

# KANSAS FARMER

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School officers are authorized to subscribe for their districts. \$1.25 per year. Clubs of five or more, \$1 each. Agents wanted in every county. Write for Sample Copy.

Correspondence.

About Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of April 13, an article headed, "The Way to Raise Corn in Kansas." While I agree and join hands with Mr. B in regard to time and the variety of seed to plant, I don't agree with him wholly on his mode of planting.

He says the lister does not admit of planting so early by two or three weeks as by plowing, and planting with a check-rower, for a good stand cannot be obtained, as the seed is put down in a cold, wet furrow. Right there is where he is mistaken: 1st, Why are the furrows necessarily wet? Is the droughthy State of Kansas so subject to wet, cold ground? I think not by any means; quite the contrary. Experience has taught us during our nine years stay in Kansas that more trouble is experienced in obtaining an even stand in this county by the ground being too dry. Corn that we listed the 11th of April came up nicely, and promises a fine stand, yet we have had more rain this spring according to the weather reports than any preceding spring for twenty-one years.

I claim the use of the lister does admit of thorough cultivation. I admit that there are places in Kansas where the lister would be a failure, such as low, wet gumbo lands, but the average Kansas farm is not of that character. Its popularity in this locality is proven by its being adopted by our most successful corn growers, and I think it is an implement that should be thoroughly tested by every man planting corn. I give below ten reasons why we should use the lister, and could give ten more but for the valuable space it would take in your paper:

1st. By close figuring we find that the lister does away with sixth-sevenths of the labor and expense of putting in the corn.

2d. We also find that we can raise from eight to ten bushels per acre more, after seven years experience.

3d. The lister puts the corn down deep in the ground, thereby enabling it to withstand as much again dry weather and chinch bugs.

4th. It removes the weed seeds away from the plant, causing the weeds to come upon the ridges; and I will say right here that we can kill more weeds at one plowing listed corn, than Mr. B can at two, any other way.

5th. One stock in a place will grow a larger and more perfect ear of corn than three or even two; hence uniform corn.

6th. Corn planted thus will not blow down half so badly after the ears are formed.

7th. It does not expose but about two-fifths of the ground to the winds and hot rays of the sun. It is thought by scientific men that this exposure is as hard on ground as to raise a crop from it.

8th. Leaving the centers comparatively solid forms a kind of water-shed which will run the water from centers to furrows, thereby giving the plants the full benefit of all the small showers.

9th. Hilly ground will not waste so badly, as every furrow carries its own water, preventing a vast sheet of water flowing and seeking one outlet, which is sure to make a ditch in the field.

10th. The use of the lister enables one to plant his corn just when he wishes, or in other words, at the proper time.

Hoping to hear more on this subject, I am very truly yours to list, C. M. WHITE. Meriden, Kas.

Letter From Woodson County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Farming is progressing nicely down in our little county (Woodson). Our farmers are making a determined effort to raise a big crop. A very large acreage of corn is being planted this year. The ground is in fine condition for cultivation, and, so far, everything is promising. The acreage of oats is somewhat below the average on account of the ravages of the chinch bugs last year. Wheat in this county is confined entirely to the river bottoms, and the reports from those localities are very encouraging.

The farmers down here are becoming alarmed at the extent to which trusts, syndicates, combinations, etc., are multiplying. The prices on all kinds of agricultural implements has advanced considerably since

last season, with a corresponding decrease in the prices of nearly everything the farmer has to sell. Nothing but good crops can save hundreds of our hard-working farmers from losing their farms in the near future; and even under the best of natural circumstances it will be almost impossible for them to clear their farms from the mortgages which stand ready to take them.

Of course this state of affairs has been brought about largely by the short crops which have prevailed for the past three years, but our people would be able to meet their obligations without any trouble if there was a good market for their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, which, if they sell at all, they are obliged to sell for but little above the cost of production. Some of our readers may think I am looking on the dark side of life, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and I don't think it is confined entirely to Woodson county.

Long may the KANSAS FARMER live to advocate the rights of the people.

ED. G. KINGMAN.

Yates Center, April 24, 1888.

From Comanche County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having abundance of rain; it rained a nice, gentle rain all night the 24th of April, and again the 26th, half the day the 27th, and to-day we have had a very cold wind from the northwest, with considerable snow. It is so cold that I am fearful for the safety of my wheat, as there is considerable of it headed out. I think a sharp frost would do it great injury. People are generally through planting in our county, and I have my corn all plowed over once. Small grain looks well, and the ground is in such fine condition I think we will have an extra good crop unless hurt by frost or hail. I do wish Congress would get through tampering with Dakota, for I can't think of any other cause for our cold weather; political matters are so unsettled up there that every time the wind blows from there we have a northern blizzard.

A. D. LEE.

Coldwater, Comanche Co.

Gossip About Stock.

C. E. Curran, of Topeka, who has been so long identified with the Cherokee, now Kansas Hereford Cattle Co., has disposed of his interest to the company, and naturally will be uneasy until he secures a herd of his own, as he is a pronounced advocate of Hereford cattle.

R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas., reports sales of stallions as follows: Ben Butler, a fine 4 year-old Clyde to Zeph Hoover Culver, Ottawa county, Kas., and two stallions to C. C. Dail, Stockton, Rooks county, a Clyde and a French Draft, horses that the horsemen of Rooks county cannot help appreciating; also one dark Clyde, to L. Mannen, Lincoln Center, a fine colt rising three years old, and the making of a great breeder.

E. S. Shockey, Topeka, says: "I am making specially low prices on Hereford cattle to increase my Kansas trade. Having no interest to pay, no partners to share profits and light running expenses, I can safely promise inducements not to be found elsewhere. Another inducement to visitors is, the fact that my friend Mr. Foster has a herd of Herefords within stones throw of mine, so that two herds can be seen by the expense of one trip only."

Western Agriculturist: Messrs. A. P. Cushman & Son, Humboldt, Kansas, have purchased of the Quincy Draft Horse Company the imported French Draft stallion St. Julien (151) 4112, that is undoubtedly one of the finest draft stallions that has ever been taken to that great fine stock State. Mr. Cushman is the pioneer draft horse breeder of America, who first brought old Louis Napoleon to Illinois and owned him four years, and proved his wonderful breeding to the world before he sold a half interest in him to the Messrs. Dillon Brothers. Mr. Cushman has been living in Kansas for several years, and when he came back to Illinois last month to get another horse and saw St. Julien, he said here is another Louis Napoleon so like him in his handsome dapple gray color, in his fine robust form, powerful breast, high head and well arched neck, somewhat heavier and larger in the girth, one of those vigorous, impressive sires, he said, that is the horse we want for

Kansas. St. Julien (151) 4112 was imported in 1886 at a long price by the Quincy Draft Horse company to head their stud, where he has earned an enviable reputation. He is the Frenchman's model draft horse, and his breeding traces back through several generations of recorded sires and dams of the richest blood of France. Messrs. Cushman & Son may well be congratulated upon procuring this grand young horse, and Allen county may well appreciate his coming.

Book Notices.

A B C BUTTER MAKING.—This is a little book of sixty pages, giving results of the personal experience of F. S. Buret, editor of the Dairy World, Chicago, together with an extended and careful examination of other butter makers' experience. It will be found of special value to beginners in butter making. It is a great deal in small compass. We do not know the price—25 cents probably. Published by C. S. Buret, Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE FORUM.—The Forum for May, a larger edition of which was called for in advance than had ever been issued of any previous number, contains articles on the following wide range of public questions: "The Judiciary," "Municipal Government," "River and Harbor Bills," "The Liquor Traffic," "The Railroads," "The Public Schools," "The Admission of Utah;" and of foreign questions, "The Irish Problem," and "The Temporal Power of the Pope."

DAIRYMAN'S MANUAL.—A new work that will be very helpful among dairy people generally, but particularly among beginners in the new West. It will be appreciated in Kansas now that we are just organizing the dairy industry. The author, Henry Stewart, is recognized authority, a practical farmer and dairyman. The work is a practical treatise on the dairy, including "The Selection of the Farm;" "The Cultivation of Crops;" "The Selection and Breeding of Cows;" "Management of the Milk;" "Making Butter and Cheese, and the Treatment of Diseases Incident to Dairy Cows." It contains more than one hundred illustrations, presenting to the eye correct pictures of the things written about. It is just what beginners need. Such modifications as may be needed to make the work specially applicable to Kansas, will be easily made by any person familiar with our climate and soil. Published by Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. Price \$2.

When and How to Feed Horses.

A horse ought to be fed when he is hungry, and he ought to be hungry every day. What makes him hungry? The constant waste of the system. The muscles when brought into use waste somewhat, especially exercise or labor is a draft upon the muscular system, in fact upon the whole system. After the system has been taxed, and if the tax is sufficient to partially exhaust or fatigue the animal, rest is more important than feed; hence the horse should stand and rest awhile before he is fed. Digestion demands a flow of blood to the organs when at work, and as the blood has been drawn away from them to sustain the muscular exertion during labor, it should not be suddenly withdrawn and turned in upon the organs of digestion—hence let him rest, and after an hour or so he will be found keen and "sharp set."

There is probably no food so good for recuperating exhausted muscles as good, sound, heavy oats. They are easily digested, nutritious, muscle-building and blood-making in a high degree. They are little heating, do not tend to make horses sweat, and on the whole are the best food a horse can have. Barley is very good, not equal to oats. Indian corn is a poor substitute, not so easily digested, heating, and causing the animal to sweat. As to a system, a horse should have hay first, then grain, and water when these are digested, or water should be given half an hour at least before feeding. Horses often have dyspepsia, induced by being fed when warm, or being

worked after a full meal. The practice of feeding hard-worked horses at noon and working them immediately after, is of doubtful utility. Horses will go eight and probably ten hours without food if properly fed at evening and morning. They should have water more frequently, but never when hot.—American Agriculturist.

Boys and Girls at the State Fair.

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

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

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

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

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

SWEEPSTAKES.

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

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

E. G. MOON, Sec'y.

A Great Offer.

No matter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. A number have earned over \$50 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started in business free. Capital not needed. Every worker who takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

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

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.

## The Stock Interest.

### HOW TO REFORM IN PORK-MAKING.

Mr. F. D. Curtis, some months ago, discussing this subject in the *Country Gentleman*, said a "little more philosophy in the rearing of swine would lay a broader foundation for profit. The popular idea is to hurry things. The pigs must 'mature' early. To bring this ultimatum result about, there must be a constant stuffing. The pig is made a sort of crucible for rendering vegetable oils into animal, and its skin is used as the vessels to hold the same. When the vessel is full enough to satisfy the fancies of the owner, or in other words, when the frame which supports this mass of fat is unable, or about unable, to support it any longer, the mass of blubber is declared to be matured, and the pig is killed. It does not worry anybody to catch it, as it is about helpless; neither does it bleed much, for there is lack of this vital fluid. It weighs, and that is the end desired. It is cut up and cooked, and half of it goes into lard. It is not meat to eat, nor meet to be eaten. Swine-breeding has run too long in this popular rut. For the good of the business and for the good of the people, it is time to get out of it. I like a coming breed of hogs—a breed not finished; most persons do not. They linger, with complacent satisfaction, over the pens of those which are finished. The artistic touches of fat please them. So long as this is the case, reforms will go slow in trying to make better pork, and especially, so long as people are comparatively indifferent as to what they eat. There has been, however, considerable rebellion on the last point, and it cannot be denied but that the consumption of pork has fallen off perhaps one-half in the United States, per capita. People do not like it. There is too much waste in it between the butcher's scales and the consumer's plate, and the women and children and the men now-a-days do not relish the fatty parts. The men who felled the forests and cleared the farms could relish and digest the fat of pork, but the present race cannot and do not. Pork is out of proportion. There is too much fat and too little lean. Can this drawback in the pork interest be removed? It is not possible to have good hogs with no fat, but it is possible to have them with a larger proportion of lean meat. Here is just where the 'coming hog' counts. He is not finished, and it is possible to breed in him an inclination to form muscle. He must be made a muscular animal. I know this is quite contrary to the common idea of a hog, for the reason that we are not used to seeing the 'coming hog,' but the perfected breeds, and perfected on the wrong basis—following a fat line rather than one with vigor and muscle in it.

"The truth is, with the ridicule all thrown in, the old rail-splitter and the unsightly hog of the South really furnish more and better food for the human family than the popular early-maturing hog which fills the eye of fancy with so much delight, and brings down the scales with heavy weight. Less mercenary spirit for the present, and more looking to the future, will enlarge the foundation of the pork business. It is queer that the whole world should have gone agog in the rearing of swine. There has been a woful lack of thought. How breeders have striven, and pushed, and fairly ground up common sense in order to stuff their hogs and to infuse the stuffed-propensity-hereditary-principle into them!

"My notion is right the opposite—I

want to stuff it out of them. The coming hog must be reared in the field; it should be born there. The green grass and the 'bubbling brook' should furnish the food and drink for its mother. A sty on ground always dry should be its bed. After the pigs are two or three days old, the owner may try his skill in supplementing the natural food of the field, beginning with little, and gradually increasing. In all cases the food should be of a succulent nature, and never in excess of the appetite, and never so much but that the mother will graze and make a considerable portion of her food of grass. Whenever there cannot be a full supply of grass suited to the purpose, other green food must be supplied. This can easily be had in the form of green corn or sorghum stalks. Foods wanting in fat but rich in flesh-forming material must be constantly given. My hogs know not corn. It is the last food to be given swine while growing with lean meat in view. Rye ground entire and lightened with more bran and middlings, is a grand food for pigs, and the clear rye entire is excellent to finish off porkers.

"Corn may be used for the same purpose, but the time of feeding should be limited. The pork will be more desirable if the hog, or the pig, and especially the last, is not fed any corn more than six weeks. Old hogs may be fed, if of large frames, for two months, but not longer.

"The coming hog must be a grazing hog. It must seek its food; for in this way it will add to itself another cardinal and necessary virtue, exercise. Without exercise there will never be a full development of muscle. The pig pen must be only a necessity of winter, and then it should not be closed, but a sunny door to the south should ever invite its occupants to go out and stir about. The breeder must never lose sight of the philosophy of the thing. To this end, the pigs for the coming hog should not be born until the weather is favorable for starting out at once on life's journey. Let the pigs of the finished breeds cuddle in the cozy nest, get the thumps, die, or live to be coddled all their days, but calculate that the other sort shall follow nature, and their mothers plucking the grass and sniffing the wholesome breath of the earth. With a constant and careful attention to all the details of promoting vigor and exercise, and the development of muscle by the selection of proper foods, I have no doubt but that all breeds of hogs may be changed, so that they will fit the public wants better by supplying more lean meat. There are doubtless many who have such a complacency over their own, that they are now perfectly content. Very well, stay so; nevertheless there must be more lean meat produced in hogs, or the consumption of their products will grow less. Do not build on conceit, but let swine-breeders do their best to fit the animals they rear for the best demand. If they do not, the coming hog will be the accepted heir and win the laurels.

