; be this as it may, the apples in this orchard have for several years been badly stung by this pest, but this season they injured them very little, and when asked if the London purple killed them, I can only answer: I do not know. If it did not, why did this orchard show so much less of their work than others?

This experiment has been tried in various parts of the State, and as far as I know, with unvarying success. Hon. B. Pullen, of Centralia, writes: "On account of delay in receiving the pump, I was only able to experiment in a small way; I should have been at work two weeks earlier, but the result was very satisfactory. I used one pound of London purple to eighty gallons of water, and a large spoonful of Paris green. This was too strong and burned the

leaves to some extent. I shall use hereafter about a pound to 150 gallons of water and no Paris green. The only marketable fall and winter fruit that I had came from the sprayed trees, and as late as it was, and light as the crop promised to be, I am sure that it would have been worth at least \$400 had I completed the work, but was compelled to quit to pick strawberries."

Bark-Grafting.

For several years I have practiced a kind of grafting which I have never seen described in any books on the subject, and which I think would be well adapted for grafting persimmons. It can be done at any time during the growing season. If in spring, it should be done as soon as the bark will peel freely from the stalk. Use scions of last season's growth, with two or three buds. Cut them with a long sloping cut all on one side, and insert under the bark as done with the bud in budding. Wrap and tie firmly, no wax being required. In ten days or two weeks the twine should be removed and the stalk headed back. If done later, well-ripened wood of the current season's growth should be used, and the leaves must be cut off, leaving only a short piece of the stalk. Remove the twine when scion and stalk have united. The buds remain dormant the first season the same as in budding, and the stalk should not be headed back until spring following. This method has many advantages, requiring but little time, no skill, no wax, no risk, as it can be repeated if the first attempt has failed. In this climate it is more successful than cleft-grafting and can be practiced on branches much too large for budding.—C. K. Meyer, in *Orchard and Garden.*

The Forest and Rainfall.

Neither have I much faith in the theory that forests increase the rainfall. If it is so, the amount of increase is so small as not to be appreciable, in this country. At least the theory has not, I think, yet been demonstrated to be true as to any part of the globe. Many ascertained facts seem to indicate the contrary. Our Pilgrim Fathers, of blessed memory, in 1620 settled in what I suppose was the largest forest on the face of this earth. Yet, in their fourth year they observed a day of fasting and prayer on account of a terrible drouth; and the colony suffered severely twenty-three times from drouth during its first century. The records of the rainfall at Washington, D. C., kept for nearly fifty years; those at Lowell, for more than sixty years; Albany, N. Y., kept, I think, for 125 years; those at Milwaukee, Wis., for forty-six years; at Cincinnati, Ohio, forty-six years; at Concordia, Kansas, twenty-seven years; and those at about fifty other places, fail to show that forests increase or diminish the rainfall. So universal are the statements as to increase of rainfall in the far West, that I confess that I was deceived until I examined the records thereof kept by Haganman, of Kansas, from July, 1860, to the present. These records show that there has been no increase. Henry Garmet, in the January number of *Science*, says that over 100,000 square miles of treeless prairies in northern Missouri, southern Minnesota, Illinois, and part of Indiana, have been reforested since their settlement, and furnish an example of reforesting unequalled elsewhere upon the face of the globe, and yet the rainfall has not been increased. I suppose that there have been more acres of land stripped of their forest in the United States within a century than anywhere else in the world; yet I fail to find proof of diminished rainfall.—*J. D. Lyman, in New York Tribune.*

The Poultry Yard.

To Beginners.

Some new poultry-breeders cannot understand why orders do not pour in on them from the start. They will tell you that they have procured the best of stock from leading breeders at high figures, advertised liberally, and still no sales. In stating their case the secret of this is told. They bought from "leading breeders," and so will a great majority of others, which accounts for their lack of sales. In the poultry business, as in every other business, one must stick to it long enough to gain a good reputation, and have his name become familiar to the public before he can expect to make it pay. The young physician who locates in a town cannot expect to have the practice from the start that one enjoys who has spent a lifetime there. The young man may have the same ability, but must prove it to the satisfaction of the people before they will employ him; and so with the new poultryman; he must prove that he has good stock and knows how to breed more, before the people will place enough confidence in him to buy. If you can make both ends meet for a year or two, and at the end of that time have a good stock of fowls, you are on the safe side. Don't forget to advertise (and pay for it); not a little sickly "one time" ad. in a local paper, but all the time in some live poultry paper. Keep your name there twelve months out of every year, so the public will get it into their heads that you are a "stayer" and can be depended on at all times.—*Ohio State Journal*.

Feeding the Layers.

The hen as an egg-manufacturer must be supplied with the needed raw material. The material should be abundant if the manufactured product is large. It should be of the right character and fed in the right quantity. Anything that will clog up the machinery should be avoided, and anything that will not give the necessary power should be displaced by what will. In plain language, a laying hen should be in good condition—not fat, for then she will lay little; not poor, for then she will lay less.

