

# KANSAS FARMER

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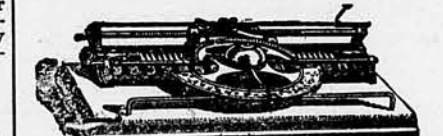
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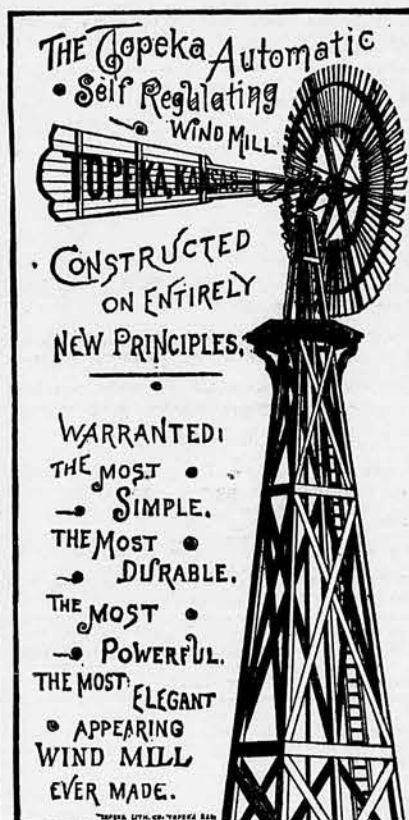
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should be his pension certificate,"

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## Weekly Knight &amp; Soldier,

The official organ of the G. A. R., and its auxil-  
iary societies,

Published by M. O. FROST, Topeka, Kas.

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As may be seen in another column, we club  
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FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.



## Agricultural Matters.

### Give the Farm the Proper Credits.

We have a friend who is anxious to sell his farm, which he regards as worth \$16,000, "because it does not pay," and put his capital at interest. Probably the worst calamity which could befall him would be that he should find a customer. Seven per cent. is certainly as high interest as he can depend upon, and even if none of his capital is at any time idle gross receipts will only be \$1,120, and taxes will reduce that by at least \$200, leaving \$920. He will have to provide himself with a house to live in, and \$20 per month—\$240 per year—will not secure as good a one as he has on the farm, so that there remains but \$680 per year with which to face the world and support the family. And after these expenses have been met it is pretty certain there will not be much "pay" left. Now the farm will undoubtedly do a good deal better than this. Without realizing it or giving the farm proper credit for it the farmer draws his principal support from the farm. It furnishes the vegetables, the fruits, the milk and butter, the poultry, eggs, etc., consumed by the family, and probably part of the fresh and all of the salt meats. Only those who run to the butchers two or three times a day and buy their potatoes by the pound and their milk by the pint realize what all these things cost, and what a sum of money they will absorb in the course of a year. They embrace, in fact, as any one who is under the necessity of purchasing knows full well, the principal part of the expense of living. All these things the farmer has in profusion to start with, and they constitute a very considerable proportion of what should be expected from a moderate-sized farm. But many are unmindful of this fact, and are dissatisfied with the farm because it does not pay a large sum of money over and above support. It pays something beyond this point, which is probably more than could be realized from the same capital otherwise invested, and if provided with better stock and given the advantage of more care and study there are few farms which cannot be made to pay a great deal better than they are now doing under this management of dissatisfied owners who are looking for a chance to sell out.

If the farmer expects to embark his capital in trade, he is venturing upon lines entirely new to his experience, in which competition is very close and often ruinous, and where the ground is more than well occupied already by men trained in business and alert to perceive and avail themselves of every advantage. Perhaps the farmer will succeed here, where trained and experienced men can make but little and often ignominiously fail, but the chances are that he will lose instead of gain, and will be found a few years hence striving with diminished capital and greater disadvantages to re-establish himself in farming which he had no business to have abandoned.

The fact is farmers have no occasion to be dissatisfied with their condition. They are better off and doing better as a class than any other class of business men in the community. The farm pays them more, all things considered, than they would likely realize from the same capital otherwise employed. They should understand this and be satisfied with it. And if the farm does not pay what it should pay, give to the details of its management some of that patient and persistent attention and study which is essential to success in general trade, and make it pay better. Procure

improved stock, make its management and feeding a matter of constant reading and investigation, and by better methods and better farming give the farm a better chance, and it will tell a better story.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

### How Can a Farmer Judge a Man?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see an article in your paper of April 19, entitled "The value of hired help on a farm." I would like to ask my friend, who signs his name "An Interested One," how I can find such a man as he speaks of? I want one; I will give him \$25 per month, although I am only paying \$16 per month now, and it is a question if I can do so long or not. I have had thirteen men since the first of March, and I have not been able to find one man that answers "A. I. O.'s" description. I must have hired help or let my land grow up with weeds. Some men cannot harness a horse; some cannot plow a straight furrow; some cannot milk a cow; some cannot feed calves and hogs; some forget to water and feed their horses; some you cannot wake from their sleep at half-past 5 in the morning; some want their breakfast before doing their chores; some want to go off Saturday night and stay away until 10 o'clock Sunday night and so leave all the Sunday chores for me to do; and some men chew tobacco and drink whisky whenever they get a chance, and use the most profane language possible for man to speak. I always treat my men with respect and use them like gentlemen. As soon as I find I can not afford to keep them longer, I quietly and gentlemanly tell them so, settle with them at once, and get another man. If I could find a man that had learned the trade of farming, I will give him \$25 per month; but if I have to teach him the trade, I think I should want him to stay with me for at least three years, in order to thoroughly understand farming, commencing work at \$6 per month for the first year, \$10 per month for the second, and \$15 for the third year; then, if he is quick to learn, he may be worth \$20 per month or even \$30 by the fourth year. I will pay any man who shall come to me with a diploma certifying that he has learned the trade of farming thoroughly, his own price, provided he is not too unreasonably high-priced.

C. A. KINGMAN.

### About Japan Clover.

We have had some inquiry recently about Japan clover—*Lespedeza striata*. The following is part of an article prepared by D. L. Phares, M. D., of the Mississippi Agricultural college, and published in the *Starkville (Miss.) Live Stock Record*:

To botanists this plant has been known for many generations in its native habitat in China and other eastern parts of Asia. Finding its way to Japan it encountered congenial climate and soil and rapidly spread over the entire country, occupying all waste places, which it has continued to possess and improve for much more than a century. Here, as on the continent, it was of dwarfish habit and received a name indicative of the fact. Finally a few seeds, arriving in the United States, germinated, contested a few feet of soil with other native and exotic plants that had long pre-occupied the land. It gained strength and increased in yield of seed till, becoming somewhat abundant, it commenced its westward invasion, simultaneously extending its conquests northward and southward, firmly holding all conquered territory. Since 1870 its strides westward have been immense. It now extends from the Atlantic seaboard across the Mississippi, and its outposts are pushed far toward the western border of Texas. Denuded, soilless hill-tops, sandy plains, gravelly slopes, bottoms and banks of washes and gullies, pine thickets, open woods, fields, dry and damp soils, all seem as if specially created for its home. It seizes upon all with equal facility.

It maintains its dwarfish habit on sands, gravels, and other spots too poor to produce any other vegetation, densely covering the surface with its green robe and affording delighted live stock with delicious, nutritious grazing for four to eight months of the year. But on richer soil it doffs the dwarf and dons the tree style, justifying the American name of bush-clover; sending its long tap-root deep down in the subsoil and its stem two to three feet up into the light and

air, with its many branches thickly set with leaves, inviting tooth and blade.

It attains here on rich or medium soil, protected from live stock, a magnitude that could not have been imagined by one seeing it in its far Eastern home. It has no doubt been much improved by introduction into this country. It takes possession not only of unoccupied lands and pine thickets, but grows among sedges, grasses, briars, and weeds, completely eradicating many kinds of noxious grasses and weeds. It subdues even broom grass, and holds equal contest with Bermuda grass; in some localities one yielding, in other localities the other succumbing, while in other spots both maintain equal possession; or one year one may seem to rule and the next year the other. On sands, gravels, or denuded clay hill-tops no other plant known to me is so valuable for grazing. Taking a succession of ten years, the same assertion would not be far out of the way for rich lands, while few forage plants on these would yield so much or so valuable hay.

The analysis of red clover gives 16 per cent. albuminoids and 41 carbo-hydrates. The average of two analyses of Japan clover gives 15.85 albuminoids and 56 carbo-hydrates, placing it above red clover in nutritive value. It is superior to other forage plants in several important particulars not generally observed by the careless stock man. (1) The growing plant contains less moisture than any other very valuable forage plant, with perhaps a single exception. Hence we never hear of animals having hoven, or bloat, or scours from eating this plant, as when they have free access to red clover, peas, and many grasses. (2) We have never yet found on the Japan clover any fungous growths which are so common on other plants as to cause many deaths annually among animals grazing on them, or fed with the hay. (3) Heavy grazing for a few weeks destroys the clovers, Lucerne and most of the grasses, while this plant may be grazed however closely, whether the season be wet or prolonged drouth prevail, without damage. (4) There is less difficulty of obtaining a catch with this plant than with most others. The seed may be scattered on bare, poor, barren ground, rich soil, among weeds and dead grass, or in March on small grain sown the previous autumn or winter, and a catch will be obtained. (5) The grain being harvested when ripe does not injure the *Lespedeza*, which is ready for the mower through September and October. (6) It is more easily cured than the clovers, pea vines, and many grasses. (7) It does not lose the foliage in curing as do clovers, peas, and some other plants. (8) It furnishes good grazing from May (some years last of March) till killed by frost in October or November. Its product of hay on medium to good land ranges from one to three tons per acre, and this may be obtained after having during the summer harvested from the same land a good crop of grain and straw. Some of our farmers, who have been mowing *Lespedeza striata* for five or ten years regard it as the soundest, best, most wholesome and palatable hay they ever used. These mowings have ranged from three to three hundred tons on single farms in one season. Yet no complaint as to quality, or relish of animals for it, or as to nutritive value and good effect on the stock has ever reached us. Those who have used it longest and in largest quantities and kept animals—cattle, sheep, horses and mules—in best condition commend it most. We have now before us a beautiful sample of this hay from Louisiana, being from a crop of perhaps three hundred tons mowed last autumn.

A measured half-bushel of seed per acre may be sown broadcast the first week in March south of parallel 32 deg. of latitude, a few days later as we proceed northward for each degree or two. Sown in the fall or winter, it springs up, but freezes often throw it out and destroy it. As already stated, it germinates and grows well on land in any condition, if the surface is not so loose as to let the seed sink too deep. When land has been prepared for or sown in grain, the winter rains put it in about the best condition for growing this plant for heavy crops of hay.

All our remarks on this plant, as found in our Southern States, are based on what we have seen and learned of it in a belt lying between 30½ deg. and 34 deg. of latitude.

### Boys and Girls at the State Fair.

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

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

#### BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

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

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

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

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

#### GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

E. G. MOON, Sec'y.

### A Herd at a Bargain.

G. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas., informs us that he will dispose of twenty-five head of well-bred Short-horn females, bred to Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill 89899, consisting of the best modern strains, suitable as a foundation for some breeder who wishes to establish a small and select herd of Short-horns, in lots to suit purchasers. This lot will be sold only at private sale, on the most favorable terms. Write at once to G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

A swine grower of considerable experience says that he feeds his breeding sows most of the time in winter on turnips—Sweet Russias or Jenny Linds—and sugar beets. When grass grows they are turned in the pasture to clover. He always boils his roots. In his opinion corn is very injurious to breeding sows, and especially to the finer breeds.

### Gasoline Stove.

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



## The Stock Interest.

### HINTS ON DEHORNING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My communications in your paper have so flooded me with inquiries, that I beg to trespass upon your space to recapitulate in a condensed form, the substance of former communications, and give a few more

#### HINTS ON DEHORNING.

1. Be fully persuaded it is to your advantage, or let it alone.
  2. If not thoroughly convinced it is for the comfort and quiet of your entire herd, don't do it.
  3. Having made up your mind that it is profitable and best, then secure your animal firmly, so as to hold its head as near immovable as possible. After you have considered all the plans you have seen suggested, do this in your own way, and the one that is best suited to your convenience, means and surroundings, but do it, as upon this depends the ease and thoroughness of the operation.
  4. Be sure you cut close enough to the head to take off all the roots of the shell, which are called by some the "matrix" or mother of the horn.
  5. Use the best saw you have, or can get, and have it sharp. I use a narrow-bladed one, with fine teeth, but would not hesitate to use a fine-toothed, broad-bladed saw, if I could get no other.
  6. Perform the operation as quickly as possible, then turn the animal loose, for the blood will cease to flow sooner if the animal is turned free so as to cease struggling.
  7. Watch them carefully for maggots; if you see your cattle shaking their heads and ears frequently, with quick, nervous motions, better look after them. I have had cattle troubled with them in March.
  8. When treating for maggots, confine your animals as firmly as you did when removing the horns. Cleanse the place thoroughly with soap—castile is best—and warm water, and put on a little spirits of turpentine; this will keep off the flies and allay the soreness to some extent.
  9. Use a round-pointed knife to remove the embryo horn of the young calf.
  10. Cut far enough around to get all of the commencement of the shell and deep enough to get the base, button, or root of the bony part.
  11. Use your own best judgment. You will learn many things by practice, which no amount of reading or theorizing can impart.
  12. Don't conclude, after the manner of some, that you know it all.
  13. Give the public the benefit of anything new you may, by your practice, learn, or be manly enough to pay the KANSAS FARMER for a card, advertising yourself as a "Professional Dehorner—Jobs solicited at—cents a head, to insure—and railroad fare."
  14. Don't be prevented from trying the operation yourself, by unfriendly criticisms of others' methods. One hour's practice, using good judgment and careful observation, with the hints herein given, will teach you far more than either I or they can teach you by hours of talk or volumes of writing.
  15. Will those who use pruning-shears upon calves this spring, please give us, through the FARMER, the result, and appearance of the calves' heads one year from now?
- [Memoranda.—I tried it on a few, two years ago, using a pair of surgeon's shears. Result.—Horns grew, all the same, only the ends were square, and I had to use the saw on all of them the following spring.]
- TAKE NOTICE.
1. I am not writing this to convince

anybody who is opposed to dehorning.

2. These are intended as hints to those contemplating the practice upon their own herds.

3. They are written for the aid of those who, like myself, own small herds, and cannot afford to send for a professional, and with the earnest hope that some who claim "that knowledge lives with them" may write and publish instructions, in these columns, which will be so plain "That a way-faring man, though he be a fool, cannot err therein."

4. That I neither recommend, or condemn, any tools especially made and advertised for this purpose. I have heard them commended by some and condemned by others who have used them.

5. Please take notice, one and all, the many who have written me and those who have not, as an operator, my services are not to let. Had they been, I might have been tempted to surround the subject with some great mystery, as others have done, and are doing, which could alone be imparted by my personal demonstration.

6. Beware of quacks!

Now, gentlemanly (?) critics, if you have anything to say, by way of instruction or information, we all want to hear from you; but don't use the valuable columns of the KANSAS FARMER to no better purpose than to amuse the persons you criticize, mystify the public upon a simple operation and to gratuitously "toot your own horn."

Note.—Since arriving here, I learn that one butcher, selling meat in this city, says the loss, in his establishment, by injury to the meat from the animals having horned each other, amounts to over \$5,000 per annum.

For the exchange of methods, experience and results, that the greatest good may accrue to the greatest number I am, respectfully, GEO. Y. JOHNSON.  
Boston, Mass., April 17, 1888.

#### Dehorning Cattle, Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In looking over your issue of the 5th inst., I see a letter from Mr. Haaff, warning farmers not to dehorn their cattle with a stiff-back saw, for the result will be that you will cut too deep in certain places and not deep enough in others. By this means, he says, you will do one of two things: either have the head so it will grow a stub, or cut so deep that the orifice into the frontal sinuses will not granulate.

I have examined many horns and find that the cavity at the base of the horn is not of uniform depth, running much farther out in some horns than in others, so that he cannot cut sufficiently near the head with any instrument to get all the horny substance, or horn foundation, without cutting into and through this cavity at the base of the horn in some cases. Nor have I been able to learn of any index to the exact distance this cavity extends out towards the point of the horn.

That Mr. Haaff, or any other operator, can cut a horn so as to leave the stub rounding is a fact, if a very narrow saw is used, say one-fourth to one-half inch in width.

As to tar and turpentine hindering the granulating process, I think is very doubtful, as the prevailing opinion among medical men is different as to the properties of these articles, except their use amounts to positive abuse.

In your issue of the 19th inst., Mr. Bishop states that if the work is properly done there will be no stump left. In order not to dodge the issue, let us call it the horn foundation, which will be left if the animal's head is left, and the artery or arteries, as the case may be, supplying the horn with blood,

must be severed, and that it will bleed more or less is a fact. That if left to heal up of its own accord, it will not, as a rule, do any harm, is possibly and perhaps probably true. I have left many to cease bleeding of their own accord, and have never had any serious results to follow. But that the tendency of the application of the muriated tincture of iron is to check the hemorrhage and to render the wound less sensitive, is a fact. And that the Buckeye pruning shears will cut the horns off the heads of yearlings quicker, smoother, and quite as nicely as they can be removed with a saw of any pattern, is also a fact. That the saw may be the best instrument to use in case of old cattle and large horns, I shall not attempt to contradict, as the pruner, as made at present, is too small, and too weak to cut through such an extensive mass of old hard bone as is found at the base of the horns of old cattle.

But if in an occasional case a short stub does grow after dehorning, the object is not by any means defeated, as it will not be a formidable weapon.

But let Mr. Haaff advertise his different instruments, his whereabouts, etc., in the KANSAS FARMER, and we will learn something more about him and his claims.

G. BOHRER.

Chase, Rice Co., Kas.

#### Careless Work in Dehorning.

Some dehorned cattle in Illinois had symptoms of disease supposed to have resulted from the removal of their horns, and an associated press dispatch was sent out about it. We read the dispatch, but doubted its truthfulness, and took no further note of it. The *Pantagraph*, a newspaper of Springfield, Ill., sent a reporter to look at the cattle and report the facts. Here is what the paper publishes as the facts:

"The first man to see was Wm. Cook. He had six cattle dehorned about the 1st of March. He says that only one of his had maggots in and the horns of this one were cut smooth. Another that had a calf ten days after being dehorned was fairly butchered in the operation. The horn was cut down and the ear and a piece of the flesh three inches long and two and a half inches wide was cut out. This animal is getting along nicely, as are all the rest save the one mentioned, and Mr. Cook says he would have had no trouble with it had he put on a little tar or turpentine. He says that his cattle are doing nicely and are in better flesh than when dehorned. He says that if he had a thousand head he would have every one dehorned, but he would have it done late in the fall, just after the flies are gone.

"Thomas A. Walton was another whose cattle were reported as in a bad condition. He had nineteen head dehorned March 15, and six of them were found to have maggots. He said that he had doctored them twice and the maggots are all gone. None of the cattle are well, but he apprehends no danger. He says the sores are drying up. He says his cattle have not lost any flesh. He still favors taking the horns off, but he says he would not have it done so late again. He thinks the early part of winter would be better.