"These ideas have been practically carried out, and the pork made after this teaching has sold for a dollar per hundred over the highest market price. The adaptation of foods and the care of animals to make more wholesome meats, are interesting and profitable subjects for all classes of farmers, and especially for pork-makers."

At the Rio Grande sugar works they feed the horses upon rations of one part of bran to three of sorghum seed; and they make the best of pork by a judicious use of the same material.

When hogs are fed all the corn meal they will eat one-third of it is wasted.

### THE CARE OF SHEEP.

The care of sheep has occupied the attention of shepherds from the earliest history. Abel, the second son of Adam, the father of the human race, was a keeper of sheep. The word keeper in Hebrew is translated as feeder; the word feeder is, I think, the most appropriate. We read of Abel making an offering to the Lord of the firstlings of his flock and the fat thereof; thereby showing conclusively that Abel was a good shepherd and fed his flock with a liberal hand, which is more than can be said of all sheep-keepers of the present day.

The first point I wish to instill in the minds of all sheep-keepers at the present time is protection. Give them protection from all storms, both winter and summer, if you want your flock to attain their highest excellence, especially in the fall, winter and spring. Also give them liberal feeding of grain of some kind, or better still of mixed grains, such as corn, oats, wheat bran, barley, beans, peas and oil cake made with kind care and good protection from the storms of the season, from the ravages of dogs, from getting frightened from any cause, and if for a breeding flock, from the butcher.

Never let the butcher cull the best of the flock if a choice flock of sheep is the object of its keeper. Do not be afraid that if a sheep gets fat she will be worthless for a breeder. The fattest sheep of the flock has proved the best breeder with me, and best able and most willing to take care of her lamb, or lambs, as the case may be. Breeding ewes should go into winter quarters fit for mutton in any market, then with a small daily ration of corn, oats or both mixed, they will be in fine condition to rear their lambs at weaning time. After their lambs have been born, increase their grain feed and keep it up till about the first of June, or till pastures will give both ewes and lambs all the feed they require. One great error in sheep-feeding is in not beginning to feed grain and hay in the fall of the year early enough. The sheep appear full, but it is of frozen and dried grass that has lost its substance, and the flock is daily growing poor unless carefully watched and housed nights and fed with a little grain and plenty of good hay. Let their house be well ventilated and bedded, and the sheep kept dry and comfortable, and out of reach of the dogs, which often prowl about in the fall, also in spring, when young lambs fall an easy prey to their sheep-killing propensity, and the flock is badly injured or nearly ruined by them.

Aside from the housing nights, I have been quite successful by having my flock of sheep and my herd of cows occupy the same pasture at night together, not having a dog on the farm. The cows are not used to one, and as soon as one appears in the yard or pasture where they are, all stampede for the dog, and I have yet to see a dog that would not run to get away from them. As sheep-killing dogs are notorious cowards when they confront an animal that does not fear them, or when they see a man, they leave the field at once in which there are horned cattle to attack them, and the sheep are not molested.

Sheep thus pastured soon get in the habit of lying near the cows at night, and both herd and flock seem contented to enjoy each other's company. Where dogs are suffered to run at large to kill and destroy sheep and lambs at will, the only safe way is to have a corral or sheep-house, to which the flock is driven nights for protection, and this house should be on high, dry ground, and well ventilated and bedded and

cleaned out often, so that no offensive odors should foul the air to the detriment of the health of the flock. Such a course requires care, but such care pays better than to neglect the flock, and have them, or a part of them, killed by the dogs, the whole worried and injured by fright, from which they recover very slowly, and in severe cases not at all to be as valuable as before the dog worried them.

The shepherd should be gentle with his flock at all times, and especially so when the breeding ewes are forward with young, as frights then are frequently the cause of loss, especially of their lambs, by the mothers becoming estranged from their lambs, and refusing to own them, and being thus neglected if not carefully watched by the shepherd at the most critical time and lost, thus losing one-half or more of the income of the ewe for the year. With a good flock of breeding ewes, kept gentle and in good condition, with good care, very few lambs will be lost in the ordinary course of sheep-breeding.

In my experience more lambs have been lost by neglecting to have the ewes in good condition, not only on my farm, but on those of my neighbors, than all other causes combined. Since learning the value of a little grain fed to the breeding ewes during the winter is to have them in good flesh when the lambing season arrives, very few lambs have been lost. The ewes, being strong and healthy, will take the best care of their lambs, and if well fed till the pastures afford all they want to eat, both ewes and lambs do well and are a credit to any farmer who takes care of them. Very frequently the otherwise careful shepherd will stop feeding the ewes grain as soon as they go to pasture, thus causing a check in the growth of lambs that can be seen for some time before they again get well to growing, and doing as well as when their dams had a liberal feeding of grain. The careful shepherd should avoid such a break in the growth of the lambs by keeping up a liberal feeding of grain to the ewes till later in the season, when the grass would afford ample nutriment for the ewes and their offspring.

In my communications on sheep-farming I have said nothing about the different breeds, preferring that each farmer should make his own selection, that best suits his location and the object he has in view. Where I am located the rearing of lambs for the butcher is a prominent feature in sheep-farming, and is more remunerative than the wool from the flock, hence, breeding ewes are sought after, instead of a mixed flock of ewes and wethers, as were kept when wool was selling at good prices for the grower. There is little uniformity in the different flocks in this section, except that there is more of the coarse-wooled sorts kept than in past years; the flocks are small and of mixed breeds of mutton sheep, a few only kept by those who keep sheep, and no especial care is taken in the selection of pure-bred rams for breeding purposes. I am testing the Shropshires for the present, and hope to succeed with them in a small way. What the result will be time will determine.—*J. Talcott, Rome, N. Y., in American Cultivator.*

### 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.

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

## Horticulture.

### ARBOR DAY IN KANSAS.

By G. C. Brackett, Secretary of Kansas State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, Kansas, written for *Prairie Farmer*.

As you have asked me to contribute to your Arbor Day number of the *Prairie Farmer*, and as from childhood my interest has centered in fruit and forest tree-planting, and as I fully appreciate the importance of this line of work, I would feel it a dereliction of duty to decline. Tree-planting Day would be better understood than Arbor Day by those residing in the rural districts where it will be most observed. The main points which suggest themselves are: Why do we plant? What shall we plant? and how shall we plant? There is scarcely a person, old or young, who does not feel some interest in a tree. To one, it is the symmetrical proportions, luxuriant and beautiful foliage; to another, it is the shelter from the hot summer's sun and cold winter's blasts; to others, the commercial value and supply of material for useful purposes. To the child beneath whose shade many a gleeful hour has been spent swinging to and fro, it is dear, and in after years is remembered as one of the attractions of the dear old homestead. There is still another class who regard such objects with an even greater interest. It is the student. To him trees are one of the text books of nature; their roots, trunks, branches, leaves, flowers and fruits, are its pages, written by the hand of the Creator. To him they are a record of events in the past, and carry the imprint of ages, through which generations of men have lived and passed away. In their stately proportions they bear testimony to the truth of the utterance of an eminent scientist, "The survival of the fittest." In view of so many points of interest, is there not ample inducement for planting by every one, at least a single tree, for some one of the many useful purposes for which they are fitted? To me it is a pleasing fact that, with my own hands, I have planted and cultivated some of the beautiful and valuable native trees, and added thereby to the general good of my fellow men. To plant now and successfully will give to future generations such blessings as we have enjoyed from nature in the past, and erect a monument to, at least, one good deed of our lives to remain long after us.

#### WHAT SHALL WE PLANT?

In answering this question, I will speak only of my adopted State, Kansas, of which I have been a resident for many years, and where my experience and observation have been chiefly confined; and I am compelled to repeat largely my recommendations published in the *Kansas Forestry Manual*, but hope that through your valuable journal, I may reach many of its readers in this State, not privileged to examine the *Manual*, because of its limited edition. Kansas possesses a great diversity of soils, from the deep black, sometimes sandy loam of the bottom lands to the black loam, shale or limestone soils of the uplands. With such different soils and conditions it is not difficult to find some trees which will succeed, when properly planted, even on the upland Western prairies. On the bottom and valley lands, oak, hickory, walnut, maple, buckeye, elm, sycamore, ash, cottonwood, Kentucky coffee-tree, black cherry, honey locust, red mulberry and willow are indigenous and may be safely used. The Osage orange, black locust, catalpa (Western hardy), Russian mulberry and poplar have been introduced and thrive. On the uplands are found hackberry, honey locust,

elm, red mulberry, red and black oaks of nature's planting; while the catalpa (Western hardy), white maple, black and honey locust, Osage orange, Russian mulberry, Russian olive, green and white ash and sycamore have been successfully planted. From these, lists may safely be selected to suit the varied preferences of planters. While not all these will succeed in every portion of the State, some of them will, as has been practically demonstrated.

#### ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS.

Arbor Day work, as generally accepted, does not embrace general forestry work, but more of the ornamental. The following species are well adapted for grouping or planting singly, on the lawn, around dwellings, or along the roadsides. White elm is the best adapted for single planting, and as a street tree, has no equal. It is hardy in cold or hot, wet or dry seasons, is healthy, vigorous, and long-lived, and is well adapted to upland or lowland. White maple thrives on a deeply-tilled, rich, moist soil, upland or lowland, and makes a stately tree; is a rapid grower under favorable conditions, exceeding any other species in the State; it suffers from drouth, which, if long continued, will kill it. Its best place, as with the poplar family, is on the bottom lands. It should be planted singly, or for a street tree, with ample distance between. Honey locust is well adapted to upland or lowland, and is very desirable for our Western arid prairies. Its power of endurance and tenacity of life exceed any variety found, and it grows to good size in any part of the State. Has clean, beautiful heads when planted singly or in groups, and is very attractive. If broken down or injured by fires it rapidly repairs the damage. A thornless variety, more vigorous and upright in growth, is to be preferred.

Catalpa (Western hardy).—This is very desirable for lawn grouping and roadside planting, for uplands or lowlands, but finest on rich land, and where its broad leaves are protected from bruising by the winds. It has rich foliage and abundance of large richly-perfumed flowers. Hackberry.—This desirable tree for Western prairies succeeds well on the uplands; its growth is sufficiently rapid for street planting, and it is extremely hardy, readily adapting itself to all locations. Osage orange.—While most people regard this as only fit for hedges, it has proved an attractive tree for the roadside and lawn. Its dark, rich foliage defies drouth, and is free from the attacks of insects. Is very hardy and tenacious of life and recovers rapidly from an injury. Russian mulberry and Russian olive.—Of the first there are several distinctly marked varieties, and it will be easy to find a desirable one; it is hardy in high or lowlands. The olive is attractive for lawns or along streets.

#### HOW TO PLANT.

Methods vary with localities and the trees to be used. The planter must be governed by his own judgment, but some rules every one must observe to be successful. The more thoroughly tilled the soil, the more satisfactory the results. Trees require nourishment besides that derived from the air, and when not already so, the ground should be made fertile by the application of the elements needed for the structural growth of the trees, and should be kept up for years to secure the best results. I do not believe that trees do not need roots, or that a tree in full vigor has any roots to spare. Preserve all the roots possible in transplanting, and as some will be lost, it is important to reduce the branches in the same proportion. On our broad prairies, lone planting should not be recommended, but grouping or in belts, for mutual protection

from winds, and for shading the land, thus securing a cool, moist condition, highly important to health and growth. Trees can be obtained from nurserymen who make a specialty of growing such stock. They are much more valuable than those dug from nature's wilds. When grown under culture their vigor and development is far the best, and so cheaply are they offered to the public that none should hesitate in selecting them. Extensive experience will lead a planter to select one-year-old trees of rapid-growing varieties, and not over two-year-olds of the slower ones, except in special instances.

#### Pruning Grape Vines.

A writer in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa., some time ago said:

"Most of the fine grapes are inclined to bear more fruit than they can bring to perfection, and this excessive draft on the vitality of the vines cripples them more or less and sometimes kills them entirely, especially if a severe winter follows. Wild vines rarely or never set more fruit than they can mature; and when they do bear a larger crop than usual no one complains if they take a long time to recover, or never recover at all. With the cultivated varieties it is different; fruit is desired every year; and in order to get this judicious pruning is practiced.

"In doing the work it is safe to cut off half or more of the previous season's growth; for it is only on canes of the previous season's growth that fruit is produced. In doing the work it is to be considered that the best canes for fruit are the largest ones. These may be shortened by cutting off one-third or one-half of their length; while the weaker canes may be cut out entirely, occasionally cutting away a portion of the old wood with them. Sometimes, however, these weaker ones may be situated so as to produce desirable bearing wood for next year—a point which must be kept in mind; and in such case it will be best to cut them back to the third bud, counting from the base of the cane. This third bud is usually the first *entirely perfect* bud produced, and along with a good cane for next year it may be allowed to bear one or two clusters of grapes, but only if pretty strong. The pruning greatly reduces the crop of fruit in the number of the clusters, while that which is allowed to remain is much improved in size and quality. This will be understood when it is remembered that one of the heaviest drafts on the vitality of plants—the *heaviest* in most cases—is the production of seeds; the portion which, in grapes, apples, peaches, etc., is not desired. Yet it is to this point the efforts of nature is directed in the wild state and often in the cultivated, for the wise purpose of keeping the species in existence. It will be seen from the above that pruning is not so difficult, although some practice will be necessary in order to prune in the best way.

"The work should be done early before the vines bleed, as it is termed; yet it has never been demonstrated that bleeding is injurious."

#### Bark-Grafting.

For several years I have practiced a kind of grafting which I have never seen described in any books on the subject, and which I think would be well adopted for grafting persimmons. It can be done at any time during the growing season. If in spring, it should be done as soon as the bark will peel freely from the stock. Use cions of last season's growth, with two or three buds. Cut them with a long sloping cut all on one side, and insert under the bark as done with the bud in budding.

Wrap and tie firmly, no wax being required. In ten days or two weeks the twine should be removed, and the stock headed back.

If done later, well ripened wood of the current season's growth should be used, and the leaves must be cut off, leaving only a short piece of the stalk. Remove the twine when cion and stalk have united. The buds remain dormant the first season the same as in budding, and the stalk should not be headed back until spring following.

This method has many advantages, requiring but little time, no skill, no wax, as it can be repeated if the first attempt has failed. In this climate it is more successful than cleft-grafting, and can be practiced on branches much too large for budding.—C. K. Meyer, *Tazewell Co., Ill., in Orchard and Garden.*

#### Horticultural Notes.

An English gardener says that planting successfully consists, first, in removing the plant from the place in which it grows without disturbing its roots much; secondly, if any roots have been lost, cut in the head so as to lessen the work which the roots that remain have to do; thirdly, in placing the tree again in the ground where it is to stand, solidly, and with the roots as nearly as possible in the position in which they were before removal; and lastly, in supplying moisture, if it be deficient, and in so fastening the tree in its place that it shall not afterward be injured by wind-waving.

