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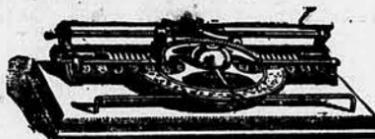
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Table listing various agricultural books and their prices, including categories like FARM AND GARDEN, FRUITS AND FLOWERS, HORSES, CATTLE, SWINE, and MISCELLANEOUS.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Reports from Our Special Correspondents in Eighty-three Counties Show Wheat and Stock Generally in Good Condition; a Large Acreage of Oats Sown; More Corn Than Ever Before Will be Planted; The Outlook in General Very Good.

Allen.—Spring work is considerably retarded by wet weather. A large part of the oat acreage has been seeded, however, and considerable corn ground has been plowed. Wheat has never looked better, and promises a fine crop. Farmers are in excellent spirits.

Anderson.—Weather past month cold, wet, and stormy. Ground not yet dry enough for plowing. Wheat is in good condition. Feed scarce and stock thin. A large amount of flax will be sown. An increased acreage of corn will be planted. Farmers generally in good cheer.

Atchison.—Weather changeable. Ground in good condition, except a little too wet. Wheat in fine condition. Stock in good condition. There seems to be great preparation for farm work this spring; every foot of ground is taken that is for rent.

Barton.—Weather changeable; a little rain or snow each week, keeping the ground in first class condition for crops. Wheat is growing, grass also. Quite a number of fields of wheat are badly hurt by dry freezing. Many fields quite spotted, but where there was any trash, weeds, stubble or stalks, the wheat is very fine. Oats mostly sown, but not up yet. Stock is healthy and in good condition. Farmers in good spirits.

Brown.—Weather during March cold, rough, and disagreeable. No spring sowing done yet, farmers are getting impatient to get oats sown, of which there will be a large amount sown. Fall wheat and rye in best possible condition. Stock of all kinds in good condition; some are getting thin in flesh. Fruit buds, except peaches, supposed to be all right.

Butler.—Weather all that could be desired. Wheat in fine condition; corn-planting commenced. Plowing well advanced. Stock healthy and in fair condition. Farmers encouraged.

Chautauqua.—Rather dry since latter part of February. Stock in good condition, but feed scarce. Spring work well along. More or less corn planted on most every farm; oats generally up nice; wheat looks splendid.

Cheyenne.—Winter wheat and rye very green and forward for this time of year. Farmers sowing oats and wheat extensively. More would be sown, but money and seed scarce. Prospects good for a splendid crop. Feed getting scarce. Wild grass started nicely.

Clay.—Abundance of rain during the month, and there will be a greater acreage than ever in Clay county. The ground is in excellent condition. Winter wheat and rye is in fine condition. Farmers are putting in oats and preparing for corn. Stock is looking well.

Coffey.—Weather changeable. Ground rather wet for plowing. Wheat and rye doing splendid. Stock generally thin in flesh.

Comanche.—Weather cold; oats generally sowed and some up; some corn planted and most all ready and waiting for weather to get warmer. Ground in best condition for plowing I ever saw, and I have been seventeen years in the State. Wheat looks extra well. I was moving some cornfodder the first week of this month and found under some of the shocks as much as half a pint of live chinch bugs, full-grown, and apparently in good shape for business. Stock looking extra well considering they have been wintered on the buffalo grass. Some farmers made plenty of cornfodder and took good care of it, and their stock are in good shape.

Cowley.—March has been a very cold month, with more rain than usual. Ground wet well down. The heaviest snow of the winter fell the 27th. Stock has wintered unusually good. Farmers are well up with their oat-sowing. The fall wheat winter-killed in some localities badly, and is being plowed up and sown to oats.

Crawford.—Weather cool and too wet for farm work; the ground white with snow on the morning of March 28. Wheat looking well for this time of year. Stock in good condition.

Decatur.—Weather rough and cold, with some snow; blizzard the 19th. Most of spring wheat sowed. Farmers plowing in the afternoons; froze too hard in the forenoons. A great many mortgaging their land to get money to buy seed and improve their land. Money scarce and being loaned at 36 to 40 per cent.

Dickinson.—Season backward; a violent wind and snow storm the 19th inst. A large area has been sown to oats on fall plowing, also sown broadcast on corn stubble and covered with the plow and cultivator. The soil is very wet and subsoil also. Wheat making a vigorous growth. Rye affords grazing for young stock; cattle in good condition.

Doniphan.—March wet and cold, the ground is wet and in good shape for a crop, but little farm work done yet. Wheat is looking well. Stock of all kinds in good condition; the prospect for farmers is good.

Douglas.—Wheat looks well. The ground is so thoroughly soaked with water that farmers feel encouraged to plant large fields of corn and potatoes.

Edwards.—Weather good; grass is starting well; ground in fine condition. Farmers have been plowing for the last four weeks; oats nearly all sowed; wheat and rye looking well; corn planting will commence at once. Stock in fine condition.

Ellis.—March has been cool, with some rain, but not enough to delay farm work. Ground is in good condition and farmers are driving the plow. Stock in good condition. A large area will be planted to corn.

Ellis.—Wheat and rye are fine. Oats generally put in early; ground in excellent condition. Stock of all classes was never in better condition at this time of year.

Ellsworth.—Wheat in splendid order; some oats sowed; ground frozen solid March 25. Stock thin in flesh. Farm work progressing slowly. Rather more losses of stock than usual owing to poor condition, and some species of cold weather.

Finney.—March has been colder and more unpleasant than February; had four of five better good snow falls, with some rain. Farmers have been busy most of the time preparing the ground for early crop. The ground is in

better condition, and contains more moisture than at this time in the spring for the last four years past. Fall wheat in fine condition, large acreage of oats sown, and more than double the acreage will be planted to corn, cane and millet this spring than last spring. Stock is in good fair condition. The people are in good spirits.

Ford.—Weather stormy for March. Ground in good condition for crops; farmers plowing, oats sown, wheat looks well. Stock in excellent condition. Farmers plowing and planting.

Franklin.—Spring backward, cold and wet; heavy rain 23d and 24th. Farmers behind, little or no sowing or plowing. Wheat looks well.

Garfield.—March weather similar to March of last year except that it is not quite so dry. The ground is in good working order. Early vegetables are coming up. Oats all in the ground. Farmers getting corn ground ready. Stock in good condition. Quite a number of families that "pulled out" last fall are pulling back now, while those that stayed are making permanent improvements.

Gove.—March has been rather cold. The ground is in fine condition. Wheat and rye growing well. Range stock are very thin and weak. Farm work generally is up with the time; some of the farmers are about done plowing. Some planted corn the middle of March.

Gray.—Weather stormy, ground in good condition for seeding, wheat good, considerable oats planted. Stock in fair condition. The settlers have performed more work than during any previous season; there will be a greater acreage of all kinds of crops.

Greeley.—March stormy and variable; gardens made, wheat and oats sown, plowing about half done; early grasses looking green, rye and spring wheat growing nicely. The ground never was in nicer condition to work than it is this spring. Farmers are in good spirits, and they would plant more than they are were they able to procure seed. Rainfall for the month so far (25th) is 4.92 inches.

Harper.—Ground is in the best possible condition for spring work. There will be double an average crop sown and planted this year. Oats is generally all sown and some corn planted. Wheat is looking well. The weather has been a little cool of late. Stock in fair condition.

Haskell.—Weather very fair with exception of a snow storm 19th, and extreme cold 25th and 26th. Some oats sowed, up nicely. Stock on the whole never was in better condition. Farmers about through plowing for spring crops; they report ground in splendid condition.

Jackson.—Weather colder than the average for March. Several rains and a few light snows have kept the ground too wet for the plow. A few have commenced sowing oats. Wheat is looking fine. Stock generally in good condition. Tame grasses are beginning to show green.

Jefferson.—Wheat but little damaged by the winter. Have had very heavy rains, at present excessive wet. Stock generally in good condition and good health. Farmers hopeful.

Jewell.—March stormy. Hard month on stock; cattle in many cases thin; some losses occurring on account of scarcity of feed. The ground is in fine condition; soaked thoroughly and has been frozen deep. Some oats sown, but little other spring work done.

Kearney.—Nights have been cold and ground frozen for a short time in the morning a large part of the month. Still a large amount of plowing has been done. Most of the oats sown and some potatoes, and some gardening done. Ground is in good condition. Stock is coming through well; a few lots of fat steers fed on alfalfa are in as good condition as some others that have been fed on corn. Wheat in corn stubble looks well, other not so good.

Kingman.—March hot one day and cold the next, making it disagreeable to do farm work, however, a great deal of plowing has been done and farmers are far advanced in their spring work. Oats all sowed and corn-planting commenced. Ground in splendid condition. Stock in good shape.

Labette.—Weather cool, but dry enough for plowing. Ground in good condition. Oats coming up; no corn planted; rye and wheat doing fine. Farm work progressing rapidly. Stock of all kinds in good health and condition.

Lane.—Spring backward, but more rain and snow than usual. Ground in excellent condition; wheat and rye looking well; large acreage of spring wheat and oats. Stock went through the winter in better shape than for several years.

Lincoln.—Winter weather through March has retarded all kinds of work. The ground, much of which was plowed in the fall, has had too much heavy rain upon it to be in best condition for seeding. Wheat and rye both look well. Stock wintered well. Weather fine at this writing—March 29.

Logan.—Weather changeable but pleasant. Farmers report ground working better than ever before. Wheat is looking thrifty. Stock generally in good shape. Farmers well along with their work; some now planting corn.

Lyon.—March has been pleasant; not very cold, frequent showers; grass and grain growing by spells; more oats sown than at any time in the history of Lyon county. Ground in the very best condition, with considerable plowing done for corn. Stock cattle have wintered well as a general thing. Farmers are in good spirits. Fruit prospects good, except peaches.

(2) March unusually cold and stormy, with some very timely rains. The ground has been kept freezing and thawing so much that it has told decidedly against the wheat—some pieces will be plowed up. Red clover has suffered very much from the severe winter, many pieces entirely ruined. Stock in good condition. Timothy seems to have endured the winter and drouth and is coming out all right. Farmers have their spring work well in hand.

Marion.—March rainy and disagreeable. Ground in the finest condition for crop it has been for several springs. Wheat looks well. Large acreage of oats will be sown, one-half of which is now in the ground. Stock in fair condition.

Marshall.—Weather colder than usual, top of ground frozen this—March 27. No oats sowed, no spring plowing done. Stock in fair condition. Farm work backward.

McPherson.—Ground in fine condition, never better. Farmers nearly done sowing oats; large acreage of oats put out; commenced plowing for corn. Wheat slightly damaged by

freezing—that sown in corn fields looking best.

Meade.—March came in stormy, but soon fairer up, and has been good farming weather most of the time since. Plowing both old ground and sod has been pushed vigorously forward. Oats are mostly sowed, some coming up; early potatoes and garden planted, and a great many pieces of early corn planted, some farmers having forty acres planted, considerable alfalfa and Johnson grass being sowed. Alfalfa already set came through the winter in good shape, furnishing good winter pasture. Stock came out of winter in fine shape and will go on to pasture strong and in good heart. The ground has been in good condition to work all of this month, and where plowed up is mellow and will plant well.

Miami.—The weather has been pretty muddy the past few weeks. There isn't much farming done yet, except a few have potatoes planted. Wheat looks well, tame grasses look well. Stock looks well considering the winter.

Mitchell.—Last fall's sowing of grain could not look better. Weather this month changeable, ground well saturated with moisture; stock healthy and in fair condition. Late spring, but a large acreage of oats are sown.

Montgomery.—Season backward. Wheat looks well; farm work slow. I think there will be more of an inclination to plant early corn than usual.

Morris.—Few showers during March and many days freezing weather, which has delayed sowing oats and plowing. About half of the oats sowed. Ground at this date in good condition to work. Stock generally very thin.

Morton.—Ground in unusually fine condition for planting. Stock looks well. Farm work progressing well. We enter the spring with strong anticipations of a prosperous year.

Nemaha.—Weather changeable and rough through March, considerable rain and still freezing at night. Wheat looks splendid; tame grasses starting. As a rule stock is in fair condition and healthy.

Neosho.—Spring work dragging on account of the continued wet weather. Only about one-half of the oats have been sown. An increased acreage will be planted to oats, corn, millet, flax, castor beans and broomcorn. Some reports of wheat freezing out, but upon the whole it has kept well through the winter. Stock has wintered well.

Osage.—The weather of March will compare favorably with previous years. Had a number of warm, pleasant days, and frequent showers. The ground is in fair condition. Farmers are busy putting in their oats; there will be a large acreage sown. Stock, with few exceptions, in good condition.

Osborne.—We are having a late, cold spring; frequent rains, with alternate freezing and thawing, putting the farmers behind with their spring work. A few have sown oats, but the greatest acreage will be put in after April 1 this year. Rye and wheat are in good condition—none winter-killed. Cattle generally looking well, but some of the horses thin in flesh, owing to the scarcity of grain. Ground in splendid condition.

Ottawa.—We are having a backward spring. The hardest and greatest fall of rain for two years fell last Saturday. Wheat and rye are in splendid condition; but little oats sown, ground being too wet to work. Stock is pulling through on half rations.

Pawnee.—Weather cold and backward. Wheat in many instances winter-killed to some extent, balance healthy and good color. Rye all safe, oats mostly sown. Preparing ground for planting in general; the lister will be the general implement. Some potatoes planted. Grass had started finely before the cold weather. Stock still looks well, but has fallen off the last two weeks. Ground in fine condition. Farmers generally in good spirits. Tree-planting better done than in former years.

Phillips.—Winter wheat in fine condition. The ground is in fine condition for spring plowing and crops. An unusual amount of snow latter part of winter; very damaging to chinch bugs. Splendid winter for stock; stock in fine condition and well wintered.

Pottawatomie.—Several snow and rain storms through March and the ground is thoroughly soaked. Cattle are looking well here in the north part of the county. Have not begun to sow wheat nor oats yet; there will be considerable oats, but not much wheat sown in this vicinity. We shipped a large amount of hay from here this winter.

Rawlins.—Weather cold and foggy, something unusual in this county; had a heavy rain on March 18; unbroken ground moistened two feet deep. Plowing two weeks in advance; lots of spring wheat sown; winter wheat in fine condition. Stock never wintered better. Thousands of fruit trees will be planted in the next three or four weeks.

Renov.—The ground has not been in such good condition for spring crops since 1885. Early-sown wheat in first-class condition; late-sown looks bad. Stock coming through in good condition. Farm work well advanced. Some corn being planted; 75 per cent. of corn crop will be listed this year. A large number of fat cattle being fed.

Republic.—Ground too wet for profitable work, being ten to fifteen days late. We think late wet killed many bugs. Stock healthy. Some inquiry for feed. An increased acreage will be made in oats. Prospects good for winter grain. I never saw farmers in better spirits than at present.

Rice.—Weather cold; spring the latest in fifteen years; wheat a fair stand, as a rule; ground in good condition as regards moisture; grass is backward; oats mostly sowed, acreage larger than common. Stock in as good condition as a rule as it usually is at this season. Farmers have all their spring work well under way and are buoyant with hope for a good corn crop, wheat, etc.

(2) March stormy; there has been more snow and rain than during any previous March since this county has been settled, a period of seventeen years. The ground has been too wet and cold to make it safe to put seed into it, hence farm work is considerably behind. Hard month on stock. Upon the whole this cold, wet weather is a great blessing to the farmers, because it is death to the chinch bugs.

Riley.—Weather has been cold and wet through the month; had a heavy rain on March 1, about two inches of snow on the 20th, another heavy rain on the 24th and 25th, with several light rains between. The ground is thoroughly soaked, too wet to put in oats; wheat and rye looking well, grass is looking fine considering the weather. Some stock is looking well, but generally they are thin.

Rooks.—More moisture and not so much wind as usual for March. Growing crops have not

looked better in six years. Stock is looking well, better than usual at this time of year. Farm work has been hindered some the last two weeks by storms and freezing nights, but at this date is under full headway.

Rooks.—Weather very favorable for all kinds of farm work; ground is in excellent condition for plowing; growing crops were never better at this season of the year; oats about all saved. Many farmers are getting ready to plant corn, of which there will be a large acreage.

Russell.—The heavy rains of late puts the ground and growing crops, such as wheat, rye and oats, in excellent condition. Stock doing well and selling for fair prices.

Rush.—Beautiful spring weather; ground in splendid condition; oats about all in the ground; potatoes about all planted for early crop. The wheat outlook was never better at this time of year, and a larger acreage in than ever before in this county. Stock in good condition, but about out of feed.