In grains we believe that oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat are good, while corn is largely to be avoided. Green food in some form is a necessity and young clover is the best of green food. Lean meat every other day is admirable. Meat is one of the best egg foods in existence. Milk, sweet or sour, is exceedingly useful. Oats, fried in fat, will set the hens a cackling. Lime for shells—oyster shells, bones, old mortar, all are good. Occasional and sparing use of condiments may be resorted to—not too much, not too little, but just enough, so as to tone up the system and not inflame it. By the use of all these foods, varied according to need, and fed in the right quantities, fresh eggs in abundance may be had. If they are not forthcoming, buy some new hens. A hen that will not lay with such treatment is making a strong bid for the hatchet, and prefers to fill the market basket with her body to filling it with her eggs. No self-respecting hen will be guilty of such a breach of etiquette, but having partaken of your entertainment and satisfied herself, she will entertain and satisfy you with that most touching thing—to all poultry men—the lay of the hen. She will sing at her work and work as she sings, and

eggs will be produced until you begin to believe her a lineal descendant of that famous hen which laid one egg each day and two on Sunday.—*Poultry Yard*.

How to Make Your Own Condition Powders.

Answering a correspondent, *Poultry-Keeper* says:

"Now, condition powders depend upon what you desire them for. If for assisting to form egg material, we will give and explain the ingredients, as follows:

"Ground bone, one pound (phosphoric acid and lime); ground meat or blood, three pounds (nitrogenous, forming albumen); linseed meal, one-half pound (nitrogenous, carbonaceous, and laxative, used for regulating the bowels); charcoal, one pound (used for promoting digestion and assisting to correct acidity); sulphur, one ounce (a necessary constituent of an egg, and assists in warding off disease); salt, half pound (very necessary, and often neglected); ground ginger two ounces, red pepper one tablespoonful, fenugreek half a pound, gentian one ounce (stimulants and correctives); chloride of iron, one ounce (an invigorator of the system).

"In giving the above the reader will at once notice why condition powders make hens lay. The ingredients of the egg and the assistants to digestion are there. Give a tablespoonful of the mixture once a day, to ten hens, in the soft food. It is sufficient, with what they will derive from their food. Now, for a lot of sick fowls, a different kind of condition powder is required.

"Gentian, one pound; red pepper, half ounce; sulphur, one ounce; salt, one ounce; chloride of iron, one ounce; hyposulphite of soda, two ounces; Peruvian bark, one ounce; black antimony, one ounce; charcoal, half a pound.

"Give a tablespoonful to two hens, in the soft feed, once a day, till better. Then use the other one. These powders can be made in large quantity, at a small cost, the only expensive articles being the Peruvian bark and gentian. We would suggest that a tablespoonful of the Douglass mixture be added to every quart of drinking water. It is made as follows: Water, two gallons; copperas (sulphate of iron), one pound; sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), a gill. We do not claim the above to be infallible, but considering the cost should be in the hands of all. In the use of sulphur too much should not be given, especially in damp weather. The proportion given above is small enough."

Poultry Notes.

Save some old turkeys for breeders.

Boiled rice is a good food for fattening chickens rapidly.

Filth and vermin are the real "cholera" that destroy many fowls annually. Expect disease if your poultry houses are unventilated.

For early chickens extra provisions must be made in the way of housing and caring for the young, newly-hatched broods. They must be kept warm and comfortable.

When many young chickens are raised on a farm, it is best to set out the coops in small colonies rather than have them all together. The birds thrive better if the colonies are at least 100 feet apart.

For disinfectants about poultry houses and sheds, smoke from a wood fire, says the *Farm and Stockman*, is one of the best; also sulphur. In using the latter, close every opening and chink where air can escape, place a pound or two of brimstone,

in small pieces, in an iron pan, and let it gently burn, leaving the house shut up for the day if possible.

If fowls are confined it is best to have them in a yard large enough to have the grass grow in it. When yards are trodden or scratched up so as not to allow the grass to grow, they will not keep hens healthy and in a laying condition.

There is no doubt that fowls will do some mischief in the garden, and they likewise do some good in destroying insects. At any rate it is best to see whether the mischief is more than the profit from the eggs which would be laid if the birds had full liberty.

When chicks are droopy or weak care is needed to recuperate them, a little more green food and onions should be given them, or, if they are too much purged, a little powdered chalk and bone flour in their soft food—one teaspoonful of each to a pint of food is sufficient.

Somebody says that ten drops of the oil of turpentine shaken up with a tablespoonful of sweet milk will cure half a dozen chickens of the gapes, each getting an equal part of it, or the same quantity mixed with flour or meal and a small bolus forced down the throat of the chick will do the work promptly. The dose should be repeated several times—say morn, noon and night.

