

KANSAS FARMER

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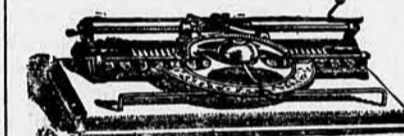


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Agricultural Matters.

Thoughts About Farming.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am very much interested of late in the many valuable discussions on farm topics in your excellent paper, from so many different persons, each and all giving some good ideas or suggestions which are of practical and general use to farmers. Yet we find mixed in with these beneficial articles many strange and thoughtless questions, some of them that if given a little time and thought might be answered by those asking them. For instance, one man asks about sowing and planting and the amount of seed, says "farmers differ in opinions." Well, that is all right; they should differ, for the soil differs in its production. Thin soil does not produce as well when heavily seeded; that is, the quality of the grain is not so good, and that is what the farmer should take into consideration; while very strong soil needs a greater amount of seed for same results, for on the latter, if you seed thinly you get a heavy foliage and an abundance of weeds. So farmers must use their own judgment in many things they do on the farm, and if they would do likewise in many other instances it would be far better for them. Then said farmer finds fault with the grain or seed-drill he uses, because it does not sow correctly. Now, I venture to say the fault is more in the man than in the drill, for all seeders are tested with clean seed and are gauged accordingly, and when a farmer takes grain from the bin with sticks, pieces of weeds, straw and trash in it and dumps it into the drill, he may expect an uneven distribution of seed; but let every farmer first clean the grain and sow or plant, and he will have more and a better quality of grain to harvest, for when grain is run through a fanning mill we get the good, plump, sound grains to plant, which gives us good healthy plants. And this theory holds good with all kinds of seeds, plants and trees.

Speaking of trees reminds me that I saw a query in the FARMER about apple trees; wanted to know what to do to keep borers out of trees and what to do with trees where borers had been at work. First go to work and dig out the borers with the point of your knife. Don't be afraid you will hurt the tree by removing the dead bark; it is better to take it off than leave it on. After doing this, if the tree has one-half of its bark left in good healthy condition, wash the wound with lye, using one box of concentrated lye to six gallons of water, to be applied with swab; then all trees should be washed about the 1st of June and also in July to prevent other borers from hatching. These washings in said months destroys the eggs, and you will not be bothered with borers. Make use of these suggestions every year. Cultivate your orchard and you will have good healthy trees, and if properly pruned, a good quality of apples. I should have said when speaking of the damage done to the tree, if more than half or two-thirds is eaten, it is better to pull it up and set a new tree. And just here let me say to those who expect to buy nursery stock of any kind, buy as near home as possible; if you are near enough go to the nursery and select what you want. Kansas people send hundreds of thousands of dollars annually out of the State, three-fourths of which is a loss to purchasers on account of frauds and failure to grow; and allow me to say that I am of the same opinion about news and agricultural papers, that too many of us send our money out of the State for

papers, money that could be better spent at home, and especially so of agricultural papers. The KANSAS FARMER is the best for Kansas people, giving actual experience right at home, and that is what we want and is of far more benefit to us than a theory given in some Eastern paper. We must acknowledge that we may get some good suggestions from our neighboring States, yet the mode of tilling the soil in Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York, is not so successful in Kansas. Then, brother farmers, admitting this, is it not the wisest and best policy for us to use home experience and patronize home papers? Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say a few words about friend G.'s sermon on farming. He seems to think the reason for farmers not having a more decided influence in our public affairs is because "they don't take a more active part in primaries." I am willing to admit that too many of them are inclined to be negligent of this privilege (or duty, we might say,) for their own good, but there are other barriers that prevent them from gaining that influence in political circles that they should have, and I will name two of the principal ones. First, the farmer's isolated situation, not having frequent intercourse with his fellow man that others have; second, but not least, too many farmers allow themselves to be led, ruled and governed by office aspirants or political wire-pullers; they too frequently lend a willing ear to the crafty politician who thinks more of the party than he does of the man. The man is what we want, and good ones too. Let us adhere to this, and both parties will nominate good men. I agree with G. that we don't want any more parties; two are enough; five are three to many. The more parties we have the more divided the people will be. Unity is what we want and must have if ever we expect to bring about any permanent good, that will establish a reform in politics—temperance and morality. We have two parties of long standing; let us try to purify them by casting out the corruption, by putting good men in office. Then we have a farmers' organization for mutual and social education that is of long standing, and will in the future, as well as in the past, be of a vast benefit to the farmers of this nation; it is the Patrons of Husbandry. R. W. ANDERSON.
Constant, Cowley Co., Kas.

Castor Beans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Prices and yields with these vary the same as with other crops, and while sometimes with a fair yield and fair prices a very good profit can be secured, yet it must not be inferred that they are uniformly profitable. Considering all the risks with the work of cultivating and harvesting, castor beans ought to sell for \$1 a bushel, in order to give the farmer a fair profit, and then a yield of ten or twelve bushels per acre ought at least be secured. With a good season and good soil, well prepared and thorough cultivation, twelve bushels per acre can often be and is often realized. There is one advantage with them, and that is the work can be done with the ordinary work kept upon the farm.

The manner of preparing the soil ready for planting is about the same as for corn, except the working out of the rows. As with all other crops, it pays to take time to thoroughly prepare the soil in a good tilth before marking out the rows. The best plan, all things considered, to work out the first two rows about three and a half feet apart, then leave a space about five or six feet wide, and mark out four rows three and a half feet apart; then leave another

space and mark out four more rows. By this plan a sled can be drawn along between the rows in the space left, and two rows on each side of the sled be picked. This economizes the soil to a good advantage, and at the same time gives a good opportunity to harvest the crop.

The soil ought to be reasonably warm before planting the seed. Like corn or cane, there is very little if any advantage in planting too early. It is quite an item to secure a good, vigorous start to grow, and a good preparation and careful planting in good season are important items in securing this. Plant in drills so that the plants will stand about fifteen or eighteen inches apart. It is not a good plan to have the plants stand too thick. Cover well. Like corn, if the soil is properly prepared before planting, the harrow can be used to commence the cultivation. Care should be taken to keep the weeds down and have the soil kept loose and mellow. A good start to grow can best be secured by giving thorough cultivation from the start.

The easiest way of cleaning is to prepare a level place by scraping off clean and reasonably level. A good-sized place should be prepared, for an average crop at least twenty-five feet square, and larger in proportion to the size of the crop. When it can be done a pen should be made and boards set up around the outside so that the waste will be as small as possible. The first gathering should not be made until the larger proportion of the spikes begin to crack; the second gathering can be made when only a few of the spikes show signs of cracking. One horse hitched to a low sled with a box fastened onto the sled, and a good sharp pair of shears or a knife, are necessary to harvest the crop. The horse ought to be well muzzled, as there is danger of his eating the beans and serious loss may occur. And here I ought to say that a good fence must be kept around the field and the threshing yard. In some States there is a law compelling the farmer to do this. Cattle, horses and sheep will eat the beans, and a small quantity eaten is almost certain death. As fast as the spikes are gathered they should be spread out evenly over the yard where the heat of the sun will thresh them out, and all that will be necessary is to run them through a fan to clean them. They must be well dried before storing away in bulk. They must be kept dry or they will become moldy or musty and the quality be impaired. They can be marketed at any time. All the crop cannot be gathered at once. At least two gatherings and sometimes, if the crop is uneven, four gatherings can be made before all the crop will be ready to harvest.

The stalks are valuable as fertilizers and should by all means be carefully plowed under. In many localities where mixed farming is carried on castor bean raising can be made profitable.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Orchard Grass and Red Clover.

Under the head—"A Word About the Grasses," Prof. Shelton says:

Just now thousands of Kansas farmers are asking the question, "What grass seeds shall I sow, and when should they be sown?" At the risk of repeating what has been said before through these columns, we venture a few suggestions in the line of this inquiry. We have grown, or attempted to grow, many varieties of grasses and clover at the College farm during fourteen consecutive years, and so far as all the better known sorts are concerned our mind is pretty well "made up." Of course, new sorts generally demand attention, and there is always the possibility of trying old kinds under new conditions. So far as general farming goes, we have found no single variety or combination of sorts that equals the mixture of orchard grass and red clover, using a bushel and a half of the former and about three quarts of the latter to every acre of ground. Other kinds in particular localities may be better than the orchard grass. Timothy often is excellent, although never reliable with us. English blue grass (*Festuca elatior*) is, in many situations, unequalled, while alfalfa and red clover have a place upon nearly every Kansas farm; but the mixed orchard grass and red

clover is likely to satisfy more farmers than any single sort or combination. It may be set down as a fact for Kansas in general that the seeding must be done in the spring. A few sorts—notably timothy and Kentucky blue grass—are sown to advantage in the fall season, but these are no more than the exceptions which prove the rule.

Our experience, too, is strongly confirmatory of the practice of late seeding. Thousands of Kansas farmers fall every year, we are confident, because their early seeding has been followed by dry weather and heavy winds, which have carried the light seeds far from the field in which they were sown. But a single fact in agriculture is more valuable than a thousand opinions. The season of 1887 was very unfavorable to newly-seeded grass, not only in Kansas, but generally throughout the United States. Since 1874, certainly, there has not been a season so continuously trying to young grass plants as the summer of 1887. On April 23 of that year we seeded twelve acres of ground to mixed orchard grass and red clover. It came up without delay, and made an excellent "stand." During the protracted drouth of the summer following, the grass plants remained dormant; in all exposed situations they seemed dead. This spring, however, the field presents a magnificent sight. Except in a few very small areas, the entire field is occupied by a vigorous growth of grass and clover.

This must be said of Kansas as of every other State or country: during times of protracted drouth, no grass or clover can be made to grow to the extent of a crop. Those who expect some sort of grass or clover that will be drouth-proof are sure to be disappointed. All that arts or science can do for the farmer in this respect is to give him the means by which the effects of drouth may be minimized. This is a very simple, and, it may be, disappointing, proposition, but it should be remembered that it is one that applies to all agricultural plants.

The World's Production of Wool.

Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., London, England, furnish some interesting statistics concerning the production of wool in the world. Difficulties had to be contended with in their collection, because of the antiquated figures of the continental countries, to say nothing of their doubtful reliability. The world's production of raw wool is stated at 790,000,000 pounds for 1850; 955,000,000 pounds for 1860; and 1,911,000,000 pounds for 1886. The average yield of clean wool was 65.1 per cent., in 1850; 63.9 per cent. in 1860; and 54.5 per cent. in 1886.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, commenting on these figures, says: Here is an interesting fact to note, that there has been a gradual tendency to a heavier production of animal or extraneous matter in the fleece, till there is at the present time but little over 50 per cent. of the weight of the fleece that can be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Statistics, however, are not necessary to demonstrate what has been patent to every observer of the universal direction of sheep breeding toward the heavy-fleeced Merino. This is as applicable to America as to all other countries, and should be noted in the conclusion that the National Bureau of Statistics may indulge in, in its coming wool report. Within the thirty-six years under review, the production and consumption of clean wool has increased nearly 103 per cent. The consumption per head of population is now reckoned at 2.66 pounds of clean wool, against 1.93 pounds in 1850, and 2.33 pounds in 1870.

Golden Belt, Kansas.

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

Four sheep and ten bushels of wheat settled an Iowa breach of promise suit where \$25,000 damages were demanded.

The Stock Interest.

A California Horse Farm.

Some weeks ago the New York Sun contained an elaborate description of Senator Stanford's horse farm. The following is an extract:

The Palo Alto stock farm is about thirty-seven miles south of San Francisco. To the west, twenty-two miles or so, in a direct line and across the Pescadero valley and the coast range, is the Pacific ocean; to the east, three miles away, is San Francisco bay, which reaches five miles further south. The farm, made up of various purchases, comprises about 10,000 acres, is irregular in outline, and extends about twelve miles east and west, and four miles north and south. The land is mainly undulating, with no great elevations, few rocks, and many broad level spaces. The general slope is toward the east. There are trees in plenty, including white oak, live oak, and pines and blue gums. Running streams are not over-numerous, and it does not look like an exceptionally good grass country. Thirty-five hundred acres are cultivated, mostly for hay and barley, the barley mainly for hay. On most of the level places the soil is a foot thick. The rainy season is about like that of San Francisco, from November to the middle of January, and crops may be raised without any irrigation but they have the water and appliances for irrigation if necessary. The farm is run in three departments—the garden and grounds, which is that part of the tract surrounding the Senator's house; the trotting farm, a mile or so to the south, and the running farm the same distance to the east of the trotting farm.

There are on the place about 530 horses including 125 stallions of all ages, 160 brood mares, 230 geldings and fillies, and some working horses. These are not exact figures, but close to them. All the buildings in Palo Alto are full, and all the stock is sheltered at night if thought best.

The buildings for the stock are not elaborate, but they are all ample and well adapted for their respective uses. There are only three two-story stables on the farm for the trotting stock. The rest of the buildings for stock are shed barns of one story. The training stable for all ages is 150 feet in length north and south, and 100 feet in width along the center, including a T projection at the east. It has twenty-six box stalls, each 12x14 feet. The doors are of ample width to admit of easy driving in and out. In the upper story are the hay and grain. The only furniture in the stalls is a galvanized iron feed-box, which can be taken out if desired when the horse has finished feeding. The stalls have earth bottoms. The soil is clayey, and it is mixed with gravel and tramped down. Slacked lime is laid on the bottom frequently. The horse's bed is of wheat or barley straw, and is often renewed and always kept clean. Kindness to horses is one of the rules of the place.

At Palo Alto the colt is weaned at five months. Then he is broken to the halter and turned into the field, sheltered at night, and fed twice a day on boiled and ground food, all he can eat. This is continued until he is eight months old, and then they begin to work him on one of the miniature tracks. He is kept at this until twelve or thirteen months old, and then broken to skeleton wagon alongside an old horse. Those that it seems desirable to keep on training are continued in exercise, the others are turned out to pasture. In the training the ordinary rule for all ages is short distances, brushes, and

work every day. Good colts are entered almost everywhere, and when the time approaches they are tried for longer distances. Speed and the possibilities are developed without using up all the reserve power.

The colts and fillies run together until they are seven or eight months old; after that they are kept apart. When they are weaned, two colts or two fillies are put in one stall until they are from eleven to thirteen months old, then they get separate stalls.

The sales of trotting horses in 1886, including \$94,000, the proceeds of an auction sale, amounted to about \$200,000. The sales in 1887 amounted to about \$50,000. When the horses at Palo Alto so increase in numbers that they cannot be handled and sheltered comfortably, the surplus horses are sent to the Vina farm in Tehanna and Butte counties, about 150 miles north of Sacramento, where Mr. Stanford has a tract of 55,000 acres, which affords plenty of room for the horses to run in. At the Vina farm there are now 361 horses, mainly brood mares, geldings, and fillies.

A mile or so away from the trotting stock farm is the running horse farm, with Mr. Henry Walsh in charge. There are about 100 head of horses on the running stock farm. The track is one mile in length, and the buildings are ample. In one of the buildings a room has been set apart for use as a school room for the jockeys and boys.

About 180 men are employed on the Palo Alto stock farm.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the telegraph conveyed the following news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 18. A fire at Palo Alto last night burned a portion of the stables of Senator Leland Stanford. Ten valuable horses were burned to death. Mayflower, by St. Clair, fastest to date, 2:16; Clifton Bell, one of the mares that perished, was valued at \$10,000; Rixford was valued at about the same sum; Normaine, though only 2 years old, was considered worth \$20,000; a year ago she made the fastest time on record for a yearling—2:31. It is believed that Asmer and Hinda (Hinda) Rose were in a part of the stable which burned. The latter had a 3-year-old record of 2:19 and \$25,000 had been refused for her. She was now 7 years old.

How Much Corn to The Hog?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The above question which was propounded several weeks ago, and which I supposed had been settled at the time, has proved to be like "Banquo's Ghost," it won't down, and as Mr. G. C. Weible is responsible for its being called up again, why we will excuse him and take another round in order to throw more light upon this hoggish subject. It has been said that corn and hogs have rolled the burden of debt from many a poor man's door. This is no doubt true in many cases, but like other branches of farming, many of us never stop to count the cost, or keep debt and credit account, in order to prove the profits or loss in the business.

When I wrote the answer to the original question, I did so with the understanding of how hogs are usually kept and fed in Kansas, and I believe most of the readers of the FARMER will agree with me that the average Kansas hog is fed chiefly on ear corn, with a condiment of mud or muddy water, just because the beast happens to be a hog, and is deserving of no better fare, and because it is easier to feed corn in that way. Some writers say that their hogs will go over 300 pounds at 1 year old. This is all very true, but I am speaking of them as found under all conditions

and circumstances throughout the State, and I will again make the assertion, that the average at 1 year old will fall below 300 pounds, and where fed exclusively on dry ear corn, each hog will consume from thirty to thirty-four bushels per year.

Mr. Weiber in his article in the FARMER of April 12, made some very sensible remarks about feeding hogs, and if such instructions were carried out, it would prove that we have been feeding in a very expensive manner. To start at the foundation, the raising and feeding of hogs in order to obtain the most profit for the labor and money invested, calls for radical reform. There is no doubt but what pasture is the cheapest feed that can be given for a part of the year, and for the balance they should have ground feed, such as shorts, corn, rye and oats. Where whole dry corn is fed, we can find upon examination that a part is not masticated and is therefore a loss. And now as the dairy interest is soon to play a prominent part of farm economy in the State, all of the waste, such as skim milk, buttermilk and whey, cannot be turned to better profit than by feeding to pigs; with the addition of a little ground feed and a few acres of clover pasture, there would be no doubt about increasing the weight of our porkers and lessening the cost. Another and one of the most vital points is to provide warm shelter in cold weather, as experiments all prove that when exposed to severe cold, no matter what the feed may be, a large part is a total loss. While we are improving the conditions of the animals, let us take hold and bring the hog out of the "slough of despond".

A. E. JONES.

Topeka, Kas.

Opposed to Sour Feed for Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see an article in your valuable paper—"How much corn to the hog," has been settled by a number of writers to be thirty-five bushels to grow a hog one year. I don't want to be always contrary, but I must say it depends on the kind of hog. There are some of them called extra fine that you may cram with corn nine months of the year, and you have 250 pounds of meat not fit to eat. Whether shall this be attributed to their roving, squealing qualities, the feed, or the kind of hog? I see one of the writers advises souring the food in all cases. If he had a little experience in the feeding of sweet food he would soon change his mind. I thought Kansas was a fruit-growing State; and if so, farmers should have an orchard; turn your pigs into it and see how soon their paths will be made to the sweet tree, and if enough sweet apples to eat, the sour will be untouched. Try a trough of sweet milk and one of sour, side by side; see which is taken first. Try a batch of bread of fermented grain, and see how quick you will scold your cook or your mother-in-law. The hog scolds you in his way—squealing. In short, feed fermented food to any animal, and unless starved it will not touch it.