Saline.—Weather changeable; plenty of rain and snow to keep the ground well moistened. Plowing and sowing oats well under way. Wheat on the whole looks splendid; but farming shows best prospect. Dead streaks and spots in late sown pieces, and on rough uneven ground. Cattle as a rule thin.

Scott.—Weather cold and stormy, ground in fine condition for plowing; crops look fine; stock in good condition. Farmers all jubilant and working.

Sedgewick.—Weather for March has been favorable; one good rain near the beginning of the month, and light ones since, with two very light falls of snow. Ground in good condition, abundant moisture to bring up oats or corn. Wheat has come through the winter all right; considerable plowing for corn and oats about all put in. A large area of potatoes being planted.

Sheridan.—We are having rather cold weather, but there is considerable plowing done; some oats sown and there will be more sown yet; ground is in good condition. Stock looks well for this time of the year. There will be more farming done in this county this year than ever before. Hay is \$12 per ton, and very scarce.

Smith.—Weather for March colder than usual and also more rain and snow. Very little farming done. Every one thinks that the cold wet weather has destroyed all chinch bugs; I have not been able to find a live one. Spring wheat sown in February and fall wheat and rye look splendid. The ground is wetter than for a year, and snow all gone. Stock show the effects of the snow, and a few weak ones died in the snow of the 19th. The acreage of corn will be larger than ever. Farmers feel sure of a good year.

Stafford.—Everything looks fine with the exception of some pieces of wheat winter-killed. Very cold first half of month. Ground in fine condition for spring work. Large acreage of oats sown; some have commenced to plant corn. Rye looks very well. Stock in fair condition. Good rains have left the ground in the best possible condition. Will be a large acreage of corn planted.

Stafford.—Weather for March moderately cold, but good for future crops. Ground in excellent condition; growing crops in good condition. Stock in good condition. Farm work progressing rapidly.

Sumner.—We have had a remarkably cold, backward March; season fifteen days later than usual. The ground for plowing never was in a better condition—mellow and moist. Wheat in No. 1 condition; much larger acreage of oats sown than usual. Stock healthy; some herds of cattle rather thin. Farm work farther advanced than last year at this date. Everybody feels encouraged.

(2) March has been changeable. Ground in the best condition that it has been for several years past. Wheat has suffered more by freezing during March than all the past winter. Oats are all sown, part of them are up; some corn planted; most of the ground for corn is ready for the planter. Stock cattle in poor condition, other stock all right.

Thomas.—First two weeks in March cold and stormy; is pleasant again and farmers are seeding. The ground is in excellent condition, and most farmers are ahead with their work. Small grains look well. The last few weeks has been the hardest weather on stock, but no losses in our county.

Trego.—Farm work unusually backward; ground frozen at present; some planting done before recent cold snap and considerable oats sown. Ground very moist, and in good condition to work soon as frost is out. Farmers generally in good spirits and intending to put in big crops. Considerable tree-planting will be done in April. Stock mostly in good shape; some cattle in poor condition. Losses unusually light.

Wabunsee.—The soil is in the best condition for years at this date, being thoroughly saturated with water; weather has been cool and wet. Spring work a little later than usual. Wheat is in fine condition. Stock in fair condition. Farmers in hopes of realizing good crops.

Washington.—The prospect for a good crop year has never been better. It will be like 1861, overflowing in the fall; a double harvest of corn and all other cereals. The spring is a little backward, but fall grains of all kinds never looked better. Stock, although thin, in good condition.

Wilson.—Ground is in splendid condition. The weather has been quite wet for some time, and there is more water in the ground than in any preceding spring in three years. Wheat is in the very best condition, a little on high places being winter-killed. The farmers have been delayed in plowing because of the rains. Stock is coming out in good shape.

Wilson.—Weather cold and wet the first three weeks of March. The ground is just getting in good condition. Oats sown; some corn planted, acreage will be larger than last year. Wheat looks fine. Stock looks well; plenty of feed.

Woodson.—March cold until the 28th. Ground thoroughly wet. Winter wheat looks fine, except very late sowing, which is winter-killed. Very little oats sowed before the 28th. Farm work behind. Stock generally poor; feed scarce.

Woodson.—Weather very wet—too wet for farming. March rough; ground wet and heavy. Very little wheat and rye sown, but in No. 1 condition. Some oats are sown and up, but not a large acreage. Blue grass, clover, and timothy growing nicely and in good condition. Stock in good condition; a little thin in some instances. Farm work backward.

The Stock Interest.

ANGUS CATTLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When, in your issue of March 8, I read these words of Mr. Keys: "The Angus was originated by William Watson, of Scotland, by the selection of choice Galloways and Short-horns, with the object of fining the bone and shortening the hair, and by careful breeding and selecting he accomplished his purpose, and made a success of his enterprise," I was astonished to think that any breeder would make such a statement. I do not care to have a controversy with a man who knows so little about the subject as Mr. Keys' article would denote, but I do think it right that your readers should have the matter set before them properly. I sent a copy of your paper to Mr. William Watson, asking him to make a statement in regard to it, and I herewith hand you his reply. I am willing to leave the question to the decision of the readers of your paper. Mr. Keys will have no opposition from the Angus men in his designs on the buffalo. We are breeding the kind of cattle that won sweepstakes against the world at Kansas City, Chicago, Birmingham and London fat stock shows in 1887—not the kind that you can come the nearest to starving to death without having to skin them.

JOHN S. GOODWIN.

Beloit Kas.

Following is Mr. Watson's reply, except the personally offensive matter, which has been stricken out. The KANSAS FARMER is not a medium for the dissemination of personal epithets or slang. Beginning with page 2 of his letter, Mr. Watson says:

First—Although I have been a breeder of Angus cattle for forty-five years, I was not their originator. I received the nucleus of my herd from my father, Hugh Watson, of Keillor, and although he was the great improver of the breed through careful selection, he was far from being their originator. My father, in turn, received the foundation of his herd from his father, William Watson, of Ballantine and Auchtertyre—that was in the year 1808; he stuck religiously, and with no small degree of pride, to the old, original doddies. My grandfather, William Watson, who commenced breeding Angus cattle in 1763, received the nucleus of his herd from his father, William Watson, of Bendochy. The first of the family that bred them was, therefore, my great-grandfather, William Watson, of Bendochy, near Coupar Angus, about the year 1700. His are the historical black polled Angus cattle that the Rev. James Playfair refers to in his history of the parish of Bendochy in the eighteenth century. Now that is about 200 years the Angus cattle have been in the hands of the Watsons. Yes, for nearly 200 years the watchword of the Watsons has been—"Angus doddies and no surrender." During all that time, I can solemnly swear, that neither Short-horn or Galloway blood was ever introduced into the veins of the Angus by a member of my family or by any other I know of.

J. C. Lyall, in his recent history of the county of Angus or Forfarshire, says that polled cattle in Angus were carefully bred 200 years ago.

Ochterlony, in 1684, says there is a great abundance of polled cattle in the brae (high) and laigh (low) countries of Angus, the chief breeders in the shire are the Earls of Srathmore, Southesk, and Panmure, and I may add up to the present date these aristocrats continue to breed their black favorites in all their purity.

James Macdonald, in his history of

Angus cattle, lately published, says: "It is right, we think, to regard them—the Angus—as the true lineal descendants of those wild aboriginal cattle that roamed through the forests and marshes of old Caledonia.

Mr. Editor, as all this data is taken from reliable history, it does not look as if the Angus cattle had been invented by William Watson, of Scotland, a few years ago.

This authority, Mr. Keys, would fain make the readers of the KANSAS FARMER believe that the Galloway is much more ancient in lineage than the Angus, and much more potent in knocking off the horns. Keys evidently does not read any of the leading English agricultural papers, otherwise he would have observed that all the Galloway crosses exhibited at Birmingham and Smithfield in 1887 were horned, and that all the Angus crosses were hornless.

Now let us look into the modern lineage of the Galloways. I will quote but one authority—it is that of the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, editor of the Galloway Herd Book. Mr. Gillespie says: "I think there can be very little doubt that the Galloway and West Highland breeds of cattle (horned) have sprung from the same parent stock at a very remote date. There is a close resemblance, even at the present day, between a well-bred polled Galloway and a West Highlander minus the horns. Indeed, the similarity is so great, that, when we bear in mind the fact that previous to the close of the eighteenth century, almost all the Galloways were horned," the last doubt vanishes.

Youatt, another of our greatest authorities on the various breeds of cattle, remarks there were some polled Galloways in their native country during the middle of the last century.

As I have a great objection to newspaper controversies, this ends my part in the drama. I hope I have said sufficient through truths and facts to enlighten your readers on the origin of the Angus cattle, as well as the modern origin of the Galloways. Let Wilson Keys cross the latter with the buffalo, if he has a mind to, it will neither hurt or exalt any one. Respectfully,

WM. WATSON.

Turlington, Neb.

Mares and Colts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some mares before foaling become stiff, and others swell under the belly and the hind legs. The best thing to prevent this that I have tried is light work up to the time of foaling. At this time of the year the mare should have a box-stall, well bedded, and be turned into it every night until she foals. Feed grain sparingly for a few days after foaling. When the colt comes and has sucked the mare, it should be watched closely to see that it has a passage from the bowels. If you see it straining and nothing comes, or if it is rolling, it needs assistance at once. Take warm water, dissolve a little soap in it and give it an injection, throwing three or four ounces of the liquid in; after waiting a few minutes, if nothing comes as the water is thrown out, repeat it every few minutes until the colt gets ease; this is quicker and safer than medicine. Where the mare has a large flow of milk the colt sometimes has the scours. Milk the mare out frequently, so that the colt won't get too much at a time. If medicine is needed, I give five drops of the tincture of pulsatilla in a few teaspoonfuls of water, and repeat every two hours. When they will lick a little flour it will help to check it.

Many farmers will have to work their mares, and want to raise a good colt at the same time. I never allow the colt to follow the mare at her work. Shut

it in the stable when very young; let it suck every two hours; as it gets older extend the time; give good hay for it to pick at; have a box with oats that it can go to when it wants to; be careful not to overheat the mare. As it gets older give all the oats and bran that it will eat, and when it is a year old it will be ahead of most colts whose dams ran in the pasture and did nothing.

It takes feed of the right kind and enough of it, as well as breed, to make good-sized horses. A neighbor who has a span of half-Norman mares of good size and has colts by a good Norman stallion from them, remarked that they were not as large as my colts of the same age by my Cleveland Bay and Shire stallions. I found that he had fed his weanlings two quarts of oats each per day with all the tame hay they would eat, while mine had four quarts of oats each, or its equivalent in bran or oil cake meal, with the hay and a blue grass pasture to run in. Breed and feed, to be profitable, must go together in all kinds of stock. WM. ROE.

Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

Letter From Mr. Haaff on Dehorning.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your paper, I see, is taking a high position in the West among the general farmers. It is surprising to one residing further east, how papers so large as yours seem to "spring full-fledged out of the ground." At the East, a few standard papers like the *New England Farmer*, *Massachusetts Ploughman*, *Country Gentleman*, *Rural New Yorker*, and such, are veterans in the field, and have lived into or beyond the second generation of subscribers, but in your great State of Kansas, there is seemingly a larger field than all these others have when combined; and a remarkable thing, too, seems to be that the Kansas farmer is a reading man. I have been surprised at the readiness with which the Kansas farmer yields to the matter of dehorning cattle. It is only within a few months that I have come to know that you have even one practical, first-class dehorner of cattle in your State. I was surprised to learn, after having visited Kansas several times, and having taught a good many men the art of dehorning cattle, that your Mr. C. E. P. Webster, of Marysville, took up the practice almost immediately after I made it known, and that he had actually dehorned over 10,000 head of cattle; and it is only yesterday that a large ranchman in your State, who is also an extensive merchant in this city of Chicago, had actually written to Mr. Webster to learn from him my address. So much for living at the center, Chicago, and fancying that Kansas is on the border of civilization. A man can hardly grasp, much less comprehend, the extent of our modern civilization, and, sir, the practice of dehorning cattle is no exception to the rule. From Canada to South America, and from ocean to ocean, everywhere, this practice is spreading, and with a uniform and unvarying success that gives certain promise that in ten years time, if not in five, horns will be the exception and no horns the rule, among at least our Western herds of cattle.

The little book of forty or fifty pages which I wrote on the subject of dehorning cattle, went through an edition of nearly 10,000 copies, and the larger book, now in the hands of the printer, which is to be four times the size of the other, and have fifty illustrations, will, I trust, have the effect of introducing this humane practice practically among all your readers; and I want you and your readers to know that I do not seek this business, but rather it sought me, and that I was compelled to do what I have done by thousands of letters from

the farmers everywhere demanding to know "the reason why; the way how; the time when, and the place where, dehorning of cattle should be practiced." I respectfully refer your readers to my advertisement in your columns, and make no apology for thus presenting a matter to them which is thousands of dollars to them where it is one to me. I believe I am within the truth when I say that dehorning cattle means to the State, of Kansas a saving of more, and not less, than \$2 per head per year. If, as I presume, it is a fact that you have 5,000,000 of cattle in your great State, your readers can see at a glance that the question is one of paramount importance to the pocket of every cattle man in the State.

I have received a good many letters asking me to go to various parts of your State. I simply cannot do it; but I trust you will allow me to commend to the favorable notice of your readers a thoroughly practical man in Mr. Webster, and if he does not advertise himself as a practical dehorner in your columns, he ought to do it. Brother W. is a conscientious, painstaking, self-sacrificing man. Like myself, everywhere he goes he makes everybody a "practical dehorner," not seeking to clothe the operation with any mystery, or trying to keep anything he knows a secret from others. He is a dehorner, and he is a public benefactor, too, to those whom he visits. There are valuable herds of Short-horn and Hereford cattle in your State, and the few dollars it would cost their owners to get him would be money well expended.

H. H. HAAFF.

Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1888.

Surprised at Johnson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have had the pleasure, or rather displeasure, of reading an article in a late issue of your paper from the pen of Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson, and I must say that I am a little surprised that a man of his standing would assume to be a teacher of a practice that he knows so little about as he does that of dehorning cattle. He says the way to take off the horns, is to take them off. He might with just as much propriety say, the way to take off a man's leg is to take it off, and I presume he would undertake to amputate a limb if he had occasion to do so. His object evidently, is to simplify the dehorning practice, which I admit is simple enough for a man who understands it, and so is amputation. But I object to teaching men wrong. Dehorning is a very great and important improvement, and is a severe operation at best, and should be done in the best possible way to insure a nice, smooth head with the least possible worry and inconvenience to the animals. I know by experience that the directions he gives are far from the best way. It seems to me that the best way for him to say that he don't know much about the practice, is to say he don't. There is a way to perform the operation that well nigh does away with the whole process as given by him. His long rope with ring in the end, is not needed, and his wide, sharp saw, with so many teeth, is not needed, any more than it is to take a man's leg off; and is no more fit to dehorn with than it is for the operation of taking off a leg. He speaks of going into the head deep enough to remove all the horn substance. I agree with him in that. But he can't possibly do it with a common saw, without cutting too deep, for the reason that the butt of the shell horn is not stright, as he will learn if he makes the examination; and if he cuts with a wide saw deep enough to remove it all, he must as a natural result cut too deep, especially at the bottom, as the horn is at

least one-half inch shorter on the bottom than on the top; and when it is done right it must be cut on a circle. The little Haaff saw, with one-fourth inch blade, and eleven inches long, is the best saw for that purpose in use. His teaching is conflicting with that of Mr. Haaff, who has doubtless studied the subject more than any one else. He advocates dehorning; that is right; but don't make it so simple that men will try it and give it up in disgust, as I have known scores to do, after trying it just about the way he directs. It is very important to hold the head still, and I know he can't do that with a rope tied as he directs.

He has told your readers, he says, all there is to dehorning. Yes, and he has told a good deal more than there is to it. Turpentine to kill maggots is all right, but the maggots are all wrong, as we should not dehorn in fly time, say from the first of May to the first of October, as a rule. Haaff's directions to keep your salve for your feelings and put nothing on the wound is correct. Tar will do more injury than good, as it daubs the hair and prevents its hanging loosely over the wound. The hair around the horn should be preserved as much as possible, so that it will form a protection. Cold weather is all right, and no matter how cold, as I have proven, many men's opinions to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Before I close, I would like to call the attention of Mr. Johnson and your readers to the article following that of Mr. Johnson's, in issue of March 15. I say amen to that letter. Mr. Hopkins had a man to work for him who did just as Mr. Johnson tells your readers to do. Read and see what he thinks. He gives his testimony, but not as a teacher. Excuse me, Mr. Johnson. I am satisfied you know a heap; but you can yet learn about dehorning cattle.