*Orchard and Garden* says: "A new method of growing grape cuttings is the following: Two-eye cuttings are tied in bundles and buried in a dry place, top-end down, so that the bud end is about one foot below the surface of soil. Plenty of soil must be worked down among the cuttings. Some straw or litter, thrown over the spot, serves to keep the ground from freezing. The soil is removed in early spring to within two inches of the cutting, and a thick layer of fermenting horse manure thrown upon them. This warms the ground and induces not only rapid callusing, but in many cases formation of roots also. At the proper time the cuttings are taken up and planted in the usual fashion in rich well-prepared soil."

In planting, the earth must be made to fill up all the interstices between the roots—there must be no hollow places; and, when a tree has been much mutilated, it is a good plan to puddle or, at least, make the pit in which the tree is to be put a kind of mud hole, that is, pour into it two or three pailfuls of water, and throw in a cone of loose earth, on which the tree should be placed, spreading out the roots well and filling up all round with loose soil. By moving the tree sideways, backward and forward, lifting it now and then a little, and continuing to fill in with earth, it may be made a fixture at a proper height, and a little patience will enable you to hold it moderately firm until stakes can be put in to support it and the soil settles. This kind of treatment is unnecessary when the trees are small and carefully lifted, as they should be.

An English journal recommends quassia chips and soft soap for green and black aphids, thrips, red spider, and other greenhouse pests. "Take a four-inch pot full of the chips and place in an old saucepan in which you have a gallon of soft water. Put this vessel on the fire and gently boil till the whole of the chips sink to the bottom, stirring it occasionally the while. This will occupy a quarter of an hour on a brisk fire, then strain off the liquid and add two ounces of the soap, and when dissolved add half a gallon more water. This last addition will cool it sufficiently for immediate use, when it may be applied freely with the syringe. After this has been done about ten minutes, syringe with clean soft water. This will clear off the victims and leave the plants clean, provided the plants are always syringed with clean water before the insecticide gets dry. This is easily and quickly applied, cheap and most effectual in its results, and safe in the hands of any one."

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

## FARMERS' TRUST CONVENTION.

[There has not been, and probably will not be, any official report of the proceedings published. The following is copied from the Topeka Daily Commonwealth of May 2. It is the most complete and accurate report we have seen.]

The much talked of and largely advertised convention of the Farmers' Trust Association of America, assembled in the hall of representatives yesterday afternoon. The attendance was by no means large. Representatives were present from Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana, besides the representatives from Kansas.

The meeting was not wholly harmonious, as will be seen from an account of the proceeding that follow. Some of the members got excited, and, while there was no danger at any time of a break up, the incident was an unhappy one and much marred the otherwise happy effects of the convention. The proceedings of the convention are given herewith in detail.

### The Convention.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by Colonel Walter N. Allen, the promoter of the convention, and calling upon the Rev. Robert Atkinson, of Franklin county, he opened the proceedings with a fervid prayer asking divine blessings upon the deliberations of the meeting, as it proposed the greatest good to the greatest number during the life God permitted to man as the preparatory course for life eternal.

Following the prayer Mr. C. M. White, Secretary of the Meriden Farmers' club, read the call for the meeting, in which the conception of the movement and the first meeting at Meriden were set forth, together with the resolutions that provided for the present convention. The objects of the meeting as set forth in a speech by Colonel Allen at that time were read and they were to the main effect of fighting monopoly and middlemen by organization of farmers, who having agencies of their own, ten or more in the principal cities or markets of the country, could command such prices as were justly due for the products of the farm, barn yard and range without giving the greater portion of the profits to middlemen.

Colonel Allen then introduced Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, who delivered an address of welcome. Prefacing his remarks by an allusion to the war that made the country and the one that saved it, he said that at this time we are confronting social and business conditions that involve a state of affairs quite as important, as the conditions that provoked the revolutionary war and the civil war. The speaker then contrasted the condition of the farmer in the early days of the republic with the condition of to-day. Then he numbered 90 per cent. of the population, and demanding, obtained and had the greatest influence in the affairs of the nation. To-day, though the farming industry is great and widespread, it is represented in the halls of national legislation by a few scattered representatives of that industry, while the professions and other businesses moulded and directed the legislation of the country. Judge Peffer then went on to relate the condition of the carrier in the past, he was humble; now he is masterful. The manufacturer in the past was the smith of the village or the cobbler, but now he is mighty, pools his issues, and demands, without fear of competition, his own price for his goods. While these changes and development had been made in the other industries, manufacturing, transportation, etc., the farmer had remained comparatively at a standstill. He was at a disadvantage in a business sense, socially and educationally, as well, and it is high time that the farmers organize to help each other, he said help rather than protect each other; and in so far as this convention would accomplish that object, it had his commendation and good wishes.

The Judge then appropriately welcomed the members, speaking of the favorable time for this visit, when nature was putting on a full bloom. He spoke of Kansas, her growth and wonderful resources; and welcomed the members to the beautiful capital city of the great state of Kansas. (Applause.)

### TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Following this address, Colonel Allen

named Hon. William Crim, ex-President of the Indiana State Board of agriculture, as temporary chairman. He was conducted to the chair by Colonel Moulton, of Bates county, Mo., and Mr. Roberts, of Brown county, Kas. Mr. Crim briefly returned thanks and heartily commended the objects of the convention and declared that it was the duty of the farmers to organize for self-protection.

On motion, J. B. Ferguson, of Meriden, was elected temporary chairman.

### REGULAR COMMITTEES.

On motion the Rev. Robert Atkinson, of Franklin county, the following were appointed a committee on permanent organization:

Robert Atkinson, William Sims, M. W. Janes, O. Chacey and G. R. T. Roberts.

On motion of L. D. Bailey, the following were appointed a committee on resolutions:

L. D. Bailey, Kansas; R. N. Gish, Kansas; L. C. Laggard, Missouri; S. L. K. Prime, Illinois; C. F. Moulton, Missouri.

At this juncture a communication was read from Governor Martin stating that he had received a telegram from Governor McGill, of Minnesota, stating that he had been unable to get delegates to the convention at this time, but if it were to adjourn four weeks, Minnesota would be fully represented. [Applause.]

Colonel Allen—"The country is waking up, and if we had had only more time every State in the Mississippi valley would be represented here to-day. [Applause.]

### PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Returning, the committee on permanent organization reported the following:

President—Ex-Governor David Butler, of Nebraska.

Vice President—Cleveland Moulton, of Missouri.

Secretary—J. B. Ferguson, of Kansas.

### EX-GOVERNOR BUTLER, OF NEBRASKA.

The report being unanimously adopted, and Governor Butler being inducted into office, spoke at length, vigorously and argumentatively to the facts that the farmers needed organization, systems so as to combat the opposition that seemed unaccountably and strongly arrayed against the agricultural interests of the country. The Governor then spoke of the legislation that had been invoked to benefit the farmer, and quite generally ridiculed it because it had been passed by legislators unacquainted with the needs of the farmer, or opposed to them. In this connection he took up the Inter-State commerce law, and said no mortal understood its mysteries, and he amusingly talked of "the long and short haul clause," and said that able jurist, Judge Cooley, had become sick in trying to understand the provisions of the law. Governor Butler extolled the farmer, his industry, and declaimed against its oppression, illustrating it by telling a story. "Once upon a time he sent his son to town with a wagon load of apples, and he hawked 'em about, asking this and that one what would he give for them. On returning home the boy asked:

"Father, why is it that a farmer always asks a person what he will give for what he has to sell, when the merchant or any other always just says what he will take." (Laughter and applause.)

The Governor said that illustrated the state of the farmers. And he was ashamed of it. He wanted to see the time come when the farmer would tell what he would take just as the merchant did. (Applause.) He wanted the time to come when the farmer's daughter would wear just as good clothes as the banker's (applause.) He did not know whether this organization would ameliorate the condition of the farmer, but he hoped it would, and for his part he would give it all the attention he could, since it has been his custom to join every organization having the relief of the farmer and working classes in view. He had been a granger, had joined the alliance, was a Knight of Labor, and was ready to work for the cause of liberty, the freedom of the farmer, as he had for the freedom of the slave (applause). The Governor concluded by returning thanks for the honor conveyed in his election to preside over the proceedings of the convention.

Awaiting the return of the committee on resolutions, President Butler suggested that the interim be taken up by speech-making

He said he liked to hear men talk, especially farmers (applause).

### A WRITTEN ADDRESS.

Colonel Allen here stated that Mr. Limeburner, of this neighborhood, Meriden, had prepared a paper, but his health prevented his presence, and he therefore moved that it be read by Dr. Warner, of Meriden. Carried.

Thereupon Dr. Warner read the paper, prefacing his reading by an eulogistic commendation of Mr. Limeburner, stating he was learned, an enthusiast and a man devoted to agricultural interests, and a man acquainted with their needs and the whole history of agriculture from the time it developed from pastoral life.

The Doctor then read Mr. Limeburner's address, which, while brief abounded in wise thoughts and suggestions about the needs of the farmer and how to supply them.

### EX-GOVERNOR GLICK, OF KANSAS.

Ex-Governor Glick being in the audience, was called upon, and President Butler descended from the chair and conducted Mr. Glick to the chair, and he made a few remarks. The Governor said the question, the solution of which was to be attempted here, was intricate and difficult. The question of selling advantageously the farmer's products was not alone included, and then the Governor entered into a consideration of the question of "supply and demand," and showed that prices were fixed by the supply and demand. Markets were glutted, then prices were lower, then again there was a shortage in some needed crop, and then prices rose. With such economic conditions the farmer had to contend, and so did labor itself, and the manufacturer was no better off in this respect than the farmer. How a change was to be brought about in these conditions so that agricultural products would bring, and always bring, the highest prices, he could not say. He had no advice to give. Referring to monopolies, he decried "trusts," and thought a law should be enacted forbidding their organization. He somewhat objected to the present proposed organization, because it had assumed the name "Trust." Speaking of the Inter-State commerce law, Governor Glick differed from Governor Butler, and commended it, and said the railroads had come to understand that they could not discriminate in favor of one individual to the injury of another, for a penalty of \$5,000 is attached to such an offense. Governor Glick also commended the Kansas law about railroads, and said it, and the Inter-State law, were steps towards a relief for the people, and an abridgement of railroad usurpation.

Colonel Allen interrupted, and a brief colloquial discussion followed as to how "pools" could be prevented, Governor Glick contending that legislation could prevent them.

### A ROW AND A RUCTION.

Colonel Allen here again interposed and asked:

"What is the difference between 'a monopoly' and 'a trust'?"

Governor Glick replied by saying he was not here to instruct, but merely by invitation, unexpectedly, to express his views.

Colonel Allen insisted upon an answer. Governor Glick then replied by saying: "A monopoly is a mean thing and a trust is a meaner one."

At this juncture Colonel Allen sprung excitedly to the speaker's stand and said:

"Governor Glick, I order you out of this convention. You are its enemy."

Here several interposed, but Colonel Allen still excitedly and very angrily caught hold of Governor Glick, and ordered him to quit speaking and to go out of the convention. (Great excitement.)

Governor Glick stood calmly and without reply, and Colonel Allen continued shouting: "Go out of this convention. You are my enemy."

### GOVERNOR BUTLER'S REPLY.

President Butler finally compelled Colonel Allen to leave the stand, and Governor Glick continued briefly, saying that "supply and demand" controlled the situation and he couldn't see how this convention could overcome it, or any other organization, he was sorry to say. Governor Glick then said he was sorry for the excited interruption and hoped he had offended no one, and thought that Colonel Allen would regret having taking offense where it was wholly unintended. The Governor then retired amid applause.

President Butler then took occasion to

rebuke Colonel Allen, and he did it vigorously and in a dignified manner, telling him that he (Allen) was no more on the floor than any other member of the convention, and that so long as he (Butler) had been elected President of the convention he meant to be President. (Loud applause).

Mr. Robert Atkinson, of Franklin, also spoke chidingly of Colonel Allen's conduct, and said this was a convention where free speech was tolerated, and for one, if it was not permitted, he could withdraw. (Loud applause).

President Butler then addressed himself to replying to Governor Glick, saying pleasantly that he thought he could do him up. Thereupon Mr. Butler talked at length, and said "overproduction" was a bugbear, and that it was "underconsumption" that was the trouble. If the poor miner and mechanic were properly clothed, fed and shod there would be no overproduction on the part of manufacturer, or farmer, or anybody else engaged in producing. Supply the man, the demand was constant and imperative. (Loud applause.)

At this juncture the committee on resolutions signified its readiness to report, and thereupon Chairman Bailey submitted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Agriculture being a pursuit in which the prosperity of the individual following it must conduce to the welfare of the community at large, it should be regarded as in importance and dignity beyond all others; and

WHEREAS, In our ostensibly free country a large amount of land occupied by the working farmer is falling under the control of capitalists, not for any want of industry on the part of the occupants of the soil, but for the want of a fair remuneration for the products of his labor; and

WHEREAS, The low price at which he is obliged to furnish his products is attended with no corresponding benefit to the consumer, nor based on an excessive production of the wants of all the community were satisfied but is the result of a depression produced by combinations of capitalists having no regard to the law of actual supply and demand; and

WHEREAS, We cannot, with safety, longer evade the vital importance involved in the question of protecting this great interest, and longer remain submissive to the encroachments of powerful combinations forced to control our products and to hold us in the defenseless position we now occupy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed at once to a permanent organization, to which we invite the hearty and practical co-operation of every producer and consumer in the land, having for its object the protection of the farmers, stock-growers and feeders interests, the controlling of shipments of agricultural products by a system of central and local purchasing agencies to be appointed by the President of this association, and that this convention at once proceed to elect the President, Vice President and Treasurer, who are hereby instructed to secure a charter, including a charter member from each State and Territory of the Mississippi valley, with adequate and ample capital to carry out its aims and purposes.

Resolved, That this convention extend to Walter N. Allen, the originator and promoter of this movement, thanks for the energetic and able manner in which he has presented a plan which seems to be so plain and practical, and which promises such great relief to the agricultural interests, and that we unanimously ask him to accept the presidency and general management of the proposed organization.

### ANOTHER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Roberts moved the adoption of the resolutions by sections.

Colonel Allen opposed the motion, but Mr. Roberts insisted upon his motion.

Colonel Allen then moved as an amendment that the resolutions be adopted as a whole, but got no second.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson then spoke in opposition to an adoption as a whole and as a representative of Kansas appointed to this convention by Governor Martin, he wanted to act deliberately and understandingly. He wanted to see the resolutions acted on one by one, and he wanted due time given to their consideration. In fact time should not be brought up, as the work of the convention should go out complete so the enemies of the meeting could not deride it.