No, Mr. Editor; the doctrine of feeding fermented food to an animal is false. Corn, if fed at all, should be very sparingly, and only when you want to harden for market. Get the kind of hog that will grow you 350 to 400 pounds in a year without corn. Sell your thirty-five bushels of corn and feed grass and water in summer; cut clover hay fine and mix it with a sweet swill of millstuff for winter, and you not only have your 400-pound hog, but your meat is fit to eat. I fear you black hog men have all got into the habit of corn for hogs. If you had a few of my im-

proved Chesters amongst you and would feed them on sweet food, I am certain there would be more pounds, better meat, no squealing, and more corn to sell to fill your pockets. Rye is a good food if ground. Had Mr. Weible fed his two pigs ten months on sweet swill in place of sour, he would have had fifty pounds more and better meat. As for wheat I am not posted; I fear it would make the pork very expensive.

I hope my friend will try a trough of sweet milk and one of sour, side by side; give them all they want, and if I don't make him a convert I will give him a Chester White pig. If healthy, nature has furnished all the qualities of fermentation in the system that is needed.

T. B. EVANS.

Geneva, Ill.

Shears for Dehorning.

Dr. Bohrer, whose instruction of the use of pruning shears in dehorning has brought a good many letters of inquiry, sends one of the letters to this office with the following:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I herewith send you a card which is similar to quite a number of others relative to the use of the Buckeye pruning shears in dehorning cattle. These shears are too small as a rule to cut the horns off of old cattle. I used it on twenty-four yearlings, and found it a success in the way of speed, and consequently in lessening pain, which is of short duration. In its use care must be observed to cut at the junction of the horn with the hair. I sometimes took a small amount of hair with the horn. This is done to prevent the formation of a short horn or stub.

I do not claim to be a professional dehorner, and never will engage in it as a source of profit, as I am not physically able to work at it or anything else requiring muscular exertion. I only called the attention of farmers to the use of this instrument, because I cannot see why, among young cattle at least, it should not be much more desirable for reasons already set forth than the much more slow method of cutting the horn by the use of the saw.

In your issue of the 5th of April, Mr. Webster states that it is not possible to cut sufficiently near the head with a common saw to remove all the horn substance. This may be the case in a number of instances; but as a rule I feel quite confident that he is mistaken, as I do not find the horny substance to describe the segment of a circle in a majority of the cases that I have examined. Yet this may be a happen so. But where it does run in a circle, of course a broad-bladed saw cannot be made to follow the circle. Neither will the pruning shears follow it. But what little there is left will not be likely to develop into a very formidable weapon. Yet it is the object as far as possible to make clean work. So let us observe the results of the different methods of performing this operation before concluding we have found out emphatically the way to perform it, and that no other way will do nearly so well as our own way.

G. BOHRER.
Chase, Rice Co., Kas.

The Cultivator says: "The main thing in treating a balky horse is to distract his attention. A handful of earth in his mouth will sometimes do it, or a string tied tightly round one of his ears. Whipping is hardly ever advisable."

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

In the Dairy.

A GOLD MEDAL PRIZE

Offered For Five Pounds Jersey Butter.



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

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

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

A Reader Inquires.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of March 29, 1888, Mr. J. G. Otis says: "Our experience is that they (the Jerseys) give a little very choice milk." Will Mr. Otis please state how many years he has bred Jerseys? How many he milked? How much butter he obtained per cow each week?

Mr. D. W. Willson says: "We feed bran, although it is said to produce light milk; we want the largest quantity possible." Will Mr. Willson please tell us what for? The farmers who are interested in dairy "talks" would like to learn the facts, not assertions.

A READER.

Private Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dairying and stock-raising being my principal business, I have been greatly interested in the movement in the direction of organizing the dairy interest. Commencing ten years ago with scrub stock and grading up with thoroughbred Durhams, there is considerable improvement in the butter-producing capacity of my cows; but I am far from being satisfied, and as soon as possible shall try either Holsteins or Ayrshires. I want butter first, afterwards beef.

I strongly favor farm butter-making, not as opposed to creameries, but as necessary in many localities where creameries could not be operated successfully, and as serving to check the natural tendency of the creamery system in the direction of monopoly. The common mistake, and the fruitful source of only partial success in farm dairying, is in turning the labor and the responsibility over to the women and regarding it too small business to engage a man's time and attention. My experience satisfies me that no other labor on the farm pays so well, and the more thoroughly and skillfully the work is done, the greater and more satisfactory will be the returns.

The greatest disadvantage the private dairyman suffers from is experienced when he seeks a market for his product. This disadvantage may be minimized by co-operation in a small and simple

way. In every neighborhood there will always be one more skillful in making and more successful in marketing than any one else; let those neighbors get together and agree upon a method to be practiced by all, covering all the steps in the process of making butter up to the point of removing the unsalted butter (entirely freed from buttermilk) from the churn. In that condition it may be kept (if necessary) some days. But at a convenient time it is delivered to the one chosen, who bulks the product of the entire neighborhood, making it uniform in quality, and sufficient in quantity, to attract a better class of customers, and better prices than the village store affords. I have done something in this way, and have been able to pay from 2 to 10 cents (cash) above the local market price, with a satisfactory compensation for my labor and trouble.

A word about salting butter. The intelligent, thoughtful dairyman will understand that salt is used for two purposes, only two: (1) By its affinity for water to enable the maker to free the butter from the excess not necessary to hold the salt in solution; (2) to flavor the butter to the taste of the consumer. Pure butter does not need salt to preserve it, and salt will not preserve butter that contains buttermilk. Salting butter with brine deprives the maker of the aid of the salt in ridding the butter of surplus water, and forces him to work it out, to the serious injury of the butter, or leave it in to cheat the buyer, and ultimately to the injury of his reputation as an honest dairyman. P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Rice Co.

Relative Cost of Butter and Beef.

Writing to the *Philadelphia Press* on the proposition "That it costs less to produce a pound of butter than a pound of beef," Waldo F. Brown says:

"That there is more money in butter than in beef of any kind needs no argument, and the idea is absurd that a man ought to keep a 1,200 pound cow in his dairy because she will make a greater weight of old cow beef when unfit to milk longer, when he can get an 800 pound cow that will average 50 per cent. more butter. I doubt if there is a farmer in our country that has produced a beef for the last five years that has paid current prices for its food, and yet nine out of ten of them will tell you that the introduction of the Jerseys has been a curse to the community, simply because the size of the cattle has been reduced. I introduced Jersey blood on to my farm ten years ago with considerable misgivings, for I shared in the general prejudice. I began by crossing good native cows with a thoroughbred Jersey bull. I have now reached the fifth cross and have not had a poor cow or one that I could not sell for from 50 to 100 per cent. above the price of common cows. I have now a small herd that will milk eleven months in the year, and make at the lowest calculation 50 per cent. more butter than the same number of native cows such as I could buy in the neighborhood. I think my cows have lost me considerable less than native cows would, for \$1 for the service of the sire is all the extra cost, and it certainly takes less food to grow and sustain an 800 pound cow than it would one weighing 1,000 or 1,200 pounds."

At the New York State Institute, Edgar Knapp stated that he believed milk made by him from ensilage, cottonseed meal, oil meal and corn meal was better than he had ever been able to make from June grass. The corn should be planted far enough apart to produce an ear of corn to each stalk, and cut when the ear is glazed or the stalk thoroughly matured.

Excessive Salting.

A singular fact was brought out at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture. A gentleman stated that he gave his cows a quantity of salt with a view to increasing the milk production, as he had seen it stated that such would be the result; he was not disappointed; the increase of milk was quite marked, but the singular feature of the trial was that while the milk yield was increased the cream yield was proportionately decreased; that is, the ratio of cream to the milk was diminished as the quantity of milk increased, and upon an abandonment of salting this ratio was restored.

This is a matter of some consequence to dairymen who are interested only in the production of milk, but where cream is desired it seems that excessive salting acts against the production of cream. Dr. Cressey stated that this was a result that might naturally be expected; that the excess of salt prevented the active development of the fat globules, while the milk secretion was actively going on. Accepting that explanation, while it might be expected that the result indicated would at first follow from a sudden and rather violent change in the matter of salting, if the feed remained the same, and from which would be secreted a normal quantity of fatty substance, from diminished activity at first it would be reasonable to suppose that after a little time the extent of the secretion would be restored to its original state and the cream produced be brought to its uniform ratio to the entire milk product. It is, in our mind, a more rational conclusion to come to to attribute an increased flow of milk because of an increased amount of water drunk, while the fatty secretion remains constant, which in case of cows in prime condition is believed to be a rule. We should hardly be willing to believe that salting fully would have any very marked effect on the cream.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Spring Care of Stock.

It is not always that the dry and severely cold weather of winter is the hardest on stock. Cold spring rains are far worse. But the season is at hand when there is three times as much good attention needed for the successful stock-raisers. Calves, pigs, lambs and colts will soon be coming along, and if they are left to perish, soon the farmer will be whining about his bad luck, when it is only his bad management. In these times of close competition, short crops and low prices, it is only the prudent, careful and watchful farmers who will sail over the breakers without harm. A large portion of cows, and especially heifers, have already been weakened by short feed and cold winds, and they will need more than the usual kind attention. Good and experienced farmers will attend to these things without these hints. But there are beginners, and some breeders, though good meaning men, who will put these things off until too late. If you intend to prosper this year, save the lambs, pigs and calves.—*Des Moines Register*.

Dairy Notes.

Feed well, be clean, give plenty of water, cold in summer, warm in winter, milk quickly. These four rules are necessary for success in a dairy farm.

Russian dairy products have made their appearance in the English market, and the prospects are favorable for a large and increasing trade in butter and cheese with Russia.

It is true that the milk of cows that are worried or frightened will sour more quickly than when not so worried, says the *United*

States Dairyman. Infants fed with the milk of cows worried or heated by running will suffer from colic and often from diarrhea.

Mr. James Mackenzie, an Irish dairyman, says: "From experiments which I have seen carried out, from 20 to 24 per cent. increase of butter has been gained by the centrifugal over the gravity of creaming, but I am satisfied this gain is not at the expense of quality, but to searching out more of the minute fat globules, which in gravity creaming do not rise, and, if not forced out, are lost in the skim milk."

The butter value of a cow is not shown by ability to make an exceptionally large quantity for a day or a week, but the yearly test is the only real measure of her value. In Jerseys we have Jersey Belle of Seltuate with a yield of 705 pounds in a year, Eurotas with 778 pounds and 1 ounce, Mary Anne of St. Lambert 877 pounds, and Landseer's Fancy with 936 pounds 14½ ounces, in twelve months, nearly, if not quite, her own weight in butter in one year.

The *American Cultivator* says: "A great supply of milk does not always mean a large butter yield. If the cow is in reasonably good condition she will put in the cream pot all the fat-forming food she eats, and if an extra good cow something more. In other words, she will grow poor while giving milk. There is nothing more stimulating to milk secretion than warm mashes of wheat bran, but the milk will not be rich in cream except at the expense of the cow. If butter-making is what is aimed at, corn or oat meal must be added to the bran, and if the cow grows poor on this feed, omit the bran altogether.

As showing what special selection and judicious, long-continued breeding for special milk production will do, we have the Holstein-Friesian cow Clothilde, with a reported yield of 101 pounds 2 ounces of milk in one day, and the enormous amount of 26,021 pounds 2 ounces in one year, with several others in the same herd yielding from 15,000 pounds to 23,000 pounds of milk per year. This breed of cattle have been bred for years with the object in view of large milk yields, and the physical characteristics of their milk shows that quantity, rather than quality, has been the ultimate aim.

\$1,000 Reward

for your labor, and more, can be earned in a short time if you at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, for information about work which you can do and live at home, whatever your locality, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co., will start you. Capital not required. All ages. Both sexes. All particulars free. These who are wise will write at once and learn for themselves. Snug little fortunes await every worker.

The grand requisite of success without which the celebrated breeders would be little distinguished, is feeding. It is food and management that makes a beautiful specimen of any strain of blood.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

CURES: A. A.—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation. B. B.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. C. C.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. D. D.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges. E. E.—Bots or Grubs, Worms. F. F.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. G. G.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. H. H.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. I. I.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases. J. J.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange. K. K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Correspondence.

Owe No Man.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From this point I write saying that my tramping among the farmers shows stock of all kinds to be low in flesh, and many farmers entirely out of feed, some not having enough to full feed their work animals. Looking at the poor bony creatures, I feel almost or quite wroth to think that farmers by the hundreds have been warned for years past of the coming drouth of the years '86 and '87, and have been so indifferent as to not meet the crisis in at least fair shape. Thousands were told to sow largely of wheat last fall to have pasture for their stock to get through on, as well as to have some wheat. But many claimed there was no money in this. I will ask all such to tell me what they have made out of other products for the past three years.

But what is the next move on the farmer chess-board? A cry goes up—"let us organize a farmers' trust and handle our own products." Some have learned that consumers of meat are paying more or higher rates now than in former years, while beef cattle and hogs are much lower. Why is this? Simply because the first buyers combine against your products. But let me say to you, for myself only, that nine out of ten of you are responsible for your present situation. I am using strong language. But I have looked forward to this matter for the past fifteen and twenty years, and I feel fully able to sustain myself. And I will say that my article is not one that will cost friends. No. But I speak for friends and foes alike, and ask you to investigate my articles as they appear in KANSAS FARMER from July, 1881, to last August, and satisfy yourselves that I am right in charging you with being in straightened circumstances to-day and ever will be until you learn to be more observing and keep records or details to enable you to meet the future.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the farmers of this vicinity at which they discussed the propriety of organizing to handle their own products. But realizing the fact of the failure of the Grange, Alliance, or like organizations to meet the demands, I saw that the movement for a farmers' trust must and surely will fail if instituted. History shows that no such movements have survived any great length of time. I look at it as not being in the nature of things. But do not think I have no sympathy for farmers. No one ever lived who has felt a greater desire to see the farmers succeed than myself. I have been of you for more than half a century, and I well know that I make no false charge. I will ask whither have we drifted since the rebellion? Prior we had only about one man in twenty who was a greedy money-getter. But after we returned we were all seized with money-getting mania. Speculation, wild farming, and running in debt for farms, stock of fine grades, and machinery, never once reflecting that a failure of one or two crops would come; you have suffered yourselves to become engulfed; and these syndicates know it, and know that your products will be sold; hence they combine against you and they ever will until you free yourselves of debt, and vow and keep it, to owe no man anything.

Farm less with hired help, and learn to farm understandingly, so that when you have one dollar in your pocket, 100 cents belongs to you. Yes, it lies within your power to know when these drouth periods will overtake you, and you can learn to meet them as surely as they come. Had every farmer in the United States read and followed the advice I gave one year ago in March for the season of '87, they would have raised one-third more oats and corn last year than they did; and then had they sowed wheat for pasture, if for nothing more, there would not be so many living or moving skeletons abroad in the land to-day. And when farmers meet to consult for mutual benefit they are so distrustful of each other that they will not mention many things of interest, but wish to cover up and then howl of trusts, monopolies, etc. Ah, think before you act. Ask yourself—am I farming knowingly? Ask yourself if our farm colleges have helped us in the last half cen-

tury? If so, tell me of the date and matter if you please.

I am calling on farmers daily, and I find the books and papers on their tables to prove that they might have known of drouths and floods coming years before hand, but failed to digest what they read. The ability to know what will be the crops best to sow and plant for each coming year during your life, and the manner of cultivation, as well as the character of the year, is within the reach of all; and it will repay one hundred times its cost the present year, and all years to come, to him who will secure it.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Valley Falls, Kas.

About Cruickshank Short-horns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to report to the KANSAS FARMER the following recent sales of bulls from Linwood:

Viscount Richmond 2d, to John Hays, Red Oak, Iowa; price \$600. Baroa Lavender 4th, to Joseph E. Bently & Co., Green Hill, Columbiana county, Ohio; price \$500. Baron Primrose, to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; price \$450.

These were "practical" cattle and bought by practical men, who realized the necessity for animals that will make two pounds of flesh as easily as some of the so-called fashionable kinds can make one.

A recent English writer says that "Mr. Cruickshank has sold more Short-horn bulls to men who breed cattle to get an honest living than any predecessor or contemporary."

In this country men who depend on their herds for a living have very largely allowed themselves to be governed by a "fashion" set by wealthy amateurs, whose fantastic theories and pride alone were to be gratified by their herds.

"The battle of the breeds" and the stern pressure of hard times have in the last few years, however, opened the eyes of many to the fact that they must have beef as well as pedigree, not only that, but beef easily, rapidly, and cheaply produced.

This is the glory of the Cruickshank, or Scotch type of Short-horn.

It has placed the beef product of bleak north Britain at the top of the world's market, both for quality and profit.

My opinion has been reached after long, careful, and thorough trial of different strains side by side, winter and summer, in the pasture and on winter feed, and I am fully convinced that the Scotch Short-horn will maintain an equal, if not better condition, than any other sort, on one-half the feed.

They are full at all times of heavy lean flesh, and respond to a slight increase of feed in a most wonderful manner.

Linwood, Kas. W. A. HARRIS.

How to Utilize Printed Knowledge.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Procure a well-bound blank book, or better, a good blank scrap book. Lay off what I term a library index, in the following manner: One division for horse notes, one for cattle notes, one for hogs and sheep, one for farm crops, one for farm improvements, one for poultry and bees, and one for garden and orchard; then subdivide these departments into twelve divisions to represent each month of the year. Also have a department for veterinarian notes, one for receipts, one for miscellaneous notes, one for religious notes, and one for political notes. These departments may also be subdivided into subjects. Leave plenty of room in each of these departments to last you a lifetime and perhaps to hand down to your children. If you get a scrap book, divide the remainder of it into divisions, so that you can have each article in its respective place. If you have no scrap book you can use envelopes by marking and numbering for the various divisions. If you have no bookcase, prepare one, or some other way to safely keep all valuable books and papers you may come in possession of. If you are not taking some good farm papers you should try and do so; for you can make almost any paper well pay for your outlay. First subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER. I think every man's first State interest should be in his own State. Therefore he should first help to support his own State's papers, and the same will apply to the publisher; he should first serve the interests of his own State, and this I think the KANSAS FARMER does. Many Eastern pa-

pers are good, but their country and manners are so different from ours that there is too much paid for that we cannot apply to our use.