E. C. C. WEBSTER.

Marysville, Kas.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Maxims.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From *Hoard's Dairyman* of March 23, I clip the following communication from "Specialist," which so nearly voices my sentiments I would like to see it inserted in the KANSAS FARMER:

"THIRTY DAIRY MAXIMS FOR 1888.—Aim to do better than you did in 1887. Set your mark higher—reach it if possible. Know what each cow is producing. Weigh her milk every day. Give her better care, also feed. Treat her more kindly. Make better butter. Sell better cream. Furnish better milk for the factory. Raise your reputation as a dairyman. Sell your poorest cows. Buy or raise better ones. Keep the heifer calves from your best cows. Feed balance of milk to pigs. Have two-thirds of your cows come in in September or October, balance in different months of the year. Take a good dairy paper. Work more with your head. Fall into line with the best dairy thinkers. Examine the creamery books. If any one is beating you find out how they do it. Be intelligent. Be progressive. Avoid ignorance. Use a full-blood sire. Do your farm work with productive mares. Raise part of your colts in winter. Study to know what is the best variety of food for your animals. Read this carefully. Yours, SPECIALIST."

After we have read this once it will bear reading a second time. It will bear studying, thinking about, practicing, by all who are or who intend engaging in the dairy business. One paragraph I would alter to make it suit our own State. It refers to fall and winter dairying. It should read, "Have all your cows come in between the 15th of August and the 15th of January." Taking the natural location and climate of Kansas into account, it does seem to me in the matter of butter-making, we cannot too earnestly urge fall and winter dairying. To accomplish this it may be well to add to the above maxims the following, viz.: Pro-

vide warm, dry, clean shelter. Warm drinking water for cows in winter. Build a good silo and fill it properly. Topeka, Kas. JOHN G. OTIS.

Creamery Sharks.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There seems to be considerable ado made just now, by an interested public, over the subject of creamery sharks, and the agent of a creamery supply house, however reputable the concern may be, upon his appearance in a community, is very liable to be met with the reception usually accorded to the lightning-rod man and kindred frauds.

This is not as it should be, and is to be deplored. Because a black sheep has victimized some community, should not cause legitimate advances to be met by the senseless cry of creamery shark. There are thousands of sections in this broad land of ours needing the vitalizing presence of the creamery and cheese factory, and needing it everlastingly bad, too, yet the necessary organizing spirit is not there. Creamery products are outselling those of the household dairy by from 10 to 15 and 20 cents per pound—a fact of vital importance and interest to the dairy farmer; and if anything can be done whereby the price of his product can be increased, he certainly wants to know it, and act accordingly.

Creamery butter and factory cheese have taken possession of the world's markets; like products made in the household hold a secondary place and command inferior prices; and again the question occurs, if the old methods had not better be changed, when possible, for newer, more progressive and better paying ones. Every creamery or cheese factory built does not in the very nature of human affairs prove successful; but compared with other business enterprises, no undue proportion of failures appear. Thousands are in successful work, and the number is constantly increasing. They are paying the farmer more money for his milk and cream than heretofore he has been able to obtain for the manufactured product, besides saving to him much valuable time, and greatly lessening the toil and drudgery, inseparable in a dairy under the old way of doing things. His wife is free from the eternal grind that was wearing her heart and life away, and has now time for other and more congenial pursuits.

Another consideration comes strongly in here. By the substitution of the scientific and exact methods of the factory, a complete utilization of the milk is made, whereas by the comparatively crude methods of the household, there was constantly more or less waste. Cheese factories and creameries in any community mean more fertile farms, more and better stock, better buildings, fewer mortgages, less drudgery, more independence, better education, more wealth, prosperity and contentment, and when the stranger comes within our gates seeking to show us the way to better things, let us not be too hasty in crying fraud, for angels are sometimes among us unawares, and after all, the name of creamery shark may be called blessed.

A Prize for Jersey Butter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am authorized to say to you, that the editor of the *Jersey Bulletin* will offer a special prize of a grand gold medal, value \$25, for the best five pounds of Jersey butter exhibited at the Kansas State Fair, 1888. The past year the Jersey Cattle Club offered a special prize of \$100 for the best herd of Jerseys in the State. This offer was made in each State and Territory in the Union, also to Canada. This will be a decided help to pure butter in Kansas. T. C. MURPHY. Thayer, Kas., March 27, 1888.

Vegetables With Dairy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of your subscribers that know please answer the following questions: Are pumpkins and turnips good butter-producing food? Will the butter taste of the pumpkins and turnips if the cow is fed on them once a day? What is the best butter-producing food?

JABEZ KING.

Johnson Co., Kas.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Extracts from a paper read at the town of Welcome, Davis county, Kansas, March 5, 1888, by Capt. A. C. Pierce, of Junction City.

The question of cheap and nutritious food for stock should be interesting to farmers and to all classes. How to preserve grass, millet, sorghum, rye, oats and green corn for months, and years, fresh and without loss, is really the question we are here to consider.

A silo may be built like a cellar or cistern, in the ground, or it may be built entirely above ground of lumber, stone or brick. The main thing is to make it air-tight at sides and bottom. The location should not be far from house, barn or water.

Pressed ensilage weighs about fifty pounds to the cubic foot. A building about twenty feet high and twenty feet square will hold about two hundred tons of ensilage, or sufficient to feed forty cows six months. Good corn will weigh about forty tons to the acre, hence five acres would feed forty cows during the winter; or one hundred acres of good corn ensilaged would winter eight hundred cows.

Corn was not as good last year as common, but some of mine put in silo averaged over twenty tons to the acre. Corn, I think, is the best material for ensilage. It grows luxuriantly, is cheaply raised and convenient to handle. You know how to raise it. Don't forget to list your ground twice, good and deep. It will destroy two crops of weeds, which is no small item. It will pulverize and warm the ground. If work is done at the right time the ground will not be lumpy, but if lumpy use the roller, then harrow and cultivate the ground thoroughly, and weeds will disappear. It is a pleasure to raise good corn.

When corn is in roasting-ear it should be cut for silo. Don't wait for corn to glaze or the stalk to dry. Corn in roasting-ear has reached its greatest weight and nutrition, and then it should be cut. The silo should be ready and according to your wants.

If you only have five cows, a pit ten feet square and ten feet deep will be large enough. Good without cement on bottom and sides of pit, but better with it. Use a common hand cutting-machine if you have nothing better. Tramp the corn as it is put in the pit, and when full put on weight and cover, so as to keep out the rain. Don't open it for sixty days.

A silo built as here described will not blow down or burn up. It certainly is a cheap and safe store-house. If you build above ground, say twenty-four by forty-eight and twenty feet high, the size of mine, make the wall at least two and one-half feet thick at the bottom, and one and one-half feet at the top. Make the inside perpendicular. Use cement for mortar, and cement the inside and bottom. It will cost about \$400, built of stone, besides the roof.

I have used for two years the Little Giant Cutter No. 14, as manufactured by E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio. It cost \$90, and the elevator—long enough to reach a wall twenty feet high—\$48. I use a force of nine men. Four teams haul corn and two teams run the power, and can cut forty tons per day, or more. I would recommend cutting the corn in half-inch pieces.

When my silo was full last year I put on about six inches of hay, then plank and stone, not waiting for temperature to rise. This may have been a mistake. Dr. M. Miles, professor of agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural college, states that the fermentation is caused by the minute organisms known as bacteria. They develop in the presence of air. They are killed by a temperature ranging between 120 deg. and 140 deg. If the bacteria are killed when the silo is weighted, the ensilage will be preserved under the same conditions as fruit in jars when canned.

An English farmer filled a silo with clover and was some time in doing it. The temperature rose to 132 deg., when he covered it. About six weeks later the cover was removed and the filling of the silo finished. The temperature of the mass rose to 158 deg. before he weighted it. When the silo was opened the clover was sweet and resembled ordinary hay. There is quite a variety of opinions about the temperature that ensilage should reach when weighted. The weight, I infer, stops the rise of

temperature. If 122 deg. kills the bacteria (and that is desirable) then I have no doubt the ensilage will be improved if not weighted until 122 deg. or above is reached.

Some farmers East feed cows on ensilage the year round. I shall, if I can get enough ahead to last through the summer.

After the corn crop is cut and put in silo, the ground may be sowed to rye, and by so doing a good pasture for calves during the fall is obtained. The expense of caring for eighty cows and the work will hardly exceed \$1,800. The profit, then, should be about \$3,000 on eighty acres of land. \$50 per cow is not large. Forty tons to the acre of green corn is large, but I am confident it can be produced in Kansas.

I am milking some cows now, fed on ensilage, say about fifty pounds per day to a cow. I sell the milk at 1 cent per pound. It takes about two pounds of ensilage to make one pound of milk, or a ton of ensilage to produce \$10 worth of milk. Hence I count ensilage is worth, to feed, \$10 per ton, when milk is worth \$1 per hundred pounds. Count corn at twenty tons per acre, a low estimate, and one crop is worth to feed milch cows, about \$200 per acre. We used to sell corn at 25 cents per bushel. There are about three bushels in a ton of good green corn, or about 75 cents worth; but under the new combination of silo, cow and factory, we advance the 75 cents' worth of corn to \$10 worth of milk. The expense of labor and store-house is not increased much over the old plan. We have built corn-cribs, bought shellers and hauled corn many miles; all hard and expensive work. The transportation of milk, butter and cheese is trifling compared to that of corn and wheat. A car load of wheat shipped to New York would not sell for more than \$500. A car of butter would bring \$5,000. Cost of transportation about equal. Corn should never be shipped. It should be converted into butter, cheese, pork and beef.

Now, what shall we do with the cow? There are many places East where she produces \$165 worth of milk in one year, at 1 cent per pound, and she was fed on bran and meal raised on Kansas land at our loss and their profit. Now, if we will feed our meal, bran and ensilage to the cows, until they produce \$165 worth of milk in one year, per head, then our financial problems will be solved.

In conclusion, I will say that I have fed ensilage two winters. It was made of green corn. It is the cheapest and most desirable food for animals in this country. If it is adopted and used in Kansas, it will promote the dairy interests, the stock interests and the agricultural interests of the country. I rejoice to see mining interests and manufacturing interests developed. I would not disparage anything in that line. However, the wealth of Kansas must grow and thrive from agriculture. The silo will revolutionize farming. It will increase the farmers' income fourfold from land heretofore furnishing a poor living.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

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**Butter
Color.**

EXCELS IN STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

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

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

(33 Colors.) **DIAMOND DYES**

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

Correspondence.

Sermon on Farming.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to give the readers of the FARMER a short sermon on farming and will take for a text a sentence found in S. B. Kokanour's paper on page 6 of the KANSAS FARMER, February 23, 1888—"The farmers of this country are in the majority." I wish to divide my subject into, first, as it is, and second, as it should be.

It occurs to me that if we are in the majority, we are to blame for the wrongs in legislation. Do not the majority rule in Kansas? If not, why not? Permit me to tell how it is. The laboring classes, especially the farmers, will not attend the primaries to select delegates to conventions, or the conventions, so as to give shape and form to political matters; hence leave the whole matter in the hands of politicians to shape up and lay the wires, and then all we have to do is to vote for their men and measures, and do a deal of growling because our men were not nominated and elected, and such laws enacted as the majority believe would be the greatest good to the greatest number. That is my firstly.

As it should be. I am aware that this part of my subject is not so easily handled, for all know that the above is true; but there may be honest differences as to what will make it as it should be. Then I will say that by a new party only temporary relief could be obtained, and that to do any permanent good the farmer (the majority) must control public opinion and that will control the old parties. If a new party be formed it will be just like the old ones in the hands of politicians. Then what is needed is for thorough organization of all farmers throughout the State; a State, county and township organization where all that interests the farmer may be discussed and understood so thoroughly that all must see that we understand our own interest, and then all will respect our interest and opinions.

Not until farmers and all laboring classes come to definite conclusions as to what will best subserve their interests and make their interests known will the farmer and laborers be respected in their rights. Now what do farmers (the majority) desire? One will answer one thing, another man another, and why? Because we are unorganized, have no definite understanding among ourselves, and hence can make no impression on the law-makers of our country. We have no moral force in favor of our own peculiar interest.

My remedy is this: Organize; discuss our interests until we definitely understand them. And to bring matters as they should be, let every farmer in Kansas subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, which is the best possible medium for the expression of our ideas and opinions; then in a short time we will want a State organization of farmers, where the various opinions and interests may be formulated. Then we will want county organizations, and township organizations, where definite conclusions can be reached and the public made to see that we have opinions which must be respected because we are a majority and we will command the respect of legislators. To bring this about we must take time to attend these various meetings; must not fail to take the KANSAS FARMER, for that is our medium of communication.

When we organize, thoroughly understand our needs, attend the primaries and the farmers' meetings, then we will soon see things as they should be. The end can be reached more cheaply and in less time by controlling the old parties than by attempting a new organization of a political party which would be controlled by office-seekers.

I have been very much interested in the corn-raising articles in the FARMER, and wish to add a little experiment of my own. I planted one acre, rows seven and a half feet apart, one grain every foot in the rows. When I cultivated the field (that was planted with a planter) with the cultivator, I went around in my wide rows with a harrow. Three weeks after the blades on that planted with the planter were dead and dry, the wide rows were green. I gathered a bushel out of that planted wide and harrowed only, then a bushel out of the other rows, and found that I had raised nearly six pounds more corn than when the rows were the usual distance apart, or about ten bush-

els per acre in favor of the wide rows cultivated with harrow only.

W. M. GOODWIN.

LaCrosse, Rush Co., Kas.

That Wool Tariff.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a recent issue of the FARMER, A. W. H. writes a half column article on "Let the wool tariff alone." We distinctly remember a learned professor's caution to a college society that was about to debate the tariff question. Here is the way he put it: "Larger boats may venture more; little boats should keep near shore. Free trade is a vast ocean." A. W. H. probably never heard this caution. For the enlightenment or possibly entertainment of your readers, we wish to pen a few thoughts.

Your correspondent attributes the high price of wool a few years ago to tariff alone. We have just returned from across the "vast ocean"—the Pacific ocean we mean, having visited Australia, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands. Australia had been suffering from a severe drought of nearly ten years duration up to 1885. Thousands of cattle and sheep perished. But owing to shipments from New Zealand and the rapid increase of animals in that warm climate and favorable season, the ranges have been restocked again, and here in Australia is where England gets millions of pounds of dressed beef and mutton shipped in refrigerator ships via Cape Horn and Rio Janeiro to London. Hundreds of ship-loads of wool are also shipped from the same country; also from New Zealand. Yes, England gets some beef and wool from Argentine Republic, millions of bushels of wheat from Manitoba and the Northwest, and many millions more from India. She has an empire always in the sunshine, and always vernal, embracing territory in the frigid, torrid and temperate zones of the northern and southern hemispheres. Here people are patriotic and think they have a good government. Your correspondent compares the people of New Zealand with the people of Patagonia, and says he "don't want to raise wool as cheap as the Patagonian or New Zealander." As to New Zealand, why not? Land in New Zealand is higher than in Kansas, besides New Zealand is 8,000 miles from our market. But comparing the civilization of New Zealand with Patagonia is an outrage on modern civilization. The majority of the people of New Zealand are of English and Scotch descent, and are as highly civilized as the people of the United States. Large, well-built cities, among which we might mention Auckland, metropolitan seaport; Wellington, seaport and capital of the province; Christchurch, a large and flourishing commercial city in southern part; Dunedin, manufacturing city of southeast coast. There is a fine system of public schools, well-equipped colleges, churches everywhere abound, and the people are religious and moral. The province has fine roads and good railroad communication. Local companies own and manage lines of steam and sailing vessels to all parts of the world. Numerous banking companies with banks in all parts of the world, tell of the importance of New Zealand.

As to Australia, we might say as much or more. Suffice it to say, they don't hate Americans, as Senator Ingalls says. Last September I landed in Sydney, Australia, a total stranger, with no letter of recommendation to any one. By a blunder made by a United States banker I was almost penniless. Yet, upon my word of honor alone, a business man (not a banker) furnished me money and gave me employment to keep myself and family till the mistake was corrected. Could a stranger get better treatment in Kansas? L. M. S.

Piqua, Kas., February 14.

Correction—A Few Questions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of March 8 you publish the paper I read at the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. The manuscript was given to the Topeka Capital and by some means it was published by them in a mangled shape; you publish it the same. The paragraph "The farm home should be the most attractive place," is misplaced and should come in after the word "demagogue." It was corrected for the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and will probably appear

correct in the next quarterly report of the board.