"Mr. John Enlow was not at home, consequently could not see him. He had twenty dehorned, and about a half dozen he had to doctor. The cattle seem to be about in the same condition as Mr. Walton's.

"On driving to the farm of Mr. Wm. Beeler's, the fourth man reported, his cattle were observed wearing hoods as protections to their sore heads. Mr. Beeler was not at home, but Mrs. Beeler reported the case about as well as Mr. Beeler could have done. Mr. Beeler

had the horns taken off eight head about the middle of March, and five of them were in a miserable plight. The flesh putrified around the horn and became infected with maggots. He has doctored them a number of times and thinks that he now has the disease checked. Mrs. Beeler says that they will have no more dehorned.

"Mr. Muzick, who lives in the same neighborhood, and two of them became infected and had to be doctored.

"All of these cattle were dehorned by one man, and not a few are inclined to the opinion that the operations were not properly performed. Experts and enthusiastic advocates of the new art contend that the operation should be performed with reference to scientific and anatomical principles, and that the trouble in the herds mentioned resulted from improper dehorning. They say that there is a certain place where the horn should be cut, and that place is about half an inch back of where the skin grows upon the horn, and that the horn should be smoothly cut. If the stub is left jagged or the bone is splintered the protruding pieces and points will slough off. It is said that in the cases here mentioned many of the horns were cut slanting; some were sawed nearly off and then bent down and cut off with a knife, while others were sawed from two sides and the course of the saw at the meeting point would vary in a horn from an eighth to a half an inch.

"Mr. Joshua Sells, who lives in the same community, has had seventy head dehorned this winter by a man who understands his business, and says that they did not give him any trouble, and that to-day you could not tell them from his naturally hornless cattle.

"Hon. B. F. Funk said to a *Pantagrapher* Saturday that he had 380 cattle dehorned the past winter, and had experienced no trouble with any of them. He says that he had a number dehorned about the 1st of March, and they are all well. He says that he would not think of feeding another bullock with its horns on.

"It is very evident from the facts in the above cases that the dehorning was improperly done. Cattle are successfully dehorned as late as June, so that the lateness of the season could hardly account for the sufferings of these cattle. The moral of the whole thing is that if people wish their cattle dehorned, they should employ only experts and so save suffering and loss."

#### Exercise for Pigs.

We consider exercise necessary to health and vital development, and if pigs do not take a sufficient amount voluntarily they should be forced to take it. Growing pigs not only need plenty of exercise to aid digestion, but to develop muscle, bone and the vital organs. Without a proper amount of it the legs are apt to become crooked and unshapely; they lose the proper use of them and their action is awkward, the lungs fail to expand and develop, the action of the heart is impeded, and the tendency to lay on fat is increased to an abnormal degree. Of course, when you take pigs that are penned for fattening the case is different, but no animal that is intended for breeding purposes should be much confined or restrained—*The Hog*.

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

A Turkish porter was seen at Adrianople walking briskly down the street with a heavy American piano strapped on his back.



## In the Dairy.

### Experiments With Ensilage.

Mr. Leslie H. Adams, Superintendent Experiment Station farm at Madison, Wisconsin, wrote the letter following, March 19, to *Hoard's Dairyman*, and it was published by that paper:

Last fall, after having filled six experimental silos, we still had a large piece of B. & W. corn left that we were in doubt as to what was the best disposition to make of it. It had been prostrated, some weeks before, by a wind storm, and when ready to harvest it presented a perfect wilderness of tangled stalks. Prof. Henry thought it a good opportunity to test the practicability of preserving the stalk whole in the silo, and told me to try it.

Men were set to work at once, cutting and laying the corn in small piles, which were immediately loaded by others and drawn to the silo. As the corn was very crooked, much care was taken to have the armful of stalks all curve the same way as it was deposited in the silo, so that the mass would be as compact as possible. We commenced to fill at one end of the silo by depositing a layer of corn one foot thick, from one side of pit to the other; the second layer was allowed to lap half way on to the first, and so on in shingle fashion, until the other end of the silo was reached. The second tier of layers was reversed, so that the butts of the second tier would lie over the tops of the first. When it came to the corners, great care was taken to lay the armful of stalks so that the tops could be doubled back and crushed down solid into them; occasionally we would drop the corn crosswise at the ends of the pit, so as to keep them up even with the center. We put in from four to five loads daily in this manner as long as the piece lasted; we then had 43,129 pounds of green corn in the pit, which filled it to the height of eight feet. When the silo was opened, March 1, the corn had settled to four and one-half feet, or 34½ pounds per cubic foot.

After the corn was all in, we still had lots of room in the silo, so we started the mower in the second-crop clover. Our plan was to go into the field as soon as the dew was off, and cut until we had all down that we could take care of that day. It was then gathered into windrows with a sulky hay-rake, followed closely by the wagon and two men, both of whom pitched on to the wagon, it not being necessary to have a loader. In unloading, the clover was spread around in the silo in the same manner it would be in a mow, only great care was taken to pack the sides and corners. After putting in all the available material we could find on the farm, including second-crop orchard and blue grass, together with a few cow pea tops; in all, 22,130 pounds on top of the corn, the silo was closed by laying strips of tarred building paper, overlapping each other, next to the clover, and then covering with a foot and a half of sawdust. Two days after the sawdust was put on, the temperature next to the paper under the sawdust was 140 deg. F. Every day or two the sawdust had to be crowded down in the corners and along the sides, as there was not weight enough in itself to follow the mass down in settling.

On opening the pit, the first two inches of clover was found to be burned dry, so that it rattled like hay. This was musty and the cattle refused to eat it, but below this was the clover, of which I sent Mr. Hoard a sample, and he pronounced it "A 1."

Now to those who contemplate filling silos with whole corn, our experience would suggest that it would be a wise plan to put on the top, say, two or three

feet of clover or some material that will pack closely in the corners, to exclude the air from the corn below, and also serve to compress it.

And now about the condition of the whole corn: On opening the silo we found it good from the clover down. The ensilage from the corners, though darker in color than the rest, was eaten without waste.

As regards the amount of waste in feeding corn preserved whole, it depends largely upon how it is fed. We are feeding it to cows at the present time without having to work back a single pound of waste.

LESLIE H. ADAMS,  
Sup't Experiment Station Farm.  
Madison, Wis., March 19.

—The sample is certainly very fine ensilage.  
ED. DAIRYMAN.

### Butter--Creamery vs. Dairy.

For a number of years the highest quotations of butter have been in the "creamery" grades, and yet doubt seems to still exist in some quarters as to what the real distinction is between creamery and dairy butter. I have known some small dairy farmers to procure some patent appliance to assist in their work, called a creamer, or creamery, and then honestly believe their product was "creamery butter," and send it to market as such. They might as well call the home-made article "bakery bread," because it was cooked in a baker or stove of the same pattern or patent as the one used at the neighboring bakery. These names, creamery and dairy, as applied to butter by custom or the common consent of the trade and many consumers, refer distinctively not to any special tool, utensil or appliance used in the process, but to the general system under which the butter is made. If butter is the product of cows, in any number, whose milk is manufactured on the farm where produced, it is properly called dairy butter, no matter what tools were used in making it. To apply the name creamery, or even "private creamery," to such butter, is erroneous and deceptive. There is little danger of deceiving experts and dealers by such misapplication of terms, but consumers might be thereby misled. The addition of the word "private" does not help matters; there is really no such article known to commerce as "private creamery butter," but if the name can be properly used at all, it should be applied to the product of a butter factory or creamery, owned or operated by and in the interest of one man, or a few men, on the proprietary plan, instead of a co-operative or joint stock concern.

"Creamery butter" is a term which can be only applied properly to the product of a manufacturing establishment, known as a factory or creamery, where the milk or cream from the cows of a number of farms is received, and the butter made under substantially unchanged conditions, day after day. It is butter made on the factory plan or creamery system of co-operative dairying, and this is entirely independent of any patented or particular utensil or appliance, used at a farm or factory. In fact, at many creameries, turning out fine creamery butter, no "creamery," or other appliance of like nature is used in connection with the process.—*American Cultivator*.

### The Oil Test.

The *Prairie Farmer* says of the oil test: "It is conceded that when properly applied to a sufficient amount of milk it shows the contents of fat quite accurately. It is therefore good in testing milk for cheese-making or for market. But it is not so satisfactory in testing milk for butter-making.

Showing the amount of fat actually in the milk does not indicate how much of it the butter-maker can get out. It may be very rich in fat, but the butter globules be so small that they will not perfectly separate from the milk, nor churn into butter. The churn, therefore, remains the only satisfactory test for milk to be devoted to butter-making. It is the amount of fat that creaming and churning will get out of the milk which determines its value for this purpose, and not the amount which it actually contains. Perhaps the controversialists will, after a while, be able to see the point."

### Her Majesty, the Cow.

If there is any one thing that will bring the western end of the State of Kansas rapidly into the wealth of population and property which is now enjoyed by the eastern portion, that one thing is, it seems to me, the cow. This does not mean the range steer; his day is passed. But it does mean that butter and cheese-producing aristocrat of the bovine race, the milch cow. Kansas has one of the best of markets for all kinds of dairy products right at home, and a still better one in the vast mining regions of Colorado. With the advantages of increasing knowledge in the making of ensilage, the proper food rations for milk, the specific breeds or crosses for the purpose in hand, the certainty of growth of the two best ensilage plants—corn and sorghum—and the uniformly high price which good butter commands the whole country over, it seems to me that the Kansan, of whatever county, who is the possessor of a good milch cow, be she lordly Short-horn or lowly Jersey, can well afford himself the comfortable assurance that the coyote will not come near his door if she is properly cared for.

He who can make two milch cows grow where but one range steer grew before is a public benefactor, and has made a grand step towards that more perfect agriculture whose unsolved problem must always be the "possibilities of an acre of ground." But he who possesses good cows, and can make good butter, is the man whose first name begins with a big E.—*Secretary Graham*.

## The Busy Bee.

### Transferring.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me, in answer to inquiries, to offer the following upon this subject, original and selected, from various sources:

"The process of transferring combs from a box-hive to movable frames appears about as formidable to a novice as any of the operations of the apiary. Many obstacles dwindle and become comparatively insignificant when boldly approached, so a little resolution soon shows the timid that this is not nearly so serious an operation as it appears to be."

### ADVANTAGES.

"The advantages to be gained do not lie solely in the exchange of a box-hive for the convenience of movable combs, although that is, of course, a primary object. The control it gives over the production of useless drones by the rejection of drone combs is an item of signal importance. The moth-worm may be readily dislodged from any portion of the hives, and combs that are too old or otherwise objectionable may be discarded. The mere fact of the change alone often seems to impel the bees to work with greater energy and vigor."

### THE OPERATION.

"The operation may be easily performed whenever the weather is warm

enough for bees to fly, but the best time for transferring is during the fruit bloom, or shortly after. Drive the bees into an empty hive or box, by means of smoke, and place the hive or box upon the old stand. Carry the parent hive to some place where you will not be annoyed by other bees. Have on hand tools for prying off the side of the hive; a large knife for cutting out the comb; vessels for the honey; a table or board on which to lay the brood combs; cotton twine for fastening it into the frames; and water for washing off, from time to time, the honey which will stick to your hands. Select the worker combs and carefully cut them, rather large, so that they will just crowd into the frames and retain their position until the bees have time to fasten them. Wrap them about with twine to hold them securely in their place." Place them in the hive and the combs are ready for the bees. After four or five days take out the frames and remove the twine. If fitted in carefully and tied securely, very small pieces of comb may be used and the bees will fasten them all together in good shape. After the process is completed, cover up your frames at once, and contract the entrance so that the bees can protect themselves against robbers until they have time to clean up their hive. Be sure not to leave any bits of honey lying around where the bees can get at it, or you may set your bees to robbing, and thereby get into a good deal of trouble. No one should undertake to transfer a colony of bees without a good smoker at hand, which should be vigorously used when occasion demands. Do not disturb the bees until you have everything ready that you will need for the operation.

E. T. ABBOTT.

St. Joseph, Mo.

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## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

## WHEAT IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Increased Acreage of Corn and Oats--Stock on Grass in Good Health.

## FARMERS ARE IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents to its readers special reports from eighty counties in the State, showing the condition of crops and stock. April was colder than usual all over the State, and that kept back the grasses, leaving stock to hold out at least two weeks longer on short feed, but no losses are reported. Cattle are now on pastures, tame or wild, and are doing well; they are generally thin, but in good health. Losses from exposure during the winter were too small to note in a general summary. A largely increased acreage of oats and wheat are reported, and both crops are growing vigorously. Wheat was never in better condition at this time in the year. It is unfortunate that the acreage is not larger. Chinch bugs are flying, some places, but they are not feared--weather too wet for them. Corn is nearly all planted, and cultivators have been in the fields a week in the southern counties. In a few localities rain is needed, but quite generally over the State the ground is well moistened, working easily, and all manner of vegetation growing well. Apple prospect is good. Pears and cherries and small fruits promise well. Peaches will be almost a total failure. In the western counties a great deal of tree-planting has been done and is still in progress, including fruit and forest varieties. Sorghum, rice corn, Kaffir corn and alfalfa is being planted largely in the west, and the tame grass area is increased in all directions. The reports show a good condition of things generally. Kansas is in the lead this year, as of old.

**Anderson.**—April cooler than the average, but farm work is well in hand. The oats average is 25 per cent. less than last year. Flax acreage about 25 per cent. increase, with about three-fourths planted. Wheat and oats look well. Stock now on grass, but in poor condition. No losses.

(2) April up to 12th wet and cool, balance nice for work. Oats looking a little sick. Flax is up and looks well. Corn planting in progress. We are two weeks later than usual. Stock can live on grass by working hard; cattle are thin, some few losses. Never was a better prospect for all kinds of fruit.

**Atchison.**—April windy and cold, but some nice days. Increase in the acreage of oats and all sowed. Fruit doing well, that was not winter-killed; no peaches or cherries; apple trees full of bloom. Farmers a little later this year than last; some have planted corn, but more have not commenced yet. There will be a large acreage. Stock is in good condition.

**Barton.**—April favorable for farm work; a few showers all over the county, much heavier in some points than others and quite cold. Oats that were sown the earliest did not come up well and are thin; those sown later are very nice, the latest sown the best. Corn is being planted, some up. A number of farmers sowing clover and grass seed; one man threshed some twenty bushels of alfalfa seed, which he sold for \$7 per bushel.

**Bourbon.**—Nice weather through April except past ten days dry and cold, needing rain badly. Oats and flax looking well, three-fourths of the corn planted and coming up. Fruit all right except peaches. Farmers well along with their work. Stock free from disease, and are doing well since turned on grass.

**Brown.**—Cold and dry during April. Vegetation backward. Stock thin in flesh, feed scarce. Corn is being rapidly put in the ground. Farmers generally hopeful.

(2) April cool, with one good rain, and a few light showers. Crops are later than the average; grass slow; none of the spring crops up enough to give condition. Fall wheat above an average. Cherries and apples in bloom. Stock healthy.

**Butler.**—Weather all that could be desired. Oats, corn and wheat in first-class condition; 900 acres of sorghum being planted in this township to make into sugar; farm work well advanced; stock on grass and doing well.

**Chautauqua.**—April seasonable with good rains. Wheat in splendid condition; oats fine; corn never came up better except a very few pieces on uplands of very early planting. Farmers are cultivating their earliest planting this week. Crops of all kinds are good. Best prospect for fruit of all kinds for several years. Stock doing well now.

**Cheyenne.**—April 1 to 15 dry and nights cold; 15th to 28th clear, warm and dry; 28th and 27th heavy rain fell, not less than six

inches of water fell; 28th cold and snowing. Winter wheat and rye injured. Oats has not come up well, is thin. Spring wheat generally about the same as oats. The rain to-day and yesterday will make up all shortages in spring grain. Many farmers done planting corn and potatoes. An increased acreage of corn is being planted. Many are sowing flax, millet and sorghum. Thousands of fruit and forest trees being planted. Horses and cattle in good condition.

**Clay.**—April weather very fine for oats and winter wheat. Wheat looks unusually well. General farm work is well advanced. Fruit trees generally in full bloom. Heavy rain yesterday. Several hundred acres of flax being sown on new breaking, which is a new experiment in this section.

**Cloud.**—Weather and condition of soil has been very favorable to farming, and work is well advanced. Large proportion of corn planted, and stock doing well on the range.

**Coffey.**—April favorable for oats and wheat, and for all spring crops. Plenty of rain and none too much. Never a better prospect for fruit. Large acreage of oats and corn. Farmers well advanced with all work. Grass getting good and stock doing well.

**Cowley.**—Weather during April rather cool, with plenty of rain. Oats look unusually fine, with a large acreage sown. Corn is nearly all planted; the first planted is up and is a good stand. Prospects good for a large crop of apples; no peaches. Stock only in fair condition.

**Crawford.**—April cool. Oats looking well, but of short growth. Corn not all planted yet. Prospect good for fruit, with some peaches. Farm work well advanced for the season. Stock going on grass in healthy condition; no disease reported.

**Decatur.**—April very dry; no rains to wet the ground until the 26th; in fine shape now. Grass the best I ever knew this time of year. Corn planting progressing finely. Oats and spring wheat small but in good condition. Most of corn being planted with lister. Stock in fine condition. Farm work well advanced.

**Dickinson.**—April favorable for spring work. Abundance of rain has fallen during the past three days. Winter wheat making a luxuriant growth. The wheat plant never looked better than it does at the present writing. Oats all up and growing vigorously, large area sown. A large amount of land is already planted to corn. The farmers with planters and lister are busy in every field. Prospects good for fruit of all kinds except peaches. African maize, Kaffir corn, and milo maize is being planted considerably. A large breadth of mangolds are being sown also. Stock all in the pastures.

**Dontphan.**—April unusually cool and dry, but one rain of any consequence; killing frost on 19th. Oats are mostly up and looking well; corn planting in progress, acreage large. Prospects for apples and plums good; peaches and cherries killed. Farm work about ten days late. Stock in fair condition and healthy, mostly on grass.

(2) April was a good month for the farmers, warm and dry. Spring wheat and oats are all up and corn is being planted, the first planting is coming up. Our county is being seeded down very fast to tame grass. Prospect for apples is good, trees are in full bloom now. This is the first season I ever knew the cherries to fail to bloom.

**Douglas.**—Good prospect for wheat and oats, but little corn planted yet. Fine prospect for apples and plums; no cherries. Farmers in good spirits.

**Edwards.**—Farm work well advanced; some corn up. Oats first-rate; wheat much improved. Largest acreage ever known will be in crop this year. Weather warm. Peas, potatoes, etc., in first-rate condition.

**Ellis.**—April weather favorable for farm work. Large area of corn planted. Apple crop will be large; few peaches. Stock came through thin, now gaining on grass.

**Ellis.**—April mostly very fine weather. A good breadth of oats sown and looking very well; also much corn planted. Winter wheat and rye (our main crops) are fine. Stock generally in good fix.

**Ellsworth.**—March and April were hard on wheat. Oats and wheat will mark 100. Corn being rapidly planted and in the valleys with the lister, mostly double listed. Acreage increased. Stock healthy, thin, and all in pasture. In some localities chinch bugs are reported in wheat.