The past few years have about demonstrated that tarred paper ranks next to wood as a valuable material for building chicken houses. The silo experience of late years has proved that for wooden silo buildings tarred paper is practically indispensable. The use of tarred paper is becoming so universal that there is hardly a good farm in the country where a roll of it cannot be found. Its use lessens the lumber bills materially. It appears that many thick-nesses of boards are used simply to keep out the air. The tarred paper will do this work equally well.



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

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PRACTICAL IRRIGATION FARMING

In the San Luis Valley, Colorado--Cost of Productions and the Profits.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

There is perhaps no State or Territory in the Union that is attracting the attention of the homeseeker and practical farmer as is Colorado, and no part of Colorado has ever made more rapid development than has the San Luis valley during the past two years. It is a valley averaging fifty miles in width and 150 in length, and traversed centrally by the Rio Grande river. Hundreds of creeks take their rise in the mountain ranges on either side of the valley and empty in the larger and central stream. The volume of water in all these streams is sufficient to irrigate and make the entire valley an immense and very productive farming district. The Government Chemist, Clifford Richardson, at Washington, D. C., in the Agricultural Report of 1886, page 53, says: "Among the individual States, Colorado wheats are certainly the best which have been produced in this country. In his last analysis the milling elements have so improved that he puts Colorado wheat 'first of all in the world for good flour.' In addition he says: 'Colorado enjoys the reputation of producing more for the past seven years, by three to five bushels' average, per acre, than any other State or country, and of having taken more first premiums.'"

Wheat here in the San Luis valley runs from twenty to forty bushels per acre; weighs sixty-three to sixty-six pounds per bushel and brings now \$1.25 per hundred.

Oats yield thirty to seventy-five bushels per acre, average forty-two pounds to the bushel measure, and sell for \$1.50 per hundred. Barley twenty-five to fifty-five per acre and brings \$1.50 per bushel. Pease are indigenous and heavy crops are produced on the poorest of land. When green it is a very superior food for swine, and cut and cured as hay an excellent fodder for live stock. Buckwheat, flax, early varieties of corn, alfalfa, timothy, and red top all do well. It is enough to state that most people are familiar with Colorado vegetables. Everything nearly that is grown in the garden arrives at the highest state of perfection, cabbages often weighing thirty-five pounds. All varieties of root crops, both for table and stock feed, do well. Taking the mild, dry climate, the altitude and open winters, into consideration, with the nitrogenous feed that is here produced, and there is no place on the American continent where a finer grade of beef cattle can be produced, rivaling the celebrated English and Scotch districts whose "streak of fat and streak of lean" brings the highest price in the markets of the world. Potatoes, yes, nearly everybody in the west knows something about the superiority of Colorado potatoes grown by irrigation. Here the yield runs from 150 to 350 per acre and the prices, owing to the time of year, run from 45 cents to \$1.50 per hundred. Another point. The potatoes keep from one year to another and always dry, mealy, palatable and the best potato flavor of any grown in the world. Fruits, so far as tried, are hardy varieties of apples, cherries, plums, currants, raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries. The last three mentioned grow wild in the mountains. Live stock run out all winter and until late in February or March; but little attention or feed is fed. One point on production--The record of five little threshers in the vicinity of La Jara, last season aggregates over 150,000 bushels of grain of which the Mormon settlement produced over 50,000 bushels. Lands consist of government and state lands. The state lands run from \$3.50 to \$7.50 per acre. Good land can be bought at from \$5 to \$25 per acre. Lumber is cheap, ranging from \$12 to \$16 per thousand. To sum it all up from an agricultural standpoint, water costs from 50 cents to \$1.50 per acre; the farmer has more days of good weather in which to plant and garner his crops, and best of all, absolutely controls the making of his crop. Not only this, but as long as the mountains continue to yield, just so long will there always be a good local market for all farm products, as the farming lands of the state are only about 21 per cent of the area.

LA JARA THE COMING TOWN.

Taking into consideration an area of

farming country as large as the San Luis Valley and surrounded by mountains valuable in minerals, it is but reasonable to suppose that a large city will be built somewhere centrally located in the valley. There being no commercial town nearer than Pueblo, practical business men have begun the development of La Jara. Town property is yet within the reach of the little fellow, and there are already about fifty good buildings rushed up within three weeks. Two kilns of brick are now burning and several brick buildings are contracted. To those wishing to visit the San Luis Valley, I will state that a special excursion train will leave Topeka, Kansas June 12, at 12:05 a. m. and run over the Santa Fe to Pueblo, and from thence over the Denver & Rio Grande, up and over the Veta Pass and down into the San Luis Valley, passing along some of the grandest scenery in the world. The rates of fare for the round-trip are considerably lower than the fare one way.

TRAIN LEAVES.