I have read the article in your issue of March 15, from the pen of P. P. Elder. Will Governor Elder answer the following questions: 1. Is it not a fact that the price of farm products were higher on the average under the protective tariff in the years from 1873 to 1880 than they were under the low tariff in the years from 1847 to 1861? 2. How would the increase in the volume of money improve the foreign demand for our products? 3. Is not the low price of wheat today in the United States to be attributed to there being no demand for export, there being almost 20,000,000 bushels less in sight than one year ago, and the advance in price only 3 cents a bushel? 4. How is it that with the same volume of money we had a year ago corn is worth 12 cents more per bushel in Kansas City than it was a year ago? 5. Why is it that in England, with her large volume of money, the wages of her laboring classes are from 50 to 75 per cent. less than they are in the United States? JOSHUA WHEELER.

Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

P. S.—One word about the "Shaffer raspberry." We find it does not stand the winter with us as well as the Tyler, or the Ohio, or the Hopkins. It pitted badly the last two winters. J. W.

Western Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Probably the extreme western portion of our state has become so far settled and developed, and in consequence well enough known throughout the west at any rate as to gain it recognition as a feasible locality for farming for profit and gain. I remember reading something in the FARMER something more than a year ago an article (editorial) regarding Western Kansas in which it was said that farming in this locality must be considered something of an experiment after all, and I know that at the same time the people of the eastern and central portions of the state who had no personal knowledge of this country looked upon it as a worthless region, and the settlers here as a wild set of adventurers. These conclusions were perhaps not strange ones when we remember that for years this whole belt of country has been supposed to be an arid waste, and for years further back a great desert.

But those men who came here two to three years ago to investigate for themselves did not find it so, nor did they doubt that farming in a section having a soil of such apparent richness, and producing such luxuriant grass, would be successful under wise and skillful treatment. Nor have these farmers who took land and settled here looked upon their labors in the light of an experiment. They knew, however, that like all new portions of country this would present some obstacles to perfect success in farming during the first two or three years. This was inevitable. But most of the settlers came from more eastern portions of this state and not only understood this fact, but also knew what success, what development and growth, what rewards were sure to follow these first few years of work if they put their hands to the plow and followed it up. And as a result of this knowledge the settlements in this part of the state have been of a more stable and permanent character, and the development of the country never more rapid and substantial, than in any part of Kansas heretofore settled. Contrary to the popular idea formerly existing, and surprising to the first explorers and settlers, the soil of Western Kansas was found to be one of unusual richness and fertility, and the experience of two years of cultivation has proven it to be one of remarkable productiveness, and, to those accustomed to heavy bottom lands, one of great ease of cultivation.

The experience of the past two years has also shown that this is no desert land exhausted of moisture and parched with heat, for in the quantity of rain-fall it has been more fortunate than the central and eastern portions of this state, and other states also. While other portions of Kansas and parts of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri have suffered severely from drouth, this section has had sufficient rain to grow good crops, and has at no time known any such thing as a water famine, which portions of the States named have suffered so severely from.

Another thing that experience has proven

is the fact that this soil and climate are adapted to a possibly greater variety of crops than any other portion of Kansas or the West. Every crop tried has done well—corn, wheat, millet, sorghum, melons and all kinds of vegetables have been grown successfully. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, all do well. Sorghum cane grows readily and abundantly with slight cultivation, and in the near future I look for western Kansas to become the seat of a great sugar industry under the Parkinson process.

Western Kansas, lying near as it does to the coal and mining regions of Colorado and New Mexico, will find in those regions a good market for all her surplus farm produce. The increased altitude of western Kansas gives it a very pleasant and healthy climate, which feature, connected with its fertile and productive soil, is certain to make it in time the most desirable portion of the State for farming. G. H. ALLEN.

Richfield, Morton Co., Kas.

Buy Northern-Grown Seeds.

This pertinent line no doubt has met the eye of hundreds of readers. It is the advertising trade mark of John A. Salzer, the seed-grower of La Crosse, Wis., whose success in the plant and seed business is phenomenal. Up to 1881 Mr. Salzer conducted a retail greenhouse and market gardening business at La Crosse. During these years he carefully tested all seed sorts, originating many early novelties. His specialty in vegetables and farm seeds has always been early, large cropping varieties. To-day he owns and operates over 2,000 acres devoted to seed-growing, the largest greenhouses in the West, a potato cellar of 36,000 bushels and seed shipping warehouses, of which a fine illustration is found elsewhere, having a floor area of one and a half acres. He attributes his success wholly to good, live seeds and judicious advertising.

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.

The Newark Machine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have concluded not to dispose of their business to the Victor Machine company as has been contemplated. Therefore, the company have started up their factory with increased capital and are building their full line of Victor clover hullers, Imperial straw stackers, Victor manure spreaders, etc., which they are prepared to furnish to the trade.

The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y., whose advertisement appears in another column, is one of the oldest and most reliable companies in this country. The present organization of this company is a continuation of their business commenced in 1836. They manufacture a full line of the Westinghouse Grain and Clover Threshing Machines, Westinghouse Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers etc.

Oatarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, oatarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelop to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

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.

Inquiries Answered.

CHUFA SEED.—Where can I get some chufa seed, and at what price?

—Address F. Barteldes & Co., of the Kansas Seed House, Lawrence, or any other of our seed advertisers. Mention this paper.

ABOUT HORNS.—When the shell or outside of a cow's horn is torn loose from the head and core so that it drops off, can it be replaced and made to grow on again?

—We should say not. If such a healing was ever performed, we do not know it.

WEIGHT OF HORSES.—I have a grade Norman stallion 22 months old that weighs 1,250 pounds. I would like to know if this is up to the average. He is not very fat, and is over sixteen hands high.

—Yes; that is a good colt, as to height and weight.

TEXAS CATTLE.—How is the law in regard to shipping Texas cattle into Kansas? Can they be shipped direct, or must they be quarantined?

—Texas cattle are not allowed to be driven into the State at any time between the first day of March and the first day of December.

CASTOR BEANS.—Will you or one of your readers give information on the castor bean. Is it a profitable culture? What preparation is necessary, what is its yield per acre, what the market prices generally? By thus doing you will oblige a reader.

—Here is a chance for some castor bean correspondent.

DAMAGE BY STOCK.—In case A takes cattle to winter and they get onto B's land and destroy B's crop and feed, neither A or B having fenced, and A would refuse to pay, can B hold the stock or collect any damage of A?

—If B did not treat the cattle as strays, he is without remedy in the case stated, we suppose.

ROUP.—What is the matter with my chickens? The feathers come off their heads and necks, the head gets red, the joints enlarge and are filled with a watery substance, the heart becomes enlarged and covered by white blisters, the chickens become blind and die.

—It is roup, we suppose—a disease originating in exposure.

DEHORNING CATTLE.—I wish you would give through your paper the necessary information to dehorn cattle. Let me put it in questions.

—Without quoting the questions, you will get all the information you ask for in the last number, this number and the next two or three numbers of the KANSAS FARMER, on the Stock page.

PRAIRIE DOGS.—Can you give me any information as to the mode of killing prairie dogs by saturating cotton balls with some kind of acid, putting the balls in their holes and closing them up. I remember reading an article on this in your paper about a year or so since. I want the kind of acid and the mode of procedure, what the acid will cost per gallon, etc.

—We will hunt up the prescription and publish it.

RENT.—Has a person who rents land for money rent and waits until the crop is gathered for his pay a lien on said crop, or must he take a chattel mortgage?

—The law gives a rent lien on crops "growing or made." It could not be enforced against *growing* crops unless the renter is committing waste or is about to commit some act in violation of the landlord's rights. The lien is good against the gathered crops, but must be enforced promptly, or the lien may be lost by some act of the renter, as selling or feeding the crop.

GYPSUM SOIL.—What is the best method to bring soil with lots of gypsum in it under cultivation, and to what is it best adapted?

—If there is anything peculiar about gypsum land, much different from limestone land, we are not aware of it. There may be some peculiarity in this correspondent's mind that is not generally applicable to land underlaid with gypsum, and if so, if he will describe it, we will help him to a solution of the problem. Gypsum when pulverized is a good fertilizer, like lime; but we do not remember ever seeing any unproductive land, made so simply by reason of the underlying gypsum.

CALF BLOATING.—We have a 4-weeks-old calf troubled very much with bloating. Has weaned itself from even new milk just drawn from the cow; relishes feed gotten at the feed store. Did not commence bloating till after she was fed skimmed milk; never has been a hearty eater; sometimes has eaten between five and six quarts per day (morning, noon and night), but very often would not touch her milk. Has always been fed her mother's milk. Bloat shows most on left side. What ails her?

—Indigestion. The calf was weak to begin with, and ought to have been fed its mother's milk in the natural way, a little at

a time and frequently, adding a little gruel of oat meal with a sprinkle of ground ginger on it. Scalded bran, with a little flaxseed mixed before scalding, fed in boiled milk will probably do as much good as anything. Something soothing and nutritious, and somewhat laxative, but not in the least purgative, is needed.

ABOUT APPLE TREES.—Some of my apple trees sun-scalded on southwest side, and the borers have been working in them. (1) How will be the best way to keep the borers out and protect the places until they heal over? (2) Is it best to remove rough, scaly outside bark, or leave it on to shade the body of the tree? (3) Should apple trees be washed? If so, with what and how?

—(1) Take a small wire and probe the holes; kill the borers and fill up the holes with clay. (2) Let the rough bark alone. (3) A good wash is lime water—whitewash; soapsuds is good. We never washed a tree of any kind except with water to remove dust, or with London purple to destroy insects.

SWEET POTATOES.—Can you or your readers give us information about raising sweet potatoes in this part of Kansas? how to grow them from seed?

—The ground should be well drained naturally and in first-class condition as to fineness. Plow deep, pulverize thoroughly; throw in ridges about four feet apart from middle to middle; set out the plants—slips grown in a hot-bed or in some ground specially prepared; set them out about a foot apart in the middle of the ridge; do this just as you set out cabbage plants, using a dibble—a pointed stick, for making the holes; keep ridge clean of weeds and nicely smoothed over all the time to prevent cracking and evaporation; and when the vines begin to run well, go along the rows occasionally and raise the vines to prevent their taking root away from the original root. If not taken out of the ground before frost, remove the potatoes immediately afterward, and keep them dry and warm—above freezing until used.

PROBABLY FARCY.—I have a 4-year-old mare; her left hind leg swelled up the last of January and is still swollen, yet she is not lame nor never has been. For the last two weeks little lumps like the end of your finger raised all over her leg, and some of them water a little. Has no cough, and runs none at the nose; is in fine condition. Have been feeding oats, bran and flaxseed in light feed. First gave nitrate of potash, one ounce in small doses; since gave Barbadoe aloes in teaspoonful doses for three weeks and washed with warm water; then bathed with arnica 2 oz., camphor 3 oz., water 6 oz. She don't get any better.

—That reads like farcy. If the suspicion is well founded, recovery is doubtful. Farcy, like glanders, is usually fatal. Prof. Law says the treatment ought to be about the same as for glanders, and he recommends arseniate of strychnine 5 grs., bisulphite soda 2 drs., biniodide of copper 1 dr., cantharides 5 grs., with vegetable tonics, sulphate of copper 6 drs., in mucilage, sulphate of iron 4 drs., chloride of barium, copaiba, cubeb, etc. Pure air and rich food, he thinks, is even more important. The raw sores may be treated with caustics (carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc). Use iodine on the swellings, and feed liberally. Keep the animal well separated from others, and if you discover it is farcy, destroy her at once, and burn or bury the carcass and disinfect the premises where she was kept.

Gossip About Stock.

At the Carroll County (Mo.) Short-horn Breeder's sale last week, the highest-priced bull brought \$235; twenty-four bulls averaged \$77.30.

E. S. Shockey, of Topeka, has received at his new establishment forty of his fine Grove 3d and Lord Wilton strains of Herefords, and is now ready for his customers.

I. O. Bacon, Fort Scott, Kas., in a letter enclosing \$5 for the first quarter's advertising for his card, states: "It is the best investment I have ever made in the advertising line."

Aprons of the question of dehorning cattle, Mr. I. J. Wicks, Colorado Springs, Col., who has an advertisement in this paper, has out a neat little pamphlet on "Something New, or Dehorning Cattle by a Scientific Process."

Our breeders who are interested in polled cattle or dehorning should study carefully the very attractive advertisement in this issue of Hon. T. W. Harvey's public sale of

Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be held at Chicago, Thursday, April 16. There are no better animals of this breed in America than those owned by Hon. T. W. Harvey.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale last week of R. B. Hudson & Son and J. H. Rea & Son, of Missouri, was not largely attended, owing to the strike; yet thirty-nine head averaged \$174. The highest price realized was \$385 for a yearling heifer, which went to W. Estill, Estill, Mo. A number of good animals came to Kansas.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of live stock shippers to the live stock commission advertisement of Messrs. Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, of the Kansas City stock yards. The firm is a new one at the Live Stock Exchange, but the popular and efficient men comprising the firm are well known to the cattle and swine trade throughout the West. This firm will be pleased to receive any orders from readers of the FARMER. All business will receive prompt attention.

Kansas Hereford Cattle company is the new firm name adopted by the Cherokee Hereford Cattle company, who have enlarged their paid in capital to \$100,000. They have recently purchased the Gibb farm at Lawrence, Kas., where their breeding herd is now located. It is one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the West, having been occupied formerly by Shockey & Gibb. The officers of the Kansas Hereford Cattle company are: W. D. Ewart, President, and A. D. Dana, Treasurer, Chicago; C. E. Curran, Secretary, Topeka; F. P. Crane, manager, and J. Gordon Gibb, assistant manager, Lawrence, Kas. We have received their catalogue, which should be in the hands of every buyer of Herefords in the West. The herd consists of over 200 Herefords, one of the largest representative establishments of this country, comprising the best strains obtainable in America or England. Send for illustrated catalogue to F. P. Crane, Lawrence, Kas.

Kansas Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, March 31, 1888:

Rainfall.—The precipitation for the past week is above the average over the entire State except in the southern tier and the southwestern counties, where it is deficient. For the month of March the precipitation for the State ranges from one to two inches in excess of the March normal—being nearly double the usual rainfall.

Temperature and Sunshine.—Except in the southwestern part of the State where it was normal, the amount of sunshine during the past week has fallen below the average. The temperature has ranged below the average over the entire State. For the month the temperature has been slightly below the normal in all sections, while the per cent. of cloudiness has been increased.

Results.—The 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th were cold and cloudy, and it was during this period that the rain fell. The sky then cleared and the temperature rose rapidly. Wheat is reported as slightly damaged in some sections, but the general condition is excellent. The low temperature has not been conducive to the growth of oats and has interfered with garden-making.

Corn-planting has begun in the extreme south.

In Coffey, and some other counties, clever is damaged on the upland, but not in the bottoms.

LAWRENCE—PROF. SNOW'S REPORT FOR MARCH.

A cold, cloudy, and wet month. The rainfall was extraordinary, being more than two inches greater than that of any preceding March of our record, and nearly three times the March average. The first dog-tooth violets were observed on the 18th.

Mean Temperature.—Thirty-eight and sixty-three hundredth deg., which is 2.98 below the March average. The highest temperature was 78 deg., on the 18th; the lowest was 14 deg., on the 5th, giving a range of 64 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 33.02 deg.; at 2 p. m., 46.93 deg.; at 9 p. m., 37.29 deg.

Rainfall.—Including melted snow—5.47 inches, which is 3.33 inches above the March average. Rain or snow, or both, in measurable quantities, fell on ten days. There were four thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the three months of 1888 now completed has been 7.67 inches, which is 3 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty years.

TOPEKA REPORT—(SAME TIME).

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 66° on Thursday the 29th; lowest at same hour, 27° on Monday the 26th. Highest recorded during the week, 67° on the 29th and 30th; lowest, 21° on the 27th. Light frost the 27th, heavy frost the 28th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on the 27th and 28th; total for the week, .45 inches.

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, he says, under date of January 19, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

The more an animal is exposed, the greater share of his food goes to keep up bodily heat.

Of hides and tallow the United States produces \$82,949,207 worth annually. Russia follows close after with \$81,000,000.

Campbell Normal University, of Holton, Kas., opens its spring term April 3, and the summer school June 12. This gives young people who want to teach next year a fine opportunity to prepare for their work.

\$93 Sewing Machine Free!

We want one person in every village, town and township, to keep in their homes a line of our ART SAMPLES; to those who will keep and simply show these samples to those who call, we will send, free, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured in the world, with all the attachments. This machine is made after the SINGER patents, which have expired. Before the patents ran out, this style machine, with the attachments, was sold for \$93; it now sells for \$50. Header, it may seem to you the most WONDERFUL THING ON EARTH, but you can secure one of these machines ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided your application comes in first, from your locality, and if you will keep in your home and show to those who call, a set of our elegant and unequalled art samples. We do not ask you to show these samples for more than two months, and then they become your own property. The art samples are sent to you ABSOLUTELY FREE of cost. How can we do all this?—easily enough! We often get as much as \$2,000 or \$3,000 in trade from even a small place, after our art samples have remained where they could be seen for a month or two. We need one person in each locality, all over the country, and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write to us at once, will secure, FREE, the very best Sewing Machine manufactured, and the finest general assortment of work of high art ever shown together in America. All particulars FREE by return mail. Write at once; a postal card on which to write to us will cost you but one cent, and after you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Wonderful as it seems, you need no capital—all is free. Address at once, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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.

AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Address DR. JAF. J. HOLDBER, 112 LAMBSURG, O.

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.

Arbor Day.

BY MARY E. COLE.

The south wind is searching for flowers;
The song bird is seeking a nest;
The bright rain is falling in showers;
There's space in the earth's warming breast.

Then let us plant as we journey,
Thus marking our pilgrimage way;
For though we are never returning
Our tree may recall our stay.

Fairer the skies may be glowing
When we behold them no more;
Softer the winds may be blowing
When we have departed the shore.

Thus, when our bodies are given
To dust from which they were formed,
Our tree may be pointing to heaven,
Though it rise from the grave-crowded ground,

Like a song that arose out of silence,
A hope that sprang out of the tomb,
A smile that awoke out of sadness,
Or a rainbow that shone out of gloom.

The Brave at Home.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
While beneath the drooping lash
One starry teardrop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on freedom's field of honor.
—T. Buchanan Read.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child;
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers me of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form;
Thus have I reason to be fond of grief.
—Shakespeare.

There is strength
Deep bedded in our hearts, of which we reek
But little till the shafts of heaven have pierced
Its fragile dwelling. Must not earth be rent
Before her gems are found?—Mrs. Hemans.

The Third Commandment.

In this nineteenth century after Christ, it would seem to be the proper order of the day to be adding virtue after virtue to character already established upon high principle, and not to be yet struggling against the vulgar vices prohibited in the decalogue. The Ten Commandments were the primary lessons necessary to be learned before the advanced lessons, brought into the world by the Savior, could be understood. They were a preparatory step which has not been learned in its entirety by some who now live. Still they carry so much weight that a life led contrary to the laws which say "Thou shalt not steal," or "Thou shalt not kill," and other equally decided prohibitory commands, is necessarily a concealed one. I say necessarily; but I mean concealment is necessary where one wishes to lay claim to any respectability.

The six commandments which relate to man's connection with man are more strenuously upheld by legal courts than the four which command reverence to the Deity. A man may break the Sabbath or take the name of God in vain, and enjoy immunity, where he would not should he steal a paltry sum of money or slander his neighbor. Still the adverse influence upon character is no greater in one case than the other, unless sinning directly against God is the greater evil.

This brings me to my subject. Taking the name of God in vain seems like a light thing in spite of the additional clause which solemnly declares that he who sins in this man-

ner shall not be held guiltless. Because there is no swift retribution, people who indulge in this most pernicious of habits forget or grow callous to the fact that He who said "Thou shalt not kill," said also that His name should be held sacred. There is a reactionary influence upon him who indulges in language which lessens his reverence for the Most High. If the name of God or Christ is a light word to be used whenever a fit of anger takes possession of a man, the bearer of that name will soon descend to the level of other objects, the names of which are used to give expression to unseemly emotion.

But this is a sermon, and there is not a boy or man who uses profane language but knows already what I have said so far. There is another view of the case not so well understood by some swearers. Does every boy or man who is about to soil his lips and his soul look carefully in every direction to see that no lady or refined gentleman is near enough to hear his blasphemy? The honest swearer does not; he is not trying to keep up a semblance of gentility, and so is not careful to abstain from the evil. But the young man who aspires to the possession of a good name and a good standing, socially, is careful to time his profanity, so that only small boys and people for whose good will he is in no wise solicitous should hear him. He has the inconvenience of living two lives, and would naturally be in a state of anxiety lest the respectable people on one hand should find out his adaptability to people of another class. This state of things engenders a spirit of deceit, and if he has been pretty successful in covering the habit of which he is justly ashamed, he is in danger of trying to hide other faults of a less heinous nature. Altogether, it is an unfortunate state in which to exist; unfortunate for him, because his whole nature is tending downward, and unfortunate for those who come under his influence. It is all the more harmful to those whom he may influence, because his appearance is in his favor, and too many judge from appearances. How many mothers are willing to take into their homes people afflicted with any contagious disease? If it were easy to hide the symptoms of such diseases, and those afflicted had no honor with regard to inflicting their malady upon others, no more harm would come of it than comes from a too careless bringing into contact with our pure, innocent children those who will tend to corrupt them. It is true we may use preventives in both cases; but how much better is a non-exposure? In ancient days, according to Jewish laws, a leper was obliged to cry "Unclean, unclean!" upon the near approach of a stranger. It was a safeguard, and if the law was always obeyed, a security was placed upon health and life, as far as that disease was concerned.

And herein lies the trouble: A law against profanity isn't so binding as it should seem desirable, not because there is less wrong in breaking one law rather than another, but because a direct sin against the Almighty seems to a careless observer to be less harmful in its effects than a theft, for instance. And then, some seem to argue that the Almighty can attend to the punishment of such crimes Himself; and He will. But meanwhile here come our small boys with oaths on their lips, and we say—"Oh! Lord, how long!"

It is needless for a man to say he cannot cease from doing evil, and learn to do well, in this particular; he ceased long enough to win the woman before whom he now swears without a blush. When in society which will not tolerate profanity, he can appear as correct as the most decorous, and then, perhaps, when in the presence of "only children," he can forget the reserve which made him a fit associate for "ladies," and uses language which brings mortification only as his weakness is exposed.

It would be better for a man to swear before those who are in no danger of imitating him, than before little ones whom he is causing to offend. It were indeed better "that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

A question often arises in my mind as to why women are prohibited by all laws of decency from indulging in such conversation and their brothers are not. The commandment is not, "Thou, woman, shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and yet we constantly hear it said, "It is such a dreadful thing for a woman to swear." Yet

it is no more disgusting to a right-minded person or one brought up where such sounds have rarely reached his ears, than when the profanity comes from the mouth of a man.

Boys (if there are any in the farm homes who will read this) do you use profane language? Did you begin it because you thought it was manly? There is not a more unmanly thing a man can do. In fact it unmans him. It exposes a deplorable weakness of character. A strong, manly boy will break off the unmanly habit and be able to say in his heart, as he looks in the face of the one whom he most respects, "There is nothing about my language which you might not, at any time, listen to without a blush."
PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Facts and Fancies--No. 2.

A few items from my experience in butter-making may be of service to some one. I can assure "Englishwoman" that sweet cream will make quite as good butter as sour cream. I have lately tried the experiment myself, and am greatly pleased with the result. I never wash butter that I intend to pack, nor at other times when it is possible to thoroughly work out the buttermilk. I have made at times what was considered very nice butter, and then again I have made such as was described by "Nina." It is certainly useless to expect to make a good article unless the conditions are in some degree favorable. During the nine years which I have spent on the farm there have been only two seasons in which I have made butter in sufficient quantity to warrant me in following any particular method. Usually I am governed by existing circumstances. One season, in July and August, the price of butter being only 6 and 8 cents per pound, and fearing that it would not keep if packed and left in the cellar, I packed about sixty pounds in jars; as each one was filled, my husband fitted a wooden cover to it, and buried it in the earth near a spring, where the water constantly ran over it. Three jars were thus buried, and when removed about Christmas, the contents furnished a prime article for table use all winter.

I would say to "Aunt Peggie," that while I am also in favor of rag carpeting for country homes, I cannot seem to find time to prepare the rags. My evenings, both summer and winter, are usually given up to the entertainment of the family. As my boy and girls pass out from under my care and leave childhood and youth behind them, I think the memory of our "evenings at home" will have a good influence. However, the little girls will soon be able to help me sew the rags, and I intend to follow "Aunt Peggie's" plan and keep a rag-bag at hand, for carpet-rags in particular.

I was interested in "Phoebe's" "language lesson;" but I think mothers are not the only persons who are responsible for words and expressions used by their children. A father's example is often more potent in its influence than the mother's precepts; and the latter may often be grieved to hear from the lips of her children language which she would scorn to use.
M. L. HAYWARD.

Fan Lace.

Chain ten, turn.

First row—3 treble crochet in fifth stitch from needle, chain 2, 3 treble crochet in same (this forms shell), chain 5 and catch in end of chain with slip stitch, turn.

Second—Chain 3, make 16 treble crochet in chain 5 of preceding row, make shell in shell, 1 treble crochet in end of shell, turn.

Third—Chain 3, shell in shell, 1 treble crochet in each of the preceding treble crochet, turn.

Fourth—Chain 5, 1 treble crochet in each of the treble crochet below, with 1 chain between, make shell in shell, 1 treble crochet in end, turn.

Fifth—Chain 3, shell in shell, 2 treble crochets under the first chain between the treble crochet in the preceding row, chain 1, 2 treble crochets in same place, skip 2 treble crochets in last row, *repeat from* until you have made 7 more, or 8 in all, 1 treble crochet in end, turn.

Sixth—Chain 4, 3 treble crochets in chain 2, 3 treble crochets in chain 1 of preceding row, *repeat from* to the end, making the shell of course, 1 treble crochet in end, turn.

Seventh—Chain 5, shell in shell, the rest is same as preceding row, not forgetting to make a treble crochet in the row under, turn.
Eighth—Chain 4, the rest is same as the

row before, not omitting the treble crochet in end, turn.

Ninth—Chain 3, shell in shell, the rest same as eighth row, after making the treble crochet in end, turn.

Tenth—Chain 4, 5 treble crochets in chain 1, 5 treble crochets in chain 2 of preceding row, *repeat from* until you have 7 or 8 in all, shell, 1 treble crochet in end and you have the first scallop.

The above is taken from the *Ladies' Home Journal*. I have never tried it, but my niece, made some very handsome trimming from the directions.

I agree with Clara Smith in that plants that grow well in the East do not always thrive well here. The winds we have, so hot and dry, are death to them. I do not think that pansies grow as well here. I have some petunias growing that look very nice. I do not have good luck in raising fuchsias. I have been promised a white cactus in the spring and I think that will grow. We have plenty of the pink ones that grow wild, and I think the blossom of the prickly pear cactus is as pretty as a rose.
BRAMBLEBUSH.

Gold Fields,

that pan out richly, are not so abundant as in the early California days, but those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home wherever they are located, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required; you are started in business free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes.

How Rice is Cooked in Japan.

A recent traveler in Japan says: They do know how to cook rice here, though, and for the benefit of consumers in the United States I investigated the matter. Only just enough cold water is poured on to prevent the rice from burning to the pot, which has a tight-fitting cover and is set on a moderate fire. The rice is steamed, rather than boiled, until it is nearly done, then the cover of the pot is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture are allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the soggy mass we usually get in the United States as a fine mealy potato is to the water-soaked article.

Silk Ribbons!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, etc., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a special offer, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents.
Address LONDON RIBBON AGENCY,
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The Young Folks.

Home, Sweet Home.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain.
Oh give me my lowly thatched cottage again.
The birds singing gaily that came at my call,
Give me them, with the peace of mind, dearer than all,
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

Muscle (which is earnest of a heaven,
Seeing we know emotions strange by it,
Not else to be revealed) is as a voice,
A low voice, calling Fancy, as a friend,
To the green woods in the gay summer time;
And she fills all the way with dancing shapes,
Which have made painters pale, and they go on
While stars look at them, and winds call to them.
As they leave life's path for the twilight world
Where the dead gather. —Robert Browning.

I never spoke the word "Farewell!"
But with an utterance faint and broken,
A heart-sick yearning for the time
When it should never more be spoken.
—Caroline Bowles.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

How the Distinguished Car-Maker Came to Manufacture the Palace Coaches.

George M. Pullman was born in Brocton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and his birth year 1831. He lived in Brocton fourteen years and then moved to Albion, where he also resided fourteen years. At Albion he became acquainted with Senator Ben Field, a member of the State Senate in 1854-6. Mr. Field was interested in legislation concerning sleeping car fares, and the Woodruff Sleeping Car company, in acknowledgement of his interest in their behalf, had given him the right to run their sleepers on a couple of Western roads.

While Mr. Pullman was in Chicago in 1859 he was called upon by Senator Field with a request for several loans, and out of these accommodations an arrangement grew between them to run sleeping cars on the Alton road, Pullman to pay the Senator, who had secured the right to run the cars, half of the prospective earnings. Matters went on in this way for a short time, and meanwhile Field, who had no business tact, lost his sleeping car service on the other two Western roads which had been given him. One day he came to Mr. Pullman and told him that he had an opportunity to buy back the privileges on the other roads, and that he would like to sell his half interest in the copartnership line to Mr. Pullman. A bargain was struck, and Mr. Pullman paid his partner \$2,500. This was at the opening of the war, when the night trains on the Alton road had been taken off by the Superintendent, who was a sympathizer with the South, and who thought that before the war was over grass would grow in the streets of the North. The outlook for the Alton road was very dubious. It is a singular illustration of Mr. Pullman's good fortune that he had hardly concluded the purchase of his partner's half interest before business became so good that the night trains were started again and the sleeping car business began at once to make returns. These sleeping cars on the Alton road, with which Mr. Pullman's first experiments were tried, were simply two ordinary passenger coaches, which he had changed into the commonest kind of sleeping cars at slight expense. Fifty cents was charged for a berth, and the first night four berths were sold. About this time the Pike's Peak fever set in, and Mr. Pullman gravitated West and spent two or three years at Pike's Peak. He returned in 1864 and again took up his sleeping-car project.

BEGINNING OF THE PALACE CAR.

In 1864 Mr. Pullman, who had been giving the sleeping car business close attention, and who had been deeply interested in the thought that there was a wide field for inventive genius in that direction, met a master car builder of the Alton railroad, who was an old friend, and paid him \$100 a month to take charge of the construction of a model car. He obtained the privilege of using a shed of the Alton railroad in its

yard at Chicago, and told the builder what sort of a car he wanted. The great question with him was how to have an upper and lower berth that would be comfortable. They were at that time the merest makeshifts to afford a night's rest. Mr. Pullman determined that the new car should be the handsomest ever made. Heretofore a sleeping car had cost not more than \$4,000 or \$4,500. Looking the matter over and wondering how he could arrange two berths that would be roomy, comfortable and convenient, he was perplexed as to the disposition of the mattresses. At that time all the mattresses were put away in one section during the daytime. In fact, the early sleeping cars were simply used as night cars and not run in the daytime.

Mr. Pullman's idea was to have a car that could be run on long trips either as a day or a night car. With this object in view he started to build the "Pioneer." He found the mattresses could not be put on the floor because of the dust and discomfort. There was no place between the windows, and he finally said to the car builder, "Why not hinge an upper berth near the roof and put the mattresses in it when the berth is closed during the daytime?" The car builder replied at once that the car was not high enough and that the space would be too small. This was before cars were built with raised "decks" or roofs. "Then," said Mr. Pullman, "why not raise the car?" The outcome of this conversation was a direction that a plan should be drawn for a car as wide and high as would be necessary to get in two berths, including one hinged to the upper side of the car. The plan was accurately drawn for a car one foot wider and two and one-half feet higher than any car that had heretofore been built in this country.

RAILROAD MEN LAUGH.

Of course railroad men who heard of Mr. Pullman's plans smiled, and said that if Mr. Pullman was a railroad man he would know better than to pursue his impracticable propositions; that he would only meet disaster and lose all that he had. But his conviction was strong and clear, and with that pluck and audacity which have always characterized his clear-sighted business policy he went ahead and the car was built. The next question was the decoration of it. Mr. Pullman determined that it should be the handsomest car in all respects that had ever been made in the country. He came on to New York and there happened to meet the artist who had just decorated the house of Samuel J. Tilden. He at once closed with this artist, took him West and set him at work decorating the car. When the Pioneer was finished it had cost the extraordinary sum of \$18,000, a large price even now for a sleeping car. It was a wonder to everybody. It was just as Mr. Pullman had expected. The beauty of the finish and the marvelous innovation he had made were advertised far and near by the newspapers and by railroad men, and some of the latter began to believe that the ideas of the inventor after all were practicable. The Pioneer was in process of building for a whole year. The assassination of Lincoln occurring at this time, it was suggested that the Pioneer be used in the funeral train, and it was run from Springfield to Chicago on the Alton road. As had been predicted when the car was built, it was too wide to run on the roads as then constructed. It was necessary for the Alton road to send along its line and cut off the platforms that projected, and to make numerous changes at stations so that the car, with its width of an additional foot, could pass.