**Ford.**—Having splendid rains. Farmers busy. Oats, wheat and rye looking fine. Everybody planting corn, a larger acreage than ever before. Grass for pasture well started, and stock in splendid condition.

**Franklin.**—April, frequent rains; ground in good condition, good grass 15th; large area oats, all up; about two-thirds corn planted; every corner is being put into something. Tame grasses mostly killed by drouth; large quantity resown. Good prospect for apples, cherries, and small fruit. Stock goes out in fair condition; no losses.

(2) April cool, fair amount of rain. Oats looking well; grass starting nicely; corn being rapidly planted.

**Garfield.**—Heavy rain fell six days in succession the last week in April. Oats are more than six inches high, a good stand and look fine. Corn is coming up. Acreage of sorghum will be largely increased, probably doubled over that of last year. It will be manufactured into molasses. Some are testing peanuts for stock feed. Work is well up with the season. Stock has been on new grass several weeks. The outlook is encouraging.

**Gove.**—April was dry until the 26th, when we had a very heavy rain. A large acreage of corn planted; some coming up. Small fruit and cherry trees are in bloom. Some timothy and blue grass sown. Some sorghum

to plant yet. Stock are coming out in good condition.

**Grant.**—April very favorable for putting in crops; abundance of rain. Oats a good stand and doing well. Early potatoes up or coming up. Great deal of corn planted last week. Stock are all on pastures and doing well.

**Greeley.**—April dry and warm, rainfall up to 27th 3.25 inches. Small grain doing well. An unusual amount of fruit, shrubs and forest trees have been set out this spring; all are doing well. Corn, oats, potatoes, cane, millet, wheat, rye, broom-corn, etc., are put out here. Nearly all are experimenting in a small way with a great variety of grains, vegetables, etc. Stock doing well since grass came.

**Greenwood.**—Prospects for crops never better; corn is an extra stand; farm work well advanced. Immense orchards, one of which, at Catalpa Knob, numbers 100 acres, have been set this spring. Good prospect for all fruit except peaches. Wheat and oats bid fair for a large crop.

**Harvey.**—April favorable for planting. Large acreage of oats sown and looking finely; winter wheat in excellent condition; rye good; corn mostly planted. Grass coming on fast. A great deal of tame grass being sowed. Good prospect for apple crop. Stock generally in good condition.

**Harper.**—April a fine month for growing crops, with plenty of rain and sunshine. Wheat in fine condition; some cotton is being planted. Oats have made a fine growth, more sown than in any former year. Corn is nearly all planted; some ready for the first cultivation. Fair prospect for fruit. Pasture plenty, stock generally in fair condition.

**Haskell.**—Two soaking rains in April. Oats and wheat never looked better. A large acreage of corn is being planted. Stock is in splendid condition.

**Jackson.**—April cool and windy, with a few light showers. Oats doing well, but begin to need rain, acreage 25 per cent. greater than last year. About half done planting corn, area about same as last year. The prospect for apples is good. Considerable flax raised for the seed, but not so much as last year. Stock are doing well on pasture.

**Jefferson.**—April weather all that farmers could reasonably desire. The great acreage of oats could scarcely be doing better. A little corn up, a great deal will be planted this week. Apples are about the only fruit which promises well. Farmers are well up with the season's work. Stock all healthy and now in pastures.

**Jewell.**—April dry until the 26th; fine showers lately. Grass started some ten days earlier than usual. Oats is looking well; about one-fourth of the corn is planted. Prospects for apples could not be better. Stock generally thin, but are doing well now and are healthy.

**Johnson.**—April cool, with 4 6-10 inch rainfall; several light frosts. Oats in good condition; very little corn planted. Fruit crop promising, never so good a prospect for apples as now. Wheat promising. Canning factory is receiving good support. Many vegetables being grown. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Prospects 100 per cent. better than at this time last year.

**Kearney.**—Light rains occurred April 7, 8, 9, 11, heavy rain 26th and 27th, with some hail. Oats generally up and looking well; some corn up, but planting is not half done. Stock in fair condition and living generally on the prairie grass. Promise of good crops of all kinds.

**Kingman.**—April was all that could be asked for growing crops. The acreage sown is very large, and the prospect for a good crop was never before as good as at the present time. Corn planting is about over; early planting is large enough to cultivate. All kinds of fruit promise well except peaches. Stock has been able to live on grass for several days.

**Labette.**—Oats looking well; corn mostly planted, fruit bids fair to be a good crop, except where subject to the ravages of the canker or web-worms, which are eating leaves, buds, blossoms, and fruit clean off from large orchards. Farm work progressing finely. Stock doing well, with a large calf and colt drop of greatly improved blood.

**Lane.**—Oats, corn and fruit not doing much; spring too dry. I have been in Lane county for a term of years, and this is as dry a season so far as I ever saw. Stock is doing well. Losses were light, and we are getting 95 per cent. of calves.

**Leavenworth.**—April a little cool, about rain enough. Oats all up and growing finely; large acreage sown. Large breadth of corn will be planted. Apple trees are just now in bloom, and the prospects for a heavy crop could not be better; no peaches. Farmers in good spirits and working like beavers to get their corn in time.

**Linn.**—April has been a cold backward month, too cold for much growth of grain and grasses. Large area of oats sown, but backward, and in some fields chinch bugs have done some damage. It is thought the cold rains of last week will effectually stop their work. Corn a little more than half planted, ground too wet to work; early planting just coming up. Large area of flax sown. Apples and berries promise a big yield; cherries, pears and plums probably half a crop. Farm work two weeks late. Stock went onto grass in thin condition, but in good health and will come out all right.

**Lyon.**—April a growing month. Oats nearly all sown in March, are now looking well, fully double the number of acres of any previous year. Corn nearly all planted, some up. Apples in full bloom.

(2) April weather a mixed quantity. Oats a good stand and large acreage; corn three-

fourths planted. Chinch bugs are making their appearance on wheat and oats. The prospect for full crops of all kinds was never better in this county at this season of the year, provided the chinch bugs can be abated. Stock of all kinds healthy and can now subsist on the grass.

**Marshall.**—April cool; one frost that cut vegetation some. Oats all up in good shape; Corn planting general, mostly listed. Stock in some localities thin, but will go through all right. More flax to sow than usual. Farm work well up. Peaches all killed, other fruits promising full crop.

**McPherson.**—Weather for April very agreeable. Oats about all up and looking very fine; wheat looks promising, with some exceptional fields that have been damaged by winter. Large acreage of corn being put out; some early planted coming up now. The lister is used extensively. Prospect for apples good.

**Mitchell.**—April cold and dry. Soil is in good condition. Large acreage of oats sown and up, in good condition. Corn planting in full blast. Fine prospect for all fruit except peaches and cherries. Farm work well advanced. Stock in excellent health.

(2) April dry and cool. Oats backward; very little corn coming up yet. Corn planting about one-fourth done. Prospect for apples and small fruit good. Large amount of alfalfa being sown. Farm work generally well advanced. Stock mostly out on pasture, not in as good condition as usual.

**Montgomery.**—Several heavy rains, season backward and cold, some corn rotting in the ground. Grass growing nicely; I see more clover this year than ever before. Prospect for fruit never better than now, except peaches, and there will be some peaches. Stock thin where crop was short.

**Morris.**—Two good rains during April. Acreage of oats double that of last year; chinch bugs working on them. Corn about all planted and a great deal up, with good stand. Prospect for fruit never better, except peaches. Farm work well along. Stock beginning to do well on pasture. Been a fine spring for tame grasses, both for old and new seeded.

**Nemaha.**—April cool, with but little rain. Oats large acreage, fields look green, doing well. Corn being planted, large area. Stock in fair condition and healthy. Wheat looks fine.

**Neosho.**—Fore part of April too wet for plowing; since about the 12th favorable for farm work. Oats showing up well, a large acreage sown; corn not all planted yet. Some fields up, showing a good stand. Fruit of all kinds, except peaches, promises well. Stock on grass, a little thin, but strong enough to start well. Wheat doing extra well.

**Norton.**—April unusually pleasant, with a few exceptions; latter part of the month copious rains fall. All small grains in excellent condition. Farmers busy and in the best of spirits. Stock wintered well; thousands of fruit and forest trees are being set out.

**Osage.**—April favorable for planting. Vegetation booming. An uncommon large acreage of oats sown; look well. First planting of corn is coming up. Prospect for all kinds of fruit, excepting peaches, was never better. Some are sowing flax. Farmers are well along with their farm work and in good spirits. Stock are now enjoying themselves cropping the tender grass.

**Pawnee.**—Chinch bugs playing smart in some localities. Corn and potatoes coming on finely. Grass getting good generally; oats looks fine. Large area being planted to corn and potatoes.

**Phillips.**—April warm and dry. Chinch bugs are working very heavy on small grass. Oats and wheat came up well, but are needing rain.

(2) Dry and unusually windy during April. Had the first shower to-day. It now looks as though we will have rain. The ground, however, has been moist from the late winter's snow. Farmers are well up with their work. Considerable oats sown. Increase in the acreage of corn planted over last year. Larger acreage of potatoes planted. Stock looks fine, and grass is coming in all right.

**Pottawatomie.**—April cool with plenty of rain and some frost. Largest oat crop ever sown, coming up finely. Corn coming up slowly. Apples in good shape. Acreage of flax is increased. Farm work rather late. Stock healthy, but thin.

**Republic.**—Weather fine, ground in good condition. Oats sowing done, acreage increased. Corn being planted, some pieces coming up, acreage increased; some pieces sown for hog pasture is four inches high. Fruit prospect was never better. Health good in man and beast. We notice a few chinch bugs flying, but note no damage.

**Rice.**—April generally cool. Light rain on 8th, 9th, 11th, 17th and 25th. Oats is looking excellent. A large area of corn has been planted. Fruit prospect good. Farm work is progressing rapidly, and stock is in fair condition.

(2) Weather fair for the most part; rain would do good, as chinch bugs are preparing to destroy the wheat and oats crop. Oats up and looking well; wheat doing well. Apples, pears, cherries and plums promise an extra large crop. Grass furnishing food for stock. Corn planting is probably more than half done. Farm work of every kind is well advanced.

**Riley.**—April weather variable; warm days followed by cool ones; had but little rain since the 9th. Oats are looking tolerably well, but need rain. Corn planting about three-fourths done, and some coming up. Fruit trees all blossomed full except peaches. Chinch bugs are doing considera-



ble damage, had a shower of them last Sunday; for a little while the air seemed full of them. Potatoes are looking well. Gardens growing nicely. Stock doing well on grass.

**Rooks.**—Fore part of April cold with considerable rain. Oats up and looking first-class; not much corn planted yet. Fruit is all O. K. Farmers in good spirits and will plant a large acreage of corn. Generally speaking, stock is in good shape to go in on grass.

**Rush.**—April weather fine; good and abundant rains in latter part of month. Wheat and oats looking well. Larger acreage of small grain sown than ever before; also larger acreage of corn being planted, some up and looking well. Some complaint of chinch bugs, but the last rain or two have about done them up. Apples promise well. Stock in fine condition.

**Russell.**—April warm and cold; ice one-fourth inch thick about 20th; dry; fine rain 25th. Acreage of oats large, doing finely. Corn planting in full swing, lister the popular mode of planting; acreage of corn will be the largest in the history of this county. Fruit uninjured. Farm work is ahead of any spring for the past five years, and the most grass. Stock doing very well; no loss among sheep; some little in cattle; hogs healthy.

**Sedgwick.**—Weather in April favorable for farm work and crops. Oats have generally come up good; corn about two-thirds planted and is put into moist ground. Apples, plums and berries show bloom without stint. Have heard of one or two farmers who will plant small areas of cotton. Large acreage of millet sown. Grasses about ten days earlier than last year. Unoccupied suburban property around Wichita nearly all growing vegetables, oats or millet, instead of weeds, as last year.

**Shawnee.**—April cold and rather dry during latter part of month. A large acreage of oats sown, looking well. More corn than usual being planted; about two-thirds done. Profuse apple bloom. Tame grass looking well, prairie grass backward. Cattle thin, same of horses. Wheat looks first-rate. People are hopeful. Chinch bugs abundant.

(2) April fine for work. Large acreage sown to oats, crop up and looks well. Wheat a fair acreage and never looked better. Some corn planted and up. A few are sowing flax. There is a fine prospect for apples and other fruits, except peaches and plums. Stock as a rule on grass, and came through in good condition. Farmers in good spirits; crop prospects the very best.

**Sheridan.**—We have had plenty of rain and everything looks prosperous. Oats all sown and some up; wheat looks splendid; some corn planted. More fruit trees shipped into our county this spring than ever before, and also a great deal of small fruit. Grass is started, so stock can pick their own living and do well.

**Sherman.**—But little rain in April until the 26th. Fair average of oats sowed. Corn mostly planted, large acreage, some of it up. Some of everything suited to Kansas soil and climate is being grown. Farmers greatly encouraged and crowding ahead; planting forest and fruit trees.

**Smith.**—High, dry winds during April, rained a little on 26th. Oats up, looking well. Corn acreage very large, planted mostly with lister. Flax, more than common sown. Peaches killed; other large and small fruits promise well. Stock runs from poorer to poorer and poorest; all now living on the scanty grass; some have died from eating loco.

**Stafford.**—April warm and fair, except cold rain on the 11th, also slight rain on the 25th. Ground in fair condition, farm work well advanced. Early oats all up and looking fine; wheat is looking very good. Corn planting half done, with a large acreage; nearly all put in with lister. Potatoes up and fine, more planted than usual. Fruit of all kinds looks very well. More tame grass sown than ever before, mostly alfalfa. Tree planting better done than in former years. Considerable milo maize being sown. Stock thin but healthy. A few chinch bugs.

**Sumner.**—Plenty of rain in April. Prospect for an abundant crop of everything. Wheat good, oats No. 1, a fair stand of corn. Stock below average.

(2) April cool; considerable wind, but no storms. More oats sowed than last year, and growth 50 per cent. better; 10 per cent. more corn. Ground is in first-class condition. Fruit prospect the best I ever saw, except peaches. Tame grasses injured by the drouth last year, but what is alive is excellent. Wheat is fully 90 per cent. Stock all on grass, in average condition.

**Thomas.**—To-day we have a general rain; bids fair for a big rainfall before it quits. Small grain looks well. An unusual amount of corn will be planted. Large orchards have been planted this spring. Alfalfa is being tested this spring, farmers sowing from one to twenty acres each. Farmers are ahead with their work. Cattle are looking thin, but no losses.

**Trego.**—April cool, windy and rather dry. Corn planting in progress; a large crop will be planted. Wheat and rye in good condition; some complaint of chinch bugs. Oats looking fair, but needing rain. Large numbers of fruit and forest trees planted everywhere throughout the county this spring. Large acreage of sorghum for fodder will be put in. Some new fodder plants, such as milo maize, Kaffir corn and teasinto will be planted in larger quantities than heretofore. Grass starting nicely and stock doing well.

**Wabunsee.**—April pleasant with occasional showers, considerable wind. Oats looking nicely; corn about half through planting; some pieces coming up. Fair prospect for all kinds of fruit excepting

peaches. Early potatoes up and garden truck looking well.

**Washington.**—Plenty of rain; oats look well; corn one-third planted; fruit in blossom and promising well; farm work well forward; stock in good condition; grass earlier than usual; general outlook promising.

**Wichita.**—April rather dry until the 23d; good rains on 23d and 25th. Winter wheat in fine condition; considerable corn is up; oats fair. Fruit and forest trees planted last year are coming out in fine shape. Large quantities of fruit trees being set out this spring, also small fruits. Spring work a little behind. Stock picking up on fresh pasture; very small losses.

**Wilson.**—April cold and wet. Farmers backward in getting their crops in. Wheat in fine condition; oats up and growing nicely; tame meadows doing well. Two-thirds corn planted; considered largest acreage ever planted in the county. Fruit of all kinds promised. Stock looks well; plenty of grass. Some alfalfa being grown.

**Woodson.**—First half of April wet and cold, last half warmer with light showers. Oats is looking well; increased acreage of corn. Ground in good condition. Increase in acreage of flax. Stock has lived on grass since the 15th.

**Wyandotte.**—April weather pleasant, timely rains. Everything is lovely and the goose dangles at a high altitude, with the exception of peaches, which were nipped in the bud.

## Correspondence.

### Criticisms and Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of March 15, in an article entitled "Too Much Tariff Talk," P. P. Elder throws a wet blanket on the tariff discussions in the FARMER and desires a "boom" such as was created by the large volume of currency in 1866. Having been one of the many thousands who went in debt about that time upon the strength of the fictitious values of money and went out of debt as the currency was getting back to a solid basis and had a desperate struggle in the attempt, I lost all faith in "booms." Booms are always built upon fictitious values. To me the term is a synonym of swindle. A few are its beneficiaries, the many are its victims. Let us do business upon a solid basis.

One other criticism upon an editorial matter. In your issue of March 29, you quote the Republican and Democratic platforms of 1884 upon the matter of reduction of the revenue, and then say: "There we have a declaration from each party that it will do its part in keeping revenue receipts within the limits of government necessities, and yet up to this time the Republican party has done absolutely nothing toward reducing the revenues, has not even attempted to do anything in that direction, and the Democratic party has failed to agree upon any plan of reduction."

Since 1884 the Democratic party have controlled the House; pray what can the Republican minority do toward reducing the revenue? Absolutely nothing, except offer amendments before the Ways and Means committee to make their bill reasonable and practical, which they have done, of course without effect. Having submitted their minority report, let us wait and see if they do not do what they can when the bill comes before the committee of the whole House.

In the eleven years since 1866 in which the Republicans have controlled the House the revenues were reduced \$362,504,563; in the eleven years of Democratic ascendancy the revenues were reduced \$6,368,935. (See Ways and Means minority report.) I hope you will consider this as merely a friendly criticism. I have no desire to commit the impropriety of discussing politics in a neutral paper.

Farmers are very busy planting corn. This promises to be, with good weather, the big week of the season for corn-planting. Ground in fine order for working. The great acreage of oats all up and looking fine. Wheat promising. Apple prospect abundant. Cherries very near a failure. Stock healthy and all out in pastures. Farmers are hopeful and enthusiastic.

EDWIN SNYDER.  
Oskaloosa, Kas., April 23, 1888.

Referring to Friend Snyder's criticism, we have to say (1) that any member of the House has the privilege of introducing a bill on any subject; (2) no Republican member has introduced any such bill since 1883; (3) the only action taken by Republicans in the last Congress in relation to the tariff was to oppose the consideration of the Morrison

bill; (4) the minority of the committee on Ways and Means did not, in their report, present a bill or any plan which they recommended as a substitute for the bill presented by the minority; (5) they have already been reminded of their neglect by the other side. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, favoring the bill in a speech a few days ago said: "Have the gentlemen of the minority told the House and the country what remedy they recommend for the evils which all admit to be upon us? No, sir; they are mute as to the remedy." What we insist upon is that everybody ought to help what he can, and that those who fail in this respect fail in an important duty—a failure that the people will take note of and remember.