Topeka, 12:05 a. m.; fare round trip, \$24.
Newton, 5:50 a. m.; fare round-trip, \$20.
Hutchinson, 7:25 a. m.; fare round-trip, \$19.
Great Bend, 9:41 a. m.; fare round-trip, \$17.50.
Larned, 10:38 a. m.; fare round-trip, \$17.50.
Dodge City, 12:40 p. m.; fare round-trip, \$16.50.
PROVISO.
LA JARA, Colo., June 1, 1888.

This paper is now a twenty-page weekly and only costs \$1 a year. Compare it with any farm journal in America.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see.

To clean carpets go over them once a week with a broom dipped in hot water, to which a little turpentine has been added. Wring a cloth in the hot water and wipe under pieces of furniture too heavy to be moved.

As an Emergency Medicine, for sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all remedies, a dose or two generally sufficing to stop ordinary coughs and ease the worst. For the cure of throat and lung disorders, this preparation is unequalled.

Oil, says the *American Agriculturist*, is fatal to every insect it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard, and one of sulphur, well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one drachm of creosote, will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roosts will free the fowls of their tormentors.

Hardware for Farmers.

D. A. Mulvane & Co., 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, always keep a full line of hardware, and especially desire the patronage of every farmer, who will find it to his interest to inspect our complete stock of hardware of every description, including the cheapest and best line of gasoline stoves, refrigerators, bar wire, screen doors, tinware, ladders, wheelbarrows, etc.

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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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.

The best dollar investment in the world is for any reader of this paper to send us \$1 for the KANSAS FARMER one year.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

Gossip About Stock.

Remember that we can supply "Haaff's Practical Dehorner," the best book on the subject ever published, for only \$1.25, or we will send it and the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$2.

The Elm Grove Herd of Poland-China swine, owned by Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kansas, is reported in the best of health. He reports fifty of the most even pigs that he ever raised and expects to raise fifty more for this season's trade.

Geo. Fowler, of Kansas City, owner of the celebrated "Fowler's Ranch" and Early Dawn Herd of Hereford cattle, at Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, Kas., advertises both cattle and ranch for sale at private treaty. Look up the attractive advertisement in another part of the paper.

The Select Herd of Berkshires, owned by G. W. Berry, Shawnee county, is now located at the new town of Berryton. Mr. Berry reports that the Duke of St. Bridge II, six months old, is the most promising pig he ever saw. He was got by British Champion, and out of Charmer VI, the dam of a portion of young sweepstakes herd at St. Louis.

The KANSAS FARMER was visited by E. A. Bradley, traveler for J. C. Ayer & Co., the proprietors of Ayer's great popular remedies, the sales of which run up into the millions annually. The team of sorrels driven by Mr. Bradley attracted considerable attention in the city. The team, we are pleased to state, are Kansas animals, and were purchased at Wamego--a representative team for the representative medicine house of America.

Canker in the mouth can be cured only by expelling the poisonous humor from the system. To do this effectually requires the persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, together with a good, generous diet. One dollar a bottle. Six bottles for \$5. Begin at once.

FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway--"Rock Island Route"--will make a rate of ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP for everybody desirous of attending. Tickets for the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, at St. Louis, will be on sale June 2 to 5, inclusive, good for return June 6 to 11, inclusive; and for the REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, at Chicago, tickets will be on sale June 16 to 19, inclusive, good for return June 20 to 25, inclusive. Special trains, consisting of Pullman Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, will be run through to Chicago without change and on fast time, several hours in advance of other lines, arriving at Chicago in the magnificent passenger station of the Great Rock Island Route, located just opposite the new Board of Trade Building, and only five minutes walk from the Convention Hall, on Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues; no other line can land passengers so near the heart of Chicago. Patrons preferring to take our regular trains will be provided with the usual equipment, and will also reach Chicago in advance of trains on other lines.

Our trains connect at St. Joseph and Kansas City with trains by all lines to St. Louis, and ample accommodations will be provided for all. Take advantage of the low fare and "take in" the National Conventions. Remember, this is the only Chair Car line to Chicago.

For further information, apply to our agents, or to
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SELLING PRICE, \$5.87. SELLING PRICE, \$5.87. 4 Ounce Elgin Watch, Selling Price \$5.87.

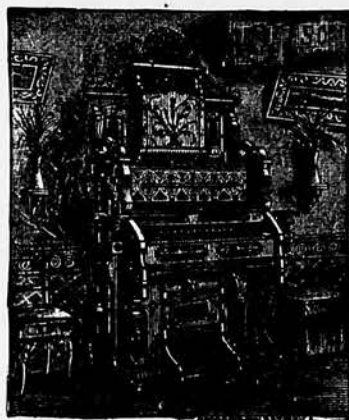


The above cut represents an Elgin, seven jeweled, cut expansion balance, patent pinion, quick train, (18,000 beats per hour) movement warranted an accurate time keeper for 6 years, complete with a four ounce Duober Silverine open face case. This is a watch that ought to sell for \$15.00, and one that we do not make any money on directly, but where we sell one of these watches we gain the explicit confidence of our customer and almost invariably sell him some goods from our large catalogue.