Thus the railroads had to make way for the improvements that the convenience of the traveling public demanded. Everywhere the beauty of the Pioneer was talked of, and it was not strange that soon after, when General Grant came home, the use of the car was asked to convey the great hero from Detroit to Galena. The Michigan Central railroad was compelled to do precisely what the Alton road did—cut its platforms, and in other ways make room for the car—and from this time on the railroads prepared themselves for the new palace car.—"J. A. S." in Albany Journal.

It is more than a quarter of a century since Jay Gould tasted whisky, if the Albany Evening Journal is right, and the first drink was the last. In the days when he was a surveyor in a small way and was mapping a county, on the practical plan of getting lodgings and meals of the farmers in exchange for marking correct sun dials on their doorsteps, he became tired one hot, dusty afternoon. He came to a country tavern. In his pocket was a five-cent piece. It suddenly struck him that, as a medicine to relieve faintness, he ought to buy a glass of whisky with the half-dime. "I was ignorant of bar usage," he is quoted as saying, "and so, when a glass and a bottle were set before me, I filled the tumbler chock full. The bartender made no protest, and I swallowed the big horn. Then I went my way, trundling my wheelbarrow-like measurer of

distances, and occasionally taking the bearings with a sextant. Never in my life had my work gone off so blithesomely, and for a while I felt as though making a map of the starry heavens instead of a very dusty portion of this mundane sphere. After an hour or more of exaltation I grew sleepy and took a long nap under a tree in a field. I awoke with an awful headache, and found that the figures entered in my notebook during the time of extra steam were quite incoherent. I was fully convinced that whisky was a bad surveyor, and I have never tried it for any other purpose."

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

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"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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

Our crop reports this week show an encouraging state of things in all parts of the State, so far as the future is concerned. The universal feeling is, that we will enjoy a good "crop year."

A Douglas county farmer writes, that his neighborhood had the best rain in two years, a week ago last Saturday night. He says the farmers there are not bothering themselves about the tariff; what they are chiefly interested in is "good crops this year."

The last issue of the Marion county *Record* was a credit to its enterprising editors and publishers, and an honor to the county. It illustrates known facts about Marion county and Marion city, and what was specially meritorious about the work was, that it was prepared soberly and presented fairly. There was no undue coloring, and no apparent intent to overdraw. Marion is a good county, and the *Record* said so in a whole newspaper-full of plain facts.

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer National Grange, writes: "It is now nearly certain that two of the important measures advocated and supported by the Grange will be passed by the present Congress. One reducing the postage on seeds, plants, etc., from the present rate of 16 cents per pound to 4 cents per pound, has already had a test vote in the House of Representatives, with a very decided majority in its favor. The other matter is the using of fractional currency for use in the mails in place of postage stamps and postal notes. It would be well, now that the victory is so nearly gained, if Patrons and farmers would once more write personal letters to their Congressmen, urging the passage of these bills in the interests of all the people. Specially urge it upon both your United States Senators, as it is in the Senate that the express companies will make their greatest fight against the reduction of postage. This work cannot be done too soon."

THAT FARMERS' TRUST.

Our critical neighbor at Ottawa, the *Queen City Herald*, is needlessly alarmed about the designs of the KANSAS FARMER upon the agricultural interests. The editor of the *Herald*, or some other friend kindly forwarded to this office a copy of the *Herald* containing a marked article from which we take this paragraph:

There are some farmers (we will not say all, because farmers are divided up just like editors, ministers and other good men) who oppose monopoly, point to the middle men, are rather doubtful regarding the profits of the merchant, fearing that they are too great and are down on monopoly. Just now this element of the farmers in this State, led by the KANSAS FARMER, are reaching out to get the world by the tail, by trying to run a monopoly that will out-nopply anything in the ring. It is proposed to form a national trust with boards at various points in the United States, one in Topeka, one in Louisville, and one in Minneapolis and other points. These boards are to sell all the wheat, hogs, corn, beef, cattle, etc.; thus giving to the farmer remunerative prices and the long looked for home market, and the buyers of wheat, corn, etc. have got to be thankful for a chance to buy these things at trust board prices. That is the kind of bosh the KANSAS FARMER has been throwing out lately in connection with a tariff, it promises to bring the melleurum to the farmer.

A sufficient answer to that—sufficient to show the waste of time, brain-power, ink and other raw material involved, is to state that the KANSAS FARMER is not engaged in the movement described nor any one like it, and that nothing ever appeared in the columns of the paper to justify the alarm of our nervous contemporary. The Meriden Farmers' Club, Jefferson county, Hon. Walter N. Allen, President, began a movement somewhat of the nature of that described by the *Herald*; a notice of that movement appeared in the KANSAS FARMER two weeks ago; last week we noticed the call of the club for a convention of farmers and stockmen to be held at Topeka, the 1st of May next, for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Trust; this week a like notice appears and it will be kept standing until the last issue before the date of the proposed convention. Up to this time nothing has appeared in this paper concerning the "Trust" which caused so much trouble in the *Herald* office, except what is here stated. No word of comment of any character have we published. Mr. Allen is the originator of the movement; to him and to him alone is due whatever there is of good or evil omen in this particular matter. The KANSAS FARMER was not even consulted about it in any manner or to any degree or extent, until after the call had been published in the daily papers of Topeka, and those papers and their editors had been duly thanked for the interest they had taken in the matter. Then, and not until then, this office was honored by a call from Mr. Allen, who politely requested our assistance in forwarding the movement.

So much by way of making perfectly clear the fact that this particular "Trust" affair is the child of Mr. Allen through the Meriden Farmers' Club, and that the KANSAS FARMER is in no way responsible for it. However, now that the subject is "before the house," it is proper to say that farmers now need nothing more imperatively than they need help in the matter of disposing of their products at distant markets, and if Mr. Allen and his co-workers of the Meriden club can bring about some relief in this respect, they are entitled to the thanks of every farmer in the country. It is well understood among all intelligent farmers that in some way the transportation and sale of their grain and stock at the large cities is in the hands of persons whose interests are not the farmers' interests. Wheat and corn in Chicago, for example, are manipulated by men who gamble in grain like common gamblers play

with cards in hidden places. Cattle and hogs and sheep are dealt with in like manner. Last Saturday night, on the Atchison train to Topeka, a gentleman high in official station, related to the writer of this article that butchers at Atchison, do not now purchase fat cattle from the farmers about the city, as they did formerly; they do not slaughter their own animals and dress their own beef; they are supplied with carcasses already dressed from Kansas City. The Atchison county farmer who used to sell to the local butcher, must now ship his cattle to Kansas City, where they will be slaughtered and dressed, re-shipped to Atchison, and there sold out by the butchers to their old customers at the same old prices. The farmer loses all that cost of transportation both ways; the railroad companies get the benefit of carriage, and the packers at Kansas City get the benefit of a profitable exchange; the customer pays as much for the beef as he did before the farmer was deprived of his reasonable profit on his beeves. That illustrates a great wrong which is showing itself in many ways. We have not space to elaborate. The simple truth is, that in respect to farm products at distant markets farmers, by reason of their not being organized suffer great losses. A good organization among themselves in a general way would work great savings to them. With competent agencies at points of shipment and sale, many disappointments and losses would be avoided. What the Grange has done and is doing, what Alliances have done, what every efficient farmers' organization has done in its own way, is evidence that general organization would be proportionately beneficial in a general way. Farmers must organize in their own defense, just as other classes of citizens have organized or are organizing, or they will be renters, most of them, fifty years hence.

Instead of scolding at movements of this character, they ought to be encouraged and kept out of the hands of politicians. Farmers need the assistance of patriotic men who are at least in sympathy with them. Let Mr. Allen go ahead; hold up his hands; he is on the right road; if he succeeds he will have done great good; if he fails, some other man or some fifty or a hundred or a thousand other men, working to the same end, will avail themselves of what Allen and others have done, and they and their followers will do the work. It will be done some day. Farmers are learning fast. They don't want more than is justly due them; but they are after that now, and they will get it in some way.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

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

Newspapers in 1888.

From the edition of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory," published April 2, (its twentieth year) it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada, now number 16,310, showing a gain of 890 during the last twelve months and of

7,136 in ten years. The publishers of the directory assert that the impression that when the proprietor of a newspaper undertakes to state what has been his exact circulation, he does not generally tell the truth is an erroneous one; and they conspicuously offer a reward of \$100 for every instance in their book for this year, where it can be shown that the detailed report received from a publisher was untrue.

Mr. Mohler's Report.

The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary, shows a wheat area in the State now growing 1,315,828 acres, with 8 per cent. winter-killed. Wheat is reported 92, and rye 100. Live stock generally in good condition; cattle thin, but going onto grass healthy. Hogs sold off closely because of short corn crop last year. Grasses suffered last year, but clover and timothy, in eastern Kansas, and orchard and alfalfa in western Kansas, have generally given best satisfaction. Fruit buds, except peaches, reported in good condition. Season two weeks late, but ground in good condition all over the State. The report concludes: "Altogether the situation in Kansas at this time is most hopeful."

Mixed Farming.

A Greeley correspondent—a young farmer, that is young as a farmer, writes and suggests two thoughts, as follows: "Instead of stirring the cream when the quantity is small, we shake it in an ordinary glass fruit jar. The cream would be lost in a common churn, and keeping till there is a large enough quantity of cream often spoils the product. The more varied the products of the farm the more successful the farmer. Disease, bugs, drouth, etc., take the crop or stock you are raising to the almost total exclusion of other products, you are swamped and must start at the bottom again. Your neighbor, no more careful nor harder worker than yourself, loses the same, but is enabled to pull through, as the same malady cannot affect all of his various products."

The Cattle Pruning Business.

Dr. Bohrer, whose letter concerning the dehorning of cattle with pruning shears, writes as follows: "The statement I made through your columns in regard to cutting horns off with a pair of pruning shears, in preference to a saw has brought me several letters of inquiry as to the size, cost, length of blades etc. In reply permit me to state, that I used the Buckeye pruning shears, length of handles two feet. The blade is probably two inches long; the hook is about the same length. The only objection to them as an instrument for dehorning cattle of all ages is, that they are not sufficiently large to cut a horn larger than one inch and a half in diameter. But I think a good blacksmith might make them as large as may be desired. The shanks running into the handles, should be not less than six inches in length. The cost of the Buckeye pruning shears is from \$1 to \$1.25, depending on where you get them. I paid \$1 for mine in Chicago; here at the hardware stores they sell for \$1.25 I think.

As to treatment of the stump after cutting off the horn, would say apply a little muriated tincture of iron; it will render the wound less sensitive, and will check the flow of blood quicker than if left to stop of its own accord. Immediately after this is applied put on some pine tar with a paddle; it will help to keep away flies. Should however, worms get in, pour on a little spirits turpentine, as suggested by G. Y. Johnson. It will kill them as soon as it reaches them.

RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

A friend sends us a clipping from the Boston *Herald* done up ready for our use editorially. The foundation idea of the *Herald* writer has been expressed a thousand times, probably, in these columns within the last half-dozen years. The KANSAS FARMER, believing railroads to be the right hand of agriculture, has uniformly treated the railroad question broadly and liberally. It has urged the systemizing of the business under general regulations prescribed by law to the end that both carrier and people should have a common standard of measurement and judgment. It has urged that the old system of naming certain outside limits—maximum rates, if you please, should be retained in the law, and then allow the railroad companies all the play which they, in their own way, deem best, within the limits of the law. We have not believed that any legislative body is competent to fix rigid rules in detail for the government of railroad companies, and for the very good reason that it is not practical. Railroad managers are the only proper persons to manage the business intrusted to them. Railroadings is a part of the public business, and the people reserve to themselves a supervisory right over it; having outlined the scope of the carriers' duties, the law should not go beyond the prescribing of certain duties and responsibilities which will insure justice to the people and the carriers alike, providing promptness, efficiency, regularity and safety in the transportation of persons and property, securing the carriers reasonable compensation, and preventing unjust discriminations in the work, and extortion in charges.

A large measure of the public clamor against railroads was a just retribution for wrongs perpetrated on the people. When a few men in a few minutes, in a small room can, by the writing on a page of note paper, take from the farmers a million dollars on the raising of freight rates on wheat or corn, or other products of the farm, and when they not only can but do just that thing, it is not to be expected that the farmers will sit by quietly and make no protest.

But the fact which moved our friend in handing in the *Herald* article, is the demand being made by some persons and papers in the State of Kansas for reduced rates on the railroads. To this, we have to say first, that rates will, in time, have to come down, and that the reduction will be effected, like most other reductions have been, from purely business considerations. Whenever the Santa Fe, for instance, gets its steel hooks fastened at Chicago, Galveston, Guaymas and San Francisco, it can afford to put passenger rates at 2 cents a mile and will make money by it. There was a time when 6 cents a mile had to be charged in order that Kansas roads might live. Rates were voluntarily reduced to 4 cents and 3 cents as business and competition increased. The legislature made the common rate on all the roads 3 cents. In time they will go still lower, because lower rates will not only be reasonable but, also, because they will be profitable. But second; the people have provided a board of commissioners to look after these matters, and their judgment will be worth a great deal in the discussion of railroad matters; they are continually studying the business of railways; their opportunities for obtaining reliable information are abundant and good; they report facts to the people once a year, and thus are the railroads and the people getting together.

The KANSAS FARMER believes that unless railroad charges in the States east of the Mississippi river are too

high, the rates now ruling in Kansas are not too high. It cannot necessarily be expected that rates will be reduced on every occasion of short crops, for there must necessarily be some uniformity in all lines of business. Kansas railroads have always responded to public sympathy in special cases of hardship, as they are now hauling seed to Western settlers free of charge. When any great calamity befalls the roads, as the recent strikes, for example, or the washing out of a few miles of track, or the loss of a bridge, there is no begging on their part for legislative aid to make up the losses; indeed, the people would not suffer anything of the kind if it were asked. On the other hand, the people cannot reasonably expect a change in rates to meet exceptional circumstances. We must be reasonable about these things, and follow the golden rule as nearly as possible, putting it in this form: Whatever things we would not do for other persons, we ought not to ask them to do for us.

Let the railroads go ahead and serve the people well, and the people will see that they are well paid for their services. Let the people, through the commissioners, have all needful information concerning the business of the roads, and they will judge wisely. Let it be understood, too, that rates will come down just as soon as it can be afforded without crippling the roads.

Trade Between the South and West.

In another column will be found an article reprinted from the New Orleans *Daily City Item*, which discusses a subject that our readers have seen referred to many times in these columns. The natural outlet of the Mississippi valley is the great river. Natural trade channels are the valleys and along the streams. In the construction of railroads, engineers follow stream levels whenever it is possible to do so, and that is simply following nature. To send wheat from Minnesota, Iowa or Kansas to Liverpool by way of New York, is not a natural way. It must be carried across rivers, through tunnels and over mountains, when it might be carried down a river on boats that would take as much at one load as requires a dozen trains of cars to haul across the country.

Our New Orleans contemporary is right. Trade between the South and West ought to be permanently established because it is the natural thing, and therefore the best thing; but it will never be effected unless the people of the two sections become better and more intimately acquainted. New Orleans is deeply interested in this matter, and her people will find listening ears and welcoming hearts all over this great West. Come up and see our grain fields; take a look at Kansas, for example, and see an empire—a great farm larger than all England. Our wheat crop of 1884 amounted to but little short of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and our corn ran up to 190,000,000 bushels. We now number nearly, if not quite a million and three-quarters of people with a property valuation of \$300,000,000 listed on a 25 to 30 per cent. basis. Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, all grain and cattle producing States, occupy an area of 516,840 square miles, as large a territory, nearly, as that of Germany, France and Italy combined. The possibilities of these six States are inconceivably vast, and they are only a part of the great valley of the Mississippi. Let your business men, your tourists, your pleasure seekers come and look at us in June, when the air is fragrant with the aroma of growing wheat and corn, and where cattle may be seen by

the million on our prairie farms; and note the large area of idle land waiting for workers. Do this, and then you and we can, as we will, talk about closer and better business relations. Were Kansas as close to New Orleans in a business sense as she is to Chicago, her farmers would be millions of dollars better off every year.

Implement Statistics.

The *Buyer's Guide* publishes a classified list of implements and implement factories. That publication is intended to get manufacturers and purchasers closer together. We quote a paragraph or two from the *Guide* because of the interesting information they contain:

"To give those interested in the idea of the magnitude of the business the *Buyer's Guide* will represent, we will state that there are 348 different kinds of implements mentioned under that number of headings. We give below seventy-three of the classifications, and opposite each will be seen the number of firms engaged in the manufacture of each kind of implement, machine or vehicle. The total number of separate entries under the different headings is over 3,400.