The next thing is to read and preserve the papers. I think the common habit of allowing children to destroy papers is next to a crime; for it cultivates carelessness, wastefulness and destructiveness, instead of virtues. If you cannot control them by moral teaching, try the switch, and teach them that it is dangerous to tear up books and papers, and the first law of nature, "self preservation," will guide them.

I have a number of volumes of the *American Agriculturist*, *Poultry World*, and other good papers that I used to take many years ago, when in Indiana, and I now find many things in them that are just as useful as they were ten and fifteen years ago.

Now for applying the index. Whenever you read an article of true value, register its title, page and volume in the division of your index to which it pertains, and in the subdivision or month in which it should be put into execution. If the article is in a paper not worth keeping, just cut it out and paste in your scrap book or fold and place in the labeled envelopes (the same envelope may hold many articles of same subject) and register the number of page of scrap book, or envelope, in your index. I just aim to give an idea of my plan; it can be extended to include all kinds of business notes, agreements, etc. In this way you can always find any article in your books and papers that you wish to look over. And by looking over your index at the first of each month you will be reminded just what needs to be attended to that month, and it will help to fix on your mind the proper time to attend to all things.

C. O. MORRISON.

Grenola, Elk Co., Kas., Feb. 20, 1888.

Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

[This letter has been on file more than a month, and was laid over to give place to matter specially appropriate to the season.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—"Party is the madness of the many for the benefit of the few," although an old maxim, is still true and to the point, and applies to the present tariff hubbub. Why tax an overburdened business for the benefit of some other business wherein only a few wealthy people are interested, and those few neither producers or operatives, but speculating middlemen who seek to make their gains out of the fruits and labors of others?

The price of raw material is not augmented by this protective business, as past experience clearly shows, but makes it possible for pools and syndicates to rule prices to suit their individual interests and compel the producer to pay all the bills. Naturally the consumer charges up his account in business until it reaches the one who both produces and consumes, and this producer and consumer is the one who has to pay all the bills both ways. He has to submit to a reduction to the amount of the tariff charged at one end of the line and has also to pay the charge of the same tariff at the other end as a consumer; in other words he has to pay the tariff charge on all he sells as well as on all he buys, while the consumer alone never pays more than one charge, and in nearly all cases in a business way charges his customers this amount as above stated.

Why are we not a free trade nation? Because if we were a free trade nation our producing population would receive full value for the fruits of their labor, and not be continually paying their hard-earned money into the treasury box of syndicates and trusts organized by the combination of capital to rob the people. The agricultural people want free men to enact laws for our protection. We want free labor to help us in the cultivation of the soil and to gather our harvests; give us free trade not hampered by syndicates and boards of trade, and free from protective tariffs, that we may enter the world's trade in a condition of equality; then as an agricultural people we will be on the high road to prosperity, when we can have some chance to pay off our mortgages and relieve our homes from debt and clothe our children comfortably and live happily and no longer be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for usurious money-lenders.

J. B. MOSHER.

Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kas.

Farmers and the Tariff.

[This letter was received some weeks ago, but was laid over to make room for matter of more immediate importance.—EDITOR.]

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just completed a hard day's work dehorning cattle, which I did solely for protection, and only incidentally for revenue, i. e. for revenue only so far as protection will increase my revenue. I find our cattle interests are hampered by so many things that we need all the protection we can get, even if it takes every horn off of every steer on the place, as well as from the politician's dilemma.

I have worked hard all day and was tired. For a resting spell I took up your paper and the only article I read was entitled "Tariff—Stupidity," by one of your correspondents. I read it all through, and am still tired—if anything, more tired than I was.

But it set me to thinking. Have we farmers "the few been robbed to enrich the many?" I would look in my pocket-book to see if anybody has robbed me, but that would be useless, as it has been empty for a long time. But it must be that I have been robbed in the times past by reason of the heavy taxes I have had to pay on imported articles, or articles which cannot be imported without paying duty. Well, let me see. Meat, butter, cheese, flour and vegetables cannot have cost me anything in this way; for none of these articles are extensively imported; on the contrary the United States largely supplies foreign countries with these things to feed their millions of laborers who are engaged in manufacturing various articles to ship to this country. The axe I cut my wood with, the tools and machinery I use on my farm, are all made in this country and were sold to me cheaper than I could have bought like articles in England or in any other part of Europe; for we have inexhaustible beds of coal and iron at home for manufacturing these things. But we farmers are robbed somehow, for "Tariff—Stupidity" says so.

My neighbor in passing by, stopped for a few moments to chat with me. Like myself he has grown gray tilling the soil. I asked him to assist me in the search for the robbery which has been practiced upon us. He suggested that as wool and woolen goods have to pay import duty, also sugar, that it is perhaps in the purchase of these things. On giving the matter a good deal of thinking, I find I have not bought many dollars worth of woolen goods in the past few years, and what I did buy I thought was so cheap that I wondered how they could be sold for so little. As to sugar, I get as fine a grade of it, as I care to use for 8 cents per pound, and for the life of me I cannot see how it can be cultivated and manufactured for so little money. But suppose it costs me 1 cent per pound more than it would if there was no tariff—no import duty to be paid for bringing it from the West Indies or the foreign countries, still it don't rob me very much. I use in my family about 100 pounds a year. Tariff has then cost me \$1 per year.

But I'm awfully dull! I cannot find out the big robbery. Perhaps the author of "Tariff—Stupidity" will write me a private letter and tell me how much tariff has cost him individually in the past dozen years. I am a hard-working farmer, and don't want to be "scared off from the question," because it is too "deep and mysterious."

I am foolish enough to think that if wool were protected by a much higher tariff, my neighbor, who lately sold his large flock of sheep for a small sum, would again turn his attention to sheep-raising and wouldn't sow his whole farm in wheat, and thus, by helping to raise an over-supply, cheapen the price at which I had hoped to sell mine. Also, my neighbor on the other side of me, if sugar is well protected will turn his attention to raising sorghum and other sugar canes and thus leave me a healthy market for my dehorned cattle and grain. Then, too, if they will only raise a large supply of wool and cane, there will be a demand for many laborers to manufacture the cloth and sugar right here at home, and I can sell them at good prices my cattle and grain. I believe I can well afford to pay all tariff costs me for wool and sugar. Perhaps I am selfish, but we farmers must look out for ourselves. We are often scared by the horrible sounds sometimes emitted by tariff eradicators, but upon close view we find it

like striking on a brass kettle—only sound, or like the hole in the cake of tallow my neighbor made so much fuss about—it weighed nothing. JAMES CLINTON.
Kaleidoscope, Kas.

Two Per Cent. a Month.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under the above heading your correspondent, R. W. Drake, offers what he seems to consider a panacea for all the ills that beset our financial system. His theory looks very fine on paper, but reduced to practice would prove as impracticable as some of Jules Verne's trips to the moon. He proposes to loan the money to the person who could give the security which, of course, would have to be of the very best kind. The persons who could give the security would get the money, the very persons who do not need it, while the persons who could not give the security would be in no better condition than now. The rich would control the money as they do now, for they alone could give the security, and the borrower could loan to his more impecunious neighbor at whatever interest his greed might suggest. There is plenty of money in existence to do the business of this country if it was only in circulation. Money is of no account to a man if he cannot use it. The surplus locked up in the vaults of the United States Treasury could as well be out of existence for all the good it accomplishes. No good business man will keep a dollar idle. The rule will hold good with the government. If the veterans of the war of the rebellion had what justly belongs to them there would be no grounds for a surplus, for the money would be filling the place for which it was created, and the surplus message of the executive following his vetoes of legitimate means of reducing the surplus shows the cry about a desire to place the money among the people to be all pretense, and an excuse for the advocacy of free trade doctrines.

Newly settled States will be afflicted with a stringency in money matters as surely as they must send to the older States for their manufactured articles. It cannot be helped. A man cannot pay out the last dollar that he has and still have flush times; neither can the people of a State. It is no new thing for interest to be high among the people of a new country. It is as natural as measles and whooping cough is to childhood. The only way to get over it is to foster and build up home productions, buy our goods of home producers, and sell our productions to home consumers. JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas., March 10.

The Lawrence Business College and Academy of English and Classics has no vacation during the summer. Students can enter at any time with equal advantage. During the spring and summer months is a most excellent time to pursue a *Business, Short-hand or Teacher's course*. Our Summer Normal Institute will begin June 12 and continue eight weeks. Terms, \$8. There will be thousands of public school teachers and other young men and young ladies in the West out of employment during the spring and summer months. Why not devote that time in making yourself more proficient in school work by attending this Summer Institute devoted to drills, reviews, examinations and lectures? or attend the Short-hand department and study short-hand and type-writing six months and thus qualify yourself for a good position. There is no field of labor open to young men and women so certainly remunerative as this. Attend the business department six months and secure a good sound business education—an education that is always at par value in every profession, trade and calling. Send for catalogue giving full information concerning this live school. Address
E. L. McILRAVY, Lawrence, Kas.

Hardware for Farmers.

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

There are thirty-seven Japanese students in the University of Michigan.

Gossip About Stock.

Read what W. A. Harris, of Linwood, says about the Scotch type of Short-horns on another page.

W. W. Waltmire, breeder of Chester White swine, Carbondale, reports that five litters of pigs aggregated the round number of fifty-four—a good record for any breed. Next.

M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas., writes: "Farmers in this county about through planting corn; some corn is now being cultivated. Wheat and oats looking fine; prospects fine for a full crop. Cattle doing well on prairie grass. My Berkshires are coming on nicely. I now have quite a bunch of little fellows, and more to come. I wish the FARMER success, as usual."

Concordia Empire: The sale of Gifford & Son's Short-horn bulls, Thursday, attracted stock-raisers from all parts of this and adjoining counties. The herd comprised fourteen thoroughbred yearlings. They sold for prices ranging from \$50 to \$115, the total amounting to \$1,120. They should have brought three times that amount, and certainly would had it not been for the closeness of the times. Our stock-raisers are to be congratulated on their good bargains. Five of the lot were purchased by farmers from the Solomon valley.

The retirement of Mr. Cuthbert Powell from the editorship of the Kansas City *Live Stock Record and Farmer*, and live stock journalism, has forced a few nice highly-bred Short-horns on the market. His advertisement will be seen elsewhere. Two of the bulls are 2 years old and the other a fine yearling by that splendid bull of Col. H. M. Valle's, Belvidere of Fruitland, out of a Young Phyllis cow. And the Miss Hudson cows have been bred to Col. S. E. Wood's pure \$5,000 Duke bull, Oxford Duke of Aldrie. Mr. Powell is a believer in individual merit as well as pedigree, and has always looked to the blending of the two in his purchases.

Rumsey Bros. & Co., Emporia, write: "We ship this week four of last season's Devon calves to the Arkansas State Agricultural college. Two of them are sired by Imp. Champion, and the others by Marquis 2d—a bull with grander show-yard successes than any Devon bull in America of same age. Two of these calves are of the same strain of blood as our noted show and dairy cow, Betsy 680. A Kansas stockman who recently wrote us inquiring about a Devon bull, says: 'I bought of — a Devon bull, kept him three years, then bought a Short-horn. I find the Devon crosses far superior to Short-horn. Where the Short-horn comes out in the spring poor, the Devon in the same yard and on the same feed is in good flesh and condition.'"

Winfield Courier: One of the most notable advances in Cowley county is the improvement of the grade of its live stock. Fine cattle are beginning to appear on every farm. Blooded stock is becoming a pride with our farmers. Blooded cattle are no harder to raise and the profits from them completely overshadow those from the long-horn scrubs. Fifty years ago the average weight of beef cattle was 800 pounds; now it is 1,400 pounds. The increase is due to the introduction of pure-bred stock and the more careful breeding as well as the much better feeding of the produce. It is now as common to have animals of 1,900 pounds as it was to have them of 1,200 pounds, and the increase in weight is fully one-third. The improvement in far Western stock is still greater and nearly double in weight since the large introduction of Polled Angus, Hereford and Short-horn blood into the herds.

Book Notices.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.—The fifth annual report of the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners is published. It makes a volume of 443 pages, besides the index—the largest report yet sent out by the Board. It contains reports from all the railroads in the State, with summaries and general statistics, together with statements showing the work of the Board during the year, and a collection of the laws of the State relating to railroads passed since the railroad commission was established, and including the commissioner act. It appears from the report that the total gross earnings of all the roads except the Salina, Lincoln & Western, (and that would not change the figures materially) for the year ending June

30, 1887, was \$71,694,474.57, a gain of \$8,925,615.67 over the last preceding year. The net earnings, same time, was \$31,256,869.63, a gain of \$682,424.79 over the last year preceding. The main line mileage of the State on the 30th day of June, 1887, was 6,548.89 miles; including sidings computed as main line, the total was 7,356.04 miles; increase for the year, 1,998.31 miles.

CHAUTAUQUAN.—A vigorous article on "The Causes of Poverty," appears in the May number of *The Chautauquan* from the pen of Washington Gladden. He divides the causes into two classes, social and personal. Among the first are the increase of taxes and of rents that are due to corrupt municipal government; the putting of the public land, which is the toiler's patrimony, beyond his reach, and thus shutting him up to the buffetings of a merciless competition: the heavy toll levied by the national highways on his goods and on his person; and a faulty industrial organization which tends to separate employers from laborers. The personal causes he enumerates are laziness, inefficiency, waste, mismanagement, extravagance, injurious indulgences, and absence of a definite and resolute purpose to escape from poverty.

SONGS OF THE SOLITUDES.—Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city, have just issued a book of poems written by Thomas Brower Peacock, of Topeka, Kas., entitled "Poems of the Plains, and Songs of the Solitudes." It would be impossible for us to give an extended review of the book, in the space at our command. Mr. Peacock being a Kansas man, Kansas people will be interested in his book. It is made up of a great many separate poems written on as many different subjects. Mr. Peacock's mind is inclined to poetry. In his "Reverie," on page 59, he says—

The picturesque, wild, and glorious, I love—
Plains, vales, and mountains, in fair Nature's dress.
The universe, round, below, and above;
Where the breeze seems an angel's soft caress—
Some spirit friend, whose mission is to bless
And inspire; to dwell on themes for reverie
And speculation, I love; and to express
The thoughts which fancy wakes, when I dream free,
Be what we may, beyond we learn life's mystery.

The book sparkles with good thoughts. Critics will not agree, perhaps, upon the merits of the work as one of literary art, for the blending of thought and cadence are not harmonious in every line, and there may be an occasional jar in the measure; but after all poetry is the essence of things, and poetry consists less in language than in thought. Some of the thoughts are really of a very high order, and much of the style is easy and smooth. Mr. Peacock is to be congratulated on the neatness of the volume, and the KANSAS FARMER wishes him not only a friendly greeting among the reading public, but a substantial pecuniary recompense.

KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.

Abstract for the week ending Friday, April 20, 1888:

Precipitation.—A storm, apparently moving from the gulf to the lake region, passed the State on the 17th, causing a cold rain over the southeastern half of the State on the afternoon of that day. The rain extended as far west as Lincoln, Stafford and Comanche counties, and as far north as Brown, Pottawatomie and Cloud counties. The heaviest rainfall occurred in Chautauqua and Elk counties. Heavy frosts occurred in the northeastern counties on the 18th and 19th and in the eastern counties on the 18th and 19th, and a light frost on the 20th which extended as far south as Elk county.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The week began with quite warm weather, which continued up to the morning of the 17th, when the wind changed to northerly; the rest of the week was cool, with slowly rising temperature on the 19th and 20th. Clear weather has generally prevailed, thus giving the State more than the average amount of sunshine.

Results.—During the warm days of the first part of the week the corn already planted rapidly sprouted, and though it received a temporary check from Tuesday's cold rain, the increased temperature of the soil has prevented a set-back. The weather generally has been favorable to wheat, rye and oats. The grass is rapidly improving at the close of the week, with corn and potatoes coming up and timber trees leafing out in the central and southern counties. Fruit was not damaged by the frosts, though apple blossoms were occasionally fringed with black. Cherry trees are in full blossom in the central counties.

TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, April 21, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 81° Saturday, the 21st; lowest at same hour, 46° Tuesday, the 17th. Highest recorded during the week, 84° the 21st; lowest, 27° the 20th. Heavy frost the 18th, light frost the 20th.

Rainfall.—Rain fell on the 17th—39-100 of an inch.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Mathew Arnold, an English author, is dead. Dr. Agnew, General Grant's physician, is dead.

Louisiana went Democratic by a large majority.

Roscoe Conkling was buried at Utica, N. Y., the 20th inst.

The House of Representatives passed another arbitration bill.

The dependent pension bill, appropriating \$8,280,000, passed the House.

Jay Gould says the M., K. & T. railroad is not paying expenses and interest.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports adversely on the fisheries treaty.

The Boston granite-cutters, after being out a year, returned to work at the old wages.

The Indiana "White Caps," an organization of regulators (vigilantes), are at work again.

Winona, Miss., was badly burned, about \$250,000 worth of the business part of the town being destroyed.

The *Northwestern Miller* says there will be a shortage of 18,000,000 to 36,000,000 bushels of wheat in the great wheat-producing region this year.

Dexter, the famous trotting horse, died at the stables of Robert Bonner, his owner, in New York city, last Saturday, April 21. He was the first horse to trot a mile in 2:15½. Dexter was 30 years old.

The Minneapolis flour output for the week was 169,200 barrels, an average of 28,200 barrels daily. The largest weekly product ever made by same mills was 177,800 barrels for the week ending October 17, 1885.

The House Judiciary committee reported the bill providing for the construction of two United States penitentiaries, the sites to be selected by the Army General and Secretary of the Interior, one to be north and the other south of the 39th degree north latitude.

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

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

Florida nurserymen are doing a large business in shipping young orange trees to California.

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

In the diocese of London, with a population of 3,000,000, there were 81,894 baptisms the last year.

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

By Queen Victoria's orders, no intoxicating liquors will in future be allowed upon the premises of the People's palace in London.

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

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

We Don't Keep the Children Long.

While others sing of the coming spring,
Mine is a sadder song,
Of the children sweet around our feet—
Oh, we don't keep the children long!