Cut this out and send to us within 30 days with 50 cts. in postage stamps to guarantee us from loss of express charges and we will deduct the 50 cts. from bill and send the watch by express, C. O. D., subject to examination, and arrange so you can carry it 10 days free, or deposit \$5.87 with your bank, send bank receipt to us and we will send the watch to you. You can carry it 10 days and if not satisfied, return the watch to your bank and get your money. If \$5.87 is sent to us with order we will send watch by mail, post-paid and refund your money in 10 days if not satisfied. To anyone buying a watch for \$5.87 within 30 days and selling or causing the sale of three more within 60 days we will refund the \$5.87 paid for first watch. And as a positive guarantee to all that the watch is the best ever offered for the money, we will take back any one of these \$5.87 watches any time within one year for \$5.00 cash. As to our reliability we refer you to any Express Co. or old reliable business house in Chicago. Or you can if you so desire, send your money or order to the Fort Dearborn National Bank, with instructions to turn same over to us if they know us to be perfectly reliable.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U. S. A.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes for June.

In this latitude this will probably be the busiest month in the year in the apiary. The bees will need close attention every day, especially during the middle of the day. Every colony should be provided with plenty of room for strong surplus honey, by giving them extra combs for extracting, or section boxes for comb honey. This being done all the attention the bees need is to watch them to see if they swarm, and the best thing to do, if you desire honey instead of bees, is to let them have their own way about swarming. When they do swarm they will usually settle of their own accord. Should they fail to do this and show a disposition to start for the woods a spray of water thrown among them will bring them down. It is not necessary to blow any horns, fire any guns, ring any bells or beat any old tin pans, unless you are anxious that your neighbors should know that your bees have swarmed. If you are, of course this will help to attract their attention.

After the bees have settled, place the hive where it is to remain. If convenient, cut the branch upon which the bees have settled and shake them down in front of the hive. If the limb is valuable and you do not desire to remove it, they may be shaken off into a basket, or better still a "swarming-box." This is a simple box, say a foot square, made of light, thin lumber, bored full of half-inch holes and fastened to a pole of sufficient length to reach the cluster.

There is no use to wash the hive with salt and water, rub it with peach tree leaves or anything of that kind. It is necessary, however, to see that the hive is shaded and not uncomfortably warm. If it is left to stand in the hot sun, the bees are almost sure to leave it.

It is best to let hives stand in the shade until they are wanted for use. But if one desires to be sure that the bees will not leave for the woods, even after being hived, all that is necessary is to give them a frame of unsealed brood.

When the surplus-boxes are filled and entirely capped over they may be removed and empty ones put in their place. The honey, when taken from the hive, should be put beyond the reach of bees or the bee moth, in a warm, dry place.

Care should be taken not to expose it to dampness. Never put any kind of honey in the cellar unless you wish to spoil it.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit me to say a word about hives in answer to the query of a correspondent. A colony of bees will store as much honey in an old "gum" as they will in any of our modern hives, but the trouble with the "gum" is, it does not give you the honey in a marketable shape, and you are not able to examine your bees thoroughly. A good hive should give ease of access to every part of it. It should be simple and every comb movable. Neither should it be too costly. The last item is one of prime importance in keeping bees for profit. Hence, everything that is of no special utility and adds to the cost of a hive should be discarded. Metal corners, reversible frames etc. may do to sell, but it will not pay a bee-keeper to buy them. We think we know by experience that they are of no practical utility. The best hive then, we take it, is the one that costs the least money and completely answers the purpose for which it was made.

E. T. ABBOTT.

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 4, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 700, shipments 300. Market firm. Choice heavy native steers \$4 00a 4 90, fair to good native steers \$4 10a 50, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 10a 15, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 40a 50, common to good rangers \$2 30a 40.

HOGS—Receipts 600, shipments 1,700. Market firm and steady. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 40a 55, medium to prime packing \$5 25a 45, ordinary to best light grades \$5 10a 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 20, shipments 2,300. Market firm and steady. Clipped sheep, \$1 50a 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments Market strong. Choice steers, \$5 10a 50; good, \$4 70a 80; medium, \$4 40a 60; common, \$4 00a 4 30; stockers, \$2 60a 75; feeders, \$3 40a 45; bulls, \$2 75a 75; cows, \$1 50a 40.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000, shipments Market 50 higher. Mixed, \$5 25a 50; heavy, \$5 40a 55; light, \$5 30a 45; skips, \$3 75a 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments Market steady. Natives and Westerns, shorn, \$2 00a 25; shorn Texas, \$1 70a 90; lambs, 50c to \$3 00 per head.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts to-day 3,528. The movement was active on corn-fed cattle. Grassers not sought after. Prices on fat corn-fed steers were strong and a shade higher. Cows steady. Grassers steady to weak. Sales ranged \$3 80a 4 65 for shipping and butchers steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,304. The receipts were hardly enough to test the strength of the market. Values were steady to strong. Extreme range of sales \$4 80a 45, bulk at \$5 25 and above.