The question just at this time was sprung as to who were delegates. Mr. Potter, of Kansas, particularly wanted to know if only delegates appointed by Governors were to be allowed to vote.

### WHO ARE DELEGATES.

President Butler said the Governor of Nebraska had appointed no delegates, but agricultural organizations had. He suggested that the States with accredited delegates present should be allowed to do the voting.

Colonel Allen explained that the convention was a delegate and mass one, and that all interested in the matter could vote. There had been no committee on credentials, and all this question about who was to vote was instituted to defeat the move-

ment, but he would assure them it was not going to be defeated, but that what had been done for the last three months at Meriden would be ratified here before this convention adjourned.

President Butler inquired if he was to understand that the only object of this convention, the only object of its call, was to ratify what had been done already at Meriden; that and nothing more.

#### WHY THE CONVENTION CONVENED.

Colonel Allen interposed to say, "not exactly," but to act on the principle of the Meriden formula. He didn't object to free speech, but he did object to anybody coming into this convention to try to defeat its object. That man had no business in it. People friendly to the movement had been invited to this convention, and they would see that the object of it was fulfilled.

Dr. Wright, of Topeka, spoke urging harmony.

Dr. Warner, of Meriden, said for his part he saw no reason why the resolutions could not be adopted as a whole. He believed they expressed the sentiment of every man here, and that each one would be adopted without erasure. He said time pressed. As Mr. Allen had said the hall could be occupied only for an hour or so longer, and he urged harmonious and prompt action so that permanent organization might be effected to show all inimical to the movement that the farmers were in earnest.

"Question" was then called, and the motion to vote on each section of the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The platform was then read by sections.

#### A POSTPONEMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. Potter, in speaking of the resolutions, especially the one referring to the establishing of local agencies, etc., said that there was too much haste, and that meant failure. We were here representing great interests and that we meant to act for the good of a vast region and 50 per cent. of the population of the country, and we ought to give the objects due deliberation. He had listened with shame to the statement that we had no place to meet in, as this hall was to be given over to another meeting to-night, and therefore we had to hurry up with these resolutions. He said Kansas had invited the delegates here and would not be found lacking in hospitality.

"Aye," said Mr. Potter, "before I get through I hear that Music Hall is at our disposal."

Continuing, Mr. Potter disclaimed being an obstructionist, and said that we were too few to act on a question of such magnitude. There were too few States represented, and he therefore moved that the whole business be referred to the Farmer's Congress which meets in Topeka next fall. It would be a large and representative body, and be better able to wisely consider the matter.

Judge Baily excitedly dissented from this proposition. He said this meeting was held to endorse Walter N. Allen's plan, and that Mr. Potter had no business in this convention, as he opposed the proposition, and he ought to leave it. The convention was met for a purpose. It ought to accomplish it and the members go home without regard to the fellows that Potter had talked about who would meet next fall.

#### JUDGE PEPPER'S PROPOSITION.

Judge Pepper hereupon agreed with Mr. Potter, and offered the following substitute for the resolutions as they had been reported:

In view of the great importance of the matters which this convention is called to consider, it is wise to give them careful consideration, and to take time enough to do it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the further consideration of the pending resolutions be postponed to an adjourned meeting of this convention to be held in Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday of the third week in November, 1888, at which time and place the National Farmers' Congress will be in session.

*Resolved*, That only farmers and those persons who are working with and for them be admitted as members of the adjourned meeting.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the president of this meeting to consist of one member from each of the States now here represented, except Kansas; that two committeemen be appointed from this State, and that one of them shall be Hon. Walter N. Allen, the originator of this movement; that the committee be instructed to further investigate the subject matter before this body and report to the adjourned meeting.

The Rev. Robert Atkinson followed to the same purport. He advised the reference urged by Messrs. Potter and Pepper, and said we should be deliberate because we projected a great enterprise. We were not here for buncombe, and in what we un-

dertake we should have a good backing; and there were too few present to call them representatives of the farmers. Too few of them knew of the movement, or had been consulted about it. He advised delay; he wanted to see a large and representative convention assemble here next fall, and then the action of such a body would have weight, be of moment, and tend to bring about that which was sought by this convention, so few in members and so limited in the area of country represented. Mr. Atkinson made a strong speech, and restored by his calmness harmony to the convention, which was beginning to get very excited and much rattled.

On motion of Dr. Warner the convention adjourned to meet at Music hall at 8 o'clock.

#### Evening Session.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Butler, Music hall being used. Business was resumed by presentation of a letter from Robert Lindblow, Chicago, which was read and which at length set forth the cause of wheat being low. The letter was a very able exposition of the state of the wheat market and the reason for it.

#### TO ADJOURN OR NOT ADJOURN.

Following this Judge Pepper's resolution to adjourn until November next was taken up.

Judge Bailey opposed any postponement, and said it was his thought that the convention was especially designed to endorse and adopt the Allen plan of trust. That was the object as he supposed, and with endorsing that plan he was satisfied. He therefore opposed any postponement, and said that parties agreeing to it misunderstood the purpose for which this convention was called, and had no business in it.

In reply Judge Pepper said "the scheme" of the "farmers' trust" was not so perfected as to command endorsement. It was a scheme begotten in one township of the State by a few private individuals, and because submitted to this convention we are under no obligation to endorse it. The plan is submitted to the people, and the people are here to pass on it; and speaking for the people, Judge Pepper claimed that they were not as yet prepared to pass on this movement. It was too big to be passed upon hastily, it required consideration, and the convention numbered too few to act in the name of the people of eight States with 18,000,000 population, and millions upon millions of bushels of grain. It was indeed proposing too much, assuming and arrogating too much; and therefore the speaker urged postponement to discuss, consider and better formulate the scheme which Colonel Allen had so sagaciously and commendably conceived.

Mr. Gish, of Meriden next spoke, and he urged action; that was what the convention was called for, to do something.

#### MR. JOAB MULVANE'S ADVICE.

Mr. Joab Mulvane being in the convention was called upon, and he read a lesson to the farmers to the effect that they were suspicious, or rather that the tendency of their thoughts was that all other occupations and businesses were at variance with the agricultural interests. He said that all rejoiced at the prosperity of the farmer, for all were largely dependent upon their prosperity. He then said if trusts were righteous in all other business, he saw no reason why the farmers should not have a trust (applause). He rather disliked the term, however, but the movement he approved by whatever name, but he cautioned them against haste for fear of failure, and the plan for this movement should be well digested before an appeal for its support to the people was made.

Mr. Prime, of Illinois, spoke in favor of postponement, thinking this convention was not prepared to adopt a plan for permanent organization.

Colonel Allen said he was in favor of meeting everybody in convention, now or at any time.

Judge Pepper wanted farmers in it and those who worked with them. He didn't want a Baptist convention, for instance, turned into a Congregational gathering.

#### MISSOURI HEARD FROM.

Colonel Moulton, of Missouri, the next speaker, said it was painful to him to see any division among the farmers, any dissatisfaction in the convention, for he wanted to see unity among the farmers. However, he thought the Allen plan not ripe

for adoption just now, and therefore sided with those who urged delay for further consideration.

Mr. Atkinson urged a postponement, and thereupon Mr. Prime, of Illinois, suggested that the committee provided for in Judge Pepper's resolutions be called together for conference at Topeka, July 5, 1888. Judge Pepper agreed to the suggestion, and a motion to that effect being offered, it was carried unanimously.

The vote was then taken upon Judge Pepper's resolution for a postponement to next November, and resulted in their unanimous adoption.

Governor Butler, chairman, appointed the following the conference committee, which is to meet in Topeka in July:

Walter N. Allen, Kansas; Judge W. A. Pepper, Kansas; William Crim, Indiana; Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; E. W. Bell, Pawnee City, Neb.; Cleveland Moulton, Bates county, Mo.; S. T. K. Prime, Dwight, Ill.

On motion of Colonel Allen, Governor Butler, of Nebraska, was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Atkinson, Minnesota was recognized by adding the name of General James H. Baker, of Mankato. Adjourned.

#### 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.

Always dispose of affairs as they come up; it saves time and thought.

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

Calculation, resolution and promptness to act make any business a success.

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

Fruit trees acquire most of their growth by night. The fruit of the cherry lantel, for instance, increases at the rate of 90 per cent. at night and only 10 per cent. by day; while apples increase 80 per cent. at night and 20 per cent. in the day time.

#### 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.

In the City of Mexico everybody lives over a shop, if the house be two stories, or uses the lower floor for stabling the horses, quartering the servants, etc. Even millionaires often rent the ground floor of their swell residences for business purposes.

#### Weed-Outters.

Among our list of Topeka advertisers on page 2 may be seen the advertisement of one of the practical farmers of Shawnee county, who advertises a weed-cutting attachment, of his own invention, for cultivators. From a personal examination we heartily commend the weed-cutter, as well as Mr. G. Hauschild, who deserves large orders.

# 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., 108 Wall street, New York.

While horses need good wholesome food, it should not be all of the fat-producing kinds. The matter of feeding horses by the majority of horse owners never receives the attention it should. The supply of food and the different kinds should be varied as often as the amount and kinds of work is changed.

The medical men in France are interesting themselves very much about typhoid fever among horse stock, and they have discovered that it is very infectious. It appears that horses are most liable to typhoid when they have attained their full growth, and country horses are especially liable to it the first winter they spend in town.

#### A Herd at a Bargain.

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

#### Vestibule Trains to Chicago.

The Vestibule train is a new factor in Western railroad transportation. It is claimed for these trains that on account of their being connected by steel hoods all danger of telescoping in case of accident is removed, the train being practically one long car. It is certain that the oscillation of the cars is greatly reduced, and it is also certain that the vestibule trains afford the greatest comfort yet known to travelers. The adoption of this style of train by the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway between Kansas City and Chicago is a strong bid for the passenger traffic between the West and Chicago. This new road is in many particulars ahead of any of its older competitors, and will undoubtedly be the popular road to Chicago.

#### \$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

This splendid, solid gold, hunting-case watch, is now sold for \$85; at that price it is the best bargain in America; until lately it could not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. **ONE PERSON** in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely **FREE**. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful **HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES**; these samples, as well as the watch, we send **ABSOLUTELY FREE**, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **Solid Gold Watch** and large line of valuable samples **FREE**, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America; reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 1 cent, and if, after you know all, you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure, **FREE, AN ELEGANT \$85, SOLID GOLD, HUNTING-CASE WATCH** and our large, complete line of valuable **HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES**. We pay all express freight, etc. Address, STINSON & CO., Box 101 Portland, Maine.

## 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.

### St. Michael the Weigher.

Stood the tall Archangel weighing  
All man's dreaming, doing, saying,  
All the failure and the pain,  
All the triumph and the gain,  
In the unimagined years,  
Full of hopes, more full of tears,  
Since old Adam's conscious eyes  
Backward searched for Paradise,  
And, instead, the flame-blade saw  
Of inexorable Law.

In a dream I marked him there,  
With his fire-gold, flickering hair,  
In his blinding armor stand,  
And the scales were in his hand.  
Mighty they were and full well  
They could poise both heaven and hell.  
"Angel," asked I humbly then,  
"Weighest thou the souls of men?  
That thine office is, I know."  
"Nay," he answered me, "not so;  
But I weigh the hope of man  
Since the power of choice began  
In the world of good or ill."  
Then I waited and was still.

In one scale I saw him place  
All the glories of our race,  
Cups that lit Belshazzar's feast,  
Gems, the wonder of the East,  
Kublai's scepter, Caesar's sword,  
Many a poet's golden word,  
Many a skill of science, vain  
To make men as gods again.

In the other scale he threw  
Things regardless, outcast, few,  
Martyr-ash, arena sand,  
Of St. Francis' cord a strand,  
Beechen cups of men whose need  
Fasted that the poor might feed,  
Disillusions and despairs  
Of young saints with grief-grayed hairs,  
Broken hearts that brake for man.

Marvel through my pulses ran  
Seeing then the beam divine  
Swiftly on this hand decline,  
While Earth's splendor and renown  
Mounted light as thistle-down.

—James Russell Lowell, in America.

### ABOUT FOREIGN WOMEN.

Living in Paris, I soon discovered that the domestic life of the French had been greatly misrepresented, by that popular idea of ours that not having the word "home" in their vocabulary, they had not the thing it stands for in their lives and hearts. I soon found that the terms "chez moi" and "chez nous" had on friendly lips as sweet and yet more intimate sound, and expressed an institution as real, as dear and sacred as our own much-vaunted household life.

We hear much from tourists and novellists of the out-door life of Parisians; of the spending long hours sitting and strolling in parks and gardens, and reposing and refreshing themselves in family groups in front of suburban cafes—"all of which I saw and part of which I was,"—but I came to know also in Paris some of the brightest, coziest interiors, some of the most loving, united and harmonious family circles I have ever known. Too many untraveled Americans form their ideas of French domestic life and relations from French romances and plays—forgetting that our translators and adapters seize upon the most sensational and sensuous dramas and novels as most likely to make a hit and a profit. Ethical questions are not considered. In truth, these products of depraved taste, morbid sentiment, and gross sensualism do cruel injustice to French society of the better class—to French morality, thus "wounded in the house of its friends." The novels of Madame Henri Greville give proofs of the existence of that higher, more refined moral sphere—show how human and humane it is, how noble and simple are its types, and what a pure and wholesome domesticity it unfolds.

In French homes I have remarked a certain quiet, orderly procession of affairs, great apparent harmony, watchful rather than doting parental affection, and a filial piety almost out of fashion in our free and progressive country. French children are usually unobtrusive and quaintly grave, natural and simple in their habits and tastes, but hardly so in their manners, which show marks of tutoring, and are a little too ceremonious. Nearly all of Catholic parents, not taught at home by governesses and masters, are educated in convents, as *penitentes* or as day scholars. In such institutions they are severely drilled in the catechism and in polite manners; in history, sacred

and profane, with the profanity which militates against the church left out; are taught a little of the natural sciences and less of geography, which, by the way, is the weak point with most French people, for whom all lands beyond their frontiers, especially across alien seas, are resolved into hazy, undetermined regions, inhabited principally by races more or less inferior and barbaric. While boys are suffered to acquire not only Greek and Latin, but a modern language or two, for girls, except those belonging to high circles of society, one language—their incomparable vernacular—is held sufficient; but they are taught to speak and write that "excellent well." They are also good arithmeticians, and are well instructed in music, drawing and dancing. Not the equals of English girls in out-door accomplishments, such as riding, driving, rowing, skating, and swimming, they, when really in society, surpass them and all the other young ladies of the world in the art of entertaining and the grace of being entertained; in courtesy and tact, in taste and propriety, and that indescribable something called "chic," in dress and appointments. But their crowning and most potent charm is just—politeness. Inculcated from their earliest years, this virtue becomes a habit, and sometimes takes the place and does the work of several Christian graces.