### A Problem in Taxes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Four farmers, A, B, C and D each owned a farm worth \$5,000. The first three were not well suited with their farms. A liked B's smaller valley farm than his own hill land, so he bargained to buy B's place; but as he had no money to pay, gave his note to B for \$5,000, secured by a mortgage on the property he bought. B was more willing to sell, because he had taken a liking to a dairy farm of C. He found C would sell him his place for \$5,000 and take his (B's) note for that sum, secured on the place. So the transaction was completed, and C, on looking round for something, found just what he thought he wanted in A's hill farm for a fruit farm. So he bought it, and relying on having money after a few years on B's note he bought it on credit, giving his note to A for \$5,000. Each of the four farms of A, B, C and D were assessed at \$2,000, according to the ordinary practice in Kansas to assess low.

The following March the first three found that each, in addition to owning a farm, also owned a \$5,000 note. It is true that each pleaded with the assessor that he was also in debt \$5,000; but the assessor assured them that their debt could not be deducted, the notes must be assessed, which he graciously agreed to scale down to half their value, or \$2,500 each. So that A, B and C each had to pay taxes on a \$2,000 assessment on his farm, and a \$2,500 assessment on a note, while D paid tax only on an assessment of \$2,000 on his farm.

The above represents the actual practice in this part of Kansas, and the question is, is it right? Are notes of hand property at all? If I buy a farm for \$10,000, and pay half and give my note for the other half secured by mortgage, is it not simply a legal recognition that the seller still owns half of that land until I shall have paid him the balance? While for simplicity, and by conventional usage, I agree to pay all the taxes on the place. But as I know when I buy that I will have to pay all the taxes, and the seller knows it, too, he is willing to sell, and I am able to buy for a little less than would be the price if usage required the holder of the mortgage to pay his share of the taxes. So thus indirectly the seller has paid his share of the tax in the lower price at which he sold. Why, then, should he be required to pay taxes on the note for the unpaid part of the farm, when I am paying all the tax on the whole farm? Is it not an entire misconception of the nature of property to call notes of hand assessable property?

On another occasion I will present some reasons why it would be wiser to omit all taxations of representative value. But for the present only insist that it cannot be right to tax the buyer for all the property he holds and also tax the seller for the unpaid part of that property which is secured to him by note and mortgage.

MAXWELL PHILLIPS.

Assaria, Saline Co., Kas.

### The Golden Eagle Cultivator.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your valuable paper, which does not reach half as many of the farmers as it should, an advertisement of the Golden Eagle cultivator. The advertisement is all right, but the cultivator is not. The trouble is with the coupling, which is a nuisance. A cultivator with a poor coupling is not worth taking home as a gift. I believe our farmers ought to caution one another about buying faulty machinery. Who can give us some information in regard to machinery for manufacturing castor beans into oil—probable cost and where made.

F. L. ROBINSON.

Wabunsee, Kas.

### Questions and Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I read but lately that pine tar applied warm with a brush to fruit trees was a sure protection against rabbits and borers. Would there be any danger of injury to the young trees by the application of the tar? There are, no doubt, more trees lost by the ravages of the borer than all other causes. I speak of my own locality. Last season I tried to protect them by keeping them wrapped, some with tarred paper, and some with old gummy sacks torn in strips, but only with partial success. In some instances the dirt got worked away at the base or the wraps worked up and a worm would get in, or there might be some small crevices and at times they might be found above the wraps. If I can learn nothing more about the tar I will at least experiment in a small way the present season. [Pine tar will not injure young trees.—EDITOR.]

How to prevent my barnyard and lots about feed sheds from getting so muddy as they have done the past winter is a question I would like to have answered. I know if they are well stoned with stones well broken fine on top, that it is a great improvement. But how to get them solid and smooth so the stones will not get mixed in the manure in cleaning out I don't know. [Have a small yard well enclosed, and cover it all with straw or hay thick enough for the stock to tramp over without going through, and keep hogs out.—EDITOR.]

We should have a large number of reports from farmers this summer of their successes and failures in grass seed sown this spring, kind of seed sown, when sown, amount per acre, whether alone or with other crops; in fact, any and everything pertaining to the seeding of the tame grasses.

J. A. HOPKINS.

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## 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.

### Written for the KANSAS FARMER. The Two Cables.

BY M. L. HAYWARD.

I stood on ocean's lonely beach;  
Across its sands a cable lay,  
So strongly staked, nor storm nor flood  
Could tear its clinging hold away.

Beneath the Atlantic's dashing wave,  
It stretched o'er buried hill and plain,  
Till on Valentia's hither shore  
Its issuing length clung fast again.

United thus, the lightning chained,  
From shore to shore a message bears,  
While, erst responsive, flashes back  
The greeting which a nation shares.

And thus it seems from earth to heaven,  
Faith's cable stretches 'neath Time's sea,  
Whose surging waves can ne'er unloose  
Its hold upon Eternity.

While human need its longing sends,  
In sighs of grief and throes of pain,  
Love's pledges true of hope and joy,  
Along Faith's wires flash back again.

### Written for the KANSAS FARMER. Living On a Farm.

BY VIRGIL O. DIXON.

How brightly through the mist of years  
My quiet country home appears!  
My father busy all the day  
In plowing corn or raking hay;  
My mother moving with delight  
Among the milk-pans, silver bright,  
We children, just from school set free,  
Filling the garden with our glee.  
The blood of life was flowing warm  
When I was living on a farm.

I hear the sweet church-going bell,  
As over the fields its music fell;  
I see the country neighbors round  
Gathering beneath the pleasant sound—  
They stop awhile beside the door  
To talk their homely matters o'er—  
The springing corn, the ripening grain,  
And "how we need a little rain;"  
"A little sun would do no harm,  
We want good weather on a farm."

When autumn came, what joy to see  
The gathering of the husking bee;  
To hear the voices keeping tune,  
Of girls and boys beneath the moon,  
To mark the golden corn-ears bright,  
More golden in the yellow light.  
Since I have learned the ways of men,  
I often turn to these again,  
And feel life were its highest charm  
When I was living on a farm.

### SOUL WINDOWS.

Some poetical gentleman has called the eye "the window of the soul," and at all times and among nearly all peoples it is regarded as the great feature of expression; that is, persons who are neither amateurs in nor professors of that quasi-science physiognomy. The gentlemen devote their time and treatises as much to the nose as to the eyes, propounding rules of character as deduced from the wrinkles of the forehead and warts on the cheek, writing learnedly of the lineaments of the cheek, the signification of the chin, the index of the mouth and a score of other diversities of feature.

First, as to the eyes as a feature in national physiognomy. Lavater, when discussing this question, gives the following as the result of his observations: That the Italians have small eyes; the Germans light-colored eyes, surrounded with many wrinkles; the English, strong, open, liberal and steadfast eyes, and the Swiss dull eyes.

The Laplanders, according to Buffon, have narrow eyes, the pupils of a yellow brown, inclining to a black, and the eyelids retiring toward the temple. The eyes of the Tartars, he says, are small and sunken, the eyebrows large, covering the eyes, and the eyelids thick. The eyes of the Chinese are small, their eyebrows large and the eyelids raised.

The New Hollander has a dull, black eye, thick eyebrows and eyelids half shut—a habit acquired in fancy to preserve the eyes from the gnats. To the Spaniards Buffon gives "good eyes," to the Goths, blue eyes,

and to the Finlanders, heavy lids and the iris of a deep yellow.

Winckelmann holds the opinion that the shape and color of the eyes are very largely the result of climate and other direct conditions. Thus, he says, the small, half-closed, blinking eyes of the Esquimaux are due to nature's attempt to preserve the sight from the dry, cold air and the effusion of light from the snow amidst which they live. The small eyes of all the distant and northern nations, he says in another place, are in consequence of the imperfection of their growth. It is upon the authority of a philosophic writer named De Pauw that the Peruvian has an eye the apple of which is black and the white not very clear.

This reminds one of the description by Russell of a Senegambian's eye, which he likens to a boiled prune set in a plover's egg. Another authority states that the eye of the Turk is devoid of passion or great enterprise, but that is eloquent in all the penetration of benevolent cunning. This writer also says that the "silent eye" of the Englishman "seeks not to please;" that the eye of the Frenchman is "vivacious and unstable;" that the Italian's is "ardent," and the Dutchman's "half open and without thought."

Eyes have always been regarded as tribal indications. Tacitus, for example, describes the Germans as "fierce, with blue eyes and red hair." The Celts are described as swarthy and dark-eyed, the Gauls are red-haired and light-eyed, while the Nubians and Egyptians have always been spoken of as dark-eyed. These characteristics have not apparently changed, and it may be said roundly that the people of the temperate zone have generally light-colored eyes, while those of the extreme zones are dark. Of the races, the only one that can be said to be light eyed is the Caucasian, and even this race is by no means uniform as to color in its eyes. The entire human history goes to prove that the light-haired, blue-eyed races are capable of the highest degree of civilization, but it does not by any means prove that the highest degree of civilization is confined to the blonde races. There was a period when blue-eyed persons were rarely seen, and to-day seven-eighths of the world's inhabitants have dark eyes. Not only is the majority on the side of the dark-eyed, but statistics would seem to indicate that majority is increasing. In a paper read some time ago before the Swedish Anthropological Society it was stated that brown eyes were becoming more common in Switzerland, North Germany, Belgium and Sweden, and that out of every 100 sets of light-eyed parents 56 percent. of the children had dark eyes. In this calculation blue-gray and gray eyes were classified as blue, and, if there is any weight to be attached to the report, it would show that blue eyes, even in a blue-eyed country, are becoming decidedly scarce, which ought to be good news for the blondes.

It will be sequential here to quote a paragraph or two from Lavater concerning the color of the eyes. "The colors most common to the eyes," he writes, "are the orange, yellow, green, blue, gray and gray mixed with white. The blue and orange are most predominant and are often found in the same eye." "Eyes supposed to be black," says Buffon, "are only yellow, brown or a deep orange; to convince ourselves of which we need but look at them closely, for when seen at a distance or turned toward the light, they appear to be black, because the yellow brown color is so contrasted to the white of the eye that the opposition makes it supposed black. Eyes also of a less dark color pass for black, but are not esteemed so fine as the other, because the contrast is not so great. There also are yellow and bright yellow eyes which do not appear black because the colors are not deep enough to be overpowered by the shade. It is not uncommon to perceive shades of orange, yellow, gray and blue in the same eye, and wherever blue appears, however small the tincture, it becomes the predominant color and appears in streaks over the whole iris. The orange is in flakes round, and at some little distance from the pupil, but is so strongly effaced by the blue that the eye appears wholly blue, and the mixture of orange is only perceived when closely inspected. The finest eyes are those which we imagine to be black or blue. Vivacity and fire, which are the principal characteristics of the eyes, are the more emitted when the colors are deep and con-

trasted than when slightly shaded. Black eyes have most strength of expression and most vivacity; but the blue have most mildness and are more arch. In the former there is an ardor uninterruptedly bright, because the color, which appears to us uniform, emits similar reflections every way we look at it. But modifications are distinguished in the light which animates blue eyes, because there are various tints of color producing various reflections."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

### The Coming Women.

Nothing in the United States struck me more than the fact that the remarkable intellectual progress of that country is very largely due to the efforts of American women, who edit many of the most powerful magazines and newspapers, take part in the discussion of every question of the public interest, and exercise an important influence upon the growth and tendencies of literature and art. Indeed, the women of America are the one class in the community that enjoys that leisure which is so necessary for culture. The men are, as a rule, so absorbed in business that the task of bringing some element of form into the chaos of daily life is left almost entirely to the opposite sex, and an eminent Bostonian once assured me that in the twentieth century the whole culture of his country would be in petticoats.—*Oscar Wilde, in Woman's World*.

### Baked Ham.

A baked ham is so superior to a boiled ham that when once you have tried the former it can hardly fail to become a favorite dish for your larder. It is an excellent "stand-by" to have on hand, and in busy seasons will furnish several nice dinners, using different vegetables, and any number of tasteful breakfast and luncheon dishes. The first step is to prepare the ham by trimming away all the rusty parts from the edges and under side, scrubbing it hard with warm water; then soak over night in a large basin of water, laying it with the skin side down. Now if you are to have dinner at night, the ham will be much improved, after this soaking, if every hour, until it is time to bake, you sponge it with a mixture of one gill of vinegar, one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of made mustard. Make a paste of rye or graham flour and water, roll out half an inch thick and wrap around the ham, doubling it over on the under part, lay in the baking-pan with the fat or skin side up, put a cup filled with hot water in the pan and set it in a good oven. In a short time there will be sufficient fat in the pan to baste it with. This must be done every ten minutes for the first hour or so, after which, if the ham is a large one, reduce the fire a little and the basting may be less frequent. Allow twenty minutes to the pound.—*American Poultry Journal*.

### Painted Floors.

It seems that any color containing white lead is injurious to wood floors, rendering them softer and more liable to be worn away. Paints containing mineral colors only, without white lead, such as yellow ochre, sienna or Venetian or Indian red, have no such tendency to act upon the floor and may be used with safety. This quite agrees with the practice common in this country of painting kitchen floors with yellow ochre or raw umber or sienna. Although these colors have little body compared with a white lead paint, and need several coats, they form an excellent and very durable covering for the floor. Where a floor is to be varnished, it is found that varnish made by drying lead salts is nearly as injurious as lead paint. Instead of this, the borate of manganese should be used to dispose the varnish to dry, and a recipe for a good floor varnish is given. According to this, two pounds of pure white borate of manganese, pounded very fine, are to be added, little by little, to a saucepan containing ten pounds of linseed oil, which is to be well stirred, and gradually raised to a temperature of 360° F. Meanwhile, beat 100 pounds of linseed oil in a boiler until bubbles form, then add to it slowly the first liquid, increase the fire and allow the whole to cook for twenty minutes, and finally remove from the fire, and filter while warm through cotton cloth. The varnish is then ready and may be used immediately. Two coats should be used and a more brilliant surface may be obtained by a final coat of shellac.—*Architect*.

### Why Religious News is Not Reported.

How comes it that base-ball and horse-racing news is reported with great care and fullness, while the leading religious events are either ignored altogether or indifferently reported? Is it not because newspaper editors have learned that persons who belong to the theatrical or the sporting or the mercantile public buy their papers according as they find in them full, prompt and sympathetic treatment of theatrical, sporting and market news; whereas religious people, as such, do not discriminate in their patronage of newspapers with a corresponding exactness? In other words, do religious people feel as keen an interest in religious news as the base-ball public feels in base-ball news, or as the horse-racing public feels in the news of a horse race? Do religious people to any considerable degree choose one paper rather than another because one paper gives more prominence to religious news than another, or treats it with a more sympathetic apprehension? You can go up one bench and down another at a base-ball game, and every man in the crowd will tell you what papers of the next morning will have a full and glowing account of the match then in progress, and which will dismiss it in a few cold lines, and very many of them will make their purchase of a paper on the following morning on that basis of choice. Now apply that mode of reasoning to religious people. Out of an audience assembled in a city for some notable religious occasion, how many will be able to predict the relative prominence that will be given to that meeting by the newspapers? And how many will go to the newspaper stand the following day and buy a paper, confident, without looking it through, that it gives a good account of the event? In short, it is not, after all, a question of supply and demand.—*The Forum*.

LOST.—"I don't know where, I can't tell when, I don't see how—something of great value to me, and for the return of which I shall be truly thankful, viz: a good appetite."

FOUND.—"Health and strength, pure blood, an appetite like that of a wolf, regular digestion, all by taking that popular and peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want everybody to try it this season." It is sold by all druggists. One hundred doses one dollar.



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## The Young Folks.

### Little Boy Blue.

The little toy dog is covered with dust,  
But sturdy and staunch he stands,  
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,  
And his musket molds in his hands.  
Time was when the little toy dog was new  
And the soldier was passing fair,  
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue  
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,  
"And don't you make any noise!"  
So toddling off to his trundle-bed  
He dreamt of the pretty toys.  
And as he was dreaming, an angel song  
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—  
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,  
But the little toy friends are true.

Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand  
Each in the same old place,  
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,  
The smile of a little face.  
And they wonder, as waiting these long years  
Through,  
In the dust of that little chair,  
What has become of our Little Boy Blue  
Since he kissed them and put them there.  
—Eugene Field, in America.

Green leaves, green flowers, green berries,  
Gothic fret  
Of woven green, from year to century,  
On ground, wall, wayside, mountain crag,  
Old tree.  
In town or wilderness, the living net  
Of ivy richly clothes bare poverty,  
Adds to the stateliest house a beauty yet,  
Pathos to ruin'd arch and parapet,  
With cottage, church tower, tomb, can well  
agree.

No luck misfits thee, ivy, great or mean,  
Mirthful or solemn; right for Pluto's bower,  
Bacchus's jolly garland. Now, serene,  
You welcome winter, choose for time to  
flower  
The misty month when most things crouch  
and cower;  
You wear Hope's color. Hail, Prince Ever-  
green!  
—William Allingham.

### MAKING MAPLE SUGAR.

There is one thing that no mortal can imitate. I have seen and tasted a hundred sorts of manufactured sugar; but I will go without my spring bonnet if I cannot tell the honest from the imitation every time. There is a delicate bouquet of flowers commingled to make up maple sirup—five in number, I am sure, if not six. These I can tell, one from the other, and glucose is not one of them. The most delicious memory of my girlhood is of a day when I was permitted to go with my father to the "bush," half a mile from the house. The bush, or grove, was about seventy-five maple trees, scattered in groups and singly up and down the slopes of a great glen, or perched on top a grand knoll. We rode on a stone-boat over the snow, for the farmers could carry barrels of sap more easily on such a vehicle, and it did not cut into the snow. I remember to this hour just where a crow sat perched on a dead hemlock; and as we went through the old orchard a woodpecker, who was pecking a hole in a stubbed limb, turned his queer head around and looked at me as much as to say: "Well, who are you, any way?" The crow said nothing, which is a crow's way of saying a great deal; for when a crow keeps still you may be sure he is very busy thinking. In the maple tree by the brook there was a squirrel's hole, and as there had been some warm weather, Bobby was abroad, and I suppose gathering in from his caches or storehouses.

### HONEST OLD DOBBIN.

Then we were in the bush, and the horse was headed near the fire, so that he should be comfortable, and an old buffalo robe was thrown across his back, and a bunch of hay laid under his nose. So all the morning Dobbin munched his hay or took a nap between bites, and I rambled about under the south slope, where the snow had thawed away and the dry leaves lay in heaps in little hollows.

"The folks," that is my father and my two big brothers, were patiently emptying buckets that stood by the trees, into pails, and carrying the contents to the great cauldron kettles that hung over the fire, near by Dobbin. There were none of the improved ways then, nor any patent evaporators; but there was genuine sap, that ran out of real trees, and we boiled it till it was thick, honest sirup, every ounce of it. Then we took it to the house, where my mother cleansed it with a cup of milk; for the milk made the dirt to rise to the top when it boiled. When it rose, one must quickly skim it off, with a great long-handled brass skimmer. "You are quick," said my mother often, "and your eyes are bright, now you may take the skim-

mer." When it was cleansed, it must "boil down" for awhile, till it would "rope" and grain. Oh, sugary days of childhood! Oh, golden drips of indescribable sweetness!