SHEEP—110-lb. sheep sold at \$4 50.

HORSES—

Draft—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....\$150 to \$200
Draft—Good.....5 to 7 years.....110 to 145
Saddlers.....5 to 7 years.....115 to 200
Mares—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....140 to 170
Mares—Good.....5 to 7 years.....80 to 120
Drivers.....5 to 7 years.....125 to 200
Drivers—Good.....5 to 7 years.....85 to 120
Streeters—Extra.....5 to 7 years.....115 to 130
Streeters—Good.....5 to 7 years.....70 to 100

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Dull but steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 88½a89c.

CORN—Lower. Cash, 50½a51c.

OATS—Lower. Cash, 33½.

RYE—Nothing doing.

BARLEY—Nominal.

HAY—Steady. Prime timothy, \$13 00a20 00;

prairie, \$11 00a13 00.

BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 15a17c; dairy, 13a16c.

EGGS—12½a14c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, \$14 50; lard, \$8 00.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,025 bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 44,795 bushels. There was a merely nominal market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 85c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 2,637 bushels; withdrawals, 1,473 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 52,918 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 49c; No. 2 white, cash, 50½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 29½c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 32c; No. 2 white, cash, 35½c.

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

HAY—Receipts 15 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$11 00 for small baled; large baled, \$10 50; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$8 00a 850; poor stock, \$2 00a 3 00.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 10 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$1 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$2 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton.

FLOUR—Quiet. Sales: 1 car by sample at \$1 10. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 95c; XXX, \$1 05a 1 10; family, \$1 20a 1 30; choice, \$1 55a 1 65; fancy, \$1 70a 1 75; extra fancy, \$1 80a 1 85; patent, \$2 10a 2 15; rye, \$1 40a 1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market weak. Eastern markets are generally weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 17c; good, 15c; dairy, 10a11c; storepacked, choice, 9c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 11c; full cream, Young America, 12½c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at

12½c per dozen for strictly fresh. Goose eggs no sale.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 75c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 90c per bus.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots, job lots usually ¼c higher: hams, 11c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dried beef, 9c; dry salt shoulders, \$5 75; long clear sides, \$7 35; clear rib sides, \$7 40; short clear, \$7 85; smoked shoulders, \$6 50; long clear, \$8 00; clear, \$8 10; short clear, \$8 50.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.....	10 a 13
Eggs (fresh) per doz.....	12
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus.....	2 65
Potatoes.....	90 a 1 30
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It requires ten cars to take \$2,500 worth of grain to market, while the same value of butter can be carried in half a car.

Best Steel Wire WOVEN WIRE FENCING
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McMULLEN'S
All sizes and widths. Sold by us or any dealer in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free.
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Commission and Dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce
1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.
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You no doubt are aware of the fact that the dairy business is the most remunerative part of farming, and that there is no reason in the world why Kansas should not rank foremost in the creamery interests.

Kansas Creamery Butter

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

KANSAS FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

The Veterinarian.

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

MAMMITIS.—I want to ask what I shall do for my cow that I have just bought. She calved about four weeks ago. The front part of her bag on one side is caked some, and the milk from that teat is bloody at the last of the milking, not enough so as you can see it when you milk her, but it can be seen in the bottom of the dish after it rests awhile. Now, can it be cured, and what shall I do for it? [Give the cow a full physic of epsom salts, and feed on a laxative diet. Bathe the affected quarter three times daily with warm water, milking out what it contains and then thoroughly manipulate it with the hand for fifteen minutes at a time. Continue this treatment till the hardness commences to disappear. Do not mix the milk from the affected quarter with that from the others.]

ENLARGEMENT OF THYROID GLAND—**BOG SPAVIN.**—I have a dark bay mare, 8 years old, that has had for some time a swelling in the throat and jaw. It seems to come and go. It seems that it is worse when in pasture, and will go down at night when in the stable. She is in foal, and due to foal now at any time. Can anything be done for her? I blistered with Caustic Balsam a bog spavin on right hind leg. Have used two bottles on it with no good. [The trouble is probably an enlargement of the thyroid gland. The only remedy is a surgical operation. Inasmuch as these swellings seldom if ever cause the animal any inconvenience, would advise you not to risk an operation. To your second: There is no known remedy for bog spavin. If the animal is lame, would advise repeated blistering.]