Very young French girls are only charming in a demure, shy way. They all seem ingenuous, and some are really so. They are all light-hearted, and many light-headed. They passionately love amusements, and are easily amused—a little pleasuring going a great way with them. The wholesomest thing I know about them is their intense love of the country and its simple avocations and pastimes.

The French girl can hardly be said to "come out" in society. She is brought out, and is never seen without her mother or some other respectable and watchful chaperone. Everything, to the last minutiae of dress is planned and managed for her. She is not supposed to have a will or judgment of her own, least of all, in the matter of marriage. I am speaking, of course, of the average French girl of society. I have known some exceptions outside of Madame Greville's novels—some remarkably intelligent, independent girls, whose hearts chose for them, and whose hands were allowed to go with their hearts. But the average mademoiselle, modest and docile, usually accepts the choice of her parents, without much ado—sometimes with alacrity. He, the elect man, is profoundly unknown, but that fact gives to him the vague charm of mystery. Watched and restricted as she has been since her school days ended, she sees in marriage not bondage, but release. Through it will come a new name, new dignity, a "chez moi," and a coupe of her own. And when she is married, how she blossoms out! How she revels in emancipation! She who the season before could go nowhere by herself, could not even see her betrothed for five minutes alone, can drive about unquestioned, visit and be visited, can indulge in her likings and caprices, even when they take in their own husband. It is not till after her marriage that a French woman is really brilliant, for it is not until then that she is unconstrained; so, many a man finds that all "unbeknownst" to himself he has won a clever and charming woman. It is strange how often those made-up haphazard marriages prove happy and harmonious. I know they ought not to, but "the Imp of the Perverse" manages so that they do, while many a union of poetry and passion drags a tangled web of scandal, intrigue and misery through the mire of the divorce court.

We once spent several months in the family of an officer of the *Mairie* of the Luxembourg, and frequently dropped into the *Salle des mariages*, to witness a civil marriage by the Maire. It was usually a dry, cold affair, a dull, commercial transaction, except when the contracting parties were peasants or Bohemians, when there was some fun. When the principals and their friends were rich and fashionable, there was a brave display of rich apparel, diamonds and bouquets; the court below was crowded with elegant equipages; there was everything which one could desire at a wedding, except happy, loving glances—the air of fellowship and understanding, of sweet trust and tender protection, one looks for from a young bride and a gallant groom. They rather seemed indifferent and slightly bored. It is

true that in the religious ceremony which follows the civil, there is, at least, an effort made to appear happy and at ease. I remember seeing a fair daughter of Offenbach married in church, when both bride and groom showed quite a satisfactory content, if not elation. For a French bride to wear a joyous mien at the altar would be considered "bad form," while a look of open fondness cast on the stranger kneeling at her side would be regarded as quite forward and premature.

Not all young French women advantageously married make use of their freedom in pursuits of idle pleasure. Those of literary, scientific, or artistic tastes attend courses of university lectures, join musical clubs or charitable associations, or paint, or model, or victimize their friends by amateur photography. One loses herself in domestic life, another joins heart and soul in her husband's pursuits, becoming his health and inspiration. Not all Parisian women are frivolous, as not all Boston women are profound. Nor do we Anglo-Saxons and Protestants enjoy a monopoly of home virtues and practical piety. I truly believe that the great majority of French wives are loyal. French mothers tender. French grandmothers and elderly maiden ladies devout. "Furthermore, this deponent saith not." Let some one else testify for *Monsieur*.

In Italy the young girl of society can hardly be said to be in society at all, so hampered and fettered is she by the most watchful, jealous, suspicious care and surveillance. To walk alone, however quietly and circumspectly, on a city street, were an act of startling rashness and eccentricity, laying her open to the charge of having been contaminated by English or American ideas and customs. For her to walk, drive, ride or sail with a familiar family friend, of whatever age or condition, but of the dangerous sex, without a chaperone, would be to fatally compromise herself. It is not even considered the proper thing for her to attend any place of amusement under the escort solely of a "big brother," as all the world might not know him for a brother. Her education has been very like that of her French sisters—perfunctory as to history and the sciences, thorough as to religious tenets, legends and observances, and as to polite accomplishments. She has been nurtured in the fear and admonition of the priest, and in doubt and profound ignorance of all other men. From the hour of her betrothal to that of her marriage, the guard over her morals and manners is redoubled, and such a thing as an unwitnessed tete-a-tete between her and her affianced husband is not to be thought of. This is the harder, as the Italian maiden, being more ingenuous, romantic and susceptible than the French demoiselle, is often really in love with her fiancé, and being less absorbed in her trousseau, broods and frets more over such unnatural restrictions. But the young wife has few enough safeguards about her—poor thing! The liberties of action and association permitted by the lax social customs for her country—the laxer the higher one raises in the social scale—she is too apt to take advantage of, though usually with such tact and management as to avoid gross scandal, especially when blessed with a philosophic, easy-going and let-going husband. Of course, I speak of the average Italian lady of society, imperfectly educated, possessed of wealth, perilous attractiveness, and more perilous leisure. There are noble exceptions, even among the patricians, though more in the middle classes—women, intellectual and thoroughly educated, free from the thralldom of prejudices, pure and self-respecting.

As for the beauty of Italian women—well, it seems to me that, like the climate, it must be taken a good deal on faith; that either the poets and painters have always exaggerated it, or the gods have lately "gone back" on it. In the north more comeliness is found among the country women, especially in complexion and symmetry of form, than among the aristocracy of cities. On a "first night" at the Scala, when the nobility is out in force, you can count the rarely handsome women on the fingers of one hand, while you would have to use all your digits and borrow your neighbor's to reckon up the rarely ugly. I remember one hideous, coroneted head and brown, skinny face; one bony décolleté figure, pitilessly lighted up by old family diamonds, which all together reminded me of the bejewelled mummy of San Carlo Borro-

meo in the crypt of the great cathedral. I have seen some beautiful young women in the south of Italy, especially in Naples and Sorrento, principally among peasants and professional models, and in Rome, Florence and Genoa some magnificent patrician dames, who recalled the creations of portraits of the old masters; but for fresh, young beauty, commend me still to the girls of my own country! We can safely pit against the Old World our national types—the brightness and bloom of the north, and the grace and delicate loveliness of the south.—Grace Greenwood, in the *Sunday Capital*.

### The Art of Living.

"Dost thou love life," said Franklin, "then do not squander time, for it is the stuff life is made of."

Few individuals seem to realize the art of living, in its broadest, truest sense, for many seem to think their highest niche in life is attained in full pursuit of their money-god, while there are thousands whose entire earthly happiness hangs upon the bewildering pleasure of the glittering surroundings which fortune has kindly placed within their reach, and they live on in wanton luxury, surrounding themselves with all that fancy can conceive or money purchase. To drink of dissipating pleasure (?) of turning day into night and night into day, ever keeping before themselves an endless round of festivities, without a hint of self-denial (or a crumb to the hungry beggar that, perchance, may sometime venture within their stately gates), and, when all their efforts to find unalloyed bliss upon earth fail; when the gold-lined chalice they willingly press to their impatient lips and find the promised nectar turned to gall, they are filled with disappointment and wonder why their wealth fails to bring them happiness. Since happiness, I am led to believe, is the essential end of man, and while one seeks it in one direction, and that mayhap in selfish pursuits only, his brother may find even broader fields of action bestowing his goods to feed the poor, and helping the downcast on his journey toward the same goal we are all seeking—namely, rest at last.

And here we are gratified at the rich provisions of our creator, God, for He strews the pathway of the weary laborer with just as bright, happy-faced violets as fleck the boulevards where regal carriages throng with their four-in-hand guided by liveried drivers and freighted with their handsome matrons. And who may say the toll worn workman is less grateful for his share in the flower world and in his glad refrain as the free and happy warblers pour down upon his willing ears rich preludes of song that find welcome echoes in his manly heart and cheer on the hours of toil when he shall return at nightfall to his loved ones in the little brown cottage over yonder? We often find an oddity, labeled human kind, and either by force of circumstances (to which fact they surely are not to blame, perhaps,) or else Dame Nature forgot to put certain amiable ingredients into their sturdy make-up, once fallen into the happy hallucination that because they were born to wield weapons as wage-workers there was nothing else for them on earth than the tiresome anvil or the lusty stroke of axe, and once into the rut of toil and moil, they were masked for life, and could therefore be of little use to others, and I fear me, even their own hearts were sick of their own dull company. For them, they never hear the gurgle of the rill, or wake to praise at the music of the water-fall; they never hear the wild, sweet melody of the song bird, or catch the symphonies of life's great panorama that seems to move alike for the rich and poor. "Oh! there are flowers that slumber in the mossy turf beneath our feet till heavy tread brings out the rainbow's hues" to smile upon willing lives, and is it not a happy thought, that we, however weary, with our work-a-day cares, many rejoice with grateful hearts at brimming brooklet and shady fen, and after resting in the shadow of God's great goodness, take heart again, and lift the burden and travel on, ready for heavier crosses, in our now brightened prospect? To the thorough child of Dame Nature, the poor begrimed miner, when once released from his subterranean work-house, even he catches glimpses of joy at the springing flower and song of birds, as, tired with his day's labor for bread for the dear ones at

home, he stoops to pluck a floral gem to carry to the little goddess of his home circle. Happily for us, weary with the toll of every day existence, there is joy on either hand, and only he is deaf and blind to nature's teachings whose inner life, like the surface, is hardened in his quest for gold. If we fail to "gather up the sunbeams, lying all around our path; let us keep the wheat and roses, casting out the thorns and chaff; let us find our greatest comfort in the blessings of to-day, with a patient hand removing all the briars from the way," then have we missed in a great degree the art of living.

Oskaloosa, Kas., April 21, 1888.

From a New Correspondent.

I wonder if you will welcome me among the correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER. I always look at the letters to see what the ladies have to say. Some write about how to train children, and some about married life and how to make home happy. I am not going to write about either husband or children, for I have neither, only to say that if I had a husband I should try to make him happy, and be nice and neat and tidy. I live with my mother and brother, and we live very happily together. I do hope this letter will be fortunate enough to escape that horrid waste-basket. I am going to try and write a nice, newsy letter. None of the ladies tell about where they live. I live in sunny Kansas, or that is what they call it, though I assure you it is not always sunny, especially when the wind and dust gets to blowing and you are hanging out clothes and one of those gentle breezes comes sweeping along. But then I like Kansas ever so much, and it does not always blow; it is a very nice place to live.

I will send a recipe for ginger snaps: One quart of molasses, 1 pint of lard, 1 tablespoonful of ginger, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of soda. Mix, and roll one-eighth of an inch thick; cut out and bake in a moderately hot oven.

KANSAS GIRL.

The Young Folks.

Little Children.

We are but little children yet,  
Children yet,  
But as we grow, the more we know,  
We hope we may be wiser yet.  
We wish to learn to read and spell;  
We wish to know our duty well,  
And every one who asks we'll tell,  
That we shall soon be wiser yet.

Perhaps we are but naughty yet,  
Naughty yet,  
But every day we try to say  
We'll be a little better yet.  
We mean to mind what we are told,  
And, if we should be rude or bold,  
We'll try to mend as we grow old;  
We'll wish that we were better yet.

You think we are too giddy yet,  
Giddy yet,  
But wait awhile, you need not smile,  
Perhaps you'll see us steady yet.  
For though we love to run and play,  
And many a foolish word we say,  
Just come again on some fine day,  
You'll find us all quite steady yet.

-Houston's Weekly.

When men's intents are wicked,  
Their guilt haunts them;  
But when they're just, they're armed  
And nothing daunts them. -Middleton.

God will deign  
To visit off the dwellings of just men  
Delighted. -Milton.

How Wooden Spools are Made.

Golden Days tells how wooden spools are made: Birch wood is preferred. The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second.

A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout, and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in hundreds of shapes and sizes.

When one sees on a spool of thread "100

yards" or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged, and is supposed to contain so much thread.

A Short Out.

The Panama canal, if it ever reaches completion, will save 10,000 miles in distance between Europe and the Pacific ports. Its length is to be forty-six miles, including a tunnel of four miles, which will be 100 feet wide and 160 feet high. The original estimated cost of the Panama canal is \$132,475,000, but enough has been done to show the estimate to be low.

Relief for Toothache.

Spirits of niter mixed with alum and applied to the cavity of the tooth affected with toothache will usually relieve the pain, even though the nerve be exposed. It is best applied on a little cotton. If the pain extends upward to the eye, or takes the form of neuralgia, procure some horse radish leaves, take out the stems, wet them and apply on the face over the seat of the pain. This will generally bring relief. -Herald of Health.

Dies on American Coins.

The die of the Goddess of Liberty on American coins was originally cut by Mr. Spencer, the inventor of the Spencer lathe. The first die was from a portrait of Mrs. Washington. Gen. Washington was not pleased with the head of his wife as a medium of circulation, and at his request the die was changed, only a few coins having been cast from the original design. The die as it now appears was made from the former one by placing a cap on the head and altering the prominent features.

Patent Maple Sugar.

Numbered with curious inventions for which a patent has been granted is one to an Indiana genius for patent maple sugar. The patent sugar in question is made by mixing an extract of hickory with any ordinary sirup, such as cane sirup or sorghum. This hickory-flavored sirup is boiled down in the usual manner, and a product resembling maple sugar, in appearance as well as flavor, is the result. A decoction made from the wood of maple, it appears, has been used for the same purpose. The inventor, therefore, claims as his invention the use of the hickory extract wherever it may be employed to impart an agreeable flavor.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

Tutt's Pills

Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases, Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Recommended by professional and business men. Price \$1.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

DUKE'S BEARD ELIXIR  
Forces Heavy Mustaches, Manures Whiskers, and Hair on Bald Heads in 20 to 30 days. The only remedy. Extra strong. 2 oz. 25c. 4 oz. 50c. We prove this or pay \$100.00. Just think, we send it free for 25c. 4 pages, each \$1.00, mailed for 5c. in stamps. Smith Mfg. Co. Palestine, Ills.

FAT FOLKS

using "Anti-Corpulesc Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

LEWIS' 98% LYE  
POWDERED AND PERFUMED  
(PATENTED)  
The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make 10 lbs. of the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, etc. Photographers' and machinists' uses. Foundrymen, bolt and nut makers. For engineers as a boiler cleaner and anti-incrustator. For brewers and bottlers, for washing barrels, bottles, etc. For painters to remove old paints. For washing trees, etc. etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

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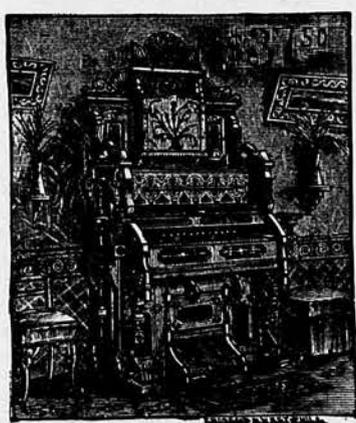
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We have a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the State Dairy Association, referring to an explosion of a cream separator. The letter will appear in our Dairy Department next week. The explosion was caused by running the separator at too high speed.