For one whole hour we stood around, always conveniently near, to help test the boiling joy of robust stomachs and a "sweet tooth." Saucers and teaspoons we all had, and a small amount was in turns ladled into our dishes, that we proceeded to stir and taste. When at last the liquid, held aloft, came down from the spoon into the saucer in threads and strings, we cried: "It ropes! it ropes!" "Well, then, it will soon grain," the older ones would say. So we stirred all the more lustily, and ate all the more rapidly, for we must know the moment it would grain.

### FROM LIQUID TO SOLID.

First of all, the pure white scum that rose clean and foam-like would thicken when stirred till cool. Then the true sugar began to show a sign of turning from liquid to solid. The pot must now be quickly swung off from over the fire in the great fireplace, and in turn we stirred the fiery contents with a wooden "pudding-stick." You do not know what a pudding-stick was. You do not deserve to know, for having been born at so late a day. You should have been born sooner. There is no romance now. But pudding-sticks and rolling-pins every girl knew the meaning of in those days. We were brought up on much mush and many doughnuts, and we girls knew all about it. Manual instruction! Indeed, it was the rule in those days. It is no new thing. And our mothers also knew how to use their hands.

But, as I said, one is always getting born too soon or not soon enough. But what is more, nothing ever stays as it was. I go now to look for the bush, and in its place is a street with houses, and no end of children peeping out the windows. They it is who have usurped my place. Yes, they have crowded me along, and are the boys and girls of to-day; and it is they who hold the saucers and the spoons; and I have by sheer compulsion taken to the pen. It is well, little ones. The world has none too many of you. It never will have. But, as for us, we have the past, and no one can take it away from us. And if one has the past one can make sugar from the trees that used to grow and are now cut down. I call it the maple sugar of memory. Only some there are that have not the knack of making sugar, and can only make vinegar. One must not throw away the past when once it is lived, for it is delightful property to have. Dear old sugar bush! no ax shall ever cut you out of my loving heart.—Mary E. Spencer, in Globe-Democrat.

### The Short Term in the Senate.

The short term in the United States Senate can only occur once in the history of a State. On the admission of a Territory into the Union the first United States Senators are elected for four and six years respectively; this in order that the election of their successors may fall on different dates. From this time forward the Senators are elected for terms of six years each, and one would only fill that office for a short time to fill the vacancy made by the death or resignation of some Senator.

### Rich People.

Doubtless the Vanderbilts could command within twenty-four hours more money than any other family; and perhaps Mr. Russell Sage could command in two hours more money than any other single person; and perhaps the capital of the Rothschilds is larger than that of any other family, but not so easily to be realized. The Vanderbilts, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, the Astors, the Goellets, D. O. Mills, C. P. Huntington, Sidney Dillon and many others are each worth over \$5,000,000.

### How Paper Car Wheels are Made.

Richard N. Allen, the inventor of the paper car wheel, is in town just now. He is here to meet George Pullman. When Allen made his first set of paper car wheels in 1860 he was laughed at, and it was with difficulty that he got the use of a wood car for six months to test his invention. The Pullman Palace Car company gave him his first order for 100 wheels in 1871, and a few years later the Allen Paper Car Wheel company made 17,000 such wheels in one year. One of the first sets of wheels experimented with under

a sleeper is now on exhibition in Hudson, N. Y. It has a record of 800,000 miles travel.

Only the body of the wheel is of paper. The material is calendered rye straw "board," or thick paper, made at Morris, Ill. This is sent to the works in circular sheets of twenty-two to forty inches in diameter. Two men standing by piles of these rapidly brush over each sheet an even coat of flour paste, until there are a dozen of them, which make a layer. The layers are subjected to a hydraulic press, with a pressure of 500 tons. After various other manipulations several of these twelve-sheet layers are pasted together, until there are formed circular blocks containing 120 to 160 sheets each, compressed to five and a half or four and a half inches thickness, just the size to fit the inner circle of the tire.—Chicago Journal.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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J. B. MOAFEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
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Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
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Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

Fifteen thousand dozen eggs were shipped from Sabatha within a month's time recently.

Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, September 17, to 22, inclusive. E. G. Moon, Topeka, is Secretary.

The wool market does not improve. Business generally is unstable—"confused," as R. G. Dun & Co. express it.

Heavy rains have been reported from many portions of the State within the last few days—since our special reports were made up.

A woman and child (6 years old) were burned to death in Topeka last Friday, by the explosion of a gasoline can and subsequent burning of the house.

A creamery is established at Conway, McPherson county, and is making an average of a hundred pounds of butter daily, which finds ready market at 26 cents a pound.

Farmers in the vicinity of Sterling, Rice county, are growing about eight hundred acres of sorghum for manufacture into sirup by the new process. Some sugar beet seed is planted there, also, for the purpose of testing the beet as a sugar plant.

The President appointed Melville W. Fuller to the vacant chair of Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Fuller is a prominent lawyer of Chicago, in politics a Democrat. He is a clean man socially, a good lawyer, and will doubtless do himself credit in the high office. He was born in Maine in 1833.

The sugar works at Topeka are progressing steadily. The stone work of the main building will probably be completed this week. A large force of hands is at work. The structure will be 180 by 66 feet. Fourteen hundred acres of cane have been planted for the factory. A large vat is to be constructed with a capacity of 150,000 gallons of sirup.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

The first number of the *KANSAS FARMER*, a tiny thing, a mere leaflet, was issued May 1, 1863; it is therefore twenty-five years old now. We wanted to make some fuss about it, but we have concluded to postpone the celebration until we get into our new quarters, which will be about the first day of next September. At that time our readers and the people of Kansas will have an opportunity to inspect a paper that they will be proud of. That anniversary edition of the *KANSAS FARMER* will present Kansas in miniature, showing her wonderful growth, her marvelous development, giving facts that people want. The editor will take a run over the State before the day of issue, looking at things as they are, so that he may write from knowledge as well as from information. We want to publish an edition of a hundred thousand copies then. In connection with our September crop reports, a fair estimate can be made of the actual condition of the State as to the year's work, and that, with a complete though brief history of the State from the beginning, will make the paper one of unusual value for preservation.

## RAILROADS AND MANUFACTURES.

Our attention has been called to an article which recently appeared in the *Iowa Homestead*, and to an editorial reference to it in same issue of the paper. The article was written for the purpose of attracting the attention of Congressmen to the general subject of railway transportation, and more particularly to the relations existing between railroads and manufactures. The writer says the principle of protection is sound, but that Western farmers do not receive their proper share of its benefits, because railway companies have combined to defeat a distribution of manufacturing industries throughout the West. It is to their interest he says to have the farmers and manufacturers as far apart as possible, so that they may enjoy the carrying of the products from producer to consumer over long distances, while it is to the interest of farmers and manufacturers to be as near together as possible, so that the cost of transportation may be reduced to the lowest practical point. He urges upon Congress the necessity of such legislation as will correct this alleged abuse of power on the part of carriers. He says the interstate commerce law has failed to accomplish what was expected of it, that its results have been "so shadowy and unsubstantial that the law inspires small hopes upon the one side and less fears upon the other." The article referred to is well written, the writer felt just what he was writing about, he feels the friction of great changes being wrought, he expresses his feelings with clearness and force, and the editor, referring to the article says he has seen "nothing in current discussion that excels it in vigor of thought, in soundness of logic, in its clear grasp of the situation, and its loyalty to right and justice."

It is unfortunate that so clear a writer does not see far enough beyond the horizon in which he works, to suggest a practical remedy better than forces now operating. Appealing to statesmen and politicians, he says if they will "give honest assurance that the iron hand of the lords of transportation is to be forced from the throat of infant manufacturing indus-

tries in the West, their arguments in favor of protection to home industries will have a new and intense meaning to the men of Iowa and Nebraska," but he leaves the subject there. If he had pointed the way out as clearly as he describes the situation itself, the *KANSAS FARMER* would join hands with the *Homestead* in a persistent effort on his plan to bring to ourselves the full measure of benefits that local manufactures would give us. That is in our line exactly. In an editorial article on this very subject, in our issue of June 30, last, this language was used: "We produce too much to have it taken away for manufacture; we produce enough to build all the factories we need with the money that would be saved on freight. Everything we make that afterwards has any more work done on it to fit it for further use, ought to have that work done on it here, and then let it be shipped in the finished state if it is to be shipped at all." And that thought has been expressed in these columns many, many times in the last six years. In every effort to shorten the distance between the farm and the factory we want to help, for that solves the great problem of national protection, and our sincerity in this respect will, we hope, be sufficient excuse for what follows.

After reading and re-reading and enjoying the vigor and force of the writer's thoughts to the end, we are unable to see how he expects to accomplish the object in view, unless he proposes to raise freight rates, and surely he does not want to do that. The reasonable inference from the language used is that it was and still is the cheap "long haul" that has discriminated against the West in this matter. By hauling our wheat and other farm products from our farms to Eastern markets at low rates and bringing to us our supplies from there at "long haul" rates, the railroads were enabled to keep us and the manufacturers far apart while they made their profits from people along the line on "short haul" charges. The inter-State commerce law was intended to correct that abuse. If it has raised through freights, as some assert, and as the Iowa correspondent seems to believe, and if no good has come from it in the West, a still further raising of rates would not help us.

Or does the *Homestead* writer want rates reduced below what they have been, and reduced so low as to prevent long hauls altogether? This can hardly be, for that would cripple Western farmers during the transition period. This plan must assume that in time, under the changed rates, we would be so well supplied with manufactures that all the surplus produce of our farms would be needed at the new hives of industry established in our midst. This sudden and great reduction would not relieve the situation. A disease will not be cured by a simple knowing that the patient is sick. Anybody can learn that much, but a physician is called to prescribe, and if he is wise he learns the cause accurately before undertaking to apply a remedy. It has seemed to us that the transportation problem can be solved in only one way and upon one line of action—systemization and justice. Railroad men themselves began to simplify their methods and their business, but they paid no attention to justice; the people had to look after that, and the first important national law on the subject having justice in view was the inter-State commerce law. The underlying principle of that law is right and will be maintained. Farmers are entitled to have their products hauled at the lowest living rates, all things considered, and the reason why

they are so entitled is, that all the people have the same right—it is a common right. Perfected and enforced that law will simplify railroad business to the people. That, surely, will be a great benefit. But then, any change of rates must necessarily operate both ways—going and coming. If Eastern goods are charged higher rates, Western products must bear like burdens. There must be system in the transportation business. Still more, the necessity for a national, that is, general system of transportation is apparent. We can no more afford to drop back to the single line and short haul way of railroading than we can afford to do away with our national monetary system and re-establish State banks. Among the many good reasons in favor of systemizing the railroad business of the country, two may be suggested as sufficient, (1) to establish and maintain justice among shippers, (2) to cheapen the cost of transportation. Great changes are wrought slowly. We now number about sixty million people, and at best it will be some years before Iowa or Kansas will have as many and as reliable manufacturing establishments as Ohio and Illinois have. During the time of bringing about the desired change, the States west of the Mississippi will need to send millions of tons of freight out of the State every year, for the farmers of the Eastern States will fall back rather than advance in the matter of supplying farm products to the work people and the town people there; the amount of farm produce needed from the West will increase rather than diminish. It is not proposed to destroy Eastern manufactures, but to build up like institutions in the West near the farmers here. While this great work is going on we need a well regulated system of transportation, one that can be depended upon, one that deals justly with the people, carries for all persons alike, that carries promptly, safely and cheaply. While organizing such a system, rates of carriage for both freight and passengers will be reduced; that would be forced by the people if it did not come through natural and easy methods. Some day we must have passenger rates reduced to 1 cent a mile and freight to one-fourth of a cent a ton a mile, and that cannot be done except upon one system for the entire country, as the postoffice work is done. The Senatorial Transportation committee and its work, the Granger laws, the court decisions defining duties of carriers, and finally the inter-State commerce law, are evidences of this great need of the people. This law was intended to measurably supply the demand made by the *Homestead* writer and all the people of the West. The law has been useful in that it is a beginning of the great work of systemizing railroad methods and bringing the people and the carriers into better understood relations with each other. The law is not all that is needed, but it is all that could be obtained when it was passed; and the thing to be done now, as it appears to our minds, is to build upon the foundation of that law a more perfect superstructure. Do not abandon the law nor quarrel with its friends, but maintain it and enforce it until it appears just what further legislation is necessary.

Let it be considered, too, in this connection, that the highest and best function of government is not to help the people, but to afford to them opportunities to help themselves, and then to protect them in the enjoyment of their privileges. Legislation will not establish manufactures, such a thing ought not to be attempted; but it can and does encourage and protect the common industries of the people; it can



and does afford them opportunities for the establishment and maintenance of varied industrial pursuits. In this matter of manufactures and railroads, the only practical legislation is, that which will regulate and cheapen transportation and give to the people whatever benefits shall follow the raising of revenues for the government by well adjusted rates of duty on such foreign articles imported as compete in our own markets with like articles produced by our own workers. Kansas farmers raise wheat and wool and cotton and cattle and hogs and sheep, we have zinc and lead and salt, and we have coal in exhaustless quantities. We raise more than one-third as much wool as all New England, but we have only three small woolen mills. We raise considerable cotton, and can raise any quantity of it, yet our first cotton factory is just now in process of erection. Topeka is second only to Minneapolis as a flour milling point in the West, and there are now some other important manufacturing establishments being erected in this city. We have some wood and iron works already in operation, and there are some of this character of works in other parts of the State. Indeed, we have nearly one thousand different manufacturing establishments in Kansas, with a capital invested of about \$20,000,000, employing 12,000 hands, and turning out an annual product of \$32,000,000. This is a good deal for so young a State and one so well adapted to agriculture, but we are tired sending our products away thousands of miles over railroads for manufacture and return to us over the same roads. We want to have the work done here where the raw material is produced; that will save to us an immense amount of money in freight; it will bring other workers here; it will diversify our employment, bring markets close to the farmers and build up the whole State. We must have manufactures, we will have them; all we want the government to do for us is to see that we have fair play; lay heavy hands on every sort of combination that would deprive us of the legitimate fruits of open competition in the carrying trade, and in manufactures and commerce; destroy every vestige of the pool except only such as are necessary in joining lines of travel and of traffic that are so many links in the great chain which makes the business of our people one. Railroads must be divorced absolutely from all other kinds of business and they must be subject to the law of carriers. They must be made to respond to the common needs of the people whom they were built to serve, and the people will do the rest.

Let Congress be alert on this subject. The people are aroused. The great West is growing into an irresistible force. We want only freedom from artificial restraints and from the power of combinations living and fattening at our expense. Men who had the nerve to settle and improve this vast region, left children who will build manufactures where their fathers opened farms.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, is a book of 167 pages, containing the papers and addresses delivered before the board at the meeting last January, most of which were printed in the KANSAS FARMER, soon after the delivery. The proceedings of the Kansas State Dairy Association is given with crop and meteorological reports for the quarter. Perhaps the most interesting paper in the book is the report of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of ensilage. We will reproduce portions of it in the KANSAS FARMER next week.

#### Kansas Still Ahead.

We are still ahead on wheat as the following dispatch shows. It was dated Toledo, Ohio, and reads—"During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received 2,500 crop reports from grain dealers and millers of the six principal States which raise over a third of the crop of the United States. Kansas reports excellent prospects better than any year since 1884, when they raised 35,000,000 bushels, put on an acreage of over 2,000,000, while the acreage this year is only about three-quarters of a million. The weather has been favorable there and reports are nearly all better than when the April agricultural bureau was gathered, the amount plowed up being very small. Missouri has fair crops, a trifle larger amount than a year ago, when they had a very large crop. A trifle larger acreage than usual has been plowed up. In other States nearly a third of the reports say there has not been enough growing weather to show the actual condition of crops, but the majority of them seem to think warm rains soon would improve their appearance. Indiana reports that nearly a quarter of the acreage has been or will be plowed up. Illinois about a fifth; Ohio about one-eighth, while it is too early to tell about Michigan at present. The prospect is far about two-thirds of a crop in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. While Indiana seems to be the poorest, the condition is worse in all four of these States than it was three weeks ago. The weather has been cold and dry, and the crop has suffered for rain. Few of the counties of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois say the prospects are better than a year ago, but there are exceptions, as a large majority report them worse. Clover prospects are poor. Indiana complains most."

#### "Debate and Diatribe."

Under that heading, President Fairchild, of the Agricultural college, gave some excellent thoughts recently in the college paper, the *Industrialist*, and we quote them because of their special fitness at this time. The article reads:

"The beginning of State and National campaigns for party support calls out the frequent wish for a clean canvass—a wish seconded by every honest voter. But already the sound of debate over the surplus and the tariff and the temperance question in politics assumes the jarring discord of hard names and innuendoes where honest difference of opinion ought to find it worth while to stick to the clean, clear, and forcible statement of facts, principles, and relations without malice or suspicion.

"The tariff question ought to be one of pure judgment. It is as strictly a business question as the price of corn, or the provision for safety against city fires. It is a matter of dollars and cents in or out of the pocket to the people. Upon careful adjustment of changes in the tariff to present conditions, East, West, North, and South, a multitude of important interests of both capital and labor will turn. Yet the most of discussion treats it, not in detail to meet careful inquiry, but in jumbling, ranting diatribe at protectionist or free trader as public robber or traitor to American industry. The ink-slingers of the press and the mud-vendors of the stump revel in the demand for personal attacks upon the sincerity, honesty, and patriotism of the best men in the country.

"Now will any honest man contend that the real interests of the country are fostered, or the honest opinions of the rank and file are established, by such methods? The calm inquiry into the drift of history, the theoretical and

practical effect of restrictions, the compensations, and the distribution of results, is essential to any clear understanding of the tariff. Patriotism cannot suffer by the utmost scrutiny of every possible bearing of a change. But patriotism does suffer when personal bickering and personal banter take the place of argument. It is to be wished that the hundred or more speeches already promised in Congress may show an honest effort to meet the real want of the times for the truth.

"Finally, a calm view distinguishes clearly two phases of such questions. The scientific inquiry into tariff laws regards only the trend, the tendency, with normal conditions in other respects. It analyzes facts and settles principles in this, as in all scientific questions, by relation of cause and effect on the whole. The inquiry of the statesman involves an application of these principles to the matter in hand, to the times and circumstances and interests involved. Like the engineer, he does as he can, with all sorts of opposing forces to handle; and his adjustments are admitted to be far from perfect, while they serve a good purpose. Such a statesmanlike view is possible only with a fair, frank debate between opposing interests. Let us argue in good faith, and he who first cries *fraud*, without proof, shall acknowledge himself beaten in the debate."