SCAB AMONG THE CALVES.—My calves are affected with the scab. It appears to be contagious. First there was only one affected, but now there are several. The disease begins about the eyes and spreads to different parts of the body; the hair comes off and the skin becomes raw. [The diseased calves should be removed to some distant stable and each one tied by itself; give plenty of clean bedding. The disease, however produced, must be considered and treated as a local one. The scurviness of the skin must be brushed off with a hard brush or curry-comb, somewhat lightly applied, after which apply the following ointment night and morning: Two parts of sulphur well mixed with six parts of lard, and two parts of spirits of turpentine; rub well with a small brush, or better with the hand, as there is no danger of the disease being communicated to the person thus employed. The above treatment is better and safer than the use of stronger and poisonous applications, such as the mercuries, tobacco and other preparations that poison many cattle by being absorbed into the circulation.]

TORTICOLLIS.—**WRY NECK IN A COW.**—I have a Short-horn cow which seems to have trouble in her neck, as every few minutes it becomes stiff, and she will put her head down, turn her nose up, and hold it so for half a minute, when it will relax and she can handle it all right. She has run down very thin and seems to be failing. She has been so several months. Is not in calf, but had one last June. [This is a nervous disorder which is occasionally observed in human beings, but which we think must be of rare occurrence in cattle. It is a spasmodic nervous disorder, and the cause of it is obscure, though it is probably associated with disease of some part of the brain. We

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

think that turning this cow out on grass would be advantageous, as the laxative effect of such diet has a beneficial effect on the brain. Locally, the following liniment should be applied on the muscles which are affected with cramp, twice a day: One ounce of fluid extract of belladonna, one ounce of chloroform, and six ounces of camphorated spirits; mix. The result of treatment in such cases is doubtful, but with an improvement in the general nutrition of the cow there might be a gradual cessation of the symptoms.]

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To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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[Mention this paper.]

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These rates are open to all.
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Write for large map and time-tables, showing through connections.

Before purchasing your ticket, call upon the ticket agent of this Company, or write to the undersigned for rates. Special rates and arrangements for parties and their movable goods going South to locate.

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a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other LIVE STOCK. This Stock Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake.

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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, 1895, 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 as strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is inflicted on 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 MAY 24, 1888.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Meade, in Grant tp., April 21, 1888, one dark brown-roan mare, 16 hands high, 12 years old, right hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, heavy with foal, (P. O. address of taker-up Stark); valued at \$75.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Watt, in Canville tp., April 24, 1888, one dark bay mare pony, 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, heavy black mane and tail, hind feet white, small figure 7 branded on left shoulder, small white spot in forehead, (P. O. address of taker-up Earlton); valued at \$15.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by George F. Dunnoek, in Franklin tp., (P. O. Hollenberg), one roan mare, 12 or 15 years of age, small scar on right shoulder, right hind foot white, white stripe in face.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moqn, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Peter Halferty, (P. O. Beloff), April 1, 1888, one bay mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded T H on left hip, two white hind feet, small spot in forehead, halter on with strap.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W. H. Stetes, in Shawnee tp., (P. O. Smithfield), April 25, 1888, one sorrel horse colt, 2 years old, both left feet white, white stripe in face; valued at \$20.

FILLY—By same, one sorrel filly, 2 years old, bald face, four white feet, silver mane and tail; valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by M. Bigtam, in Pleasant View tp., April 25, 1888, one small black mare pony, branded O. W. on left shoulder, had on web halter; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Heagler, in Shawnee tp., May 7, 1888, one sorrel gelding, 15½ hands high, three white feet, blaze face, collar marks, branded D F on left shoulder, shod all round; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 31, 1888.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by L. M. Thompson, in Sherman tp., May 8, 1888, one dark bay colt, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, some white hairs under mane; valued at \$65.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Duncan, in Augusta tp., May 9, 1888, one bay pony mare, about 14 hands high, 6 years of age, branded on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$15.

Hamilton county—T. H. Ford, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. A. Claypole, in Syracuse tp., one red cow, 7 years old, smooth crop off right ear, smooth crop off left ear with under-slope; valued at \$15.

MONTGOMERY county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Bowersock, in Caney tp., one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead and white spot on left hind foot; valued at \$20.

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Isiah Hobbie (P. O. Sedgwick), one sorrel mare, blind in right eye, 15 years old, 14½ hands high, left feet white, branded I on hip, branded A S A on left shoulder.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B. A. Williams, in Washington tp., one dun mare, age unknown, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one bay stud colt, 2 years old, blaze in face, hind feet white half way up to hock; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1888.

Lincoln county—H. H. Gilpin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Wacker, in Pleasant Valley tp., May 8, 1888, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Pottawatomie county—L. D. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Philip Wise, in Mill Creek tp., May 25, 1888, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer; valued at \$14.