Not far the day till they'll fly away,
Away from this home of ours,
Just as the snow in spring will go,
Just as in fall the flowers.
The babies we bless, with fond caress,
And love still deeper, fonder,
Like birds will sing, like birds will wing,
Like birds the wide world wander.

The laddie wee my upon knee,
A man shall meet my vision,
While other feet as swift, as sweet,
May tread the field elysian.
The little girl whose hair you curl,
Her sweet rose-mouth soft kissing,
Away will trip, away will slip,
And you shall do the missing.

We'll still be near and still be dear,
But oh, with eyes grown clearer,
We'll surely see that there must be
Another nearer, dearer.
We know that best is God's behest,
And thank Him for the giving,
Of each soft dove, whose nestling love
Makes life more worth the living.

For if I could name sound most good
And cheeriest to a mother,
'Twould be the shout when boys rush out
And rush back with another.
Though sweeter than this and deeper bliss
Is to dream when day is dying,
And on your breast in sleepy rest,
A tired little head is lying.

Oh, men we shall see, oh, women to be!
Some day we shall love you duly,
But now when you're small and our all in all
Most tenderly and most truly.
So while you stay we'll thrust away,
Silence, sorrow, sadness,
And fill to the brim from dawning dim
Every day with gladness.

Let others sing of the joys of spring,
Mine is a gladder song,
Of the children who meet around our feet,
Their laughter loud, their kisses sweet,
Their love which makes all life complete—
Though we don't keep the children long!
—Good Housekeeping.

Talk.

It seems to me that talk should be,
Like water, sprinkled sparingly.
Then ground that late lay dull and dried
Smiles up at you revivified.
And flowers—of speech—touched by the dew
Put forth fresh root, and bud anew.
But I'm not sure that any flower
Would thrive beneath Niagara's shower!
So when a friend turns full on me
His verbal hose, may I not flee?
I know that I am arid ground,
But I'm not watered—Gad! I'm drowned!
—Charles Henry Webb, in Harper's Magazine for April.

Indian Land Title.

To a student of land problems the Cherokee land title is a most interesting feature of their life, and the inferences to be drawn from its workings are many and valuable. The Cherokee is usually known as a communist, and in some sense of the word this is true; but the peculiar situation is such that what he lacks in legal communism he makes up through other circumstances. In so far as the ideal of the communist will be realized when every man lives on his own land, and finds his wants as a member of the community supplied by the central government—in so far as this is the communistic ideal, the Cherokee presents to-day an illustration of national land holding.

On the 1st day of August, 1838, the Cherokee tribe, assembled in camp at Oquohee, I. T., began their proceedings with this somewhat grandiloquent claim:

"Whereas, The title of the Cherokee people to their lands is the most ancient and absolute known to man, its date is beyond the recall of human record, its validity confirmed and illustrated by possession and enjoyment antecedent to all pretense and claim by any other portion of the human race,"

On this basis the remarkable men assembled in this council proceeded to form the wonderful constitution under which the tribe has lived and prospered so signally, and from which were copied in a measure the constitutions of the other nations. Probably influenced by the Indian idea of property in land—the idea of socialism—they held that the land belonged to the Cherokee tribe, and not to the individuals thereof. Land, says the Indian like his communistic brother, is as air and water, the property of all; it cannot be given away to the few. Pur-

suing this theory, the Cherokee constitution secures the nationalization of land in the Cherokee State in these words:

"The land of the Cherokee nation shall remain the common property, but the improvements made thereon and in the possession of the citizens of the nation are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens respectively who made and may be rightfully in possession thereof."

These improvements therefore descend to the heirs of the citizen, or they may be sold by him, but the land, occupy it as long as he will, can never be his. He may occupy as much land as he can cultivate, provided he does not come within one-quarter of a mile of his neighbor. This prohibition does not, of course, refer to the towns. He must establish a claim to this land by proving it to be unoccupied, and at the proper distance from his neighbor, and when he shall have fenced it, or put upon it \$50 worth of improvements, he has the right to occupy as long as he chooses; but if he fails to occupy it for two years, it reverts to the nation again. There is absolutely no limit to the amount he may thus use if he can cultivate it; but if he wishes to possess himself of two different farms they must be the required quarter of a mile apart.

To be sure that speculation does not interfere with the common right of all to her land, the Cherokee nation through her legislature has laid certain restrictions upon her people. The valuable black walnut and pecan timber belongs to the nation; the individual may neither cut it or sell it. The possible mines of her rocky hills may not be opened, for an old statute makes the discovery of a mine punishable with death. The remembrance of their cruel ejectionment from their rich mineral lands in Georgia is thus curiously embalmed in the law. And while there is no limit to the amount which a citizen may cultivate, he can take up for pasture but fifty acres, thus effectually preventing the absorption of the land by great grazing firms. Thus the Cherokee has his land held for him forever by his State. He may sell his improvements, and he and his family may practically reside in the same place permanently, since the right to occupancy may be devised. This right may also be sold. But the individualizing of the land that would seem to be thus brought about is neutralized by the vast tracts of rich unoccupied territory waiting the industrious hand.

How thoroughly this plan has worked, as its sanguine modern advocates would have us believe it always will work, is shown by the exact correspondence between the number of male inhabitants and the number of dwellings, (6,000 each), and the nearly similar number of farms and farmers—3,500 farmers and 4,000 farms. Moreover, the right of a woman to the land is the same as that of a man; and her husband, although not a Cherokee, or even an Indian, may acquire her rights by marriage, and be adopted into the tribe. This is the only dower, for alien proprietorship and "Cherokee rights" joined to the pretty faces gained from a mixed Indian and white ancestry, have proved a strong attraction to many a volunteer, and a heritage of joy and sorrow, as it might be, to many an Indian woman.—Anna Laurens Daves, in Harper's Magazine.

Odd Minutes.

Every woman has what she calls "odd minutes;" and in a housekeeper's life there are many of these little bits of time that can be made of great value. It is curious to look about among our acquaintances and see how they are employed. The young housekeeper who has not much work to do spends many minutes in day dreams. She looks out of the window, staring at nothing, or plays absently with the canary; but who shall say she doesn't get a good share of the positive happiness of her life from these castles in Spain—this building and crumbling every hour she is not actually at work? The woman with her house full of little folks will, if she have any leisure at all, be quite likely to be cutting paper dolls or inventing some new play.

The unfortunate woman who has kept house many years, and whose home is undisturbed by children's feet, will almost invariably have fancy work of some kind around; and every spare minute will see a few stitches more on the afghan, or the new sofa pillow; or the new lace pattern in the latest magazine is laboriously picked out.

With a large portion of the women of to-

day, when the afternoon visitor comes, it is almost a necessity to have some kind of work like knitting or crocheting which can be carried on while one is talking. With many women such work as this constitutes the "pick-up" work for all odd minutes; and it is wonderful how much is really accomplished in this way—yards upon yards of trimming, unnumbered birds and flowers and dogs worked in all improbable colors and impossible shapes. No one can tell just how much may be done of such work when once it is begun. One reason why so much is accomplished in this is because, when a piece is begun, a great many "odd minutes" are at once found. It is so easy to make "a minute before I go to sewing" stretch into half an hour, if the work is interesting and the sewing not very pressing.

Now a question which seems to me well worth the asking is this: Is it of real profit in life to use all these odd minutes in doing such work as many of us like to accomplish in them? Are we not apt to waste our energies on valueless articles simply because we do not like to sit with folded hands?

It is quite possible that many a woman who makes many pretty things in her odd minutes would live longer, and be a stronger woman while she did live, if she could only be content to sit with folded hands sometimes. It is not, as a rule, the best housekeeper—indeed, it is never the best homemaker who is always busy. The woman who impresses you as one who has plenty of leisure time at her disposal is the one who has her work well in hand, and can plan and manage so that her work never drives her. American women, as a rule, fuss too much over little things. If they, as they grow older, could keep up a little of the day dreaming, and make those dreams happy ones; if they could be content to make a business of resting sometimes instead of feeling that every minute must leave its record in some piece of work that can be shown, there might be more nerve strength and less of breaking down among women. It is as praiseworthy to deliberately take needed rest as to knit or crochet; and the odd minutes are just the time which is given to many a housekeeper in which to snatch rest that will recreate strength for the next duty.—Mrs. Kedzie, in Industrialist.

Notes and Recipes.

A wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil.

Washing in cold water when overheated is a frequent cause of disfiguring pimples.

Let dishes be neatly washed, rinsed in hot water and drained, and then rub them until they shine.

Blankets and furs put away well sprinkled with borax, and done up air tight, will never be troubled with moths.

Chloride of lime should be scattered at least once a week under the sink and in all places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

A ham for boiling should be soaked overnight in tepid water, then trimmed carefully of all rusty fats before putting on the fire.

Never use a sharp knife in cleaning the nails. Fill under the nails with soap, and then remove it by brushing with a nail brush.

Sauce for Fish—The yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of vinegar, quarter of a pound of butter, a little salt. Stir over a slow fire until it thickens.

For the dyspeptic, fried oysters are forbidden. When roasted in the shell oysters are delicious, and can be digested with ease even by a weak stomach.

Peach stains may be removed by putting the article in boiling water before washing it. Once the suds have touched them the stains are set, and cannot be afterwards removed.

Dr. Stephen MacKenzie, lecturer on medicine at the London hospital, recommends Indian hemp in doses of one-half grain night and morning as a remedy for persistent headache.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this, beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

If you use powder of any kind on the face, never go to bed without washing it off. Sanitary reasons as well as cleanliness require this. To keep your skin from roughening,

find by trial what kind of soap suits you best, and use no other.

When you boil a cabbage tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that all the unpleasant odor which makes the house smell like an old drain will be absorbed by the bread.

Frequent changes of soap are bad for the complexion. Beware of those which are highly scented; as a general thing they are of poor quality, the scent being used to destroy the odor of the other ingredients used.

Bread Pudding—Cut the crust very evenly from a loaf of bread; fold it in a napkin and lay it in the steamer to steam for half an hour. When served pour over it a rich sauce, or eat with maple syrup or honey.

To brighten a Brussels, or any other carpet that is faded, sponge in a mixture of one part ox-gall to two parts water. This is excellent. A lady recently bought a much faded carpet (Brussels) at a second-hand store, and restored it to almost its original beauty in this way.

Cold Slaw Dressing—Beat an egg or two in a bowl that fits over the tea-kettle, add a gill of water and vinegar mixed, an ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and another of sugar. Stir all together over the boiling water until it looks like custard. Then strain and leave it to cool. Pour it then over the sliced cabbage, which must be eaten perfectly cold.

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.

A healthy milch cow in full flow of milk will drink and require 60 and 100 pounds of water per diem. It is utterly impossible to get one to take one-half or even one-quarter of this amount of ice water, nor will they drink the ice water or cold water with any regularity.

What you need is a medicine that is pure, efficient, reliable. Such is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses peculiar curative powers.

The more sandy and the dryer poultry yards are the less liable are the fowls to disease.



How to Cure
SKIN & SCALP
DISEASES
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail. 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, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

You will save
Money,
Time,
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AND WILL CURE
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CURES COLD
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PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS.
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

The Young Folks.

A Face.

Hope has a tender day-break in her eyes
That casts a happy morning on her way,
Her face—it is an image of the day,
As pure and sunny as the summer skies;
And when she smiles a halo round her lies,
Whose light seems born of heaven's most
holy ray.
Her lips are sweet and dainty as flowers in
May,
Yet wear a thoughtfulness that makes them
wise.
Oh, shining face! God bless thee everywhere;
A little sun by day, by night a star,
To bring bright cheer where pain and sorrow
are.
God keep thy gentle forehead free from care,
Thine eyes keep ever from the mist of tears,
To smile a lasting sunshine on thy years.
—Ernest W. Shurtleff in the Boston Transcript.

The Resurrection.

When Mary hastened with her balms and
spices
To weep once more above the sacred dead,
If she had found the sepulchre of Jesus
With door still sealed, and still death-ten-
anted;
Had found no waiting angel with those tid-
ings
From which the world's new hope, new faith
were born—
How had the nations fared through all the
ages
That outward stretch from that first Easter
morn?
—Margaret H. Lawless, in American Magazine
for April.

Show me the man who is ready to sink
Half his present repute for the freedom to
think,
And when he has thought, be his cause strong
or weak,
Will his other half sink for the freedom to
speak;
Caring not for what vengeance the mob has
in store,
Let that mob be the upper ten thousand or
lower.
—Lowell.

Interesting Incident in General Sheridan's Boyhood.

Many years ago, while down in Virginia, and just about the time when Sheridan was making his famous raid through that country, a friend of mine gave me the following interesting account of the General's boyhood days, and how he came to get his "commission" in the army; and it was in this wise: At that time James Parker, a brother of New Jersey's eminent jurist, Cortlandt Parker, lived in Somerset, O., and occupied a position on the bench, and was one of the most influential men in that part of the State. His residence was located on a hill, and at the bottom of that hill lived Mrs. Sheridan in humble circumstances, as may be inferred from the fact that she took in the washing of the Parker family; but, although humble in position, she was highly respected, and on the friendliest terms with her more opulent neighbor.

The Judge had a son James, and Mrs. Sheridan had a son Phil, and these two boys lived on terms of closest intimacy, and while they were the pride, they were likewise the terror of the village, for two more mischievous young monkeys never existed, Phil par excellence, for there was no devilry concocted in the village for which he was not given the credit. The boys both attended the village school until reaching the age of 10 or 12 years, when James was packed off to boarding school, and Phil was apprenticed to the village storekeeper.

Some years rolled by when on one morning, James being at home on a vacation, the Judge received an ominous looking envelop from the War Department at Washington. Of course all the family assembled at the breakfast table were anxious to know its contents, when on being opened it was found to be a commission in the army of the United States for James Parker, Jr. All the family were awestruck and delighted save Jim, who positively and absolutely declined it, for the reason that he "always wanted to go in the navy, and wouldn't be a soldier anyhow." Persuasion was of no avail, so at last the Judge said in desperation: "It will never do to return this to the Department and decline it; now what shall be done with it?"

"Give it to Phil!" said Jim, and this proposition met with great applause and was unanimously carried; so, after breakfast, the Judge and Jim started down the hill to the grocery store, and just as they were entering the door they saw Phil disappearing down the cellar steps with a molasses jug in one hand and a half-eaten apple in the other. Phil saw Jim but he didn't see the Judge; and the opportunity was too good to be lost, so he let drive his apple core just in time to

send the Judge's high hat flying out of the door into the muddy road. Now judges, and especially county judges, thirty years ago, were invested with a certain amount of dignity in the eyes of the ordinary rustic, so that Phil's performance did not meet with the most cordial approval of the shopkeeper or of his customers, and Master Phil, after having been collared and cuffed, was brought into the Judge's presence to apologize before being thrashed.

As may be supposed, this was not being introduced to one's benefactor under the most favorable auspices, but as no one could resist Phil's comical repentance, he was forgiven, and the subject of the "commission" was broached, and Phil's delight was even more comical than his repentance, for it was all his friend Jim could do to restrain him from standing on his head, which was his usual mode of manifesting pleasure. He, however, calmed down sufficiently to make proper acknowledgments and to assure the Judge that if the government approved he would try to do him and himself credit. It is unnecessary to state that Phil has kept his promise, or to go further into his career; that is now public property; but while today Phil is Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States, "Jim" is an ex-commander of the United States navy, and having fought through the war and then resigned, is now a prominent admiralty lawyer in New York.—Cor. New York Post.

Union and Confederate War Songs--Their Origin and Authorship.

The period of the rebellion was prolific of war songs, most of which have passed away. Still there are some that have lived and are popular to this day. These are chiefly Northern songs. "Dixie" will probably always be sung in the South, and "Maryland, my Maryland" is not entirely forgotten.

"Dixie" was composed in 1851 by Dan D. Emmett, one of Bryant's minstrels. In 1860 Mrs. John Wood sang it in New Orleans. It was arranged to suit the Southern sentiment of the day, and became very popular. "Maryland" was by James R. Randall, of Baltimore, now of Augusta, Ga. "The Bonnie Blue Flag," came from an Irish comedian, Henry McCarthy, and was sung at the New Orleans variety theater in 1861.

Northern songs were: "John Brown's Body," (author unknown); "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe; "Rally Round the Flag," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and "The Battle Cry of Freedom," by George F. Root; "Marching Through Georgia," by Henry C. Wook, and "Three Hundred Thousand More," by John S. Gibbons.

How School Globes are Made.

The manufacture of school globes was begun in this country in 1852, according to the Troy Times, which claims Troy as the largest producer of these globes. The first one made was only three inches in diameter, but the sizes were rapidly increased as the globes came into popular use.

The balls on which the maps are pasted are many of them made in Boston, from whence they are sent to Troy to be covered and mounted. The balls are composed of papier mache, and the maps are printed in small sections on drawing paper. These sections are so carefully put on the ball that not a line or break occurs; the globe is next painted and varnished. It requires three months to construct one of these miniature worlds from the time the ball is begun until it rests in its frame or sits aloft upon a brass or nickel standard. The sizes manufactured range from three to thirty-three inches in diameter, and cost from \$2 to over \$200 in price, and are mounted in forty different styles.

A correspondent in Japan says he has learned how to tie a horse in the streets. He saw a meek looking steed hitched to a cart standing in front of a shop, and the horse stood, not because he was hitched to a post, but because his forelegs were tied together with a stout cord.

Home of Allspice.

Allspice comes principally from the Island of Jamaica and is otherwise known as Jamaica pepper. The tree that bears this spice is evergreen and has glossy leaves that exhale a spicy odor when bruised. The greenish flowers grow in clusters, and give place to small, green aromatic berries,

which are gathered before they are ripe, carefully dried in the sun, and packed 160 to 180 pounds in a bag to be shipped. These trees grow in other parts of tropical America, but they thrive best in Jamaica and are not cultivated. Birds scatter the seeds and all man has to do is to thin out the trees.—Good Housekeeping.

The Lemon Medicinally.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is, according to the People's Friend, one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels, and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins crushed may be used with water and sugar, and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts and to destroy dandruff on the head, by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally and externally the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice, according to a writer on Good Health, is anti-scorbutic, useful in removing tartar from the teeth, anti-febrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks that it will in time supersede quinine.—Ex.