#### Shall Farmers Organize?

A friend sends us a well written article clipped from the *Clay Center Times*, from which we take a few extracts, as follows: "A great many Western papers friendly to farmers and their interests are inclined to discourage the proposed organization of the Farmers Trust as impracticable and unwise. It may be impracticable, but we fail to see wherein it would be unwise for farmers to make the attempt through organization to get fair prices for their products. It is true that the number of competitors in agricultural pursuits is very large, but there is not a single one of them in the West, which is at present the agricultural region of the continent, who would not go upon a strike as against the unjust and ruinously low prices which have prevailed for five long years, if they could be shown the way to walk out with some show of gaining their point. \* \* \*

"We can conceive of only one great difficulty in uniting the interests of the farmers in all the agricultural States into one gigantic combination, or Trust, as the combinations in commerce and manufactures call themselves, and that is the supply of the 'sinews of war.' Where is the money to come from that is to tide the American farmer over the tip-up? He must have money to carry on a strike with. If Mr. Walter N. Allen and his able coadjutors can solve the finance problem, the battle is half won. \* \* \*

"Of course it would be unwise for the farmers of one or two States to undertake the organization of a Trust. The withholding of the products of so circumscribed a territory from market would simply give the other States a trifle less competition and probably slightly enhanced prices. The proposed Trust must, to have any show of success, embrace a large majority of the seven or eight millions of agriculturists in the United States, and the only political plank in its platform the demand for a prohibitive tariff on farm products. So organized the flat of the Farmers Trust that a bushel of wheat is worth \$1 and a pound of fat steer 9 cents, is as good as the flat of the sugar trust, and the coal trust, and the starch trust, and the kerosene trust, and the whisky trust, and all the other combin-

ations, on their products. And there are the railroads. Who can doubt that a combination embracing several million producers would be sufficiently powerful to enforce a demand for rates on a basis of fair compensation for the service rendered?"

#### Congressional Buncombe.

A Washington special, dated the 27th inst. says: "The tariff debate has already degenerated into a ridiculous farce. During the delivery of the speeches to-day there were by actual count less than sixty members in their seats, and most of them were reading or writing. But this is an improvement on the night session, at which the speech-making went on hour after hour with just seven members of Congress present. The empty galleries attest the lack of interest the public is taking. But empty seats constitute only a feature of the comedy. Each speaker is invariably interrupted by somebody, usually a personal friend, of the other side, and asked a lot of questions. These he answers with wonderful readiness. Then his side applauds him, and the whole thing goes into the *Record* to be read and marveled over by constituents hundreds of miles away."

Kansas City people have begun proceedings looking to the next Fat Stock Show at that place. The management has the best wishes of the KANSAS FARMER. It is not generally known what a help such exhibitions are. They are schools where farmers may see for themselves what the different breeds may be made to produce in the way of meat for market. Let us have the show and a good one.

A correspondent writes: Why are so many gardens so small? Even where there are large families, the gardens often compares badly. Peas, tomatoes, redishes used as though they were expensive luxuries, when they can be raised with so little labor. I think the children are healthier and happier where there is a large garden and they share in the care of it. Salsify is valuable in the garden but much neglected.

We have a report of T. W. Harvey's sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Dexter Park, Chicago, on the 26th of April. The attendance was good, and the bidding spirited. The cattle were of exceptional breeding, as well as of great individual merit; they were the produce of Mr. Harvey's farm at Turlington, Nebraska. Ten bulls brought \$3,735, an average of \$373.50. Eighteen females sold for \$6,760, an average of \$375.50.

The State Board of Railroad Assessors, and, also, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, completed a tour of the State last week, and the members of both boards agree that the condition of things generally among the farmers is very encouraging. One of the commissioners, Mr. Green, said to a *Capital* reporter Saturday: "In the southeast part of the State corn is up and has been plowed once; farmers generally are plowing corn; wheat could not be any better; occasionally we find a field damaged by freezing, but the most of it is in admirable condition, and there are prospects for a bountiful yield. Oats are in good condition. In the northern part of the State plowing for corn is well advanced; spring grain is coming up nicely, and apple trees are simply a mass of blossoms, and prospects were never better, and from present indications there will be an abundant crop of peaches. Stock has passed through the winter well and are now living on range, grass being abundant. In some portions of the State we found need of rain, but farmers are hastening to get crops in and are not in the least apprehensive. In the eastern part of the State rains have been abundant and streams higher than for years."



## Horticulture.

### Growing Evergreens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see that there is considerable being said in the FARMER of late about growing evergreens. It is a pity that they require such careful handling, but if one knows how and will use due care, there need not be any trouble to get them to grow in this climate.

Having grown many thousands to a size suitable for shelter belts and ornamental purposes, I will offer a little advice to those not acquainted with the method of growing them. In the first place, I would not advise the novice to try to grow them from the seed, for failure would be almost sure to follow the attempt. I have bought forest-grown trees from parties in Wisconsin and succeeded in getting 75 per cent. of them to grow, but as they were not puddled before shipping, many of them were damaged by the heating. As these were shipped to me in central Iowa, I would not think it safe to have them shipped to Kansas, unless arrangement could be made to have them puddled. If this could be done they would be much the cheapest trees to buy; otherwise it would be best to buy nursery-grown two-year-old trees.

When received they should be taken into a cool, shady place and unpacked, dipping the roots of each bundle in water, and while dripping wet spread them out in thin layers and sprinkle fine, moist earth among the roots, filling every space, so that the air will be excluded as much as possible. There should be at least a half inch of earth between each two layers, and if packed in boxes, (which would be very handy, as they can be carried to the beds when ready to plant), the roots should not come in contact with the sides and bottom.

It will be necessary to plant them in beds, as they will have to be shaded the first summer. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized to the depth of ten inches. Make the beds four feet wide, drive stakes on each side of it, and nail a fence board to them, so that the upper edge will be a foot from the ground. Provide a board four feet long and a foot wide, place it across the end of the bed; stand upon the board and take a spade and place the back of it against the edge of the board; press it down to the required depth, and lift the soil out so as to leave an almost perpendicular bank next to the board, and thus cut a trench across the bed. A pail of water, with a handful of trees standing in it, should be ready, from which take out and place in the trench with the stem against the board, and about three inches apart, with the upper roots two inches below the surface. Draw the dirt in, and make it firm by pressing with the hand, and when the trench is filled up see that each tree stands upright, and press the soil firm about the stem. Now by placing the board against the row of trees, it serves as a guide as to distance to next trench. As fast as they are set they should be shaded by nailing laths on the boards about an inch apart. The beds should be made lengthwise east and west, with wide boards on the south side and ends to protect the trees from hot winds. If the nails are not driven quite down to the head they can be easily drawn to remove the laths when it is necessary to cultivate them. At the close of the following winter the laths should be taken off. When they have stood two years in their beds they will be the same as those the nurserymen advertise as "once transplanted," and are suitable to plant out for shelter belts, or in the nursery row.

The most frequent cause of failure in

handling evergreens is exposure of the roots to the air. They should not be exposed one minute to the air unless they are dripping wet.

M. D. MULFORD.  
Guide Rock, Neb.

### Horticultural Notes From the College Farm.

We clip the following notes from the State Agricultural college paper—the *Industrialist*. They were prepared by Prof. E. A. Popenoe.

In December last, two days after the first hard cold of the season, a small number of the two-year-old peach trees in nursery rows were covered with some pine branches that happened to be available from pruning. The trees were separately put into suitable form by drawing together the branches and tying them in position by a few turns of coarse twine. In and around the branches were placed the freshly-cut pine branches, and a few more turns of the twine, well fastened, did the work. The tree so wrapped was held in position by being tied to a stake four feet high, driven alongside. But few flower buds were observed before the wrapping was done, and these it was hoped to protect from the so fatal 20 deg. weather that comes to us almost every winter. On the 15th inst. the wrapping of pine boughs was removed, and on the 18th a census was taken to determine the effect, if any, of the protection. In a row of thirty-nine trees of Hale's Early, three trees protected had, respectively, fourteen, eleven, and twelve blossoms. Eight trees among those not wrapped showed bloom—one eight, one three, one two, and five one bloom each. Of Crawford's Late, fifty-six trees gave no bloom, three trees of the number having been protected. A similar number of Crawford's Early gave the same result. Eighteen trees of Bonanza gave no bloom on unprotected; eleven and two, respectively, upon two protected trees. On Ringgold and Piquet's Late, no bloom was found on the wrapped, and none on the exposed trees, save that one exposed tree of the latter sort showed twelve blossoms. This tree stood next south of one that was well wrapped, and to support the latter was drawn to it by a turn or two of twine. Killing weather occurred on several dates during the winter.

So far as three years' trial can determine, the Balleana poplar has given us decided hope of its success in this locality. The last three years have given about as great a variety of climate as may be found in that length of time in our State, and that is considerable. Through this period we have observed no check in the growth, no leaf flagging, or killing back of branch tips in this tree which starts this spring as finely as could be wished. Where a fastigate tree may be planted with effect, this species seems to be most desirable. It has very clean wood and foliage. Its leaves resemble closely those of the silver poplar, and it is without the objectionable sprouting habit of the latter.

For a few years past the young apple trees in the nursery, and even the lower branches of the orchard trees in the outer rows, have suffered more or less complete defoliation by a small, highly-polished, green flea-beetle, allied in structure and general habit to the well-known turnip flea-beetle, and about four times the size of the latter. The beetle works principally on the upper side of the leaf, gnawing irregular holes through the blade, and usually leaving the veins. The species has occurred so abundantly in some seasons as to destroy completely the green growth of newly-set grafts, and to seriously injure yearling trees. The larvæ have not been found; and the beetle occurs,

apparently, for about a fortnight only—during the latter part of April and the first half of May. The species is very closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Graptodera foliacea*, a beetle having no English name, and occurring, ordinarily, in moderate numbers, on the leaves of the wild evening primrose and gaura. The few trials made on our grounds have shown the thorough efficiency of a light spray of London purple in water as a protection against this beetle, and we hope that those nurserymen of the State who found this insect so destructive last year, will not fail to try this application, in case the beetle appears this spring.

### House Plants.

The way house plants thrive on the dregs of coffee left at breakfast is admirable. Bowker itself hardly turns out stronger leafage or such thick bloom. The grounds are a good mulch on the top of the soil, but a little care must be given not to let them sour and get musty in coolish, damp weather.

The great trouble with house plants, greater than errors in watering, is letting the pots be exposed to the sun. The fibrous roots soon grow to the side of the pot, and these are baked in full sunshine, trebly hot coming through glass, which condenses its rays. The root tips are soon killed. The whole ball of earth is baked over and over daily and yet people wonder why they don't succeed with house plants. Shade the sides of the pots always, either by plunging in a box of sand, moss, cocoa fibre or ashes, or place a thin board on edge across the front of the plant shelf, that will come almost to the top of the pots. Let the plants have the sun, but shade the pots. A good way to screen them is to set each pot in one or two sizes or more larger, filling the space with moss or sand.

The best gardeners say that the porous common pots are not so good for house plants as those glazed or painted outside. The reason is that evaporation is constant from the porous pots, and the roots are not only drier but colder for it.—*Vick's Magazine*.

### Old-Fashioned Flowers.

The world of floriculture is governed by the taste of its devotees to as great an extent as any art of the present age; flowers are now the children of caprice, and whether roses or lilies shall occupy the prominent place during a season depends upon the dictates of fashion.

During the five years past, fashion has decreed that orchids, new ferns, new introductions of foreign roses and foliage plants should occupy the minds and hearts of lovers of flowers. The good old flowers of our younger days were discarded, their beauty of coloring and delicious fragrance were nothing, compared to the higher-priced exotics, in the minds of the leaders of floral fashion. But the middle class of people, and who loves flowers better than they, were not content to lose their favorites, and so, largely through their influence, the coming season will see beds of, so-called, old-fashioned flowers. A girl of about 14 years of age once called on the writer and asked for some flowers to be used at the funeral of her brother; she was sent to the gardener with a note directing him to give the child any flowers she might choose. In a few moments she returned to me, with her hands full of simple flowers of the garden, balsam, portulaca, day-lilies, phlox, etc. She had rejected the contents of the green-houses, and selected those flowers with which she and her dead brother had been wont to associate. The flowers, though simple and well known, were vastly more appropriate for the purpose desired than

were rare exotics, camellias and others of the class. I cannot conceive of any more beautiful bed of flowers than can be obtained by plants grown from seed; all annuals, and all profuse, fragrant and attractive. Let us then select a few varieties for our "old-fashioned" garden the coming season. First, the bed of mixed plants: Candytuft, balsam, convolvulus minor (dwarf morning-glory), mignonette, petunia, phlox, poppy, and tropæolum or nasturtium (dwarf). These plants are all annuals, and with them we would have an assortment of shapes and colors that would be attractive to the most fastidious eye. For borders we have pansies, portulacas and sweet alyssum. The entire cost for seed would be about \$1, and I do not believe that the amount named can be spent by flower-lovers in any more satisfactory manner. It is hardly necessary to give directions for planting and culture, for both the catalogue of the seedsman from whom you buy and the packets in which the seeds are sent have full directions. I hope the reader will try the selection named, for I am sure he will be well satisfied with the result. Never mind if you have many rare plants and blossoms, try some of the more simple of the products of nature in the garden and you will be surprised and pleased at the glorious beauties which will develop during the summer days.—*Exchange*.

### Rapid-Growing Vines for the Veranda.

I am often asked to recommend some quick-growing vine for use about verandas and porches. There are several good ones which will produce a dense shade after the middle of June or the first of July; but I would not advise any one to depend on them year after year, because some of the hardy vines are so much more satisfactory. Plant a bitter-sweet, or an American ivy, or a honeysuckle, or a clematis, for future use and pleasure. While it is growing you can depend on some of the annuals or other rapid growers for shade.

One of the best is the old morning-glory, with its pink and blue and white and purple flowers. It is difficult to imagine anything finer than a tangle of these vines covered from daylight till 10 o'clock each day with their myriad blossoms. In richness of color and delicacy of texture, they are quite equal to the finest hot-house flowers, and if we could grow them in our green-houses they would be wonderfully popular. Imagine them trained along the rafters, or hanging from the posts in that careless way characteristic of them when growing in the garden. It is not to be wondered at that the artists, who have an eye for the beautiful, and who recognize it wherever it is found, love to paint these delicate blossoms. They are poems in color. To grow them well you must have a rich soil made deep and mellow for the roots to spread far and wide in, and you must give them strings or bushes to climb on. They continue in bloom till frost comes.

Another pretty vine is the scarlet flowering bean. Its foliage may be a trifle coarse, but the brilliant color of its clustered flowers, as seen among the green leaves, makes you forgetful of the fact. It likes a stick or bush better than a string support. This summer I saw it growing on a trellis along with a white clematis, and the effect was fine, because of the contrast between the flowers.

The ornamental gourds will soon cover a large surface with their great leaves, and on this account are desirable, but they are so coarse that I would not like to plant them about the house. They will do better for covering a summer-house where shade is considered more than beauty. But they are most



satisfactory when seen from a distance, and in general effects rather than in individual ones. Where a screen is wanted very early in the season, and one is not particular as to what it is made of, these plants will satisfy better than anything else that I know of, because of their remarkably rapid growth. They develop as fast as the traditional "Jonah's Gourd," of which plant they may be distant relatives.

A plant known mostly by the name of "Wild Cucumber" is much used to cover verandas at the west, because of its rapid growth and pretty foliage. I have never seen it named in the catalogues of dealers in plants, though it is possible that some of them have seed of it for sale under a name that I am not familiar with. It has a leaf shaped something like that of the garden cucumber, but very much more delicate in color and texture. It puts out tendrils which clasp and cling about whatever they come in contact with, and it often goes to the tops of small trees by the middle of summer. It has a cluster of feathery white flowers which are really pretty. They are succeeded by fruit about two inches long by an inch across, thickly covered with spines—miniature prickly cucumbers in appearance. These fall off when they ripen and deposit their seed in the ground. Next spring young plants come up in great quantities about the old one, and once planted you will have no trouble about keeping them, for they will take care of themselves.

Last season a new variety of hop from Japan was introduced into this country, and I have seen it growing in several gardens the present summer. It seems to be a desirable plant of very rapid growth. Its foliage is shaped very much like that of the hop in ordinary cultivation, but it is rather finer in texture, and is perhaps more deeply cut. It seems to be as rapid a grower as the gourd, and is much prettier, but I do not think it would prove as desirable for covering large surfaces, judging from what I have seen of it this season. But this has been such a dry season that no plant has had a chance to show what it is capable of doing, so it would be unfair, perhaps, to judge it by what it has done in our dry, parched soil. It is catalogued as *Humulus Japonicus*.—Our Country Home (1887).

## The Poultry Yard.

### Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not too late yet to set hens, but be sure that the eggs are fresh.

Now, that warm weather is upon us, it is a good plan to sprinkle the eggs every day of the last week of incubation, and you will not have to help the chicks out of the shell.

Have a tight roof to your chicken-coop; cold rains are destructive. Shut the chicks in when it rains, and keep them off the dewy grass.

If your hens lay soft-shelled eggs, give them plenty of gravel, oyster shells and crushed bones, and also limit the feed to just enough to keep them from starving, as at this time of a year they are very fat.

Feed the chicks well, a little at a time and often; do not let them stop growing; keep them steadily at it, and you will have large, healthy fowls, able to stand the cold by next fall.

On the twenty-first day, when the chicks are coming out, leave the hen to

herself until all are released; then wait twenty-four hours longer for the little ones to get upon their feet before you feed them.

Test your eggs the seventh day by putting them in the end of a pasteboard tube and looking through the tube at a strong light, in a dark room. An infertile egg will show light like a fresh egg, and you can distinctly see the grain of the shell. An egg that will hatch will look black, while a dark egg with a thin rim of light all around just under the shell, contains a dead germ that from some cause or other was destroyed about the fourth day, and will turn out to be rotten at the twenty-first day.

C. J. NORTON.

### Raise Some Chickens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Let no one be deterred from raising chickens for want of proper fixtures. A good many chickens may be raised without a hen-house. If no house can then be had, they can be used for the table or market. Three years ago, I turned over a large store-box under some cherry trees, removed a board near the top, and nailed on some slats, made an opening in the top so as to admit air and exclude vermin. In this I placed two hens with forty young chickens; in a short time I gave them their liberty, but the young chickens returned till ready for market, then it was found there were thirty-five fine chickens.

I raised chickens in Kansas five years, but never sold a young chicken for less than 20 cents. The hucksters would tell me they could get all the young chickens they wanted for \$1.50 per dozen, but I found ready sale for them at 20 cents each.

Here, let me thank Mr. Hughes for "Artificial Incubator," just received. I will try to study it, and report my success to the KANSAS FARMER some time in the future. MARY E. COLE. Springfield, Col.

### Silver Wyandottes.

If there is any one thing for which the American poultry-breeders may feel proud it is the fact that they have by scientific mating and crossing of the older and imported breeds produced some of the most popular and practical varieties of domestic fowls. One of the most popular of these productions is the Silver Wyandotte whose admirers can be found in nearly every hamlet in the land. Since admitted to the *Standard* in 1883 they have had a wonderful boom, which, being backed up by practical merit and attractive appearance, will give them a prominent place among American breeds.