"Animal pokes, 6; binder twine, 22; butter workers, 17; bobsleighs, 39; wire and iron fencing, 10; barb wire, 19; cotton presses, 20; cotton planters, 18; corn drills, 16; check rowers, 24; cane mills, 14; ear corn cutters, crushers and grinders, 8; churns, 27; corn planters, 41; hand corn planters, 21; corn shellers, 78; cider mills, 17; cultivators, 170; clover hullers, 10; creameries, 10; coulters, 12; carriages and buggies, 66; cotton gins, feeders and condensers, 23; traction engines, 38; agricultural engines 20; fanning mills, 38; feed cutters, 80; fence machines 17; farm forges, 5; garden cultivators, 10; grinding mills, 82; grain cradles, 14; grain drills, 39; horse shoes, 12; hay carriers, 33; horse powers for threshing, 25; horse powers for grinding, etc., 40; harrows, 180; hay and bailing presses, 27; tread horse powers, 16; hay forks, 29; hand agricultural implements, 18; hay knives, 10; hay stackers, 15; listers 14; land rollers, 61; mowers, 60; reversible hillside plows, 9; sulky plows, 41; potato diggers, 25; gang plows, 14; walking plows, 214; pumps, 89; rakes, 27; reapers, 31; sulky rakes, 58; road carts, 52; road machines, 13; scrapers, 22; stalk cutters, 21; seeders, 44; shovel plows, 31; scythes, 12; twine binding harvesters, 28; tedders, 17; threshers, 67; tanks, 21; well-drilling machinery, 16; wire stretchers, 10; wheel barrows, 15; spring wagons, 57; farm wagons, 92; wind mills, 70.

"In the vehicle line there are, all told, about 23,000 manufacturers, but our intention is to give the names of those firms only which have agencies in different parts of the country, or sell to implement dealers."

Mr. Haaff Says "Don't."

We are in receipt of a long letter from Mr. Haaff, the dehorner, in which he cautions farmers against using any implements in dehorning except such as experience has proven to be fit. He says: "I say to the farmers don't dehorn your cattle with a stiff-back saw, for the inevitable result will be that you will cut too deep in certain places, and not deep enough in others; and you will do one of two things, or be likely to: either you will leave the head so it will grow a stub, or you will cut so deep that granulation of the orifice into the frontal sinuses will not take place. When the horn is properly removed, at the very moment that hemorrhage ceases there is a flow of serum, which is nature's own salve, and which is the very best salve that can be put upon the wound; and as to maggots and flies

there need be no scare on that score. Poke them out with a pine stick, and use cotton and axle grease, for turpentine and tar are liable to destroy the internal membrane and prevent the filling or healing of the orifice at the base of the horn."

To Promote Trade With the West.

The following sensible article is copied entire from the New Orleans *Daily City Item*. It is well worth reading.

The *Item* in its editorial correspondence from Kansas City last fall gave at considerable length the views of the merchants of that city in regard to the obstacles that lie in the way of establishing commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the great West. Want of terminal facilities and irregularity in the ocean service at this port were the principal difficulties complained of by the business men on whom the *Item* called.

The merchants of New Orleans take some exception to these complaints.

It is asserted that freight can be delivered at the steamships by the Belt line, and that the ocean service is ample for the requirements of the Western trade, and that steamships leave for Europe every two or three days, except during the summer, when there is a somewhat greater interval between departures.

The *Item* is convinced that the desire on the part of the people of the West for commercial relations with New Orleans is heartily reciprocated by the merchants of this city, and that the failure to establish these relations can not in justice be attributed wholly to a lack of enterprise on the part of our people.

The West has been built up by immigration and capital from the East, and business followed the transcontinental lines. It is hard to move trade out of the latitudinal rut. The people of the West have little knowledge of the business methods that prevail here, and the merchants of this city have no definite idea of the needs and methods of the West.

We believe that mutual acquaintance between the merchants of New Orleans and those of the West would go far to promote the establishment of the desired relations, and to this end the *Item* would suggest a plan which is practical and which would combine business with pleasure.

Large numbers of our merchants spend the summer in traveling or sojourning at the North. Louisianians may be found during that season sauntering on the coast of Maine, and in the mountains of Virginia the woods are full of them.

Our people spend a great deal of money in the East, but they get no other benefit from the expenditure than the value received at the moment. The East may sell us goods, but it will never buy here, or import or export through New Orleans.

For trade development we must look West. There is much to hope from Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado. Why not turn the tide of summer travel to the regions from which we expect a tide of trade? The scenery in the Rocky mountains surpasses any east of the Mississippi river. No more delightful climate can be found than in the mountains of Colorado, and the hotels in the West are not excelled by any on the American continent.

The merchant on a jaunt to the Rocky mountains might stop a few days in Kansas City. He would find the business methods of that city a revelation to him. A visit might be paid to Omaha with equal profit. Denver is also an important center of trade. It is situated at the foot of the Rocky mountains on a plateau over 5,000 feet above the sea, and there is in summer probably no more delightful city in the universe.

The *Item* proposes to recur to this subject from time to time, for it is confident that if our merchants establish personal relations and social intercourse with the people of the great West, trade relations will be certain to follow.

Tourist travel from New Orleans will shortly begin, and we urge upon the merchants who propose to spend a vacation away from home the importance of giving a fair consideration to the advantages that are presented by the Western resorts.

Animals of vicious habits should never be used for breeding purposes, as vices are transmitted. By careful breeding in this respect the disposition of the animals can be partially controlled.

Horticulture.

About Growing Evergreens.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Ever since I read Mr. Douglas' essay on growing evergreens, especially the part that treated on white pine, I have been trying to find out more about them. Every prominent evergreen-grower seems to think that white pine is the evergreen for the million. It is not only the best for shade and lumber, but is the fastest grower, growing twice or three times as much in thirty years as any other evergreen. The cause of farmers not setting out more was the idea that no one but an expert could make them grow, and the enormous cost. The latter is no excuse now, and the first, I hope, we will soon overcome.

While at Lincoln, Neb., at the State fair, I had a conversation with one of your advertisers, E. F. Brockway, a gentleman of thirty years' experience in growing white pine. He showed me a section from the end of a white pine that he set out thirty years before; it was over fifteen inches in diameter. I asked him the secret of making evergreens grow, and he said: "Never expose the roots to a minute's sunshine." He recommended taking them out of the box they were received in and put right into very muddy water for three or four days. He had so much faith in his way that he was willing to warrant 70 per cent. to live in a reasonable year.

As a wind-break they are far ahead of most of our trees, for they keep off the cold winds all of the year, while other trees in winter are only bare poles. Mr. J. D. Lyman, of Maine, in the *New York Tribune*, says that from repeated measurements he is satisfied that the white pine will grow lumber at about the rate of 1,000 feet per acre a year, and would guarantee to give 50,000 feet off from an acre in sixty years, if life would last. He would set out 2,700 trees for first planting an acre, thinned out in the course of forty-five years to 100.

Besides all other advantages, more trees will make a moister climate by shading the ground, so it will not dry out so fast. While it may seem that it increases the rainfall, if it does not, it will help our crops perhaps as much as more rain; for really at present we have plenty of rain if it could be distributed more evenly. Last May we had rain enough to have grown an enormous crop, if we had had half of it in July.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay Co.

The President Druar Pear.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This desirable fruit was added to the trial grounds of the Kansas Home Nursery, at Lawrence, in the spring of 1881. It first fruited in the season of 1886; this was green color, hard and apparently worthless quality at gathering; early in the winter they were set away in a basket and not seen again till in February; then in good condition. Samples were taken to the Douglas County Horticultural Society on the third Saturday in March, 1887, when the members trying them said that they were "excellent," "splendid," "better than they expected." Last year the trees were full, and the fruit kept till February, when it assumed a bright orange yellow, and a juiciness that places it in the front rank as a fruit of good quality.

The trees are vigorous and hardy; neither is rust on its foliage (as is common on Duchess, L. Bonne, and others of that class) nor has any blight been on its twigs or branches, nor has the wood been discolored or blackened in past

severe winters, as is frequent in other kinds. The hardiness of the tree is all that can be desired in the seven years on trial; the productiveness is better than others growing beside it, and the size of fruit, excellent quality and long-keeping, when other pears are not, makes this a variety worthy of extensive trial.

A. H. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kas.

This is the pear mentioned a few weeks ago in the *KANSAS FARMER*. A specimen, well preserved, was brought to this office by Mr. Griesa—its quality and condition fully justified all that is said about it in the foregoing description.—EDITOR.

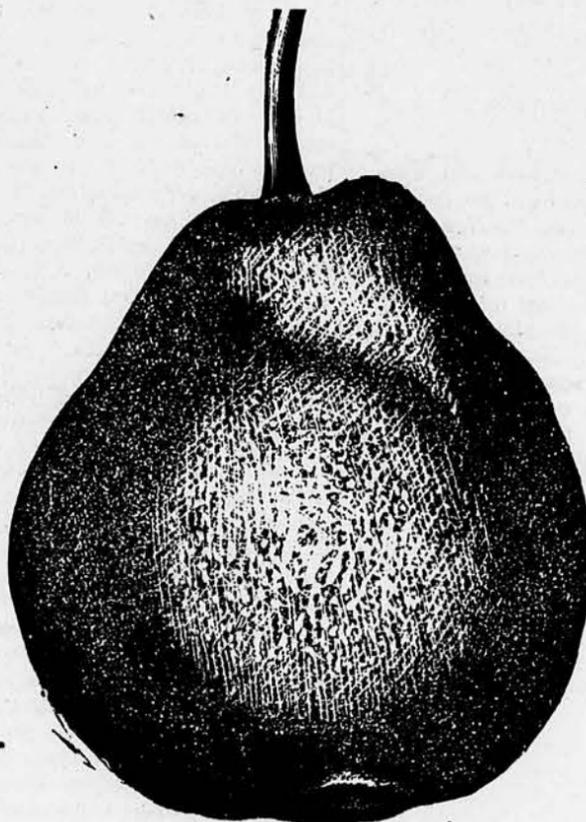
Plant Grape Vines.

Every farm ought to have at least a dozen good grape vines; a hundred would be better, if well cared for. They fruit the third year well; will bear the second year a little fruit, but it is not better to encourage this. There is no more wholesome or palatable fruit than the grape. A vineyard is better than a "doctor book." Anybody can learn to raise grapes well; there is no mystery about it, nor does it require any hard

or trample with feet, solid. Mice will then find no harbor next the trees, nor will they injure them in any way.

Evergreens on the Farm.

The severe storms of the past few winters have set a great many people to thinking about planting evergreen wind-breaks as a protection for farm buildings, cattle yards, etc. Medium-sized evergreens, that is, those two to four feet high, are expensive to buy, costly in freight, and difficult to handle without more or less loss. If of native seedlings taken up in the northern woods, the loss is sure to be heavy, in spite of the best care. If from well-managed nursery stock, the liability to loss is great, since if the roots once become dry their vitality is destroyed. The writer has had considerable experience in growing evergreens for ornament and wind-breaks, which he believes may be of value to his readers. The most satisfactory results have been obtained by purchasing small nursery-grown stock, once or twice transplanted, and costing on an average from \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. These have been set in nursery rows in well-pre-



THE PRESIDENT DRUAR PEAR.

labor. It is a pleasure to grow grapes, and a luxury to gather and eat them.

Farmers in western Kansas ought to make grape-growing part of their work. Fresh grapes are the best of fruits, and they can be preserved in many ways for winter and spring use. In the family of the writer of this, grapes are now used on the table every day—a kind of "grape butter," and it is the best article of the kind we have in the house. Get some one-year-old Concord vines, set them out (spreading the roots well) in good ground, about six inches deep; keep the ground clean and soft and let the vines run the first year. In the meantime read the *KANSAS FARMER* and learn how to take care of them in future.

N. Ohmer, of Dayton, O., writes to *Vick's Magazine* detailing how he prevents mice from barking his orchard trees. Though the method is not new, it is worth remembering as one practiced by our best horticulturists. Late in the season, before the ground has frozen, cut all grass near the trunk of your trees with a sharp hoe, then shovel up to them clean soil, hilling up somewhat, and to extend a foot or more around the trees, and pack with shovel

pared soil, and allowed to grow for a year or two, when the largest can be taken out for permanent setting, and so year by year the thinning process can go on, setting on the farm premises or supplying neighbors. So managed there need be scarcely any loss in transplanting, for the tree, as soon as taken up, can be at once set in the place already prepared without any exposure of the roots, and besides wet or cloudy days can be taken advantage of for setting. Almost any nurseryman, in filling an order for 1,000 evergreens, would allow the purchaser to select from different varieties at the 1,000 rate. A good assortment for most northern localities would be something like the following, viz.: Two hundred each of Scotch, Austrian, and white pine and Norway spruce, and 100 each of American arbor vitae and red cedar from northern-grown seed. These for real utility. To those there might be added a few of the novelties in evergreens for ornaments to the lawn. In planting in nursery rows we would plant in rows not less than six feet apart, and two feet in the row, and at this distance they will get to crowding in a little while. By pursuing the plan above indicated, an

abundant supply of evergreens can be obtained for all uses on the farm, as shelter belts or ornament at a small outlay of money, and at very little risk of loss; while the purchase of large-sized nursery stock or native northern seedlings involves the expenditure of a good deal of money, the liability of heavy loss of stock, and perhaps both.—*Farmers' Review*.

Raise Celery.

Mr. J. W. Johnson has four acres in celery on the eastern slope of Pilot Knob, and it is fast taking the place of the Michigan celery. Its superiority over the Kalamazoo stalk is owing to its freshness. Mr. Johnson will clear about \$1,500 on his crop and will plant ten acres next season.—*Leavenworth Standard*.

We have for several years raised celery in Kansas very successfully and of superior quality. A great many thousand dollars, in the aggregate, are sent each year from this State for celery which should be raised here. Hotels and all who use it pay 5 or more cents for a stale, wilted article, when it can be raised fresh and good at a big profit at 3 cents. An acre of good celery, at 3 cents a pound, will make the raiser from three to five hundred dollars, which certainly beats 50-cent wheat or 20-cent corn.

Rich bottom land is best for it and the moister the better. If upland is used it should be made rich with well-rotted manure and worked deep and fine. Celery is a thirsty plant and requires plenty of water, especially in hot weather, and does best in partial shade.

There is little difference in varieties. Boston Market, Henderson's half dwarf, Purple Heart and Golden Giant, are all good varieties for this market.

Sow seed in a box or bed of finely-pulverized earth, early in season, on south side of building or stone wall. The dirt should be burnt, or otherwise made free from weed seeds. Cover lightly, packed hard, cover with a dark cloth until sprouted, sprinkle daily with lukewarm water, and cover, at night. Nothing stands transplanting better or is less checked by it, and it is best to transplant twice, once when two or three inches high, if standing very thickly, and again when four to six inches. The first time they may be placed but a few inches apart, in rows one foot apart. The last transplanting should be eighteen inches apart in the row, with rows four feet apart. The plants should be set in a furrow or depression, six inches below the surface.

Keep clean and water whenever the ground is at all dry, until about middle or last of August, when begin to draw earth up to plants, and continue to bank up as plants grow.

The most vigorous growth is made after hot weather is over, and it continues to grow until severe freezing weather sets in. It is not injured by light frosts, and by covering lightly with waste straw or long manure may be left in the ground until about December 1. It may be set in ditches, or between two boards filled with earth, in the cellar, and kept all winter in a fresh, growing state, if the cellar is not cold enough to freeze vegetables.

Celery is a cheap and extremely healthful article of food, and is the best cure for dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all nervous diseases.—*Council Grove Anti-Monopolist*.

A waterproof cement to be used on cotton as a substitute for glass over hot-bed frames, is made as follows: Mix one ounce of sugar of lead and four ounces of powdered resin, in a quart of linseed oil, heated and dissolved in an iron kettle. Apply this to the cotton. If housed when not in use, it will last some years.

The Poultry Yard.

Profit and Loss in Poultry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Just starting on a Kansas farm, we can show no models in the needed buildings, etc., for profitable poultry-raising, and shall only give a few hints. The little details have to be looked after closely to be successful, for there are so many ways in which losses occur that if they are not, the profits will not be realized. Like ourselves, you have likely resolved to have a warmer house for them before snow flies again. We might give a description of our ideal house, but we would instead ask some of your Poultry Department contributors of experience to give their plans, such as are suited to the comfort of the fowls in such sudden, changeable weather as we find Kansas subject to. Give such as may be had upon any farm where a hundred or more fowls are kept. In our experience we have found that three divisions are almost absolutely necessary; one for roosts and nests, one for the setting hens, and another for the little chicks and their mothers during cold and wet weather. We should place the nest boxes in the partition, and when taken possession of, closed up on the side next where the other fowls are, thus avoiding one serious loss in the breaking of eggs. The room for the little chicks should be connected with a small yard, and room and yard are for use while they are quite young, and those series of days that often come, when if they were allowed to run at large, heavy losses are almost sure to occur. Small coops for the mother, tight enough to protect from light showers, should be had in sufficient numbers to keep them confined such time as needed, allowing them during pleasant and dry weather to run at large, gathering much of their own food. With the necessary precautions in keeping them at a distance from the voracious hog, close to the house to protect from hawks, and a rat-proof hennery, the losses need be but slight, and full broods raised instead of the half dozen often seen.