In winter dairies an average yield from a good, fair cow will amount to thirty pounds of milk per day. Drawn from her at a temperature of 90 degrees, is it reasonable to expect her to replace this heat with ice water at a temperature of 30 degrees or less.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

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

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Kansas State Fair September 17, to 22, inclusive.

Detroit butchers refuse to handle Chicago dressed meat.

Farmers of Rice county are considering the establishment of creameries.

Chase county farmers propose the establishment of a creamery at Cottonwood Falls.

A report from Bourbon county shows a good condition of things there among the farmers.

Topeka is said to be second to Minneapolis only among Western cities in the production of flour.

Judge Phelps, of Vermont, at present Minister to England, is spoken of as successor to Chief Justice Waite.

The proposition to lend public money to banks for the purpose of getting it into circulation is not only useless, but it is wrong in principle.

The *Forum* for May will contain an article entitled "Miscarriages of Justice," by Judge Barrett, before whom the "Boodle" Alderman were tried.

The trade situation is not encouraging. Business in general is below rather than above fair. Prices tend downwards. Wheat is up a trifle, corn and pork are lower. Wool is very dull.

Last Friday, the 20th inst., was the one-hundredth day of the present session of Congress, and the subject of the President's message had just been placed before the House for consideration.

It is charged against Governor Hill, of New York, that he borrowed money for campaign expenses and paid the notes in contracts parcelled out among party friends after his election. A legislative investigation is in progress. Wonder if we will ever get done with this kind of thing.

THE TARIFF REFORM BILL.

The bill recently introduced "to reduce taxation" in so far as it proposes to change existing tariff laws, is disappointing. The people demand a reduction of taxation which bears upon them; they are not troubling themselves about the taxation which bears chiefly on foreigners. They demand a reduction of duties that will not only reduce taxation, but that will reduce the revenue as well. As to either of these objects and as to both of them, the bill is a mere excuse; it bears upon its face evidence that the committee was afraid to take hold of the subject without gloves. Let the bill speak for itself; a copy of it lies under the editorial eye as this is written.

Wool is placed on the free list, so that people may have cheap clothing, but soft coal is left with 75 cents a ton tariff duty on it. Why not let the people have cheap fuel? Cotton ties are put on the free list, though they are sold at the price of the cotton they tie, but fence wire must pay duty a cent the pound. Broomcorn and flax and hemp are put on the free list as raw materials, but iron and lead ores are taxed, and rice pays duty. Wool duties are wholly removed, while sugar is taxed from 1 15-100 cents per pound to 2 8-10 cents the pound. Lumber is to be free, but iron ore is left as it is under the present law. Cut nails now pay 1 1/2 cents duty; the bill takes off the fraction only. Other manufactures of iron, such as are used by the people in their individual capacity, are dealt with in about the same way. This applies to tools of various kinds, to wire, hollow ware, etc. Pig iron is left just where it is—\$6 a ton (present law 3-10 cent per pound.) Bar iron is reduced 1-10 cent a pound. The greatest reduction in the iron and steel schedule is on steel rails, the drop being from \$17 to \$11 a ton—35 per cent. The average reduction on iron manufactures is not to exceed 20 per cent.; that is 20 per cent. of the present duty. To illustrate: Nails now pay 1 1/2 cents a pound; the new bill proposes to make it 1 cent even; that is a reduction of 20 per cent. of 1 1/2, simply taking off the fraction, 1/2.

As the law now is five classes of manufactures—sugar, wool, iron, cotton and silk, furnish one-half in value of the entire dutiable importations; and they pay 62 per cent. of all the duties collected. Sugar alone is but little less than one-fifth (in value) of all our dutiable imports, and it pays one-fourth of all the duties collected. Wool is one-tenth (in value) of our dutiable imports and pays 12 per cent. of the duties; iron is a little less than one-tenth of the dutiable articles, and pays 7 per cent. of the duty; cotton is but little over one-twentieth of the dutiable articles and pays about 19 per cent. of the duty; silk nearly equals cotton in value, and pays more duty by upward of \$3,000,000. Our sugar importations are about equal to those of wool and iron combined, and pays as much duty as wool, iron and cotton. In addition to these facts, the sugar product of this country is not equal to one-tenth part of the entire quantity consumed by the people, while of woolen manufactures the home product exceeds the importations by 600 per cent.; the home product of cotton manufactures is much greater; the duty on sugar is almost if not quite all equivalent to a direct tax on the people—(the committee put it at 85 per cent.); the duties on wool and iron goods is mostly tax on the foreign producer; still this bill, proposing a reduction of taxation, reduces the sugar duties about 17 per cent., while duties on wool are wholly removed, and duties on manufactures of wool are reduced, according to the committee's estimate, 40 per

cent. on the average. Sugar, which is the leading article of import, which pays one-fourth the entire duty collected, and the duty on which is about all tax, suffers less reduction than any other article on the list, while as to the other important classes of articles the duty tax is divided between the producer and consumer. Look at the following figures showing the amount in value of the five leading classes of manufactures above mentioned, and the amounts of duty paid on them in the year 1886, a fair average of the last five years:

	Value of the quantity imported.	Amount of duty paid.
1886.		
Sugar	\$76,746,461	\$51,778,948
Wool	40,636,549	27,278,528
Iron and steel	38,851,777	14,631,876
Cotton	20,236,071	11,752,207
Silk	28,065,855	13,938,097
Total	\$213,206,673	\$119,378,656

The total value of all dutiable articles imported the same year was \$415,334,858
Total duties paid 189,410,488
The value of free goods imported the same year was 211,530,959

The committee estimated the reduction of duties by the bill to be as follows, on the articles named:

Wool and woolsens	\$12,333,581
Sugar	11,292,087
Hemp, jute and flax goods	2,042,355
Earthenware and glassware	1,756,287
Metals	1,480,472
Chemicals	878,273
Provisions	331,485
Cotton and cotton goods	277,010
Sundries	1,079,141

Under the bill the average rates of duty are estimated as follows:

	Per cent.
Sugar	65.64
Earthenware and glassware	49.21
Metals	45.19
Provisions	42.65
Cotton and cotton goods	40.00
Wool and woolsens	39.87
Tobacco	38.06
Sundries	34.79
Wood and woodenware	29.25
Hemp, jute and flax goods	24.01
Chemicals	22.45
Books, paper, etc.	18.19

Taking the importations of 1887 as the basis of estimate, the total reduction of duties proposed by the bill is \$31,530,941. If the bill becomes a law the actual reduction of revenue will not equal 50 per cent. of the estimate, for the reason that as to all the classes above named, except sugar, the reduction of duty will have the effect to increase importation; and as to many articles, revenue will increase under the reduced rates, just as has been the case with wool under the reduction made in 1883.

As to reducing taxes this bill will fail to the extent of 75 per cent. of the proposed reduction of duties, because as to all the classes named, except sugar, the duty tax is shared by foreigners with our own citizens; on many particular articles the duty does not affect the price here at all, and therefore is not a tax on us. Reducing duties on such articles relieves the foreigner that much, but does not reduce our tax a farthing. Take, for example, hollow ironware, builders' tools, farm implements, furniture, common grades of cotton goods, flannels, coarse blankets, low grades of ready-made clothing, shoes, harness, nails, wood screws, spikes, bolts, common glassware and earthenware; these and many other articles are made and sold as cheaply here as they are in England, and as to them, a reduction of duty is not a reduction of tax which bears upon us, for the foreigner bears it all. We have heretofore quoted from consular reports and other official documents showing prices of different articles here and abroad. The latest we have as to clothing and dry goods is found in Consular Report for April, 1887, No. 76. On page 257, Consul Schoenhof, writing at Tunstall, England, says:

So far as clothing and dry goods in general are concerned I find that cotton goods are fully as cheap in the United States as here. Shirtings and sheetings if anything are superior in quality for the same money with us, so far as I can judge from the articles exposed for sale in the retail stores. Articles of underwear for women, made of muslin, are far superior in workmanship and finish and cheaper in price in the United States,

counting the difference in the price of imported materials. Nor can I find that men's shirts, when chiefly cotton, are any cheaper here. Of boots and shoes, if factory made, the same may be said, though the leather of the better class of ready-made goods seems to be superior here, that is better tanned. Custom-made boots and shoes, however, are considerably below American prices. * * * Everything made to order in the way of clothing, excepting shirts, perhaps, is considerably cheaper here, while machine-made or factory-made goods show disappearing differences only. * * * The difference in the prices of ready-made things, as said above, is not so marked, however, and this is mainly due to the comparatively low price and superiority of tailor-made garments. * * * In workmanship and finish I find corresponding articles of the wholesale process of manufacture superior in the United States. This is true of clothing as well as of collars, cuffs, and like articles.

It does appear that another session, and that a long one, will adjourn without giving to the country any substantial relief from taxation. We are paying \$50,000,000 yearly on sugar—all tax, every dollar of it, yet this reform bill proposes to take off only about one-sixth of it, while reducing duties on other articles which will benefit foreigners chiefly. But there will come a day of reckoning, and that is some relief.

Premiums at the Fair.

Some of the fair associations of this State have offered the *KANSAS FARMER* one year as premiums, and the plan has proved to be a good one. We submit to every like association in Kansas that it adopt the suggestion and offer this paper as a premium in cases of merit, and where it is not convenient or profitable to offer large cash premiums. In actual value, the *KANSAS FARMER* is worth more to the average farmer, than twenty times its cost in dollars and cents. A dollar premium is that much, but the dollar is soon spent, while the paper continues coming every week for fifty-two times.

We are prepared to offer inducements to fair associations that will take hold in earnest and make it an object to us as well as to them. Let us hear from you.

Congressional Extravagance in Certain Cases.

The *Boston Traveler* calls to mind the extravagance of Congressional proceedings upon the death of a Congressman. "Address after address is delivered and then comes the customary resolution to print them in book form. No less than 12,000 volumes are issued in each case, all neatly bound, and containing a handsome steel engraving of the deceased statesman. Each of these engravings cost the neat little sum of \$500. Lately it has been a very difficult matter to get the work done even at that figure. The number of portrait engravers competent to do the work is limited, and in several instances it has been found necessary to send it out of the country. Of this number it is customary to allow the widow and family 500 copies. Sometimes there is considerable difficulty experienced in making up the book."

And that is not all. A committee is appointed to attend the funeral at the public expense. The average cost of a Congressman's funeral is upward of a thousand dollars, and putting this with the other items of waste, we have a total of little less than \$15,000 of the peoples' money squandered unlawfully every time a member of Congress dies. This whole business is criminal. Members of Congress have no more right to vote away the public money for such purposes than they have to apply their neighbors' money, without their neighbors' consent, to like purposes. There is nothing reasonable to commend it. The money belongs to the people, and it is sacred to public uses. It is high time that law-makers in general understand that the people do not approve of this application of money they have set apart for public uses only.

The wheat outlook in the Northwest is not as good as it is usually at this time in the year. Kansas is at the head of the list of wheat-growing States as to condition of wheat, but our acreage is smaller than usual.

The House committee on education will report a substitute for the Blair bill. It proposes to adopt the old party doctrine of distributing the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several States.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, last week introduced a bill to declare certain railroads public highways. This is a plain principle of law now. The thing for Congress to do is to recognize it and proceed accordingly.

Hutchinson, Kansas, bids fair to become a salt manufacturing center. When the works get fairly under way, they will make salt cheaper for the farmers of Kansas than foreign salt can be obtained for here, even without duty.

At the London, (England) wool sales, last week, 3,800 bales of Victoria scoured sold at 23 cents to 58 cents per pound, greasy at 10 cents to 27 cents per pound. Thirty-three hundred bales of New South Wales scoured sold at 21 to 31 cents per pound, locks and peices at 14 to 24 cents, greasy at 9 to 21 cents.

Governor Martin appointed the following named persons to attend the Farmers' Trust meeting, called for the 1st of May, at Topeka: William Sims, Topeka; Thomas J. Potter, Peabody; T. J. Elliott, Morrill; B. F. Wallace, Jewell City; Robert Atkinson, Ottawa; Frank E. Cloyes, Atchison; D. T. Fouts, Wichita; Thomas Anderson, Salina.

A new arbitration bill passed the House the other day, and like all other bills of the kind legalizes something which was never unlawful. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, moved an amendment making arbitration compulsory, if one of the parties proposes it. Anderson is on the right track. The government must take hold of the labor subject and enforce justice promptly.

Mr. Stewart's bill to pension the widow of Chief Justice Waite ought to be defeated. If a man could not save anything out of a salary of \$10,000 a year, it surely is not the people's fault. Farmers' widows are quite as much entitled to pensions as those of high-salaried officials who were at liberty to decline office or to resign after acceptance. Let us stop this monetary blood-letting.

Roscoe Conkling, one of the foremost lawyers and statesmen of his time, who died last week, left strong testimony of a clean life in the fact that he had not accumulated wealth. His estate is thus estimated: His house in Utica is valued at \$25,000. In addition to this he owned eight unimproved lots on 113th and 114th streets, near the site proposed for the Episcopal cathedral, and unimproved lots in the outskirts of Washington. Mr. Conkling had some securities. No will has been found.

As to the wool market, a Boston special of April 19 says: "The movement in wool during the week has been of fair proportions and transactions have been upward of 2,200,000 pounds. Prices still rule in favor of buyers and they can buy on almost their own terms. There is no animation whatever to the situation, and the prospects of the market are about as unfavorable as formerly. Tariff agitation and the severe losses experienced during the past season by dealers here lead them to move cautiously, and to look with uncertainty upon the future of the market. There seems no end to the depression in wool. The shrinkages that have taken place have been enormous, and values, instead of improving, continue on the downward path."

A FARMERS' TRUST.

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

The people of Colorado memorialize Congress to assist in a scheme to utilize the waste water of the mountains in irrigating arid lands. The memorial alleges that there are forty million acres of arid land in the State, all of which might be made fertile by using upon them water which now runs to waste. It is proposed to construct dams and reservoirs to store the mountain waters with necessary canals and ditches to convey them onto the lands.

At a theatre performance in Topeka recently, with Messrs. Booth and Barrett as principal actors, prices of admission ranged from \$5 down to \$1, the total receipts of the occasion amounting to \$2,600. The same week, a society of benevolent women held a "Carnival of Nations," one of the most entertaining and attractive exhibitions ever given in Topeka; the carnival was continued three evenings, more than a hundred ladies, old and young had spent weeks in preparation, devoting time and money to make it the brilliant success it was. The object was to raise money to afford comfort to old and helpless women in the city. The net receipts of the three entertainments was not more than one-third as much as those of the Booth-Barrett performance. The poor ye have with you always, but tragedians such as these come not often: Does that account for the difference? The work done by one of the women for and at the carnival is worth more in the coin of heaven than the life work of all such men as Booth and Barrett.

The President, in vetoing a bill for the relief of an army officer from whose possession a good deal of public money had been taken, used these sensible words: "When it is said that this loss can be charged in any degree to the neglect or default of the government, it is answered that the direct and immediate cause of the loss was the omission on the part of this paymaster of the government, in whose custody these funds were placed, of the plainest and simplest acts of prudence and care. I am thoroughly convinced that the interests of the public would be better protected if fewer private bills were passed relieving officers on slight and sentimental grounds for their pecuniary responsibility, and the readiness with which army officers join in application for the condonation of negligence on the part of their army comrades does not tend, in my opinion, to maintain that regard for discipline and that scrupulous observance of duty which should characterize those belonging to their honorable profession. I cannot satisfy myself that the negligence made apparent in this case should be overlooked."

The business of dram-selling is demoralizing on all sides. The dealers, the drinkers, the people, all suffer from its blighting consequences. So corrupting has it become in Cincinnati, Chicago, and Kansas City, that all the better elements of the people, regardless of

party, have united to restrain the dangerous business. The dealers fight every effort of that kind. It is proposed to close the dram-shops, and they fight that; it is proposed to make them obey the law in other respects, and they fight that. The saloon demands control and will be satisfied with nothing short of it. But the people are greater than any of their creatures, and they will some day starve out even the imperial dram-seller.

THE FARMERS' TRUST MOVEMENT.

By way of showing our readers what Mr. Allen thinks about the proposed Farmers' Trust and what he proposes should be done about it, we reproduce a letter which was directed to and published by the Topeka Daily Capital, some days ago, as follows:

I have received letters from gentlemen in the Northwestern States asking the question: "In what respect does the Farmers' Trust differ from the Grange?"

I can answer without prejudice as I have been a member of the Grange for the past seventeen years.

The Grange tried to regulate prices on what the farmers had to buy. The Farmers' Trust undertakes to control the prices on what the farmers have to sell. The one appoints agents to buy cheap; the other will appoint agents to sell to the best advantage. The Grange is a secret social society; its members are bound together by moral obligations; it sought to effect legislation and to accomplish political ends. It excludes from membership all persons who are not farmers.

The Farmers' Trust has no secrets, signs, pass words, nor black balls, and its members are bound together by pecuniary obligations—has a pocket interest and a business end. It seeks for the best business talent and invites the co-operation of all men of brains, experience and business integrity.

A distinguished gentleman from Illinois writes me suggesting "farmers protective union" as a substitute for Farmers' Trust.

I am aware there is a prejudice against anything that has the name of "trust," but this is owing to the fact that the object of a trust is so little understood.

A trust is a union of business institutions, and its object is to prevent ruinous competition in trade; experience having demonstrated that competition is not the safe and honest method of doing business. To competition may be traced 80 per cent. of all business failures, and the survival of the fittest or strongest becomes an oppressive monopoly.

A trust is a compact between two or more independent business firms, agreeing to do or not to do a certain thing in the line of their business, and implies a trustee to execute the trust, who is restricted or limited to the specific object of the trust. By these modern institutions, uniform grade of prices are established, thus protecting the weak against the strong; respectfully reserving to each member of the union all the rights and powers not delegated to the trust. A trust therefore is decentralizing in its influence, and a check upon monopoly; the latter being a consolidation of capital or a centralization of business power, acting under one supreme principal head; deriving its nourishment and growth from the failure and ruin of competitors in trade. When a combination in business assumes this character it ceases to be a trust, and becomes a monopoly.

The manufacturing and commercial classes are organized, but the agricultural and fundamental industrial class, is unorganized, and at the mercy of the other two.

The Farmers' Trust movement therefore has become a necessity in order to secure an equitable exchange of products and to restore the normal condition of trade, or an equilibrium of production and consumption.

The inter-State convention of farmers called to meet at Topeka, Kansas, May 1, 1888, is to be a delegate and mass convention. Any farmer or stock-raiser will be admitted without reference to credentials.