Being made up largely of the Dark Brahma and Silver Spangled Hamburg blood, they have been found by many a very difficult variety to bring to perfection and have been discarded by some on this account. The first cause of this unsatisfactory breeding is the fact that many inferior, poorly-marked specimens have been sold by ignorant or unscrupulous breeders. As this variety began to improve and finely-marked specimens were exhibited by careful and judicious breeders, those who had started with poor stock soon saw their mistake and either discarded the breed or started anew with the best birds they could procure. The breed has had its boom and its fall but is again coming to the front on a better foundation and is assured of many admirers and a bright future. Those breeders who have used only the finest specimens for breeding

and have succeeded in perfecting the variety will reap the bountiful harvest they deserve by the increasing demand for their stock.

Breeders differ some in their opinions of the proper method to pursue to produce the best results in breeding this fowl. Some contend that the female with very large white center with a narrow lacing is the standard bird, while others desire very dark birds with fine lines in center of feather. The best results cannot be obtained from either of these extremes. I always use females of a medium color, about one-half white and one-half black with hackles very distinctly striped. With this class of females I mate a male with a very dark breast, the feathers having a small white center, at least three-fourths of the breast black. I desire a breast of this nature for the reason that there is a natural tendency of the breed to run light on breast. I desire the male to have a silvery hackle and saddle with feathers heavily striped and dark under-color. Of course every one wants a small, well-made comb and black tail. With such a mating I can produce 90 per cent. of the females and 60 per cent. of the males desirable breeding birds and many of them superior exhibition specimens. Those breeders who use the light-colored females invariably have a large per cent. of the progeny too light in breast for sale or breeding. The males produced by such a mating are of very little value for breeding purposes as the demand is usually for a medium dark bird for breeding. From the matings of the very dark females the product will be a large per cent. of the pullets with dark wing tips and dark hackles, both of which are not desirable and detract much from their appearance and fancy requirements. Mating the extreme colors of any breed rarely produces satisfactory results.

One of the greatest drawbacks that this breed has had to contend with is the tendency of a greater portion of the females to change in color of plumage by moulting, many of them becoming very brown or gray, reproducing the characteristics of their ancestors, the Dark Brahma. By careful and rigid selection of the breeding stock, using only hens that have moulted the proper color, this disgusting feature of the Wyandotte will soon be a thing of the past with first-class, intelligent breeders. I am breeding this season from one hundred females 2 years old that have moulted as fine in color as pullets. This has been brought about by carefully selecting the breeding stock, being always careful to breed only from a male bird whose dam moulted the standard color.

For all qualities that are requisite in the make-up of a breed for all practical purposes, the Wyandotte stands in the front rank. They are prolific winter layers, are hardy and for the table as broilers or roasters have no superiors. Their quiet disposition and attractive plumage will make them a favorite in the village poultry-yard.—A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., in *American Poultry Yard*.

### A Mixed Diet for Fowls.

Besides the necessity of pure water, a variety of food is essential to the health of the fowls, and when they are kept in situations where they cannot get insect food some animal matter hashed, rough meat, greens, etc., must be supplied.

Buckwheat is fattening. Feed spar-

ingly, and no better egg-producing food can be found.

Wheat is acknowledged to be one of the best egg-producing foods.

Oats comes next to wheat.

Indian corn is fattening. Excellent for a night food. Indian corn should be the food for setting hens. It keeps up a continual heat in the body of the hen.

Rye makes a good occasional food and gives life to the stock. Ground bone and oyster shells form egg shells. Always keep them handy for the fowls. Sand and gravel help the gizzard to chew up the food.

Beef scraps mixed with corn meal mush and fed several times a week make a big increase in the egg supply.

Charcoal fed liberally in small lumps brightens their combs and gives them a tonic. It is best to use charcoal made from corn-cobs, as wood charcoal is tasteless and not at all relished by the chickens.

Milk put in their drink vessels, or given with corn meal scalded in a stiff mass, is not only greatly relished, but is very egg producing.

Sunflower seeds may be fed freely. They promote laying and good health.—*Farming World*, Edinburgh, Scotland.



**MANLY  
PURITY  
AND BEAUTY**

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE  
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES  
FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**

Cleanses the Nasal Passages -- Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell

TRY the CURE.

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

**Tutt's Pills**

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen, Factory, Store & Shop!

**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!

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**M.M.L.** MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it in very vigorously!



### Destroy the Chinch Bugs.

Our special reports show that this detestable destroyer is present in large numbers in some parts of the State. They are flying and that means mating. All authorities, so far as we know, except one, agree in the belief that we are not to be seriously injured by the chinch bugs this year. But, as long as the pest is present in considerable numbers, people will not feel easy about it, no matter what entomologists and weather prophets may say. If we are to have the bugs in any considerable numbers, the farmers must make war upon them in a manner that will count. It will be expensive, for the treatment must be heroic, but it will be cheapest in the end. Wheat and oats will, as usual, be first attacked. When the bugs get well settled down to work, they are not disturbed by any kind of usage; they have wings, but do not use them at that time. If it appears that the whole field is covered, cut down every stalk with a mower, let dry and burn; then plow and plant to some early variety of corn. It is a good deal to lose a field of wheat, but it is better to kill the bugs that way than to lose the wheat and have the bugs left to bring on another brood in the fall and that to remain with us over winter for another raid next year. If it is necessary to burn oats fields, wheat fields or grass fields to get rid of the bugs, let the sacrifice be made. The time will be June, and there is then plenty of time to raise a crop of corn or buckwheat.

We do not expect serious trouble this year from chinch bugs, but we feel uneasy as long as they are in sight, and this suggestion is thrown out as the best we can offer just now.

### Gossip About Stock.

R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas., offers to sell his stallion, Uncle Tom (2202) E. S. B., or will trade for stock or land.

Another Shawnee county breeder comes to the front this week and place a breeder's card of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the property of J. Anderson, Dover, Kas.

A. E. Garrison, of Clearwater, Kas., would like to confer with some Kansas advertiser of Cotswold sheep. In this connection we advise every breeder of any class of stock in Kansas to always grace our columns with an appropriate advertisement if he desires the best customers.

T. B. Evans, breeder of Chester White swine, Geneva, Ill., writes that he has a fine lot of the improved Chester White pigs which he will sell to our readers at reduced prices. Every purchaser of a pair of pigs will be presented with a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER.

G. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas., one of the stalwart Short-horn breeders of Kansas, is selling from his large herd numerous fine bargains. Intending purchasers will make money by conferring with him at once. Mr. Wm. Scoville, of Ellingham, made his third annual purchase recently of the Gwynne bull, Col. Gwynne; also Capt. Henry Whitaker, of Pardee, Kas., bought the red yearling Short-horn bull, Lamont, to use at the head of his herd.

Wm. P. Higinbotham sold his fine single driver, "Col. Stanton," by Winchip, son of Robert McGregor, 2:17½; dam by Old Gray Eagle, to Messrs. Hays & Reed, of Kansas City, for \$500. He also sold to Mr. F. W. Baldwin, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the fine young Cruickshank topped bull, 20th Grand Duke of Gloster, No. 81121, a Josephine by Imp. Double Gloster, for \$300. The purchasers in both cases get choice animals, which is easily accounted for from the fact that Mr. Higinbotham has no other kind in the Blue Valley herd and stud.—*Daily Manhattan Republic.*

E. S. Shockey, Topeka, writes: "I have recently purchased seventy head yearling steers and heifers, mostly grade Herefords, and have turned them into the pasture. These are the first Hereford steers I have been able to buy, and it required a good deal of coaxing to get them. I have a standing order for fifty head 2-year-old grade Hereford steers by a man who has fed several bunches of range-raised grades, but the breeders in the State won't sell. All my cattle are off feed now and on grass, excepting the bulls I have for sale, and two cows due to calve. My stock bull is a

son of the famous Cassio and out of one of the best Rudolph cows that ever crossed the ocean. By looking at Cassio's engraving you will see my bull, as he is an exact likeness of his "daddy."

Mrs. A. H. Webster, Delphos, Kansas, writes the FARMER as follows: "Having read the articles in the FARMER on dehorning, I wish to say that the ill effects are not at end when the horns are taken off as some of the writers seem to wish understood. Cattle that were dehorned in December are still suffering with sore and matted heads. Others that have been dehorned this spring are dying from the effects of flies. Have we no men in Kansas? Only barbarians will practice such cruelty. I think Willie Blair deserves credit for speaking so plainly and truthfully. If we are to do away with the horns let it be done by breeding, not by torture."

### KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service. Abstract for the week ending Friday, April 27, 1888:

**Precipitation.**—A deficiency in rainfall still continues in the counties from Barton to Brown, extending north to Jewell; a deficiency also occurs in Chautauqua and Elk counties this week. Elsewhere good soaking rains are reported, the heaviest in the western counties and in Marion county. A heavy hail-storm in Hamilton county on the 26th, many of the stones being as large as hen eggs.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—The week opened cold, but with rapidly rising temperature, reaching the highest for the week on the 22d, which was followed during the succeeding night by a sudden fall, the mean temperature of the 23d being 20 deg. lower than that of the 22d. The temperature remained below normal the rest of the week. The first half of the week was mostly sunshine, the last half cloudy.

**Results.**—The warm rains this week have had a surprisingly beneficial effect on all vegetation. The general report is "wheat, oats, rye and grass in fine condition." Corn is about half planted in the northern counties, coming up in the central, while corn plowing has commenced in the southern counties. In Montgomery county the corn planted before the heavy rains of the 8th and 9th had largely to be replanted. The chinch bug is reported in the counties east of the 96th meridian, but has not been mentioned in the counties west. The present indications are strong for an abundant crop of all fruits except peaches. In the south the promise of a large crop of small fruits is excellent, especially strawberries, which will be ripe about May 10 or 15. The hail-storm in Hamilton county on the 26th seriously damaged the gardens. On the same day a destructive wind-storm blew down several houses in Millbrook, Graham county, and another one demolished several houses in Pratt, killing Mrs. Wm. Fisher and seriously wounding several others.

### TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, April 28, 1888: **Temperature.**—Highest at 2 p. m., 90° Sunday, the 29d; lowest at same hour, 60° Monday, the 30d. Highest recorded during the week, 90° the 22d; lowest, 41° the 24th. **Rainfall.**—Rain fell on the 25th, 27th and 28th, a total for the week of 29-100 of an inch.

### Inquiries Answered.

**COTTON MILL.**—There is a cotton mill now being built at Topeka. Address Mr. McGill, President of the Cotton Mill Company, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. L.'s mare needs to have her blood thoroughly cleansed. Let her have nothing but green feed, with wheat bran and salt, and as soon as the weather gets warm enough, wash her skin occasionally.

**HERD LAW.**—A majority of the qualified voters in any township may petition the County Commissioners for an order requiring owners of domestic animals of any kind to keep them confined during the night time in that township. The Commissioners shall make the order, giving three weeks' notice by publishing the order three weeks in a newspaper and by putting up written or printed copies of the order in at least three public places in the township.

**SWELLING OF LIMBS, ETC.**—My mare for the past two years, about two weeks before foaling, would begin to swell up about her legs, and the entire under part of her belly would become swollen hard also with fever. Seems to have a good appetite, but so stiff in the legs that she can hardly move. Is there anything I could do to prevent it or help her after she becomes so? What causes it and what is it called?

—It is not uncommon in like cases. It may be prevented by giving such feed, care and attention as will keep the blood and the digestive organs in healthy condition. Feed vegetables, bran, oats, oil cake, salt, clean hay, with plenty of pure water, give the animal plenty of light exercise, and keep the stall clean, dry and warm.

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

The Summer Normal Institute of the Lawrence (Kas.) Business College and Academy of English and Classics begins June 12. Send for circulars. Address E. L. McILRAVY, Lawrence, Kas.

### 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, barb wire, screen doors, tinware, ladders, wheelbarrows, etc.

### 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.

### 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. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 30, 1888.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 1,100, shipments... Market steady. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a 5 10, fair to good native steers \$3 90a 50, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 10a 20, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 20a 35, ordinary to good ranglers \$2 40a 20.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 340, shipments 200. Market strong. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 45a 55, medium to prime packing \$5 25a 45, fair to best light grades \$5 00a 30.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 3,100, shipments.... Market strong. Fair to fancy \$4 00a 60.

#### Chicago.

**The Drovers' Journal reports:**  
**CATTLE.**—Receipts 12,000, shipments 3,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower. Steers, \$3 60a 5 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a 30; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 75a 30; Texas steers, \$3 75a 40.  
**HOGS.**—Receipts 20,000, shipments 5,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$5 25a 50; heavy, \$5 35a 50; light, \$5 25a 50; skips, \$3 95a 50.  
**SHEEP.**—Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Woolled, \$5 00a 75; shorn, \$4 00a 5 95; Western, \$4 50a 80; Texans, \$3 75a 50; lambs, \$5 25a 35.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE.**—Fat 900 to 1,200-lb. cattle were quick sale at steady to strong prices. 1,800-lb. cattle could be sold to the dressed beef men at steady prices as some thought, but lower as others thought. The 1,400 to 1,500-lb. cattle were dull and weak. At noon a good many were yet to sell, while the light cattle were all sold. Dressed beef and shipping, \$3 85a 40; butcher steers, \$3 80a 35.

**HOGS.**—Extreme heavy hogs were very few. \$5 30 was top price for several loads weighing about 340 lbs., against \$5 35 for 270-lb. hogs Saturday. Bulk of sales was \$5 15a 30, against \$5 15a 30 Saturday.

**SHEEP.**—The receipts were light and billed through to Chicago and not on the market. Considerable inquiry was had for heavy muttons, and if here, would have been higher. There was no demand for light kinds.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

**WHEAT.**—No. 2 red, 94½a95c in elevator 97½c delivered.

**CORN.**—No. 2, 69c delivered.

#### St. Louis.

**FLOUR.**—Quiet and unchanged.

**WHEAT.**—No. 2 red, cash, 85a85½c; May, 84½a84¾c.

**CORN.**—Cash, 50½a51c; May, 50½a50¾c.

**OATS.**—Strong. Cash, 31½a32c.

**RYE.**—Nothing doing.

**BARLEY.**—Nominal.

**HAY.**—Firm. Prime timothy, \$14 00a18 50; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

**BUTTER.**—Firm. Creamery, 20a26c; dairy, 18a23c.

**EGGS.**—11c.

**PROVISIONS.**—Easier. Pork, \$14 00; lard, \$7 62½.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

**FLOUR.**—Firm and unchanged.

**WHEAT.**—No. 2 spring, 81½a81¾c; No. 3 spring, ....; No. 2 red, 84½a85c.

**CORN.**—No. 2, 55½c.

**OATS.**—No. 2, 32½a32¾c.

**RYE.**—No. 2, 63½a64c.

**BARLEY.**—No. 2, 77a78c.

**FLAXSEED.**—No. 1, \$1 45.

**TIMOTHY.**—Prime, \$2 63a2 70.

**PORK.**—\$13 60a13 65.

**LARD.**—\$7 90a7 92½.

**BUTTER.**—Quiet. Creamery, 20a25c; dairy, 15½a20c.

**EGGS.**—12a12½.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 2,707 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 96,693 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 82c.

**CORN.**—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change. On the call there were no sales except No. 2 May at 44½c, against 45½c bid Saturday. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 47c; No. 2 white, cash, 48½c.

**OATS.**—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31½c; No. 2 white, cash, 34c.

**RYE.**—No bids nor offerings.

**HAY.**—Receipts 23 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 50 for small baled; large baled, \$10 00; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$8 00a9 00; poor stock, \$5 00a6 00.

**OIL-CAKE.**—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$21 00 per ton; car lots, \$20 00 per ton.

**SEEDS.**—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 10 per bu. on a basis of pure; for sowing, choice, \$1 50; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

**FLOUR.**—Very firm but slow. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per ½ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a 1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

**BUTTER.**—Receipts of roll large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 24c; good, 21c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a20c; storepacked, do., 13a15c for choice; poor and low grade, 10c.

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

**EGGS.**—Receipts light and market firm at 11c per dozen for strictly fresh.

**POTATOES.**—Irish, home-grown, 50a55c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Onions, red, \$1 50a2 00 per bus.; California, \$1 50a1 75 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a90c 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. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 9½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 20, long clear sides \$7 10, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 60. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$7 90, long clear sides \$7 80, shoulders \$6 25, short clear sides \$6 30. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 75. Choice tierce lard, \$7 25.

#### Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	18a 22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	10
Beans, white navy, H. F., per bus	2 90
Sweet potatoes	1 10
Apples	" " 1 00a1 25
Potatoes	" " 90a1 30
Onions	" " 2 00
Beets	" " 40a
Turnips	" " 25

## HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

## Red Cedars!

AND EVERGREENS. All transplanted, nice stocky trees, from 9 inches up to 3 feet. Bright, beautiful trees for the lawn. Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Currants. Write for Free Price List, containing hints on planting Red Cedars. Special attention given to small orders. G. W. TINCER, Topeka, Kas.

## Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

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Offer for Spring of 1888, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Red-rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. We are not publishing prices, but send us a list of your wants and we will price them to your satisfaction. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 18, Lawrence, Kansas.

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Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

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C. H. FINK &amp; SON, LAMAR, Mo.

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MILLIONS

OF

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines. Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-feet, SPLENDID WALNUTS, and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh.

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

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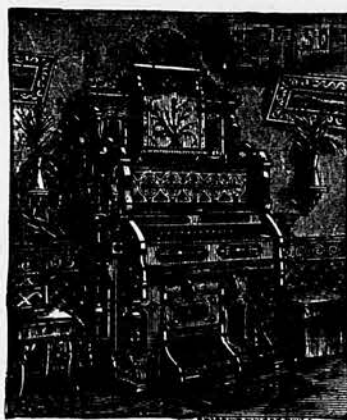
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## SAVE MONEY!



## The Veterinarian.

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

**BAD BLOOD.**—I have a black mare, 8 years old this spring. I think she has better; has had it for about two years. It is on the top of the shoulder, and is as big round as my two hands, where the collar rubs. In summer the hair all comes off and she rubs it till it gets sore. In winter the hair grows again. I have washed it with salt water and put on sulphur and greased it with flaxseed oil; but it don't seem to do any good. [Would advise you to wash the part with warm water and castile soap, then apply twice a day equal quantities of olive oil and Golard's extract lead.]

**INJURY TO EYE.**—I have a roan cow, 5 years old, third cross Short-horn, weighs 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, which received a small cut just below her right eye or lower eye-lid last fall. When cold weather came it exhibited a large growth of fungus, to which I applied white vitriol until it was removed. Then I applied carbolic acid salve, which seemed to do no good. I am now using verdigris and fish oil, but it will not effect a cure. It seems to extend into the socket of the eye. I think the sight is not injured. The cow seems to be in good health and is in good condition. What is the matter? Can anything be done to effect a cure? [The animal will require a surgical operation by a competent veterinary surgeon.]

**INDIGESTION.**—Can you tell me through the *Stockman* what is the matter with my bull? He is seventeen months old, and has been running down for the last two months. Does not seem to be sick, eats but little hay, is getting poorer all the time. I have been feeding about two quarts of chop once a day, with condition powders, a spoonful once a day. It don't seem to do any good. Matters some at corner of eye, but not steady. I turn him out every day for exercise and stable at night. He looks dull and stupid out of his eyes. [The trouble is probably due to some disorder of the digestive organs. Would advise you to give one pound of epsom salts, with one ounce of powdered Jamaica ginger, in one quart of water. When purgation ceases, give a tablespoonful of the following three times a day: Sulphate iron, four ounces; powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; ground flaxseed, four ounces; powdered saltpetre, four ounces. Feed oat meal gruel with all the hay he will eat.]