Weather in west Kansas during April, as reported by S. B. Jackson, of the Weather Service, at Tribune, Greeley county, shows a mean temperature of 53 deg.; highest 92 deg.; lowest 30 deg.; rainfall 4.37 inches, with an inch of snow on the 29th. Season two weeks earlier than in '87 and '86, Crops growing fast.

The business situation does not improve. In most of the Western States, and particularly in Kansas, trade is lively as usual and people are going ahead; but there does appear a quite general feeling of distrust, and it is attributed largely to the uncertainties of the result of pending financial measures in Congress.

There is complaint among sheep men concerning the sheep premiums offered by the State Fair Association. The fault made is, that there is not sufficient encouragement given to breeds other than Merino. We think there is some ground for the complaint, but the objections ought to be made to the Fair people, not to us.

The April series of sales at London, has not brought much comfort to the producer of wool, justly remarks an exchange, and it adds: "The American wool trade, by the way, has not at any time been in a more unsatisfactory condition than now. And just at the time when the new clip is being taken this is an especially aggravating state of things to be compelled to report. We never new a spring when there was less upon which to build specific expectations for the future."

## THE FARMERS' TRUST.

The convention called to consider the proposition to organize a Farmers' Trust, and which was advertised some weeks in these columns, was held at the time and place appointed. Being in session when our last number was made up, we could not give any report then. The reader will find a good report of the convention proceedings on our first page this week. It will be seen that a committee was appointed to further consider the matter and report to an adjourned meeting to be held next November.

The proceedings show a peculiar state of facts. They show that the convention was called to endorse a scheme or plan of organization which had been proposed by Hon. Walter N. Allen and adopted by the Meriden (Jefferson Co.) Farmers' Club, of which he is President. The impression which had been on the public mind by notices of the meeting, was, that the convention would consider the plan suggested in the call, and take such action upon it as should seem best after discussion. But that was not the program of the manager, Mr. Allen, as will appear on careful inspection of the report. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Meriden Farmers' Club, the call was read by the Secretary of that club, the resolutions which had been prepared by Mr. Allen for adoption by the convention were handed to the committee on resolutions, and the committee's report contains three propositions; (1) that the convention proceed at once to a permanent organization; (2) that the business of the Trust be conducted through central and local agencies, to be appointed by the President; (3) that Walter N. Allen be President.

No person made any statement before the convention, explaining the proposed plan of operating the Trust; the only information on that point which was given to the convention was what was contained in the call read at the opening, and that was so indefinite that members did not feel safe in proceeding further without giving the matter some consideration. In addition to this lack of definiteness, it was proposed to place all the power of the proposed Trust in the hands of one man. When the resolution containing that proposition was read, it naturally provoked discussion, and a resolution to postpone was introduced.

This movement of Mr. Allen's—and it is all his, the *KANSAS FARMER* had no confidence in, because, as the matter appeared to us, it was beginning at the wrong end of the line; but believing that Mr. Allen's motives were good and that he was honestly seeking a way to help farmers out of difficulties, we wished him success, and urged the people to give him the right of way. But the people cannot take hold of his plan, and for the good reason that it is not a movement of the people, and it is not so intended to be. When it was submitted to a convention called by Mr. Allen himself, its further consideration was postponed by a unanimous vote, not even he voting against it.

It is difficult to see wherein such a Trust as Mr. Allen proposes differs, or will differ, from other trusts or combinations now existing. It is not intended to be an association of the people, but in fact a close corporation with one man at the head. That will not do. In any movement of this character the people must control, they will control.

Since the adjournment of the convention Mr. Allen filed a charter in the office of the Secretary of State, incorporating "The Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley," with a capital of \$20,000,000. The charter provides:

That the purpose for which this corporation is formed is to regulate and control the sale and shipment of farm products in the foregoing named States and Territories, and

to establish and maintain offices, yards, grain elevators, marts and emporiums for the safe keeping and sale of such products, and to appoint and maintain all necessary agents and agencies for the purpose of handling, gathering, keeping, selling and distributing such products, and to loan and borrow money, and to do such banking business as may be convenient to enable it to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

The places where its business is to be transacted are at Topeka, Kas.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O., and at such other places in said States as the Board of Trustees may designate. The Trustees named are Walter N. Allen, and Peter N. Gish, of Meriden, Jefferson county, and C. E. Diehl, of Shawnee county, Kansas. At a meeting of the Trustees, Mr. Allen was chosen President. A local item in the *Capital*, Friday morning quotes Mr. Allen as saying:

We propose to push the scheme at once. Within the next thirty days I hope to be able to have my blank charters for auxiliary trusts and blank certificates of stock ready to be placed in the hands of Vice-Presidents, who will be appointed in each State and Territory of the Mississippi valley to organize the farmers and sell the stock of the company. The stock will be offered to farmers and stock growers at 50 cents on the dollar, but not sold until an association of ten or more persons shall form into an auxiliary trust, by municipal townships to be numbered 1, 2 and 3, etc., designating the county and State.

Thus it appears that the organized plan of Mr. Allen is now really in form for work with the name changed, and so far as the *KANSAS FARMER* is concerned, our language used five weeks ago may be repeated here—"and if Mr. Allen and his co-workers of the Meriden club can bring about some relief in this respect, they are entitled to the thanks of every farmer in the country." We do not wish to appear in the light of an objector against any movement having the good of agriculture in view, and we do not expect to be fairly subject to a charge or even a suspicion of that character because of our refusal to support this particular movement, for the more it is developed the more objectionable it appears. Instead of calling farmers together and taking counsel of them and with them adopting a feasible plan having the approval of numbers to begin with, this scheme begins with one man, ends with one man standing on a proposed capital of \$20,000,000 which is to be divided into shares of small amounts and sold to the farmers at 50 cents on the dollar. It may be that Kansas farmers have money to invest in this way, it may be that they will be able to see how it will help them in their business. We would be sorry, indeed to know that anything we had advised had prevented them from reaping any benefits from this or any other good turn of fortune's wheel. This bit of counsel, however, will not be regarded as visionary or improper even by Mr. Allen: Don't take any stock in any scheme unless and until, after deliberate investigation and counsel, you are satisfied that it is to your interest to do so.

## The Eagle Cultivator.

Referring to a criticism on this implement, by a correspondent of the *KANSAS FARMER* last week, Mr. W. F. File, a reliable man writes us: "The Eagle cultivator will give any reasonable man complete satisfaction. Its merits are tested by thousands of the best farmers of the West. I have had personal experience with it for the past twelve years and know whereof I speak."

## Preserve the Bulletins.

The bulletins of the Kansas Experiment Station will be valuable papers to preserve. No. 1. now out, gives the origin, status and purposes of the station; No 2. will give facts and results of experiments in grass-growing on the College farm in past years; it is about ready and others will follow from time to time. By addressing a request to Prof. E. M. Shelton, director of the station, Manhattan, a copy of every bulletin may be obtained, and by filing them away, a valuable book may be had in course of time. They will all be useful in times to come.

## The Wool Market.

It continues discouraging—almost lifeless. Walter Brown's wool circular for May 1 says: "During the past month, the wool market has continued in the same unsatisfactory condition as previously noted, with a downward tendency to prices which have reached the lowest point as yet quoted. The tariff question is accountable for the present depression more than anything else, with the uncertainty of the result of the "Mill's bill," clothiers have curtailed their orders for goods, manufacturers have reduced their production and the demand for wool has correspondingly decreased. On the other hand, the wool houses are anxious to dispose of old lots before beginning on the new clip, and this desire to sell, in the face of no spirited demand, has caused a drop of 2 to 3 cents per pound on the scoured basis. We cannot expect much improvement until the question of the tariff is definitely settled; for so long as the uncertainty exists, manufacturers will not stock up with wool any faster than is necessary. However, the course of the market has been such, that so far as the values of most classes of wool are concerned, the effect of the passage of the bill now before Congress, has probably been discounted, and it is not likely that territory and similar wools would be much lower in any event."

*Colman's Rural World* sizes up the situation thus: "Within a very few weeks from this writing the entire wool clip of the country will be ready for sale or shipment, and it becomes a serious question with many what they shall do, sell at once to the best bidder or hold until the great questions of the day are determined and a clear course is exposed to view. Many, the great majority of growers, have but little to sell and want the money; and though their clips are small, will yet, when they reach the manufacturers, aggregate a large amount and keep them supplied for several months. Then again, some of the larger producers will see no hope for higher prices in the immediate future, and they also will be tempted to realize at the best prices they can get. Thus the buyers and their customers, the manufacturers, will be well supplied anyhow for some time to come, and the strong probability is that prices will remain very much as they are until the tariff bills now before Congress are determined."

## Contagious Diseases Among Domestic Animals.

A correspondent calls attention to a case where the horses of his neighborhood are endangered by reason of glandered horses on a farm adjoining, and he very justly complains of the Legislature for not providing necessary funds to pay expenses of the State Veterinary Surgeon under the law applicable in such cases. It is a fact that the law provides for all cases of the kind described by this correspondent, but no appropriation was made to defray the Veterinarian's expenses or to pay his salary, and as a result the State is without that much needed officer, and farmers are without remedy except such as the common law affords and that is too expensive as well as uncertain where direct proof might be lacking as in this case. Let farmers see to it that their next Representatives in the Legislature are properly instructed as to these and other matters.

If the ground in Kansas had been in as good condition this time last year as it is now, our farmers would have had good crops.

Wheat is headed in many parts of the State.

### The National Farmers' Alliance.

We are in receipt of a letter from August Post, Moulton, Iowa, Secretary of the National Farmers' Alliance, saying: "I have just had printed 50,000 copies of the constitution, address, and other matter of the National Alliance for free distribution. Shall be pleased to send as many copies as are desired to anyone sending for them. Please note same in your paper."

### Bulletin No. 1.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, Director of the Experiment Station on the Agricultural College farm, has just issued Bulletin No. 1, giving a sketch of the origin of the station, its objects and the plan of operations agreed upon. This is an important and instructive paper, for it will set the people to thinking and acting in harmony with the officers of the station. Send a postal card to Prof. Shelton, Director, Manhattan, requesting the bulletin, and he will send it to any address you name.

### An Egg and Poultry Trust.

It is reported that an "Egg and poultry trust" has been organized to control the market for eggs and poultry in the United States, Canada and Mexico. "This sounds like a hoax," the New York Press says, "but well informed persons say that it may prove a very serious kind of a practical joke on the country. The consumption of these useful articles of food is immense, and a trifling addition to the ruling prices will produce enormous profits. Trusts and pools are permissible only when works of great magnitude require combination of capital and regulation of production. In the case of articles of food like these there is no possible excuse for an interference with the natural arrangements of trade."

### Notes From Crop Correspondents.

Allen county.—Oats coming on finely. Wheat continues to look well.

Clark county.—Oats looking fine, corn coming nicely; considerable flax and cotton—new crops here—have been planted.

Finney county.—Oats prospect could not be more encouraging; corn promises well—planted two or three weeks earlier than usual.

Jackson county.—Oats looking well; large area of flax; fruit all right.

Rawlins county.—Garden truck, potatoes, corn, etc., look well; corn mostly put in with listers, many farmers putting in 100 to 150 acres each—can count five or six such fields in this neighborhood.

Reno county.—Large acreage of corn planted, some chinch bugs in wheat fields, but the cold rains are getting away with them.

### Some Farm Notes.

Writing about corn-planting, Mr. E. B. Gill, Johnson county, gives this bit of personal experience: "In the fall of 1885 I had a piece of ground broken very shallow for wheat. In the spring of 1886 I had another piece broken very deep. Not having sown any wheat, both pieces were planted in corn. The conditions were about the same. The first made thirty bushels, and the last ten bushels to the acre. Last year (1887) I had all of my corn land broken very shallow, and planted one way only, about two feet apart, two stalks to the hill. I then harrowed the ground thoroughly both ways, before and after the corn came up. I laid it off into "lands," and harrowed the ground as though the corn was not there, then plowed with cultivators, keeping farther away from the corn as it grew, so as not to break the roots. I made about forty bushels

to the acre, a big yield for last season. I made on the same land (years ago) by deep plowing and cultivation, eighty bushels to the acre. So we find the season has much to do with it. A dry season, the shallow plowing is best, while in a wet season the deep plowing lets the water sink from the surface and the corn will do better.

And then he adds these items: "I may have something to say, in the future, about underground drainage—tilling. I am achieving some fine results with it now. This year I have sowed about five acres of corn with a wheat drill for my cows. I will give you results in the fall. I want to build a silo this summer.

"The theory of feeding hogs sweet milk, as advocated by your Illinois correspondent, will not do. I have tried it, and it killed my hogs every time. It produces worms in the intestines, blind staggers, and consequently fits, from which they die. We pour our milk into a barrel, and let it sour before we feed it to the hogs. Hogs are very fond of sour milk. In the winter, when it will not sour in the barrel, we take hot wood ashes from the stoves and pour into the milk, then let it stand awhile before we feed it to the hogs. There may be some difference in a white hog and a black one in this feeding question."

### The Iowa Conspiracy Law.

Trusts and similar combinations are becoming so common and so offensive that people are seeking preventive and remedial legislation. Here is a copy of the Iowa conspiracy law passed at the recent session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. If any corporation organized under the laws of this State or any other State or country for transacting or conducting any business in this State, or if any partnership or individual shall create, enter into, become a member of or party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination or confederation with any other corporation, partnership or individual to regulate or fix the price of oil, coal, lumber, grain, flour, provisions, or any other commodity whatever; or shall create, enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination or confederation, to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any commodity or article to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to indictment and punishment as provided in our next section.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation found guilty of a violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor to exceed five thousand dollars, and stand committed until such fine is paid.

SEC. 3. Upon the trial of an indictment against a corporation or co-partnership for a violation of the first section all officers and agents of such corporation or co-partnership shall be competent witnesses against the defendant on trial, and such officers and agents may be compelled to testify against such defendant and produce all books and papers in his custody or under his control pertinent to the issue in such trial, and shall not be excused from answering any such question, or from producing any books and papers because the same might tend to criminate such witness; but nothing which such witness shall testify to, and no books or papers produced by him shall in any manner be used against him in any suit, civil or criminal, to which he is a party.

Commenting on the law, the *Home-Steak* says: "In country towns it has been the custom of business men to agree what price they will pay for farm produce, and at what price they will sell certain staple lines of goods, and to denounce and combine against any merchant who will not enter into the combination. After July 4, when this law goes into effect, it would be well for merchants to be careful."