WALTER N. ALLEN,
President Farmers' Trust, Meriden, Kas.

Last Saturday morning an interview with Mr. Allen was published. He was asked by a Capital reporter, what are the prospects for the convention advertised for May 1? The following is the Capital report:

Mr. Allen said everything indicated that it would be a very large and important convention. He had received letters from all sections of the country, and there seems to be widespread interest in the movement. There will be delegates in attendance from all the Western and Central States, and nearly every section of Kansas will be represented at the convention. Mr. Allen says he has corresponded with a great many of the most intelligent agriculturists of the country, and with men who have made agriculture a study for years, and almost without exception they agree that Mr. Allen's plan for the organization of a Farmers' Trust to control the shipment and sale of grain, produce, live stock and other products of the farm, is a practical scheme. The matter is being quite generally discussed in the leading papers of the country, and is attracting a great deal of attention in the Eastern commercial centers.

Mr. Allen has received letters from

Governor Ross, of Texas, Governor McGill, of Minnesota, and Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, announcing that they will appoint delegates to the convention, to be held in Topeka, on May 1. Governor Martin has appointed delegates for the State of Kansas, and delegates will probably be appointed by the executives of other States. The convention will be held in Representative hall.

"I am now on my way to Kansas City with a load of fat steers which I propose to market there to-morrow," said Mr. Allen last evening. "At the most I will not get over \$3.75 for them, though they are as fine steers as have been marketed this spring. I have been feeding them all winter and now can get only \$3.75. I would have made more money if I had slaughtered them last fall and sold the hides. Now there is an illustration that something must be done to protect the farmer and the stock-grower. Everybody knows that cattle are now bringing ruinously low prices, and it is the same with other products of the farm. No farmer can make money with cattle, at those prices, hence something must be done. The manufacturers form associations to control the markets, and why not the farmers? Though the cattlemen get less than half for his cattle what he did a few years ago, still there has been no change in the price of meat in the markets. In the New York markets meat sells for 80 cents per pound; in the Chicago markets 18 to 25 cents per pound, just as high as it ever was, and yet the man who markets the cattle is being bankrupted."

Inquiries Answered.

GALVANIZED IRON.—Will a pan made of galvanized iron affect or injure the milk or cheese where it is used to heat the milk in to coagulate it?

—No.

J. W.—Your cow died from want of proper food—such as bran and roots. The "wolf in the tail" cow needs plenty of grass, oats, and a little linseed meal mixed with ground ginger and salt.

RENNET.—Which is best, the rennet or the prepared?

—They are equally good if equally well prepared and preserved.

JAPAN CLOVER.—Can you tell me if Japan clover has ever been tried in Kansas, and if so, with what results?

—Japan clover has been tried in Kansas, but is not popular. It is a Southern grass.

POPCORN AND PEANUTS.—These are both profitable crops, but we would not advise their culture largely the first season by any person who has had no experience with them. We would much rather risk onions and potatoes on most of the ground, with a small trial patch of popcorn and peanuts. As to varieties, write to some of our seed advertisers.

LAW QUESTION.—A promised to take cattle in pasture of five parties, of whom four agreed and had their cattle dehorned; one party would not have his cattle dehorned by force and has fifteen 2 and 3-year-old steers. Can A hinder him from putting them in pasture, or can he do anything by law to A for dehorning them?

—If A agreed to take the cattle without conditions, he is bound in law to take them, and would be liable to heavy damages for dehorning them without the owner's consent.

The Melon Pear.

A Pennsylvania correspondent asks us what the melon pear is, where it originated and the quality of the fruit? We judge from the tone of our correspondent's letter that he thinks it is a pear. That is not the case. The melon pear is believed to be a species of the egg plant. It originally came from Guatemala, and we believe is grown to some extent in California. We never saw the plant nor the fruit. The fruit is said to be entirely seedless. It has a hollow center like the muskmelon or cantaloupe. We should hardly advise an attempt to grow it in Pennsylvania with much expectation of success. From all we can learn of its character, it requires a warm climate, and a longer season than Pennsylvania has, to perfect it. We have seen some accounts of an effort to grow it in New Jersey, but it failed to set its fruit, and in some other cases of Northern culture the fruit did not ripen.—*Western Rural.*

President Mileson, of the Colorado Beekeepers' Society, has successfully wintered bees on candied honey, but he kept a sponge saturated with water in the top of the hive. Before he used the sponge the bees tore the comb all to pieces to get at the moist parts of it.

Horticulture.

INSECTICIDES.

Last spring the KANSAS FARMER published some useful matter pertaining to lately discovered insecticides. The following, embracing some things then given, with additional facts, we copy from an address delivered by F. M. Webster, before the Indiana Horticultural Society, in the autumn of 1887. The address, in pamphlet form, was forwarded for our use by the author. Mr. Webster said, among other things:

Insecticides are of necessity of two kinds, one which destroys by reason of its effects internally, the other which destroys by contact. The former can be used only against such insects as possess jaws, and, therefore, devour their food; the latter can be applied both against these and also those which only puncture their food plant, and, therefore, would not partake of the former at all. Substances which destroy by contact are not of necessity poisonous, while those which poison must consist of substances which are fatal alike to animals and insect life. For this reason many people prefer the former.

Of poisonous substances, used as insecticides, those of an arsenical nature are the most popular, and are applied either as dry powder, mixed with other ingredients, or in water. For low-growing plants, like the potato, these substances mixed with flour, or some other fine powder, are often preferable, as flour, especially, causes the poison to adhere to the foliage with greater tenacity. For application to trees and shrubs, liquids are much more easily applied than solids. In either case, however, the substances which meet with favor are Paris green, London purple and white arsenic, their popularity being in the order in which they are given.

Unadulterated Paris green, if applied in the powder, should be thoroughly mixed, one-half pound to twenty pounds of flour, and this mixture dusted upon the plants to be protected. If used in a liquid form, the same amount should be mixed with forty to fifty gallons of water, and applied in the form of a spray, using only enough of the mixture to wet the foliage, without drenching it. London purple is used in the same manner, but only about one-third of a pound with the above amount of flour or water. In fact, many people prefer the purple to either of the other substances.

White arsenic should be used in the same proportions as London purple, but if used in the fluid form, it should be first boiled in a small amount of water, and this added to the required amount of water to properly dilute it. This substance seems to find less favor than either of the other two, partly because of its liability to be mistaken for other substances on account of the color, and partly because its use has resulted in injury to the foliage. Prof. Budd, however, claims to use it continually without harming the foliage of fruit trees, even those of the tenderer varieties.

For single applications for the purpose of ridding trees, shrubs, or plants of leaf-eating insects, a slightly larger amount of the poisons may be used, but where the plants require several applications, the proportions given will be found the most satisfactory. For garden vegetables, such as those of which the foliage is not used for food. For the foliage of small fruits, after the fruit has been removed or before it has advanced materially toward maturity. For the larger fruits, while still very young, spraying with these arsenical mixtures is a cheap, practical and

thoroughly effective remedy. The efficiency of these applications in combatting the codling moth has been settled beyond the shadow of a doubt. Experiments carried on at the New York Experimental Station, last year, indicated that the loss by reason of the attack of this insect could be reduced 69 per cent. by the application of a spray of Paris green and water, three times during the season. Similar experiments carried on in Illinois, both last year and this, have, it is claimed, resulted in an estimated reduction of 70 per cent. of the loss. The experiments of the California University Experiment Station, during the present year, show conclusively that three times spraying during the month of May with a mixture of one pound of Paris green to 160 gallons of water, gave a gain of 71 per cent. of sound fruit, and lastly, but by no means least, is an experiment by Mr. A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw, Ill., Secretary of the State Horticultural Society of that State. This experiment was not made with the view of proving or disproving any theory, but to determine what could be done by the practical orchardist to save his fruit. Mr. Hammond used a mixture of London purple and water, mixing one-half pound of the former with about forty gallons of the latter, and spraying three hundred apple trees three times, the cost of these applications amounting to 3 cents per tree. From these three hundred sprayed trees there were gathered 500 bushels of apples, from 60 to 75 per cent. of which were sound, and 85 to 90 per cent. of them marketable. From the same number of trees in an adjoining orchard, not sprayed, not a peck of perfect fruit was obtained.

Mr. Hammond says he was astonished at the results, and at first afraid to make them public, for fear of being accused of exaggerating them, but as there was probably not another orchard in his county which produced so much fruit, he was forced into the conclusion that the spraying saved his fruit. Mr. Hammond thinks his mixture was too strong this year, and next season will use one-half pound of the purple to sixty gallons of water.

In using these mixtures they should be applied as soon as the bloom disappears, and not continued after the calyx of the fruit has turned downward, whether to destroy the codling moth, or leaf-eating insects.

No stock should be allowed to graze in the fields where these poisons have been applied, until after several drenching rains have fallen.

Either of these substances can be used in the powder for poisoning baits for cut-worms. These baits are simply bunches of clover or leaves of cabbage, sprinkled with the powdered poison, and these laid upon the ground where the worms are known to depredate, and when the latter come forth at night to feed, they partake of the baits, instead of the plants, and are destroyed.

Mixtures and substances, which kill by contact, consist of kerosene emulsions, pyrethrum, white helebore, whale oil soap, lime and sulphur. Kerosene emulsion may be made in three different ways. *First*, By mixing one part milk and two parts kerosene, agitating this until it forms a butter-like mass, which may be reduced in strength by adding thirty or thirty-five parts water. *Second*, By dissolving half a pound of whale oil soap (or if this is not to be had, other soap will answer), in one gallon of hot water, using this instead of milk, adding the kerosene while the mixture is still warm. *Third*, By substituting eggs for either milk or soap, using eight eggs to one gallon of kerosene, and diluting this with water to the proper

strength. These emulsions are not poisonous, and are very effective when used against plant lice, squash bugs and chinch bugs. None of which the arsenical mixtures will kill. They may also be used to destroy caterpillars which feed in exposed positions, or, where, on account of the presence of stock, it is impossible to use poisonous mixtures. That eggs could be used as a substitute for milk, or soap, in the composition of these emulsions, has only recently been learned. Mr. J. N. Latta, of Lagrange county, has used the substitute, this season, and reports excellent results. These emulsions are all of them used in the form of spray.

Pyrethrum may be used in the powder mixed with five or even ten times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants, though the mixture should stand in an air-tight vessel several hours before using, in order that the flour may absorb the strength of the pyrethrum powder. The powder also must be studiously kept from the air, as its strength is soon absorbed by the atmosphere. This is a perfectly harmless substance, and can be used anywhere without fear. It is most efficient when used against soft-bodied insects, the larger and hard bodies being less susceptible to its effects.

Whale oil soap is used to form a suds, which may be sprinkled or sprayed upon the plants to be protected. This or any other bar soap may be rubbed on the trunks of trees to protect them from the attacks of borers.

Lime, ashes, soot, sulphur, and even road dust is sometimes dusted upon plant lice, but usually with little effect. The first two are also used to repel the currant worm. The fumes of sulphur, as well as those of tobacco and tar, are used to drive away insects. Tobacco water is also often applied with good results. Carbolic acid, one part to one hundred of water, is used both for above-ground insects and those living in burrows in the ground. It is also used against root-affecting insects, as is also carbon bisulphide and naphthaline, the usual method of application being to make a small hole in the earth about the affected roots, pour the liquid in and cover with soil, the fumes of the fluids and its contact with the bodies of the insects destroying them. If peas or beans infected by the weevil are placed in an air-tight vessel containing the carbon bisulphide the former will be destroyed.

As I have many times stated, both in the meetings of your society and in the agricultural papers, 90 per cent. of the efficiency of any insecticide lies in its being properly applied and at the proper time. The development of insects is like a ponderous machine that makes its movements at stated intervals, and unless you make these intervals your convenience you must expect more or less disappointment respecting the results following your labors.

Russian Mulberry as a Timber Tree.

Following are some extracts from a letter recently prepared by B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department at Washington, in response to an inquiry from the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

In addition to our native large red-fruited mulberry (*Morus rubra*) and the Mexican mulberry (*M. microphylla*), a number of varieties under various names have been introduced extensively. The confusion in the nomenclature of the mulberries is great and almost impossible to unravel. The best authorities, however, recognize now only two Asiatic species, which by natural and artificial cross-fertilization have produced the great variety of

forms differing in their characteristics according to the preponderance in their composition of the one or the other type. These typical species are:

1. The black-fruited mulberry (*Norus nigra*), of robust texture, with thick bark, hard, thick, rough and downy leaves rather broad than long, and from its late budding adapted to Northern climates.

2. The white-fruited mulberry (*morus alba*), of a more delicate constitution, with thinner bark, leaves thin and smooth on both sides, somewhat elongated, and less adapted to Northern climates.

Sometimes described as species or classed by different writers under either of the two types as varieties, are *morus tatarica*, *multicaulis*, *morettiana*, *indica*, *Constantinopolitana*.

The typical species are both of Asiatic origin, and to which the name "Russian mulberry" should be given is questionable.

The tree which the German immigrants from southern Russia introduced into Kansas in 1875 is probably the so-called Tartarian, the exact position of which towards the two types is not definitely ascertainable; by some it is classed as a sub species of *M. alba*, by others again, as a hybrid of the two types.

Morus nigra in the climate of France has attained a height of 40 to 50 feet in as many years, and a diameter of 10 to 12 inches. In England trees 300 years old exist; the best records in that climate are now over 40 feet and more frequently below 30 feet in height, and from 1 to 3½ feet in diameter.

Morus alba is reported as attaining from 30 to 45 feet and 1 to 3 feet in diameter in cultivation in Europe. Records of trees of the so-called Russian mulberry, grown in Kansas, are extant, showing a growth of 8 inches in diameter and 16 feet in height in six years. A tree measured by the writer near Fairbury, Neb., being eight years old, measured 8 inches in diameter and 20 feet in height. Measurements reported from Brownville, Neb., give the diameter at twenty-five years of age as 16 inches.

In its native country these species are claimed to attain a size of from 50 to 60 feet in as many years and diameters of 4 to 5 feet.

Morus rubra attains a height of 60 to 70 feet and a diameter of 3 to 4 feet, exceptionally 7 feet.

Morus nigra is said in France to produce wood of but little value, except for firewood, and has been mostly propagated for its fruit.

Morus alba is said to be better than *nigra* for props, posts, rails, cooperage, carriage work and firewood, somewhat similar to black locust. It has been planted mostly for silk culture, for which it seems the best species.

Morus rubra produces a tough, durable fine-grained wood, used for fencing, tool handles, cooperage and boat-building.

All mulberries are rapid, though not persistent growers, and are desirable in forest-growing for "filling wood" or secondary timber, as they shade the ground well and endure the shade tolerably; they are especially valuable in Western planting for this purpose, on account of the ease in propagating them and their capacity of enduring cold and drought. In this respect the *nigra* varieties are better adapted to the northern, the *alba* to the southern part of our prairies.

The native species, "red mulberry," seems preferable in all respects to the introduced species, being as hardy, if not hardier than these, a rapid and more persistent grower and producing better wood.

The ease of procuring the plant

material alone seems to excuse the use of the foreign species for forestry purposes, while their eventful use for silk culture does not enter into our consideration here.

The mulberries must be classed as timber trees where they can attain a height of sixteen to eighteen feet, and are as such decidedly superior to the cottonwood and box-elder, which have been so considered. Where the northern limit for the heavier varieties as timber trees will be, cannot yet be stated, probably not above 45 deg. N. L.

It is, however, possible to treat the mulberry, like all other trees, as hedge plants, and the use of the foliage of the foreign species for silk culture would be likely to induce such treatment in order to facilitate the harvest of the foliage.

The apparent intention of the planter and his manner of treating the plantation would have to be considered before passing judgment, whether timber culture or silk worm food is contemplated.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Make an Incubator.

I am not at all partial to home-made hatching machines; they require too much attention to suit my ideas in regard to economy of time. However, in answer to several inquiries for directions for making a cheap incubator, I give the following description of a machine which was made for an acquaintance, and which, under the management of his wife, hatched 183 chicks from the 240 eggs placed in it. She wrote me that she clipped the directions from a paper several years ago, but as she cannot now recall the name of said paper I cannot give credit as I would.

Heating Box.—Take two boards each 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick; nail the ends together firmly and you have the sides of the heater. Cover the top with a lid made of boards 1 inch thick, plowed and grooved and matched so they will fit closely together. For the bottom use zinc, nailed securely with three rows of small nails.

Egg Drawer.—Next make the egg drawer by taking two pieces 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two pieces 2 feet 8 1/2 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick and nail them together. Then cut twenty-three slats 35 1/2 inches long and 1 inch square; nail these to the bottom of the egg drawer 1 inch apart. Tack some coarse sacking over these slats inside. Now cut two slats 4 feet 7 inches long, 1 inch wide, and 1/2 inch thick, and two slats 32 inches long and 1 inch square; mortise the ends of the 1/2-inch-thick slat into the ends of the 2-inch slats, making a frame. Take good stout muslin and draw it very tight over this frame and tack it on securely. Lay this frame, muslin side down, on the coarse sacking in the egg drawer. Next cut twenty slats 2 feet 11 inches long and 1/2 inch square; then bore twenty holes 1/2 inch in diameter in each side of the egg drawer for the slats to go in; these twenty slats should be 1 1/2 inches apart so that the eggs can lie between them, and they should be down just as close to the frame with the muslin on as will allow it to be moved easily between the twenty slats and the slats that make the bottom of the egg drawer. By placing the eggs between the 1/2-inch slats on the muslin cloth and then moving the muslin frame two inches back or

forward you turn the eggs just half over.

The Ventilator.—Now take two boards 4 feet long, 8 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches thick, and two boards 2 feet 9 inches long, 1 1/2 inches thick and 8 inches wide; nail them together and you have the sides of a box similar to the heater, but 2 inches higher. Nail on a bottom of grooved boards 1 inch thick. Bore twelve holes in different parts of this bottom 1/2 inch in diameter; get twelve pieces of tin pipe 7 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter, and put one in each hole. They should extend up above the bottom 6 inches. These pipes are the ventilators. Fill the box containing the ventilators with sawdust about 5 inches deep, or up to within 1 inch of the top of the pipes. Bear in mind this box has no top. Set the egg drawer on the top of the ventilator-box, and then the heater on top of the egg drawer.