Lane county—T. J. Smith, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Gould, in Cheyenne tp., April 25, 1888, one brown mare, cross on left hip; valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. H. Chilson, in Mitchell tp., (P. O. Seneca), May 15, 1888, one roan mule, 12 years old, sorrel harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. R. Evans, in Lincoln tp., May 5, 1888, one bay mare pony, 10 or 12 years old, both ears split; valued at \$15.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Clark, in Highland tp., May 14, 1888, one white and black spotted cow, holes in points of horns, had on bell when taken up, 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Rawlins county—E. A. Mikesell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Kendall, (P. O. Atwood), May 11, 1888, one black mare, weight about 900 pounds, branded F on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by J. M. Davis, in Jefferson tp., (P. O. Winchester), May 17, 1888, two medium-size red and white spotted steers, no marks or brands; valued at \$12 each.

MARE—Taken up by C. L. Waters, in Rural tp., (P. O. Williamstown), May 18, 1888, one dark brown mare, 14½ hands high, collar marks and white specks on hips, white specks on left fore leg and ankles, right hind foot white, tender-footed, 11 or 12 years old; valued at \$25.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Sophia Kolb, December 24, 1887, one white 2-year-old steer, crop off right ear, swallow-fork in left ear.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. G. McKangham, in McCamish tp., (P. O. Edgerton), one 2-year-old red steer, ear clipped.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, on my farm, in Lincoln township, Stafford county, State of Kansas, one black pony mare, brand on right shoulder. If not called for within the time specified by law, will be appraised and sold to cover cost of this publication and damages.

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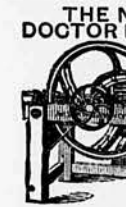
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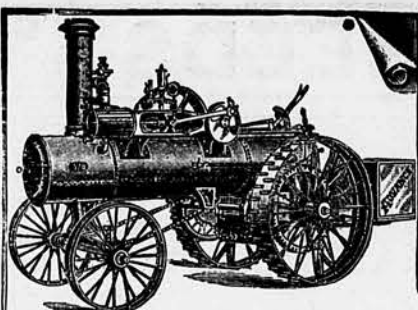


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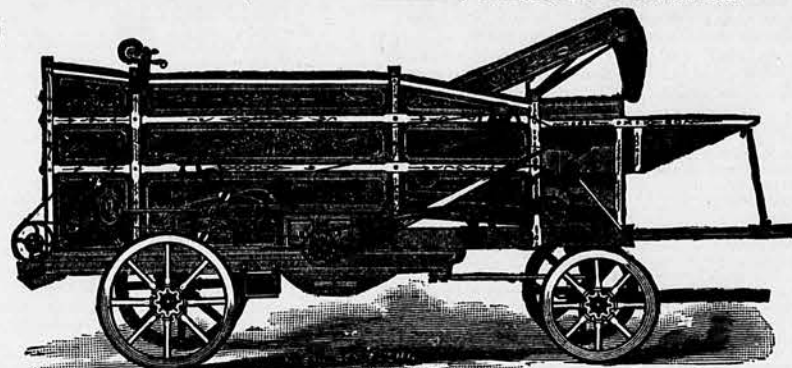
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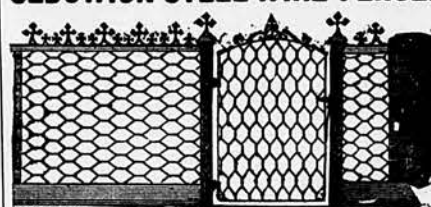
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25 COLEUS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, ETC., assorted, \$1 by mail or express; \$4 per 100. Cabbage, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants, 25 cents per 100; \$2 per 1,000—by express. Bonner Springs Nursery, Bonner Springs, Kas.

STRAYED.—From Martin Finney, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Topeka, a light roan mare, with silver tail and mane, shed in front and branded on left hip. Liberal reward.

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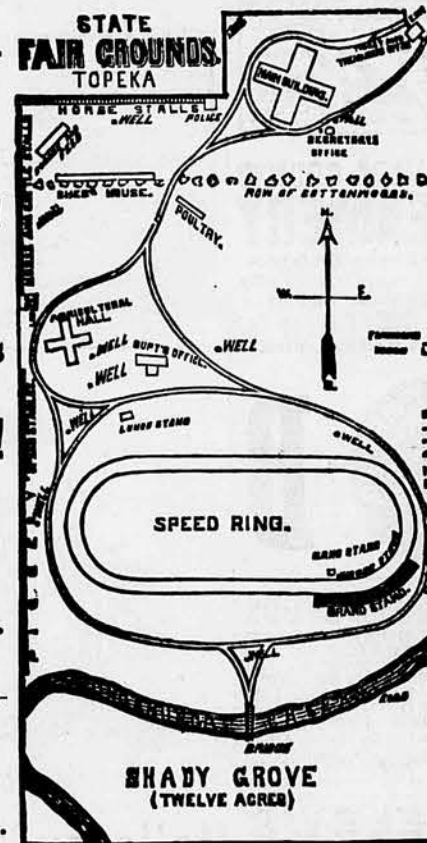
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