Two Michigan farmers had a law suit which involved a nice question of law. "A sold B a thoroughbred cow, both of them supposing the cow to be hopelessly barren. Had the cow been a breeder she would have been worth from \$750 to \$1,000. Supposed to be barren she was sold at beef price and brought \$80. Before the delivery of the cow, however, she was found to be

in calf and on that grounds A rescinded the contract and B sued and obtained a verdict. A appealed to the Supreme court which reversed the decision on the ground that a barren cow is substantially a different creature from a breeding cow; that there being a misapprehension on both sides as to the thing bargained for there was no contract, and upon the discovery of the mistake A had the right to declare the contract void."

### KANSAS WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.

Abstract for the week ending Friday, May 5, 1888:

**Precipitation.**—The east central counties received but little rain this week, while the rest of the State has been well watered. An abundance of rain is reported from all sections except Shawnee, Osage, Lyon, and west half of Coffey counties. On the 20th snow fell in Sherman and Cheyenne counties to the depth of one inch, diminishing eastward; it made the ground white in Books county, while but a few flakes were observed in the western part of Shawnee. Half the size of marbles in Thomas county on the 2d; on the 3d light hail in Mitchell county; heavy hail in Marshall and Montgomery counties, in the latter being the size of hazelnuts. A general frost on the 30th.

**Temperature and Sunshine.**—The week has been cool, and, comparatively, cloudy.

**Results.**—The ground over the entire State is in much better condition for growing the crops than it has been for the past few weeks. The west and north central counties received but little rain during April, but this week has given them good soaking rains. The frost on the 30th damaged gardens in many parts of the State, while the hail on the 3d did more damage in the northeastern counties than elsewhere. A water spout was in the north on the 3d at Waterville, after which the Little Blue river raised six feet in five hours. Corn is up and being plowed in all sections, and yet corn is being planted in all sections, so frequently has the weather stopped the work. The cold weather, hail and frost, have been unfavorable to corn, fruit buds, and chinch bugs, the latter being reported as killed. In the western counties the weather has proved highly beneficial to the transplanted trees. In all sections wheat, oats, rye, and apple buds are reported in prime condition.

### TOPEKA REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, May 5, 1888:

**Temperature.**—Highest at 2 p. m., 81° Wednesday, May 2d; lowest 45° Sunday, the 29th of April. Highest recorded during the week, 84° the 2d of May; lowest, 33° April 30.

**Rainfall.**—A sprinkle—barely measurable—April 29.

### April Weather—Lawrence, Kansas.

Extracts from monthly report of Prof. Snow, of the State University.

One of the warmest and clearest Aprils on our twenty-one years' record. The rainfall was ample for agricultural purposes, although 20 per cent. below the average. The wind velocity was about its normal value and the barometer was much higher than previously recorded in April. Harmless hoar frosts occurred on the 2d, 12th, 13th, 19th and 20th.

**Mean Temperature.**—Fifty-seven and fifty-five-hundredths deg., which is 3.54 deg. above the April average. The highest temperature was 88 deg., on the 22d; the lowest was 31 deg., on the 20th, giving a range of 57 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 51.75 deg.; at 2 p. m., 66.12 deg.; at 9 p. m., 56.17 deg.

**Rainfall.**—Two and fifty-eight-hundredths inches, which is 0.61 inch below the April average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on five days. There was only one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the four months of 1888 now completed has been 10.25 inches, which is 2.39 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty years.

Mr. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the Senate finance committee, at the request of the committee, to present his views on the bill which has passed the House providing for the issue of fractional currency. The Secretary strongly opposed the bill. He asserted that previous issues of fractional currency had cost in the expense of the production and the loss

from destruction as much as the entire face value of the average circulation maintained. He did not believe that the public convenience required a re-issue, nor that it would be popular. Fractional currency and the postal note met all the purposes which the fractional note could serve, except by a very large issue, extending to the most remote parts of the country, and requiring years in its preparation. The cost and great loss incident to such an issue, and its manifest disadvantages, which led to its abandonment, were to his mind conclusive reasons against a renewal of such a circulation. Mr. Fairchild ought to be willing to let the scheme be tried. It was and is demanded by farmers and gardeners, and indeed by people quite generally, for nearly everybody wants to send small packages, or receive them through the mails, and this small paper currency will do for that very well.

### Inquiries Answered.

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**—A correspondent wants information concerning red polled cattle, and especially as to their milk and butter qualities.

**TAME GRASSES.**—An inquirer wants the benefit of experience of farmers in eastern Kansas in the matter of "seeding to timothy and clover in the fall on wheat or oat stubble."

**BOG SPAVIN.**—I have a 4-year-old mare. Last winter a swelling commenced on the inside of the hind leg between the stifle and hock joints, covering a space 6x8 inches, and hard like the bone becoming enlarged, causing some lameness and some stiffness of the leg; it was tender to the touch, so that it was difficult to examine it. After a time it showed plainly that it had been ailing at some previous time. I bought her early in the winter, so that I did not know she had ever been so before. A month or so ago at the lower part of the swelling it became pointed and broke and discharged a little bloody matter and so again lately, and now she is not much lame, but the hard part of the swelling remains. We have not worked her much. She is fat and sleek and full of life. Can you tell what is the matter with her and what can be done for her?

—It is, probably, bog spavin. The animal must have rest, and high-heeled shoes are recommended in such cases. Dr. Manning says: "In case there is much inflammation, reduce it by means of fomentations of water, and if there is pain let the fomentations be an infusion of hops. In the later stages use tincture of arnica diluted with water. If the case is a bad one, when the extreme heat and tenderness have subsided, a blister may be applied, since it sometimes goes on to ulceration of the joint, and even to bony deposit destroying all movement of the joint." Here is a good formula for blister:  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce laudanum;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce composed oil; 1 ounce tincture cantharides.

### Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared for the week ending Saturday, May 5, 1888, from the official records of the Patent office by Washington correspondent. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Rotary engine—Billings & Larned, Jetmore. Hatchway-gate for elevators—Corwin M. Greenman, Wyandotte.

Cable grip—William J. Carr, Leavenworth(2).

Block signal—George W. Peterson, Leonardville.

Baling press—William A. Laidlaw, Cherokee.

For week ending April 28:

Vehicle axle—John F. Dixon, Clay Center.

Barrel-truck—Ernest J. S. Davis, Great Bend.

Envelope-holder—Lucian M. Culver, Kiowa.

Pump—William W. Cully, Wilson.

Fender for cultivators—John W. Kennedy, Miltonvale.

Sad-iron—William H. Mull, Lawrence.

Provision safe—Harriet Randol, Pottersburg.

It is a noticeable fact that in districts where horse-thieves have plied their trade and have not been caught, they grow more bold, and the offense is more often committed than where the laws are more rigorous and the officers or citizens make greater exertions in trying to bring the offenders to justice. The main object in organization against horse stealing is not so much in securing the property stolen as it is in breaking up the practice. Every good citizen, whether he be an owner of a horse or not, should consider it his duty under all circumstances to give his aid in bringing men to justice who follow such nefarious work.

## In the Dairy.

### ENSILAGE AND SILOS.

Extracts from a report made to the State Board of Agriculture by a committee—Hons. Wm. Sims, Thos. M. Potter, and O. E. Morse—appointed to investigate the subject—ensilage, together with means of preparing and preserving it.

#### SILOS IN KANSAS.

Soon after our appointment, your committee visited the silo of Capt. A. C. Pierce, near Junction City, and now submit the following summary of facts obtained and conclusions drawn from what we saw and heard.

Measurement: Outside length, 48 feet; width, 24 feet; height, 20 feet; inclosed with stone walls, laid in mortar, the walls two feet thick for first ten feet, and one and one-half feet thick for remaining ten feet of height; silo divided into two rooms by cross-wall one and one-half feet thick; the entire interior, bottom and sides, plastered with water-lime cement; the roof is of corrugated iron; silo built entirely above ground; cost, \$500. The cost could be very materially reduced, and the convenience added to, by building in a side-hill where the earth is of sufficient solidity to plaster on, thus saving at least the back wall. The inside measurement of the two rooms is practically 42½ feet long, 20 feet wide, and 20 feet high; capacity, 17,000 cubic feet, or about 400 tons. Twenty acres of corn, cut when the corn was in the milk or dough, and supposed to yield fifty bushels to the acre, and to weigh, as taken from the field, twenty tons to the acre, was required to fill the silo full to the top when cut into pieces one-half inch to one inch in length, and tramped down by a horse. When full, the silo was planked over with two-inch planks, and weighted down with 1,000 pounds of stone to the square yard.

After settling, the ensilage measured fifteen feet in depth, showing a shrinkage in bulk of 25 per cent., leaving a solid body of ensilage of 12,750 cubic feet, which, by actual test, weighed fifty pounds to a cubic foot, making a total of 637,500 pounds, or 318½ tons, or practically sixteen tons to the acre. Thus we find that this ensilage, in the process of curing, shrank 25 per cent. in bulk and 20 per cent. in weight.

#### FEEDING.

Sixty-five cows were fed from October 22, 1887, to February 8, 1888—109 days—and consumed a body of ensilage measuring 21x15x13½ feet, making 4,252½ cubic feet, and weighing 212,625 pounds, or 106 tons, 625 pounds. Feeding sixty-five cows 109 days would be equivalent to 7,085 days' feed for one animal, showing that the average day's ration was thirty pounds. Had this been the entire ration, the feeding value of a given amount of corn ensilage could have been determined; but with the thirty pounds each per day of ensilage, these sixty-five cows had been fed not far from 1,000 pounds drouth and chinch bug smitten corn fodder, the feeding value of which it would be difficult to determine, excepting that it would be slight. Placing it as equal to one-fourth of the ration, and supposing it could be replaced by adding to the feed of ensilage, then forty pounds of ensilage would make a full ration, and sixteen tons (the product of one acre) would feed a cow 800 days.

It may properly be asked: Will ensilage alone make a desirable feed for stock? As far as Mr. Pierce's experience goes, that question remains unanswered, as he has invariably fed some coarse, dry feed with it, and the same may be said of the feeding at the College farm at Manhattan, where ensilage has been tested in a limited way for two

years past. From indications, it might be suggested that an entire feed of ensilage would prove to be too much of a laxative. This, however, could only be determined by experiment, as no attempt has been made to fatten cattle for the market on this feed; its value for that purpose cannot be determined. Mr. Pierce thinks that from 80 pounds to 100 pounds per day would do the work, and that it would be a valuable addition to the ordinary feed of cattle intended for the market there can be no question.

The cattle fed at Mr. Pierce's barn were in fairly good condition, fully up to the average condition of stock cattle.

#### THE MACHINERY USED

consisted of a power ensilage or feed-cutter, with elevator attached, thirty feet long, to carry the cut corn into the silo. This machinery was run by horse-power—four, and sometimes, six horses being used. The cost of the cutter was \$80; elevator, \$1 per foot, or \$30; horse-power, \$40; total, \$150. Other machinery and tools used are usually found on an ordinary farm.

#### LABOR.

Two acres of corn was cut in the field, taken to the silo, run through the cutter, and put in the silo, in a day. To do this required two hands in the field to cut and throw in bunches and to help load, four hands with teams hauling, one hand feeding cutter, one hand in silo leveling, three teams on power with boy to drive, one horse in silo to tramp down. Counting the work of teams of equal value with laborers, we find:

2 men in field.....	2 days.
4 men and 4 teams hauling.....	8 days.
1 man feeding cutter.....	1 day.
1 man in silo leveling.....	1 day.
3 teams on power.....	8 days.
Boy driving and horse tramping.....	1 day.
Total.....	16 days.

Then sixteen days' work were necessary to secure thirty-two tons of cured ensilage, and every two tons represents a day's labor in addition to the value of the crop as it stood in the field. If an acre of corn standing in the field is worth \$8, and a day's labor \$1.50, then this ensilage cost \$1.25 per ton, and, according to estimates, would feed a cow fifty days, or in proportion a longer time if fed with other forage.

Mr. Pierce thinks the yield of tons per acre could be largely added to, and perhaps doubled, by planting or drilling thicker. This could be done only by the loss of a portion and probably the whole of the yield of corn. Whether this would result in gain or loss, could only be determined by experiment. As it is generally admitted that corn fed when in milk or dough brings greatest returns in growth and weight, and as corn for ensilage is cut when in that condition, it might be concluded that fifty bushels of corn to every sixteen tons of ensilage adds largely to its feeding value. The experiment indicated that this ensilaged corn was most thoroughly digested, and all its nutritive taken up by the animal; whether its nutritive qualities are enlarged or impaired by the processes of curing, can only be determined by careful analysis.

While it cannot be said that ensilage can take the place of all other feed for farm stock, it certainly will in the near future play an important part in economic stock-feeding, and add largely to the capacity and profits of the farmer in that direction.

We also called at the Agricultural College farm, Manhattan, and finding the silo empty, propounded to Prof. Shelton certain inquiries relating to the subject under consideration, and soon after received from him the

#### FOLLOWING REPLY:

Our experience with ensilage upon the College farm has only covered two seasons. In the fall of 1886, a small

experimental silo was filled with about eighteen tons of sorghum cut into inch and a quarter lengths. Having acquired considerable knowledge and experience from this first trial, the operation of filling the same silo was repeated in the fall of 1887. Our first trial of ensilage was a dismal failure, except in respect to the instruction it furnished us. The silage spoiled badly at the four sides of the silo and the unspoiled product was not of the first quality. Our experience of the past season with ensilage has been very satisfactory, for while the loss by the spoiling of silage in contact with the stone walls was considerable, it was less than that of the previous year, while the quality of the silage was excellent. In filling our silo the second time we made haste slowly. The plan adopted was this: We cut the fodder often three or four days in advance of hauling, leaving it in small piles about the field. Not the least advantage of this method was the greatly diminished cost of hauling this partly-dried fodder. In hauling, an ordinary wagon and rack were employed. The wilted sorghum was taken in armfuls and carried upon the wagon, a short step-ladder furnishing the mount to the rack. We first filled the silo to a depth of two or three feet. For two days afterward no addition was made to the contents of the silo, but during this time active fermentation had been going on, which raised the temperature of the ensilage to 120 deg. to 130 deg. Thus slowly—every addition to the ensilage being followed by a couple of days of rest from the labor of filling—the silo was filled. As a result of this practice we had sweet ensilage, or rather ensilage only faintly acid; agreeable to the theory of Dr. Manly Miles, of Lansing, Michigan, who years ago, and for the first time, showed that by filling the silo gradually the oxygen of the air had free access to the ensilage, thus inducing rapid fermentation with accompanying high temperature. This considerable heat, again, had the effect of destroying the bacillus of acetic fermentation, thus preventing the souring which made ensilage as made by the old practice of rapid filling so objectionable.