Mounting and Protecting.—Now we want to arrange these boxes so that the egg drawers will slide in and out, and the other boxes keep their position. To do this, take two boards, each 4 feet long, 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick; nail one of these boards on each side of the heater and the ventilator-box, driving the nails into the heater and ventilator, but not into the egg drawer. Having these boards nailed on solid, take another board 3 feet long, 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and nail on the back end. The other end is open, so that the drawer slides in and out. The bottom of the incubator is now protected with 5 inches of sawdust in the ventilator-box. The sides and top must also be protected. Take two pieces of scantling, lay them down and set the incubator on them so that they will extend 8 inches on each side. See that the scantlings do not cover any of the ventilator holes in the bottom of the incubator. Now take two boards 4 feet 8 inches long, 8 inches wide and lay one each side on these scantlings for bottom to the sawdust-box, which will surround the incubator. These boards will extend past the back end, letting it rest on the ends of the two side bottom boards which extend back. This makes the bottom of the sawdust-box complete. Make one end and two sides of a box to set on this bottom; the sides 4 feet 8 inches long and 26 inches high, and the end 4 feet 4 inches long and 26 inches high. Set this box on the bottom and nail it securely. Then make a door for front end of box.

The Heater.—Now get two pipes made so as to suit the chimneys of your lamp—any common lamp will do. Get the pipes made so as to slip the lamp chimney up into the pipe tight. The pipe should be 12 inches long, then an elbow, then 6 inches more pipe. Make a hole the size of the pipe in the outside box, 8 inches from the front end and 10 inches from the top, and make a hole the same size in the heater (the box with zinc bottom) 8 inches from the front end, and 2 inches from the top, and then slide the 12-inch part of the pipe through the hole in the sawdust-box into the hole in the heater, leaving the elbow and the 6-inch part pointing down from the lamp chimney to be put in. Then put the other pipe in the same way in the opposite hind corner. Remember that these pipes should be sealed together, as the heat of the lamps will melt the soldering. Then light your lamps, and push the chimney as far up in the pipe as you can without making them smoke. If the lamps smoke, lower them a little that some air may pass around the chimney.

Now get six pipes 15 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter. Bore six holes in the top of the heater, three on each side opposite to where the heating pipes enter the heater. Bore the first hole 3 inches from the corner, the second 12 inches from the first, and 3 inches from the outside, and the third 12 inches from the second, and 3 inches from the outside; then put the other three the same way on the opposite side; put in the pipes and slide them down to within a half inch of the zinc bottom. These little pipes draw the heat entering to the opposite side and distribute it equally throughout the heater.

If the lamp goes out when the egg drawer is moved in and out, it is because the zinc bottom is too loose. Bore a hole in the center of the top of heater and punch a hole in the zinc the size of the bolt you will put in directly below

it; then put in the bolt with the head below, and tighten up the burr until the zinc will not "flop" when the drawer is moved; then by moving drawer in and out, so as not to jar the eggs, the lamp will not trouble. Make the egg drawer so it will slide smoothly. After getting the pipes in, fill the sawdust-box with sawdust, but put earth around the lamp pipes, as the sawdust is liable to catch fire.

Get two good thermometers, lay one in the front of egg drawer, with top one inch higher than bottom, pointing back, and bulb resting on eggs; place the other in a different part. It will be hottest where the heat enters. The temperature should be kept at 103 deg. After the machine is complete, the lamp should be lit, the thermometer put in the egg drawer, and the incubator warmed up until the thermometer shows the right temperature before the eggs are put in. This will take two or three days. This machine will hold 240 eggs.

There! you have the directions, just as my friend and correspondent wrote them out for me, and you can make an incubator, if you "feel like it." But before you begin, you must consider that a machine of that kind, without any regulator, requires close watching, and unless you are prepared to give it, you better not fool away your time and material building the incubator. My friend says that she looked at the thermometer every two hours during the day—always the first thing in the morning, the last at night, and once or twice during the night. About the cost, you know the price of lumber in your locality, and you can interview the tinsmith, get the price for pipes, and thus figure up for yourself. Next time I will give another plan, and directions for running the machines after they are made.—*Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.*

Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Great numbers afford opportunity to win.

Mark the date of collection on all eggs gathered, and you will know just which ones to set, thus: April 26, mark 426; May 10, 510.

See to it that your fowls have plenty of gravel, as it is an essential part of their diet. I got ten miles to get my supply.

Pure water is healthful. Impure water is one of the greatest conveyers of the germs of disease. Let the fountains be shielded from droppings and all sorts of filth or dirt.

Feeding pens that will admit little chickens and restrain grown fowls will be found very useful and convenient. With a little ingenuity you can fix up a self-feeding bin of oats, cracked corn, and a fountain for water which will not need to be looked after but once a day. I use old powder cans inverted in an old pan with holes near the rim to allow the feed to gradually work out as they eat it. Fill the can first and put the pan over it and invert all together. A board placed on top of the water fountain will keep it in the shade and quite cool. To make a fountain for watering very small chicks, take a cup full of water and lay across the top a couple of small sticks, then put on a saucer and quickly invert. They will not foul this water, or get wet.

C. J. NORTON.

Blue Grass Poultry Yards, Moran, Kas.

A'Neal's Corn-Cob Story.

Mr. A'Neal's, two weeks ago in the KANSAS FARMER, told of eggs that were hatched out on a pile of corn-cobs without help from him or anybody else. He received the following inquiry, and handed it in for our information:

"Seeing your communication in the KANSAS FARMER of April 12, 'Better than Incubators,' would you care to give the particulars of the process of hatching?"

If the inquirer will re-read Mr. A'Neal's communication, he will see that it was a corn-cob incubator made by piling up corn-cobs.

A New York farmer, who feeds ensilage, says the whole cost of keeping a cow ought not to exceed \$16 each for a dairy that produced an average of three-fourths of a pound of butter per cow a day for seven months. He feeds three cows to an acre, which cost \$3.65 for ensilage and \$19 for grain.

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Our new stamping outfit is free to every reader of this publication; it contains 100 perforated stamping patterns and includes a great variety of all sizes that are wanted. This outfit is a real work of art; no stamping outfit has ever been offered heretofore, on which anything like so much artistic ability was brought to bear. With each outfit is a BOX OF BEST STAMPING POWDER, PAPER, AND BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS, giving full directions for stamping, tells how to make the powder and stamping paint, contains instructions for Letter Press, Keatinging and Hand painting, tells colors to use in painting—red, white, blue, yellow, pink and other colors; also contains hints and instructions on other matters, too numerous to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns at a time, at usual prices, the equal of the above would cost \$10. Although it is free, yet this is the **Regal Queen of Stamping Outfits** and on every hand is acknowledged to be superior, yes, very much superior, and very much more desirable than those which have been selling for \$1 each and upwards. By having 200,000 of these outfits made for us, during the dull season, we get them at first cost; the manufacturer was glad to take the order, at cost, that his help might be kept at work. All may depend that it is the very best, most artistic and in every way desirable outfit ever put before the public. Farm and Household (monthly), 16 large pages, 64 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year) is generally acknowledged to be the best general agricultural, housekeeping and family journal in America; it is entertaining and of great interest, as well as useful; its contributors embrace the widest range of brilliant talent. Furthermore, we have lately become managing owners of that gem, monthly, **Sunshine**, for youth; also, for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered; 16 large pages, 64 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year. **Sunshine** is known favorably as the best youth's monthly in America. The best writers for youth in the world, are its regular contributors; it is now quoted all over the world as standing at the head. Both papers are splendidly illustrated by the best artists. We will take 200,000 trial year subscribers at a price which gives us but a moderate portion of the cost.

Furthermore, every trial year subscriber, for either of the papers will receive free by mail our new 100 pattern Stamping Outfit. Trial year subscriptions will be received for either of the papers as follows: 1 subscription and 1 outfit, 52 cents; 2 subscriptions and 2 outfits, if sent at one time, \$1.04; 4 subscriptions and 4 outfits, if sent at one time, \$2.08. For \$1 send a dollar bill, but for less, send 1-cent postage stamps. Better at once get three friends to join you, at 25 cents each; you can do it in a few minutes and they will thank you for the gift. The regular price of 75 cents a year; through this, as time rolls on, we reap a profit that satisfies us.

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Below we give a list of a few of the patterns; space is too valuable to admit of naming all: 1 Poppy for Scarf; 7 1/2 inch Tidy design; 7 1/2 inch 3 Splendid Tinsel design; 8 inch 4 Golden Rod; 4 inch 5 Pond Lilies; 6 Panicles; 7 Moss Rose Buds; 8 Tube Roses; 9 Wheat; 10 Oak Leaves; 11 Maiden Hair Folds; 12 Boy; 13 Girl's Head; 14 Bird; 15 Strawberries; 16 Owl; 17 Dog; 18 Butterfly; 19 Apple Blossoms; 20 Calla Lily; 21 Anchor; 22 Morning Glories; 23 Japanese Lilies; 24 Rabbit; 25 Bunch Forget-me-nots; 26 Fuchsias; 27 Bell Drops; 28 Fan; 29 Clown's Head; 30 Cat's Head. 70 other splendid patterns are included in this **Regal Queen** of stamping outfits—in all 100 patterns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Possessing this outfit any day can, without expense, make home beautiful in many ways, can embroider children's and ladies' clothing in the most charming manner, and readily make money by doing stamping, Letter, Keatinging and Hand painting for others. A good stamping outfit is indispensable to every woman who cares to make home beautiful. This outfit contains patterns for each and every branch of needle work, flower painting, etc., and the **Book of Instructions** makes all clear and really easy. This outfit will do more for HOME and LADIES than many times the amount of a trial year subscription spent otherwise; no home should be without it. The beautiful designs of this **REGAL QUEEN** of outfits ARE ALL THE RAGE wherever seen; when ever one or two reach a locality their fame spreads, and many TRIAL YEAR subscriptions usually follow. Many who have paid from \$1 to \$25 for outfits and were satisfied that they saw our designs, have secured our outfit and laid aside forever the others. Those who subscribe will find the papers well worth several times the trifling cost of a trial year subscription, and the majority will make up to us the loss, that this year we incur, through such a low price, by continuing subscribers, year after year, at the regular price, which all will be willing to admit is low enough. The money will gladly be refunded to any one who is not fully satisfied. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 101 PORTLAND, MAINE.

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The Busy Bee.

Occupations to go With Bee-Keeping.
Dr. Miller has chosen a very opportune time to discuss the question of bee-keeping in connection with pursuits. No doubt a great many of those who have made bee-keeping more or less a business are doing some very hard thinking as to whether the specialty business may not be overdone. There are not many occupations that are liable to ever prove so complete a failure as bee-keeping was the past season in this locality. It may prove well enough for one to make a specialty of bee-keeping if he has the means to carry him over a bad season without hardship; but I think there are not very many bee-keepers who are able to work a whole year for less than nothing, as the past season has showed may sometimes be the lot of the specialist.

I can agree with Dr. Miller in all that he has said about small-fruit raising, with perhaps one exception. I know that it would take a very exceptional man, unless he had thoroughly competent and reliable assistants, to successfully manage a large berry plantation at the same time. I have a brother who raises strawberries. They are not very far from my apiary, but it has been no small vexation to me that I was not able to get into the berry patch and enjoy the sight of the ripening fruit and the luxury of picking it from the vines myself more than three or four times during the season. I simply could not get away from the bees. Plainly, the combination of bees and berries as a business is scarcely to be considered. One or the other is almost certain to be neglected. Nor do I think very much more of poultry-keeping. There is this to be said against it, as well as some other industries that might be named, in that it requires a certain amount of attention not only every day, but several times a day. Rain or shine, whether honey be coming in or not, the chickens must be attended to or they will suffer; and during the honey season, when a man knows that his time is worth several times as much in the apiary as in the chicken yard, the chickens are apt to be neglected.

I once heard some ladies discussing various household duties, and their preference among them. Dish washing seemed to have no friends. All regard that is was simply an unavoidable evil. The reason for this, I thought, was very aptly put by one of them when she said, "I should not mind it so much, only it's always." Now, one reason why I like bee-keeping is that it is not "always." Of course, there are times when the bee-keeper is bound closely enough at home; but during half the year, and at intervals during the other half, bees may be left to themselves, not only without detriment, but to positive advantage. There is plenty of work, to be sure, to be done in these intervals; but as a rule it does not have to be done at any fixed time. The freedom and independence which this gives, form one of the charms of bee-keeping, and I should not like to go at anything else that destroys this charm.

The field of winter work for the apiarist is a very wide one, and each must decide for himself, according to his situation, taste, abilities, and acquirements. When it comes to summer work, that field is narrowed down. It must be something that will not take him from home. It must be something in which his time is his own. It should be something that will not absolutely require immediate attention at any particular time, especially when honey is to be expected. I, for one, should be glad to hear any suggestions in regard to occupations meeting these requirements.

There is one branch of fruit-raising that, to my mind, comes very near it. This is the production of grapes. The vine, with proper care and selection of varieties, will do well almost anywhere. It will bear considerable neglect, yet its culture affords abundant opportunity for intelligent skill to produce superior results. It requires only ordinary cultivation. The fruit ripens at a time when the work of the apiary is usually not very pressing. It does not require to be picked and marketed on the very day it is ripe. There is a considerable time between the ripening of the earliest and latest varieties; and many kinds may be kept for a long time after they are ripe, before marketing. As to a mar-

ket, I have seen, in a neighboring town, grapes from California selling alongside of those from New York. One thing more: Whenever a bee-keeper becomes a raiser of grapes, a very strong argument is brought to bear on the much-vexed question of bees vs. grapes.—J. A. Green, in *Gleanings*.

The Peruvian government invites offers for the introduction of the telephone in that country.

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

There is in the vicinity of Vaughnville, S. C., an infant 2 months old whose mother is 17, grandmother 32, grandfather 37, and great-grandmother 51.

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.

A correspondent in the Scott City *News* advertises sixty-day corn, claiming that it matures a good crop in even the worst seasons.

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

Kerosene is of great help in the proper care of poultry. The nest boxes should be oiled with it as a preventive of vermin. A few drops of it occasionally in the drinking water will hinder colds or roup, and when applied to scaly legs it effects a cure, while it is highly recommended as a cure for cholera.

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

The *Indiana Farmer* advises that poultry yards should be on sandy soil if possible in order to avoid mud or slush on the ground, as roup is liable to break out in flocks that are kept in damp locations. The yards should be well drained, the surface covered with fine sharp gravel, and cleaned off at least once every two weeks if the flock be large.

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.

It certainly does not pay to keep a low grade of sheep and then let them take care of themselves. The small amount of wool secured, as well as the poor quality, is such that no margin of profit will be left to the farmer over and above the cost. Even with poor sheep a much better growth of wool can be secured if they are reasonably well cared for, than if they are left to themselves.

Farm Loans.
Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

To make hens lay, says an exchange, put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one large seed pepper or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils stir in coarse Indian meal until you have a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so; feed hot. Horseradish is chopped fine and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions.

THE PRESIDENT COMING TO TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Sick to Receive Medical Services Free of Charge.

The President of the great English staff of physicians and surgeons, consisting of fourteen in number, will visit the Copeland hotel, on the 28th of April, and will remain until the evening of the 4th of May. This being an advertising visit, nothing whatever will be charged for their services. The only favor they ask is a recommendation from those they cure. This syndicate of physicians have had a vast experience in the following hospitals, viz: London, England; Paris, Dublin, Heidelberg, St. Petersburg and Stockholm. They treat every variety of disease and deformity. If your case is incurable they will frankly and honorably tell you, as they will in no instance accept an incurable case. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 23, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,900, shipments... Market steady and firm. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40a5 30, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 20a4 25, stockers and feeders \$2 20a3 30, ordinary to good rangiers \$2 30a4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 4,900, shipments 700. Market lower. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 50a5 80, medium to prime packing \$5 25a 5 50, light grades \$5 00a5 30.
SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments 300. Market firm. Fair to fancy \$4 20a6 30.

Chicago.
The *Drovers' Journal* reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong and 5a10c higher. Steers, \$3 75a 5 10; stockers and feeders, \$2 35a3 60; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 65a3 75; Texas cattle, \$3 75a4 20.
HOGS—Receipts 21,000, shipments 8,000. Market opened weak, closing strong. Mixed, \$5 25 a5 55; heavy, \$5 45a5 60; light, \$5 40a5 55.
SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 60a6 00; Texans, \$3 75a 5 25; lambs, \$5 50a7 00.

Kansas City.
CATTLE—The market was moderately supplied with cattle of all kinds. Some very good fat little steers under 1,200 pounds sold at \$4 20 while 1,300-pound steers on the coarse order sold at \$4 10 and were dull.
HOGS—There was a slight reaction from the high prices of last week and sales were 5a10c lower than Saturday, according to weight. The best on the market sold at \$5 40 against \$5 47½a5 50 Saturday and \$5 55 Friday. The bulk of sales was at \$5 15a5 35 against \$5 30a5 45 Saturday and \$5 30a5 50 Friday.
SHEEP—Four loads were sold at \$4 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 94a94½c in elevator, 93½a97c delivered.
CORN—Very dull. No. 2, 68a68½c.
St. Louis.
FLOUR—Firm but very quiet, with a slight change in the inside range.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 85½a80½c.
CORN—May, 50½a51c.
OATS—Steady and dull. Cash, 30½a31c.
RYE—62c bid.
BARLEY—Nominal.
HAY—Firm. Prime timothy, \$14 00a18 00; prairie, \$8 00a12 00.

BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 22a25c; dairy, 18a23c.

EGGS—11a11½c.

Chicago.
Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Quiet and firm.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 81½a81¾c; No. 3 spring,; No. 2 red, 84¾c.
CORN—No. 2, 54¾c.
OATS—No. 2, 31½a31¾c.
RYE—No. 2, 63c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 77½a78c.
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 45.
TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 55a2 57.
PORK—\$14 05a14 10.
BUTTER—Quiet. Creamery, 20a25c; dairy, 15a23c.

EGGS—12a12½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 116,590 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 82c.
CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, bushels; withdrawals, 727 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 81,114 bushels. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 48c; No. 2 white, cash, 49c.
OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 32½c; No. 2 white, cash, 34c.
RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Market firm; fancy, \$10 50 for small baled; large baled, \$10 00; wire-bound 50c less; medium, \$8 00a9 00; poor stock, \$5 00a6 00.

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

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

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

BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 20a23c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a22c; storepacked, do., 13a15c for choice; poor and low grade, 10c.