If a clover or tame grass plat is not at hand, sow some kind of grain close to the house, so the fowls may have plenty of grain feed. Next harvest stack your grain close so they can gather up all the scattering grains and exercise themselves by scratching in the straw. We did so and have fed our poultry hardly a dozen days during the winter. It is one of the ways of making poultry and pigs pay so well, by having them gather up the grain like this that would otherwise be an entire loss except as a fertilizer.

The earliest chickens pay best, bringing highest prices, and if the raising of them is the object, every one should be secured that is possible. This has been our object in years before, and we found the Light Brahma the most profitable, as the chicks grow fast, are very handsome, and come into market early.

J. M. RICE.
Conway, McPherson Co., Kas.

The Poultry B'aze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been reading a number of poultry articles in your valuable paper lately, and one from C. J. Norton's pen has stirred me to say a few things for the Brown Leghorns. He thinks they are not as good winter layers as the Americans or

Asiatics. You cannot expect fowls to lay well unless they have a warm house, and a poultry house that would freeze a Leghorn's comb, is not the proper house for any breed. He speaks of farmers' care of poultry. The way some of the farmers feed their fowls would soon make the Asiatic too fat to lay. I've heard a number say that the Plymouth Rocks had been praised too highly as egg-producers, and that they were better for market fowls. My Leghorns have laid very well this past cold winter. At this season of the year, they pick up so much of their food and are such industrious, wide-awake birds that they have become favorites with many Western breeders. I could not supply the demand for Brown Leghorns this season. It may be the Leghorns will be the leading fowls for Kansas.

Now, about that poultry house. If you have not cleaned and whitewashed it, don't postpone it another day. Take garden rake, shovel, whitewash and kerosene, and begin in earnest. Dig in every corner and get all the old dirt and trash out. Move every nest to the outside of the poultry house and whitewash them thoroughly. Use the whitewash freely on the inside of the fowl house; put some kerosene in every crevice of your sitting-room, and remove your hens to their sitting-nests after dark.

Poultry-keepers, write often to the KANSAS FARMER, and let us all be awake in the business. It does not pay a poultry-raiser to keep fowls unless he takes more interest in them than to allow them to hunt their feed winter and summer, also their roosting place. Who will get the best returns this year in the poultry business in Kansas? All that keep book account, please let the public know. * BELLE L. SPROUL.
Box 29, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

Mrs. Morrison, of Grenola, Gets First Prize.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having been selected to award the prizes offered by Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, in the KANSAS FARMER, of February 9, last, for the best short article written for your poultry department. I have read and have endeavored to analyze the five articles entered for the prizes, and published in the issues of dates March 1, 8, and 15, and I give it as my judgment that the first prize should be given to Mrs. A. E. Morrison, of Grenola, Kansas, and the second to Mary E. Cole, of Springfield, Colorado.

F. G. ADAMS.

Topeka, Kas., March 27, 1888.

Notes From a Poultry Yard.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Vermin are the greatest foes of poultry, and a thorough fumigation will do the fowl house good. Be sure that the fowls are all out until the smoking is all over and the house well ventilated.

Let your sitting hen come off the nest daily; let her roll in the dust-box near by, feed and drink regularly; see that she goes back before the eggs chill, and cover her setting box with coarse bagging, if she seems inclined to give up her work.

Turkeys commenced laying about March 20th, and the gobbler that is hatched out by May 1st will weigh twenty-four pounds by New Year's, if of the right breed.

The first point in raising turkeys is to have good parent stock to start with. The hen should be very large and well developed, but not be too fat. The

breeding tom should also be large and well developed, as such characteristics in a cock will be transmitted directly and very noticeably to his offspring. The tom can hardly be too large, and no precaution is necessary in using one, save that of clipping the spurs and nails to prevent injury to the hen. The age for breeding stock should be from two to three years—better three than two—never, if it can be avoided, one.

C. J. NORTON.

Blue Grass Poultry Yards, Moran, Allen Co., Kas.

The Busy Bee.

Spring Care of Bees.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In this latitude this is a critical time for bees. If it continues cold, the best thing you can do for them is to let them alone. Do not go near them, nor disturb them in any way. But if there comes a warm day so the bees can fly, see that the dead bees are all removed from the bottom board, and examine the colonies to see if they all have plenty of honey. If not, they should be fed at once. Feed them a sirup made of the best "A" sugar and water, if you have no sealed honey to give them. Be sure, however, to see that the busy workers have plenty to keep them alive until the blossoms come. As I said before, do not disturb the bees when it is cold. See that there is no upward draught in any of the hives, as they have begun to raise brood. Keep the entrance of the hive shaded by setting up a square board in front of it. This will prevent the bees from flying out when the atmosphere is cold and chilly, and thereby save the lives of many of the little workers.

When you are examining them to see that they have plenty of honey, see that they also have a laying queen. If any colonies are found queenless, unite them with some weak colony.

A little care and attention now will materially increase the profits to be derived from the bees during the season. There is nothing that pays so large a per cent. on the money invested as bee culture, but in order to bring this about the bees must have the necessary attention at the proper time. Every effort must be made to have a hive full of workers ready to gather the first flow of honey. Strong colonies are what tell in summing up the profits. Whatever tends to make and keep them strong should not be neglected.

Now is the time, too, to prepare for the coming season. Order your hives, sections, foundation, etc., and see that everything is in order and ready for the first flow of honey.

Let me say a word to farmers about hives. It will not pay you to make your own hives nor to have them made by some second-rate carpenter. Order them "in the flat" of some responsible supply dealer or manufacturer. In this way you can get them to fit and of uniform size, a thing which you may find to be of great importance. If you keep no more than one colony, have it in a good, neat hive, and give it proper care and attention, and it will repay you well for all the time you devote to it.

Never buy a "patent hive" of any kind, nor any "farm right" to manufacture hives. Patent moth-traps may help the sharper to get your money, but will be of no benefit to you.

Any questions that the readers of the FARMER may desire to ask about bees,

or anything pertaining to them, will be answered through the columns of the paper, provided they are of sufficient general interest to warrant their publication. Send them direct to me at St. Joseph. REV. E. T. ABBOTT.
St. Joseph, Mo.



BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, 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, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, for MAN and BEAST. Greatest Curative discovery ever made.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 2, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 600, shipments 1,100. Market strong and unchanged. Good to extra heavy native steers \$4 40a4 90, fair to good steers \$3 50a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers \$3 00a4 00, fair to good stookers and feeders \$2 00a3 40. HOGS—Receipts 2,800, shipments 2,700. Market active and steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 35a5 40, mixed and choice packing grades \$5 20a5 30, mixed and choice yorkers \$5 20a5 30, common to good pigs \$4 50a 5 20. SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 4,300. Market steady. Sheep \$3 00a6 00, lambs \$4 00a5 50.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong and 10c higher. Fancy, \$4 90a 5 30; stockers, \$2 00a3 75; Texas and others, \$2 30a3 00. HOGS—Receipts 16,000, shipments 7,000. Market 5c lower. Mixed, \$5 15a5 40; heavy, \$5 25a 5 40; light, \$5 30a5 40. SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market irregular. Common to good, \$4 60a6 00; Western, \$4 60a5 90; Texans, \$3 00a5 00; lambs, \$5 50a6 50.

Kansas City. CATTLE—The supply of cattle was moderate, and the proportion of heavy cattle was good. The dressed beef men were the chief buyers, taking the light to medium weight steers at firm prices for the bulk, but occasionally a little higher. They wanted a few heavy cattle and paid \$4 40a4 55. The shippers did a little business early, but later withdrew from the market owing to rumors of railroad strikes. The good to fancy heavy cattle were slow on this account and were generally unsold by noon. HOGS—The bulk of the business was done at \$4 95a5 15, against \$5 90a5 20 Saturday. Top loads sold at \$5 20, against \$5 25 Saturday. Some little pieces of loads—strong heavy—sold at \$5 25. SHEEP—The receipts were the largest for some time, and over one-half Texans. The absence of good sheep last week put both Armour and Swift to buying in the country. Armour had several hundred arrive direct from the country, and Swift several hundred from Texas. There were 10 leads of Texans besides. The heavy killers did not need any and the market was dull and 10a15c lower.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis. FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 80%a81%c. CORN—Cash, 47%c. OATS—Strong. Cash, 30%c. RYE—62c bid. BARLEY—75a87%c. HAY—Firm. Prime timothy, \$12 00a17 00; prairie, \$8 00a12 00. BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 24a30c; dairy, 20a25c. EGGS—12%c.

Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Steady. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 72%a77%c; No. 3 spring,; No. 2 red, 81c. CORN—No. 2, 50%c. OATS—No. 2, 27%a30%c. RYE—No. 2, 60c. BARLEY—No. 2, 77a80c. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45. TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 60. PORK—\$13 80a13 85. LARD—\$7 55. BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 24a31c; dairy, 21a27c. EGGS—More in demand at 13%a14c.

Kansas City. WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, 4,200 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 196,479 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was steady and quiet, no sales having been made on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 80c. CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,544 bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 103,223 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 46c; No. 2 white, cash, 48%c. OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31%c; No. 2 white, cash, 33c. RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 13 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 00 for small baled; large baled, \$9 50; wire-bound \$9c less; medium, \$7 50a8 50; poor stock, \$4 50a5 50. 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 ten.

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

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

BUTTER—Receipts of roll light and creamery large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 24a26c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a22c; storepacked, do., 15a 18c for choice; poor and low grade, 8a9c; roll, good to choice, 15a17c.

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

EGGS—Receipts moderate but market steady at 11%c per dozen for strictly fresh.

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

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10%e, breakfast bacon 9%e, dried beef 9%e. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 00, long clear sides \$6 90, shoulders \$5 50, short clear sides \$7 25. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$7 65, long clear sides \$7 55, shoulders \$6 25, short clear sides \$7 90. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 00. Choice tierce lard, \$6 87%e.

Topeka Markets.

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

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

Sweet Potatoes.

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

Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

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

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.

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

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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.

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

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

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(PAID IN CAPITAL \$100,000.)

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2 1-2 Miles Northeast of Lawrence, Kas., on U. P. R. R. Known as the "Gibb Farm."

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HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL AND BROOMCORN 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.

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

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A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

A young, handsome and stylish colt, well-bodied and muscled, good legs and feet, fine mane and tail, and has a slashing gait. I will also sell

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Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.



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

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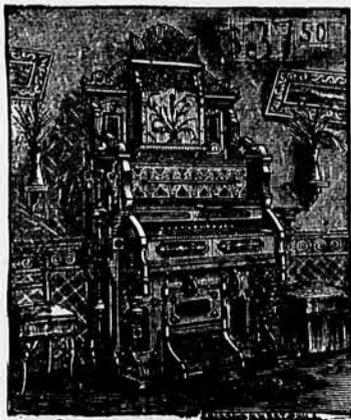
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The Veterinarian.

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

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—I have had two horses that went almost blind; got better, and blind again. This occurred for several times until at last they went totally blind and remained so. The eye would get white and then turn blood red. Can you tell me what to do for it, as there are two more in the same condition. [Your horses have periodical ophthalmia, or as it is commonly called, "moon blindness." When an animal becomes once attacked it will eventually turn blind, no matter what treatment is adopted. The disease is hereditary, and horses and mares having it should not be bred from. Properly lighted and ventilated stables modify attacks to a great extent, and also prevent their occurrence. When a horse, however, becomes affected he should be put in a darkened stall, and the eyes bathed three times daily with warm water having half an ounce of tincture of belladonna mixed into each quart. He should not be brought into the light till the inflammation subsides.]

BLIND STAGGERS.—I wish you could tell me what is the trouble with my horse. He is 9 years old. About three weeks ago, while driving him quite gently he commenced lifting up all feet as if he had the stringhalt, holding his head very high and throwing himself well forward every step he took, and lifting his feet so high I thought he would get them over the tongue of the sleigh. I stopped him and he shook all over as if he would shake the harness off for about a second or two, and he commenced to sweat quite freely. I let him stand a minute or two and he walked off all right apparently. He took another turn the other day with just the same symptoms. Please state the trouble and cure if any. [The condition described was a temporary congestion of the brain, caused by high feed and too little exercise. Remove all grain from the horse for two weeks, putting him on bran mashes and hay, thus cooling down the system. It is commonly known as blind staggers, and when its symptoms make their appearance the horse should be stopped at once, the check-rein unfastened, and kept perfectly still for a few minutes.]

CHRONIC CATARRH.—One of my mares (7 years old) had the distemper last spring and discharged at the right nostril ever since, and for the last month has discharged a little at the left nostril. The discharge is not offensive, she has no cough, does not swell at any place, has a good appetite and looks fair. Have worked her right along. She raised a colt last summer. Please state what I can do for her, and oblige. [The continued deflection indicates chronic catarrh. A careful examination as to the condition of the lymphatic glands will be necessary, as in these cases it is far better to be sure before treating, as swollen and indurated jaws indicate diseased lymphatics. If the nasal sinuses have become a reservoir for pus it will be necessary to have the assistance of a surgeon, and such is very probably the case with the above animal. Furnish the animal a comfortable stall in which she can be loose, give a liberal supply of wholesome food and see that the stable is clean and comfortable. Give the following powder night and morning, mixed well with the food: Powdered sulphate of soda, six ounces; powdered sulphate of iron, six ounces; powdered golden seal, six ounces; and powdered

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ST. LOUIS.

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sassafras, six ounces. Dose, tablespoon-ful.]

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—BREEDER OF—

POLAND-CHINAS

—AND—

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

See list of boars used on herd:

POLAND-CHINAS—Challenge 4939, by Success 1999; Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 8553; Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807; Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799; Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807; Chip, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. **BERKSHIRES**—Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495; Royal Duke 12923, by Sovereign 2d 1757; Stumpy Duke VI. 16463, by Duke of Monmouth 11361; Fancy Boy 15329, by Jumbo 12771; Champion 13975, by British Champion 4495; Joker, by Royal Peerless 17183.

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

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M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

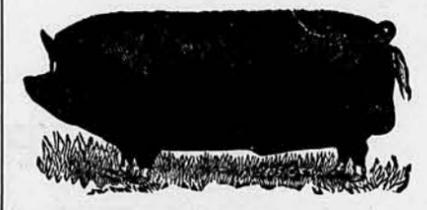
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a 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 MARCH 22, 1888.

Barber county—W. T. Rouse, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Harry N. Patterson, in Elm Mills tp., February 29, 1888, one bay mare, 5 years old, white spot in forehead and white left front foot and hoof; valued at \$30.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L. R. Croissant, in Big Creek tp., March 1, 1888, one bay horse colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Sheridan county—I. H. Prince, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Albert Lytle, in Solomon tp., February 17, 1888, one black horse pony, 7 years old, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. M. Newland, in Chetopa tp., February 23, 1888, one spotted 3-year-old cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted 4-year-old cow; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one bluish cow, 5 years old; valued at \$13.

STEER—By same, one red and white 3-year-old cow; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one roan 3-year-old steer; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Hogan, of Madison tp., March 6, 1888, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, under-crop in left ear, white face, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. S. Stanley, clerk.

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

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, ring in top of right ear.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

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

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

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

Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Fire, (P. O. Newton),

March 17, 1888, one pale red cow, short horns, end of tail white, about 4 years old, no marks or brands.

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SHARPENS MOWER'S FRIEND THE KNIFE MADE OF EMERY THE WILLIAMS Grain Threshers, Horse Powers & Engines

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Sows all kinds of Grain and GRASS SEED, 4 acres in wheat sown by walking 1 mile. Will do 5 times as much work as can be done by hand, and better work than by any other means.

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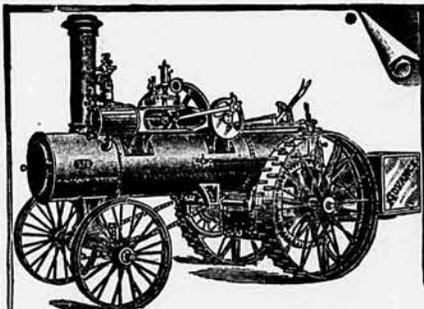
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