**SHARP MOLARS.**—"HOOKS IN THE EYES."—What shall I do with my mare? She is gray, 8 years old, has worms, and her molars are a little sharp on the outer edge, and she is somewhat hide-bound. She has a good appetite and pretty good life. She has been going back or getting poorer since last September. Treatment: I gave her one-half ounce santonine (all the druggist had); one-half ounce tartar emetic, divided into four powders, followed by a bran mash made with one quart flaxseed oil. I gave her this stuff in the latter part of January. Do cattle have any such thing grow in the corner of the eye called hooks? And if they do, what are they like? And do they hurt them? I have an ox that a man told me had hooks growing in the eyes, and he says it will kill him. [Would advise you to have the sharp edges rasped away by means of a file made for that purpose, which can be obtained from any first-class harness store. Give a teaspoonful of the following three times a day: Nux vomica, one and one-half ounces; ground flaxseed, six ounces.

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The foliage of a great white oak tree, at Vernon, Ala., is half dark green, and the other half yellow throughout the summer.

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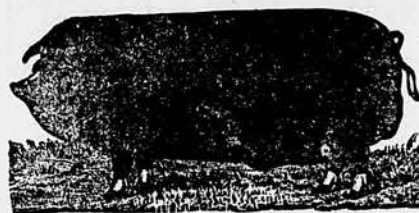
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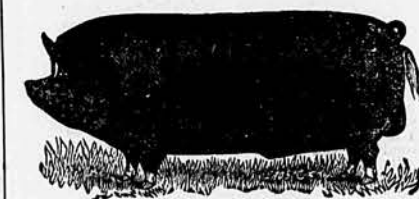
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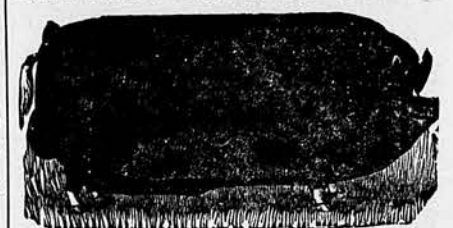
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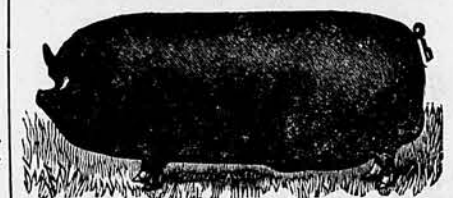
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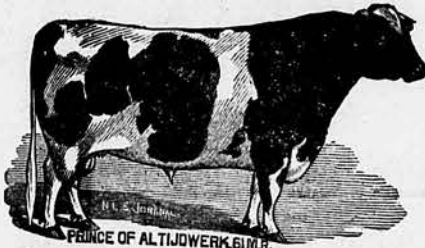


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To Southwest Missouri and Arkansas -- To Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the Southeast.

A series of Half-Rate Excursions to South and Southwest Missouri and Arkansas have been arranged for via the GULF ROUTE, KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & GULF R. R., to leave Kansas City on March 7th and 21st, April 4th and 25th, May 9th and 23d, and June 6th. Tickets good sixty days for return, and good to stop off at all stations on this line, going and returning. For Birmingham, Jackson Miss., Lake Charles and Jennings, La.: March 7th and 21st, April 4th and 25th, May 9th and 23d, and June 6th. For Jacksonville, Fla., and all points South and Southeast, on March 12th and 26th, and April 9th and 23d.

Maps and Excursion Bills, giving full information, mailed promptly to any address.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
G. P. & T. A., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

## TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed), containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

## ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS has a Pad different from all others, is made up with Self-adjusting Ball, center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person lies down. With light pressure the hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1888.

Wallace county—C. J. Smith, clerk.

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

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

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Conway, in Delaware tp., March 20, 1888, 1 black mare, 15½ hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, small white spot on nose, and smooth shoes on left fore and left hind feet; valued at \$60.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

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

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. W. Barker, in Pleasant tp., March 9, 1888, 1 2-year-old roan steer, swallow in left ear, crop in under part of right ear; valued at \$20.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. Fager, in Waterloo tp., April 2, 1888, one 3-year-old red steer, dull brand on right hip, branded M on horn; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by H. P. Hood, in Americus tp., April 14, 1888, one 7 or 9-year-old black horse, bobtail or very few hairs in tail, white spots on back and hips; valued at \$40.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Maria Martin, in Larrabee tp., March 23, 1888, one brown mare, anchor on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Charles Webb, in Middle Creek tp., March 14, 1888, one light gray horse, about 15 hands high, one large knee, saddle mark, about 5 years old.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1888.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

5 CALVES—Taken up by Nelson McGinnis, in Blaine tp., April 13, 1888, four heifer calves, red and white, 1 year old; valued at \$5 each; also one red and white 1-year-old steer; valued at \$6.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by S. D. Taylor, in Lincoln tp., April 10, 1888, one chestnut sorrel horse colt, 2 years old, split in right ear; valued at \$30.

## OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

### \$10 Reward, Strayed or Stolen.

A bay mare pony, heavy-built, with white stripe in forehead, one fore foot white, black mane and tail with some white hairs close to body. Is 18 years old, but looks younger. Weight 700 or 800 pounds. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pony, or for information of her whereabouts.

WM. LORING, SCANDIA, KAS.

## HUGH E. THOMPSON, BROOMCORN

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

## HE KNOWS IT.

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

### SWANN'S BOOKS.

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

## MULBERRY TREES!

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

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have 12 Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls and a few Young Cows with calves at foot, to sell at reasonable prices and on easy terms. They are of the best blood of the breed and individually first-class.

Farm, four miles south of Topeka postoffice building, on Burlingame wagon road. [Mention FARMER.]

E. S. SHOCKEY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

\$25! PER ACRE! \$25!

## TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

## 80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

adjoining the town of Wilmot, Kas. Will trade for Cattle or Sheep. Farm well improved; all under fence, in good condition. Also a nice stock of

## HARDWARE and LUMBER.

Goods all new and in splendid condition. Will sell or trade as above mentioned. Address Box 9, Wilmot, Kas.

## ZETA.

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

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

He is a beautiful brown, very fine-coated, good mane and tail, 16 hands 1 inch, and weighs in good condition 1,200 pounds.

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

Mares from a distance cared for at reasonable rates. Any further information cheerfully given.

Extended pedigree upon application.

### TERMS:

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

WARNER & COCKS, Meadowbrook Farm, Maple Hill, Kas.

## THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow & Grain Cultivator.

All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a soil harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 30 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manuf., 85 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

# ATTENTION, FARMERS!

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

## Kansas Creamery Butter

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

## KANSAS FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

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

## Creamery Package Mf'g. Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO.

Every Buggy sold by agents has several dollars added to the manufacturer's price. We are manufacturers, and have no agents. For 13 yrs. have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. **WARRANTY—EVERYTHING FOR 2 YEARS.** Any one that can write can order a Buggy or Harness from us as well as pay \$10 to \$50 to some middle man to order for them. We give no credit, and have ONE PRICE ONLY. Platform, Combination, & 3-Spring Wagons, \$55; same as others sell at \$80. Top Buggies, \$75; fine as some sold at \$110. Ours at \$100 are fine as sell for \$140. Road Carts, \$20. We make a full line of

**HARNESS** Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$10 to \$20. 64 page Illustrated Catalogue, Free. Address W. B. PRATT, Secretary, ELKHART, INDIANA.

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

Best Steel WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage GALVANIZED WIRE MCMULLEN'S 80c. to \$2 per rod. All sizes and widths. Sold by us or any dealer in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free. Write The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. N. Market & Ontario St., CHICAGO, Illinois.

## BINDER TWINE

OF BEST GRADES.

## HARVESTER COVERS Hay Caps

## Stack Covers.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO., 202 to 208 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

## CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

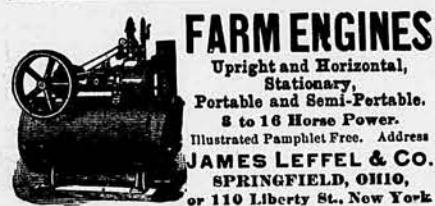
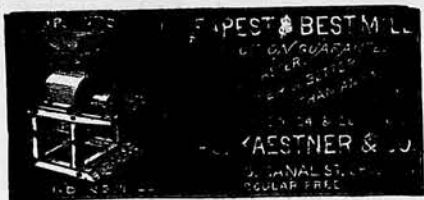
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FACILITIES FOR TEACHING AND CLINICAL ADVANTAGES UNSURPASSED. Session of 1888-9 commences October 1st. For Catalogue and further information, address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537 and 2539 State Street, Chicago.



## THE LITTLE WONDER Fence Machine!

Excels them all. Simple, strong, practical, cheap and durable. Can be worked by man or boy. Stumps, brush, mounds and hollows do not interfere with its work. Will work where no other machine can. Agents Wanted. Particulars free. Address  
FRANK W. BINFORD, Grant City, Worth Co., Mo.



**THE LANE & BODLEY CO.,**  
CINCINNATI.



For all purposes. An experience of thirty years permits us to offer the best. Good work at low prices. Send for circular.

**THE WILLIAMS**  
Grain Threshers, Horse Powers & Engines



## THE VANELESS MONITOR.

—IS—  
**UNEQUALED**  
—AS A—  
**FARM MILL.**



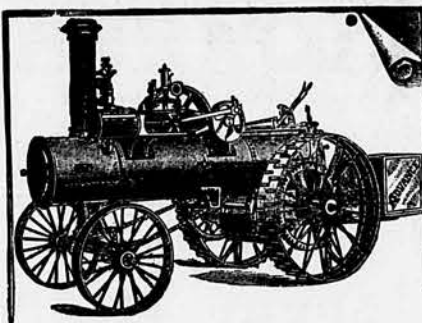
**SEARLES BROTHERS**  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.



**Halladay Wind Mill.**

**PUMPS, PIPE, WATER TANKS, FEED MILLS, ETC.**

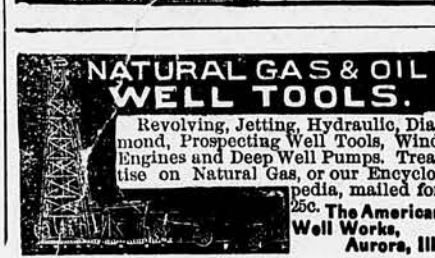
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**U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,**  
1811 West 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



**ADVANCE**

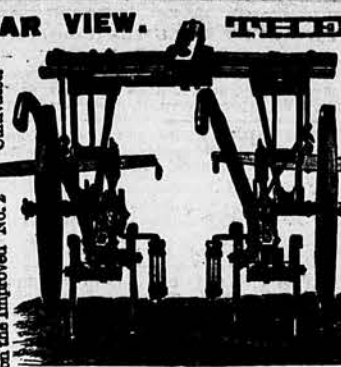
Traction Engines, Separators, Horse Powers, Wagon-Loaders, Baggers.

Great improvements in Threshing Machinery. Write for illustrated catalogue. Address  
**ADVANCE THRESHER CO.,**  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Or 10th & Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.



REAR VIEW.

arch and the adjustable castings used on the improved No. 2 Cultivator.



## HAMILTON

Adjustable-Arch RIDING, WALKING AND TONGUELESS

## CULTIVATORS

With the Bar-Shares and Coulters used only on these Cultivators the farmer can plow 6 to 10 days earlier, and deep thorough work can be done very close to young plants without injury. The Hitch is Direct, Draft Equal, Plows Deep, Runs Steady, is Easily Handled. The Adjustable Arch and Adjustable Standard Castings render any kind of work possible and easy. Avoid Imitations.

**THE LONG & ALLSTATTER CO.,**  
HAMILTON, OHIO.

## BUCKEYE HAY RAKES

No RATCHETS or COG WHEELS to Get out of Order



## PRACTICALLY A Self-Dump Rake

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

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

Branch Houses: Philadelphia, Pa.; Peoria, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and San Francisco, Cal. Send for Circular to either of the above firms or to

**P.P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.**



## The "BRADLEY" PARALLEL MOVEMENT BEAMS,

WHICH CAN BE Used on any of our Walking Cultivators. These Beams keep the shovels at right angles with the row at all times.

**THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS!**

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

**"BRADLEY" SPRINGS and COUPLINGS,**

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

**Increase the Production of Your Corn Field**  
BY USING



## 'The Hamilton' Corn Planter

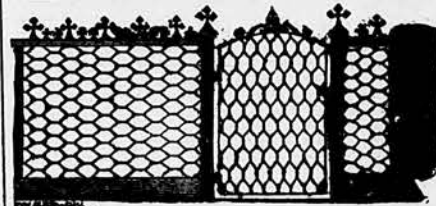
It is the only successful Corn Planter that is furnished with Adjustable Wheels, Covering-Hoes and Clod-Fenders. Write for full description to  
**HENRY P. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.**

## Well Drills

FOR EVERY PURPOSE SOLD ON TRIAL.



## SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



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



## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

**FOR SALE—HAY AND CORN.**—150 tons Prairie Hay, part barn-kept; 500 bushels St. Charles and White Dent Seed Corn, at Sutherland's, eight miles south of Topeka, on road past Petter's Dairy.

**WANTED.**—A thoroughly practical farmer, without family, to superintend a large farm and stock ranch. Apply to or address H. C. Corwin & Co., Topeka, Kas.

**COMMON-SENSE CALF-WEANER.**—Endorsed by stockmen and farmers. 150,000 sold in three months. Large profits. Small capital secures monopoly. Stamp for particulars. Reed & Co., 1123 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**WYANDOTTE EGGS.**—\$1.25 per sitting for balance of the season. W. B. Ramsey, Emporia, Kas.

**BEEES, HIVES, ETC., CHEAP.**—Write! St. Joseph Apiary, St. Joe, Mo. Conger's Plymouth Rock eggs, 13 for \$1. Fine!

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**—Eighty acres of land in Woodson county, within ten and a half miles of Toronto; sixty-five acres under cultivation. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

**DEHORNING AND SPAYING PIGS.**—By Frank Jordan, Drawer B, Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK OR LAND.**—A complete civil engineer's outfit. M. J. Wells, C. E., Woodstock, Kas.

**A. WHITCOMB & SON, FLORISTS.**—Lawrence, Kas. Catalogues free; send for one.

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

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

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

**TREES!**—Fruit, Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery. Great variety, excellent quality. Write for prices. Roundbush & Smyth, 816 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

**FOR SALE.**—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeill, Stafford, Kas.

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

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

**STALLIONS FOR SALE.**—Three Clydes and one Norman. Acclimated and good breeders; broken to drive. Will give time if desired. Every stallion guaranteed as represented. R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas.

**WANTED.**—To crop with some farmer to raise Broomcorn and manufacture into brooms, or will rent small farm; everything furnished; no crop will pay as well. S. Pottenger, Kankakee, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**100,000 THREE BEST SORTS TIMBER.**—Claim Trees for sale by Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.

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

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

**FOR TRADE.**—Farm of 150 acres; 50 acres under cultivation; 145 acres tillable; in Cowley Co., Kas. Will trade for blooded horses—Norman or Cleveland Bays preferred. Address B. L. Wilson, Atlanta, Kas.

**WE SELL.**—Only warranted goods. Any society badge, 62 cents; charin, 87 cents; collar-button, 28 cents. Standard gold plate. Charles H. Williams & Co., Manufacturing Jewelers, Attleboro, Mass.

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

**J. B. FERGUS, GARNETT, KANSAS.**—Makes a specialty of Pure Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs for sale. Write.

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

**SOUTH FLORIDA.**—The land of fruits and flowers. Below the frost line. All information for stamp. John B. Hickey, Ft. Myers, Lee Co., Fla.

## TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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

**WILL TRADE.**—House and lots in Topeka for young cows and steers. Property worth \$900, with \$250 incumbrances. Address L. T. Rice, Halifax, Kas.

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

**SWEET POTATOES.**—Sent out to be sprouted on 5 shares. No experience required. Directions for sprouting free. T. J. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.

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

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

## Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's New American Farm Book.....\$2.50  
Barry's Fruit Garden.....2.00  
Broomcorn and Brooms......50  
Flax Culture (paper)......50  
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture......50  
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....2.00  
Hop Culture (paper)......50  
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....20  
Silos and Ensilage......50  
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....1.50  
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details......25

## FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....1.00  
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....1.00  
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....1.50  
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....1.50  
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....1.50  
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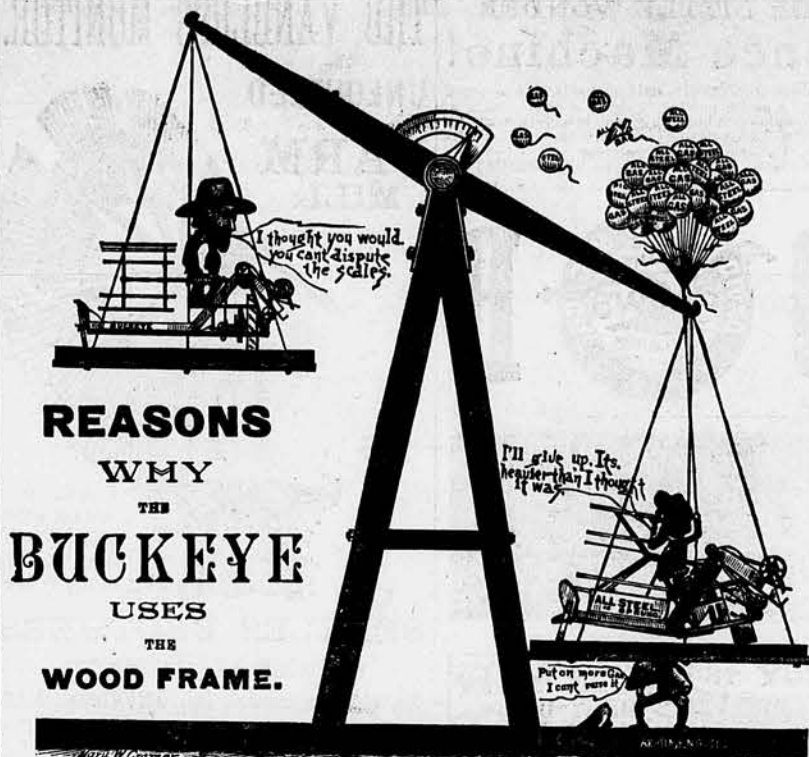
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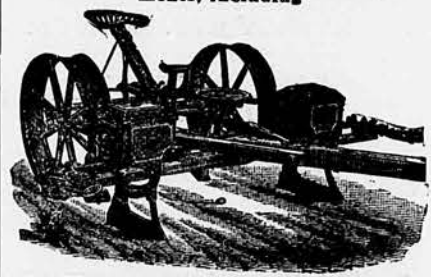
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