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

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at 10c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—Irish, home-grown, 50a60c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, \$1 20 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a90c per bus. Turnips, 25c per bus.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 9½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 30, long clear sides \$7 20, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 00, long clear sides \$7 90, shoulders \$6 25, short clear sides \$8 40. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard, \$7 12½.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).
Butter, per lb. \$ 18a 22
Eggs (fresh) per doz. " 10
Beans, white navy, H. P. per bus 2 90
Sweet potatoes. " " 1 10
Apples. " " 1 00a1 25
Potatoes. " " 90a1 30
Onions. " " 2 00
Beets. " " 40a
Turnips. " " 25

HAGEY & WILHELM, 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.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment.

TOPEKA STATE SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

Fall Term Opens October 3. Summer Session Begins June 20.

Send for Catalogue. Address C. H. PUFFER, Topeka.

SEEDS All tested, the best. Prices Fair and Just. Catalogue free. **SEED POTATOES** 150 varieties. Grapes, Plants and **WANTED** Trees, everything to make a fine garden. The largest, best, most prolific and worm-proof currant "CRANDALL" should be tried **BY ALL.** **FRANK FORD & SONS,** - Ravenna, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

E. Golden, Bermuda, S. Queen, Yellow and Red Nansemond. 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1000; 5,000 or more, \$2 per M. Full count and well packed. Form clubs and secure lowest rates. Order at once. Address **B. R. WESCOTT,** Eureka, Kas.

EVERGREENS Both native and nursery grown. Forest Trees and Tree Seeds. Immense quantity, lowest prices. Wholesale list, describing all leading varieties, free. It will pay you to send for it. **UECKE BROS.,** Seymour, Wis.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEED CATALOGUE FREE! Containing all the latest novelties and standard varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Gardeners everywhere should consult it before purchasing. Stocks pure and fresh, prices reasonable. Address **Hiram Sibley & Co.,** Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ills.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100, by express. Address **A. H. GRIESA,** Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Red Cedars!

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

Red Cedars! Forest Tree SEEDLINGS!

Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Russian Mulberry, Catalpa Speciosa, Ash, Elm, Maples, Cottonwood, Box Elder, Fruit Trees and Plants, Peach Pits. You will save money to get our lowest prices. Write for our Price Lists and give estimate of your wants. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,** Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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

Mount Hope Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1869. Offer for Spring of 1888, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Bed-rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. We are not publishing prices, but send us a list of your wants and we will price them to your satisfaction. **A. C. GRIESA & BRO.,** Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kansas.

White Pine Seedlings!

EVERGREENS OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.

Send for FREE Price List, giving the experience and knowledge gained by extensive planting and handling for thirty-one years. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."] **E. F. BROCKWAY,** Alnsworth, Iowa.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at **HARD-TIME PRICES!**

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock. We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. **C. H. FINK & SON,** LAMAR, Mo.

LA CYGNE NURSERY. MILLIONS

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

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

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

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

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

D. W. COZAD Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.



FRUIT EVAPORATORS Secure Agency Now. Catalogue FREE **ZIMMERMAN MACH. CO.,** Cincinnati, O.

Wells, Richardson & Co's

IMPROVED Butter Color. EXCELS IN STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.** Burlington, Vt.

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequaled 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.

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult **LORD & THOMAS,** ADVERTISING AGENTS, 45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

THE COOLEY CREAMER

The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. **JOHN BOYD, Mfr.,** 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.

2000 WATCHES FREE!

TO 2000 PERSONS who send us the NAMES of INVALIDS on the liberal terms offered in our circular, to whom we desire to send testimonials regarding Dr. GAGG'S MARVELOUS CURES, which are creating such an interest throughout the country. Remember, we warrant our Watches perfect, and also give an opportunity to secure many dollars in commission on receipts - an offer never before presented for making money with so slight an effort. Enclose 15 cts. with your list for postage, packing, correspondence, etc. Address **H. KITTREDGE, Sec'y,** 26 W. 3rd St., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES

Headquarters and lowest rates for **EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA EATON** Black Grape, now first offered for sale. **T. S. HUBBARD CO.,** Fredonia, N. Y.

Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY,** Marblehead, Mass.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Established 1878. All Kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds.

We have a fresh stock of reliable Seeds, and a full stock of all kinds of Field Seeds: **RED CLOVER, ALFALFA CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, MILLET, BROOM-CORN, CANE SEED.**

SEED CORN PURE NORTHERN-GROWN 90-DAY CORN, SEED POTATOES, all kinds of useful Field and Garden Seeds, at Wholesale and Retail. Also a full line of GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. Send for Catalogue. Address

DOWN'S ELEVATOR & SEED CO., 304 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

ARE BY FAR THE Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

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

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

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

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. **E. E. RICHARDSON,** Secretary and Treasurer. **H. P. CHILD,** Superintendent.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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

GREAT OFFER!

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

The Veterinarian.

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

HAIR BALLS.—I had a 3-year-old heifer that began to run down in March, 1886, and she was well tended. She was in color red, of Short-horn and Devon breed. She got with calf and carried it all right, and she got so poor that she could not get it, and as she tried to calve after night there was nobody around, and in the morning she was dead. I cut her open, and in the fore stomach there was a dry ball about four or five inches long, egg-shaped, and it was composed of hair and hay. It was brown in color. She was a great calf to lick herself. Can you give the name of the trouble and cure if another of the same kind should happen? [Hair balls are quite common to cattle, but rarely cause any serious trouble. They are caused by the animal licking herself, and are frequently found as large as a quart measure. There is no known remedy to remove them.]

CORYZA.—Three of our calves are swelled up under the jaws and some on the neck along the throat. They have spots all over their heads and around their eyes that look like common warts. Please state through your paper the nature of the difficulty and a remedy. [The abscess under the jaw is the result of a common cold, which seemingly comes periodically during our cold winters. If the abscess is not opened in time it often becomes indurated. In many cases this winter it has degenerated into inflammation of the lungs, catarrh, bronchitis, and other diseases affecting the respiratory organs. Very few cases prove fatal, and comparatively none if treatment is administered in time. As soon as the difficulty makes its appearance the cattle should be sheltered, fed and watered regularly. Epsom salts dissolved in warm water, to which may be added half an ounce of powdered ginger root, may be administered, and the following powders given night and morning in mash: Powdered digitalis and powdered tartar emetic, each 2 drachms; powdered saltpetre and powdered sulphur, 2 drachms. Mix and give as a dose. Increase or diminish the quantity according to the size and age of the animal. The symptoms vary greatly. In the early stage of the disease there may or may not be a cough, but there is usually a discharge from the nostrils. Where there is an abscess it should be freely opened and tincture of iodine injected once a day for three days. It may also be applied upon the external part. I think the spots on the head and eyes are warts and are independent of the disease. To remove them use fine salt 1 part, fresh lard 6 parts. Mix well together and apply freely by rubbing.]

PARISIAN INSECT POWDER is well recommended as a remedy for ticks on sheep. Blow into the wool with a small bellows.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

is no known cure. If the animal had been properly treated at the beginning the swelling would have entirely disappeared. As it is, the exudate having become thoroughly organized, little if anything can be done for the animal. You might try the effect of a good sharp blister. Keep the animal upon a low diet.]

Consumption Cured.

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

Parisian insect powder is well recommended as a remedy for ticks on sheep. Blow into the wool with a small bellows.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

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

J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

POLAND - CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7911.

Address F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LANEY & PFAFF, GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

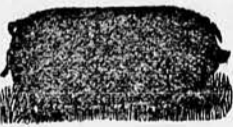
THOROUGHbred

POLAND - CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE.

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

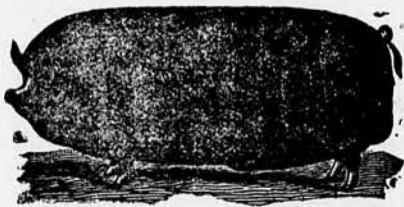
THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

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ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas. P. S.—Yearling sows, already bred, for sale.

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, } Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Cor-
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. } respondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

T. A. HUBBARD,

WELLINGTON, -- KANSAS,

—BREEDER OF—

POLAND-CHINAS

—AND—

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

See list of boars used on herd:

POLAND-CHINAS—Challenge 4989, by Success 1999; Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 3553; Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807; Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799; Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807; Chip, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. **BERKSHIRES**—Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495; Royal Duke 12923, by Sovereign 2d 1757; Stumpy Duke VI. 16463, by Duke of Monmouth 11361; Fancy Boy 15929, 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, Meorish Maid, Perfections, Gracefuls, etc. My Berkshires—British Champions, Sallies, Bella Donna, Robin Hoods, Duches, 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.**



BLACK BESS 5799

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. MCKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.



T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.

I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigrees." I am personally in charge of the herd.

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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

OTTAWA HERD

OF POLAND - CHINA and DUROC - JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zaida 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8219, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices. I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY, Prop'r, TOPEKA, KAS.

My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion 111. 18481 and Bandless 17417. My aim is to produce a type of Berkshires honorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

FOUR BOARS. TWENTY SOWS.

IMPROVED

Poland-Chinas

W. S. HANNA,

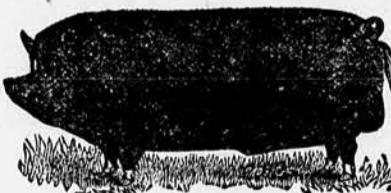
OTTAWA, - - - KANSAS.

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

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Describe exactly what you want.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW

For SPRING PIGS sired by



ROYAL GRANITE 10105,

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

LOCUST x GROVE x HERD



OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

JAMES HOUK, Prop'r, Hartwell, Henry Co., Missouri.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Cattle and Poultry

JOHN T. VOSS, GIRARD, KAS.,
BREEDER OF
THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN AND JERSEY CATTLE.

Stock for sale. Also FIFTEEN VARIETIES OF LAND AND WATER FOWLS of the very choicest stains. Send for Price Lists. Inspection and correspondence invited. Address **JOHN T. VOSS, Girard, Kas.**

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VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

Breeders of A. J. C. C. H. R. **JERSEY CATTLE.**

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15272, and the Coomasse bull, Happy Gold Coast 14718. Sons and daughters by above bulls, out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. **SHERWOOD & ROHRER.**

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull **PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK** (61 M. E.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10/16 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. **M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.** (Mention this paper.)

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, Proprietor,
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Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

SHORT-HORNS

Including representatives of Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Princesses, Gwynnes, Lady Janes, and other fashionable families.

The Grand Bates Bulls,
8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798,
Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879,
At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale now.

Correspondence and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what you want and at fair prices. Address **CHAS. DOWNEY, Manager,** Shannon, Atchison Co., Kas.

EVANS Brothers

Hartford, Ks. **Fred Barnaby (5011)8448**

We have a choice collection of Imported Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions that for style, action and quality, combined with choice Pedigrees, defy competition. All good colors, two to six years old. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder.

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Hartford is situated thirteen miles southeast of Emporia on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

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Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of *Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Villes, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops*, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

Kansas Hereford Cattle Co.,

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
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—BREEDING HERD AT GROVE PARK,—
2 1-2 Miles Northeast of Lawrence, Kas., on U. P. R. R.
Known as the "Gibb Farm."

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The Leading Western Importers of
CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

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PERCHERON HORSES. FRENCH COACH HORSES.

More Imported and Bred than by any other Eight Establishments.
511 PURE-BREDS Now Actually on Hand.
Experience and Facilities Combined for Furnishing Best Stock of Both Breeds at Reasonable Prices.
Separate Catalogues for each breed, with history of same. Say which is wanted. Address **M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.**



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Percheron Horses, French Coach Horses, Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne County Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address **Savage & Farnum, DETROIT MICH.**



DEHORNING CATTLE

BY SCIENTIFIC PROCESS. 22-page book of particulars, 10 cents. Instruments, \$3.00, prepaid. **I. J. WICKS, Box 1695, Colorado Springs, Col.**

HENCH'S RIDING or WALKING STEEL CULTIVATORS

With Double Row Corn Planter and Fertilizer complete in one machine. Crowned with Medals since 1879.

KING OF THE CORN FIELD
Thousands in use giving entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Catalogues free. Name this paper **HENCH & BROMGOLD, York, Pa.**



THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow & Grain Cultivator.

All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a soil harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Send for Illustrated Price List. **H. A. STREETER, Manuf'r,** 85 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.



COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOOK

With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** and saw 3/4 to 1 of your feed. Also **ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS.** Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. **RICE & WHITACE MFG CO.** 43 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



The Davis Swing Churn.

Makes the largest amount of butter because the concussion is greater than in any other churn made.

Makes the best quality butter. It is the easiest to clean, is the easiest to work.

A large majority of the New England creameries use the factory sizes, hung from the ceiling.

One churn at wholesale where we have no agent. **EUREKA AND SKINNER BUTTER WORKERS, NEBBITT BUTTER PRINTERS, ETC., ETC.** Send for illustrated circulars. **VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**



HAAFF'S New Dehorning Tools, New Instructions, and New Way of Holding the Animal, \$3.

Saw, \$1.25; Gauge, \$1.25; Out-Cutter, 50 cents. Address **H. H. HAAFF, P.O. Box 193, Chicago, Ill.**

A NEW MAP

Among the latest exhibitions of what it is possible to accomplish by the engraver's art is a large pocket map just issued by the **St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway**, showing the northwestern country between Chicago and the Pacific Ocean in detail. A copy will be mailed free to any address upon application to **C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.**

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

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


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

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

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

EGGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS

Has a pad different from all others, is cups "de. with Self-adjusting Ball", center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Send by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**



TO WEAK MEN


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

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of **FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. **H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.**


DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL

Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. **C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.**



RAVEN'S HORSE, CATTLE & POULTRY FOOD

SUPERSEDES ALL CONDITION POWDERS. Contains no poison. Best Tonic, Blood Purifier and System Regulator. Will make Hens lay, Cures Cholera, Rot, etc. 1-lb. can, 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00. Ask Druggists and Dealers for it. Do not take no other. Send \$1 for 5-lb. trial can, charges pre-paid. Manuf'd by **L. A. RAVEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.**



Remember the **FARMER** is now \$1 a year.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1888.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.

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

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

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

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

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

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

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1888.

Wallace county—C. J. Smith, clerk.

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

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

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Conway, in Delaware tp., March 20, 1888, 1 black mare, 15 1/2 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, small white spot on nose, and smooth shoes on left fore and left hind feet; valued at \$60.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

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

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1888

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

HORSE—Taken up by H. P. Hood, in Americus tp.,

April 14, 1888, one 7 or 9-year-old black horse, hobtail or very few hairs in tail, white spots on back and hips; valued at \$40.

Gove county—D. A. Borah, clerk.

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

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

HUGH E. THOMPSON, BROOMCORN

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

HE KNOWS IT.

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

SWANN'S BOOKS.

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

MULBERRY TREES!

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

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

\$25! PER ACRE! \$25!

TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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

HARDWARE and LUMBER.

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

ZETA.

Sire, imported Billet by Voltiger. Dam, Venus by Hurricane; he by imported Belshazzar.

He is registered in Vol. IV. Bruce's Stud Book, which may be seen at office of Turf, Field and Farm, New York.

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

He is a beautiful brown, very fine-coated, good mane and tail, 16 hands 1 inch, and weighs in good condition 1,300 pounds.

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

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

Extended pedigree upon application.

TERMS:

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

WARNER & COCKS,

Meadowbrook Farm, Maple Hill, Kas.



MORE KINDS and sizes of Mills & Evaporators, for Sorghum & Sugar Cane, are made by The Blumyer Iron Works Co. of Cincinnati, O. than by any other works in the world. They are the sole makers of the Victor, Great Western and Niles Mills, and the Gemine Cook Evaporator. Sorghum Hand Book for 1888, FREE.



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.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

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

Kansas Creamery Butter

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

KANSAS FARMERS.

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

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

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

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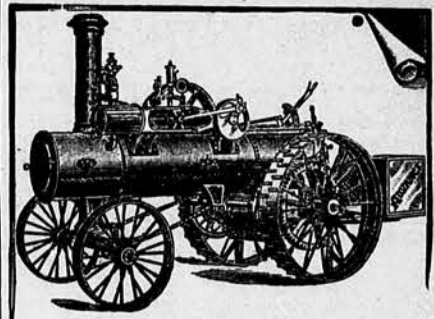
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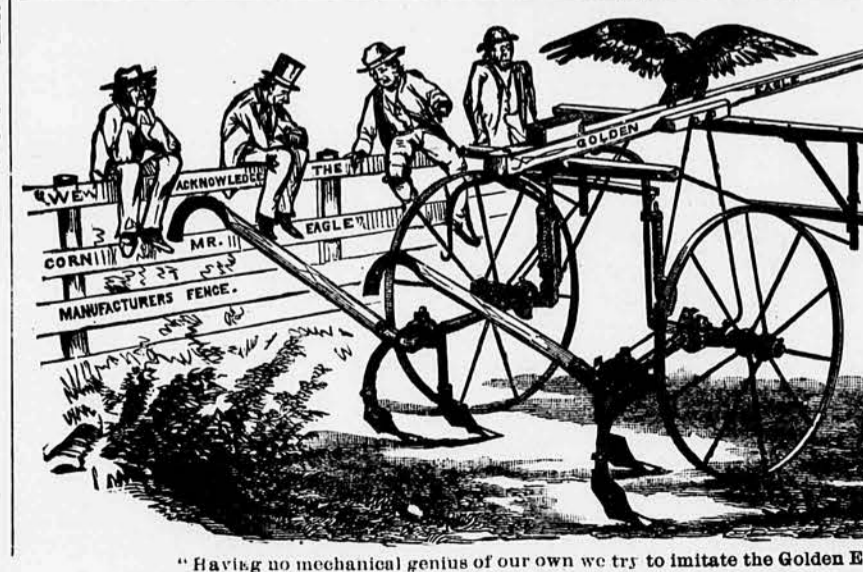


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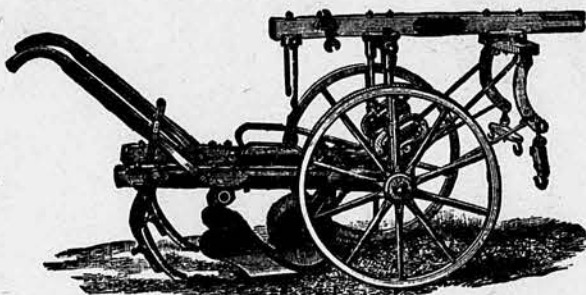
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