After the silo had been filled, its contents were allowed "to settle" for a couple of days, when the surface was covered with tarred paper, and subsequently two or three loads of partly-dried rowen were thrown upon the paper. No effort was made to pack the mass of ensilage by treading, except slightly about the sides and corners of the silo; and except as above stated, there was no thought of weighting the mass at the top as formerly recommended. Our first failure with ensilage was clearly due (1) to the use of a silo, the walls of which were plain stone masonry, evidently of poor quality; (2) we hauled our ensilage material while green, before it had even wilted, thus performing much unnecessary labor; (3) we filled the silo without interruption, treading firm by horse power, and then weighting the whole with several loads of rock; and (4) in cutting our sorghum into inch and a quarter lengths, we made a mistake. In no case ought the cuttings to be carried beyond half inch lengths.

We fed the ensilage at the rate of about fifteen pounds twice daily to mature animals, and of a herd of fifty cattle only two or three objected to the new diet, and the scruples of these were overcome without much difficulty. The ensilage was eaten greedily by young and old alike, and there was absolutely no waste. The single fact that the product of about two acres of ground kept our herd of fifty head of cattle five weeks, with no other feed of the fodder kind except a small ration of corn fodder

given at noon, speaks whole cyclopedias for the possibilities of Kansas fields when the silo is called in as an adjunct.

The question of varieties best suited for conversion into ensilage need not be discussed at length by me. It is a truism that we cannot take from the silo more than we put into it; and probably not nearly as much. Certainly the method of the silo is no alchemist's secret by which the baser elements of vegetation are transmitted into the pure gold of stock food. Probably nothing that is worthless as cattle food out of the silo can be made valuable in the silo; and it is quite as true that vegetation having a nutritive value in the field has a corresponding value in the form of ensilage. The silo is simply a means by which vegetable matter is preserved—not unchanged, as in the stack, mow, or root pit—but preserved, and to a certain extent chemically changed.

Any good fodder plant is therefore useful for ensilage purposes. Probably there is nothing better than Indian corn or sorghum. I should advise in every case that, whichever be employed, it should be planted in drills, receiving more or less cultivation during the period of its growth. The method which will give the largest yield of vegetation per acre will give the largest amount of ensilage. It ought in every case to be cut and ensilaged before the seed has nearly matured. With corn, cutting ought not to be delayed until the time when the grain is glazed, and if, by reason of the variety used, or the method of cultivation employed, there is a considerable development of grain, it will not be profitable to carry this into the silo. Better far pick the ears, and make ensilage of the stalks.

I believe that I have in a measure answered most of your queries, except those relating to the construction of silo, and the cost per ton of ensilage. The question of cost of any operation in farming is always a difficult one to answer satisfactorily, so much depends on men and local circumstances. So far as the construction of silos is concerned, it seems unnecessary to refer to the matter here at length, in view of the very full treatment this subject has received in the agricultural press. It seems sufficient here to remind the beginner that the silo is an air-tight box, which for convenience is often made beneath the surface of the ground; hence the name, silo—a pit. The silo, however, may be made at the surface of the ground, beneath it in the form of a cellar, or even considerably above ground, although for obvious reasons the silo is not likely to be thus placed.

The walls of the silo may be of stone or brick masonry or of wood, but when masonry is used it ought in every case to be faced with cement, or "sided up" with lumber which matches so completely as to form an air-tight wall. If lumber is used in the construction of the silo, the same principle holds. The walls are in this case made to exclude the air best by using, with suitable backing in the shape of studding, two thicknesses of inch lumber on the side of the studding nearest the ensilage, having the outer of matched stuff, and separated from the inner by a thickness of tarred paper. The outside of this studding may be covered with any ordinary siding, but the space occupied by the studding ought to be left as an "air space," which ought not in any case to be filled with sawdust, or like material.

It should be said, however, that there are many facts which seem to show that the precautions suggested above are not altogether necessary. For example: there are many cases of successful ensilage-making, where the ensilage material was simply packed away in

ordinary excavations made in bank or side-hill, with no silo except the earthen walls of the pit. These facts go to prove that our knowledge of this subject is far from complete.

A. H. ROBERTS' SILO—POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

Wm. Sims, President State Board of Agriculture:

DEAR SIR:—As per request, I visited A. H. Roberts and inspected his silo. Mr. R. lives two and one-half miles south of Blaine. His farm consists of 800 acres, and he deals in Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses, besides keeping cattle, etc. His silo is 28 by 50 feet, 22 feet deep, and built in the following manner: First eight feet built of stone, then frame for fourteen feet on top; the outside of frame is sided up with siding, then ceiled inside with surfaced boards. He tells me but very little on the outside is hurt; not enough to pay for trying to make it air-tight. His method of filling was without cutting. He had about 350 tons put in last fall; thirty-five acres of sorghum, sixty tons of turnips, tops and all, and about thirty-five tons of green oats, (volunteer); on the top about three feet of oats straw; about one-half was weighted with stone; the other half had no weight on; all kept equally well; said he could see no difference.

The mode of filling followed was to throw it in by the load, no pains taken to even level it off. Sorghum first, and then turnips and oats. No tramping was done, except when about one-half was in; had a team in one-half of a day. Mr. R. has fed about 100 head of stock all winter, and they are all in fine condition, except a few colts that stayed in another field and ran to hay stacks for a month. You can pick them out even now by their poor condition. His cattle look fine, even milch cows, and those coming in are fat and sleek. He has fed no grain to his stock.

Mr. R. says he will not again put up sorghum and corn when not mature, not thinking it advisable, as it is not relished so much by cattle and horses on account of its being difficult to chew same up. Says he is highly pleased with his experiment, and knows it is a great saving. He intends to fill same again this season, using prairie and tame hay, millet, turnips and green oats in the fall, and will cover with green hay instead of straw, as it will pack better. This would indicate that air-tight silos are not necessary; the pressure excludes the air, etc.; even tramping can be dispensed with.

I saw a large lot of cane still in the silo, and while that part exposed to the air looks black, yet it is eaten with a relish, and certainly I have never saw animals look better, or a better flow of milk from winter cows even when grained.

Hoping this will meet your wants in this matter I will close. If you should wish any other information about it just let me know, and I will give you same if possible. J. S. CODDING.

Your committee having given to the subject assigned such consideration as time and the limited means at our command will permit, beg leave, very respectfully, to suggest:

(1) That the time has arrived when the more progressive and economic methods of conducting the dairy and beef-producing interests should command the thoughtful consideration of Western farmers. (2) That the method of preserving green crops by means of silos, now common in the older States, is generally commended as practical and profitable by those having the largest experience in the business. (3) That ensilage, if intelligently prepared, is a good, wholesome article of food for cattle, and, when fed as it should be, in connection with dry feed, will materially increase the product and profit of the dairy; make the production of beef more remunerative; improve the condition of hogs, and enable the farmer and stock-grower to realize profits not promised by the methods now common in the West. (4) That corn is the most profitable crop for ensilage, and for this purpose the seed should be drilled at

from eight to ten inches, in rows three and one-half feet apart. Good cultivation is required, and the crop should be cut just before or about the time the ears begin to glaze. (5) That corn planted, cultivated and cut as above indicated, will average not less than twenty tons of ensilage per acre; that in feeding value, three tons of corn ensilage will equal one ton of tame hay, or that one acre of corn, when made into ensilage, will equal about seven tons of hay; that the feeding capacity of a given amount of land can be at least doubled by the method proposed, and that, too, without adding materially, if at all, to the cost per head for the animals fed.

The Breeding and Care of the Dairy Cow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first thing to ask the Kansas dairy farmer is, what do you want? Are you near a creamery, or do you intend to sell butter? The majority of Kansas dairy cows are kept to make "store" butter, and for some time to come farmers will make butter instead of cheese, only change from boot-box butter to choice dairy. I take it for granted that your dairy cows are not as good as you need; first select your best milkers, cows having the true dairy form, viz., a wedge-shaped cow, fine head, fine bone, cows having large bellies, ribs well sprung, and good lungs, in fact, secure constitution, so as to breed animals having digestive capacity to turn feed into butter; test a few of your nice fat cows, and if their milk won't show at least 15 per cent. of cream let the butcher have them as cow beef. When you have selected your cows, the next step is a sire of dairy stock. Let me say, don't buy a grade bull at any price; in fact, you can't afford to take a grade dairy sire as a gift. Secure a pure-bred bull, one whose ancestors are on record, thus giving undoubted evidence of pure blood. Ascertain how many heavy butter-makers there are in his pedigree, close up; are his dam and grand dam heavy butter-makers?

In the breeding of dairy cows for Kansas, we consider as dairy breeds only the Jersey, the Guernsey, and Holstein, as dairy animals. Having decided what you want, butter, or milk to sell in the city, breed your cows so the half of the calves will come in April, the other half about September 20. Let the calf suck the dam three or four times, then take the calf away from its dam, place in a nice clean stall and feed the mother's milk twice a day, about five quarts a day for the first week, the second week feed six quarts daily in two feeds; after the second week begin to give one-half sweet skim milk, and increase the milk until the calf takes two gallons a day; after the calf is four weeks old gradually add oil meal gruel. You are now feeding only sweet skim milk, eight quarts daily, about two ounces of oil meal made into gruel; of course the milk is to be fed warm and sweet; no sour milk, please.

The feeding value of the above ration is 21 cents for thirteen feeds, not expensive feeding, but a good feed for dairy animals. See that the youngsters are kept dry and warm, and allow sweet hay for them to pick over, continue the milk and oil meal until the calf is four months old, gradually increasing the oil meal up to one pound daily; after weaning the calf give bran or shorts, oil meal, etc., bearing in mind you can't make something out of nothing. Don't aim to fat the coming cow, at least

while a calf; the rule laid down will secure the growth of bone and muscle and a digestion useful to the coming cow. The accumulation of fat in the calf is usually fatal to the usefulness of the cow; continue the feeding of the calves on bone and muscle foods until one year old, turn on grass in a thrifty condition, and if you have secured such a sire as advised you have now a foundation dairy herd that will please you. When about fifteen months old breed the heifers back to their own sire. Of course you have treated the calves kindly from birth; if so, they are kind and gentle. If you have failed to treat them kind, sell out. Stop. Handle the young heifers; pet them and talk to them every time you go in the pasture, then as they calve the so-called breaking will be a small job. We now have the youngsters along to the beginning of their second winter, feed plenty of rough feed, hay, cornfodder, but don't forget to feed bran or oats (ground, of course), enough to keep them in good condition to support the growing frame of mother and calf. Keep in view the grand fact you are not raising a beef cow, but a dairy cow, one that will buy beef. You can, of course, place your mark at 7 pounds a week on first calf, 250 pounds of butter as the yield of your mature herd of dairy cows. Your heifers are now coming in, use kindness with them, feed the young cows a mixed feed of ground oats two parts, corn meal one part, bran one part; feed light the first ten days, after that as much feed as they can convert into butter, leaving you a margin of profit, and the skim milk and a calf. Please don't sell your best ones to the city man, saying the farmer can't afford such a cow. Who else can? We are now ready to begin the making of dairy butter. No more boot-box butter, please.

Before we pursue the dairy business further let me say, "The man who was born tired, or stables his cows on the south side of a wire fence, had just as well return to his wife's folks." Dairying is work, close, but paying a good profit on the capital invested and paying off the ever-busy mortgage. T. C. MURPHY.

Bunker Hill contemplates building a \$4,200 creamery, with a capacity of 12,000 pounds of milk per day. The Brookville creamery enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the best paying and most successfully operated creameries in the State. Its monthly pay-roll is over two thousand dollars, and its income between three and four thousand dollars per month. So says the Bunker Hill Gazette.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Notes From a Poultry Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"There are but a few breeds out of the long list that are strictly adapted to the farmer. Those that are for him, are as much better than the scraggy lot that are so often a reproach to American farming as a Bartlett pear is better than the wildling—a compound of vinegar and gall, with a quantity of extra 'chokiness' thrown in."

Procure an insect powder can (a sort of a squirt-can) and fill it with two parts sulphur and one part Persian insect powder, and keep the sitters' nests well dusted. When the chicks are a week old, give the hen a thorough greasing just at night, and in the morning the chicks will look like drowned rats, and will be free from lice.

Buy cracked corn and sift the fine out, using a No. 10 sieve; use the fine for bread and mush, and the coarse can be fed to the chicks at night.

A correspondent lately asked how to make fowls pay the most. My idea is to have non-sitters, about 200 of them, and not have any male birds, except in breeding pen, and not try for any eggs in winter; but when spring comes they can get their own living, and will just more than shell out the eggs. Now, pack them in boxes in salt, and sell in winter at 25 cents per dozen. Spanish, Hamburgs, Leghorns and Houdans are all good, but I prefer the Houdan, as its crest and beard prevents frost bites in winter; it is the largest of the non-sitters and is by far the best table fowl of all the non-sitters. They are the favorites of the French nation.

J. C. NORTON.

For the lady whose chickens are troubled with lice, I would suggest that she try my method of cure. Take a soft white cloth and sprinkle with kerosene, just enough to make the cloth look greasy but not wet; put one end in a basket or an old pan, place the little chicks in it, and turn the other end over them nicely, and place another cloth over all; and let them remain in this fume-bath for one or two hours (looking at them occasionally to see that they are all right); at the end of that time remove them to clean dry quarters. You will be surprised at the amount of creepers in the cloth. Just pour boiling water on them and rest assured you will not be troubled with them again. If you let the chickens run with the hen you might have to repeat the process again. She, however, should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder—never with sulphur.

I have followed this method of treatment for years and find it far better than the old way of greasing the little fellows all over with salty grease. It is entirely original; it is very effective and perfectly harmless; try it. I never lose a chicken from natural death, and very few by accident.

If everybody has not a positive cure for cholera, I will send my receipt through the KANSAS FARMER if desired.

MRS. EMMA BROSIUS.

—Let us have the receipt; it will doubtless be new to many, and probably useful to all.—EDITOR.

The *Farm, Field and Stockman* has constantly advised against keeping poultry in great numbers together. It will take the nicest possible care to keep the fowls healthy, and, in fact, it cannot be accomplished without allowing plenty of room in which they may range. Even then it is better that the fowls be divided into small flocks, each with a separate run.

### The Care of Poultry.

Don't be tempted to keep too many fowls together. Small flocks carefully tended will give much better results.

Have your hen-house so constructed that the fowls may have the benefit of all the sunlight possible.

The roosts should be low, especially for all heavy fowls, and in the warmest part of the house. There should be ample means of ventilation without the possibility of a draft at night, or you may look for a swelled head and its attendant miseries in the morning.

If you have a rooster that seems especially attentive to a certain hen, watch him. I have seen such a one stand by the nest while she was laying her egg, and directly she left the nest he would break the egg and call all the rest of the hens to share in the feast. Thus hens are taught to eat eggs.

Moisture and ventilation in artificial hatching are two great stumbling blocks in poultry-keeping. Every man who invents an incubator has his theory on these points. After various experiments I am satisfied that more chicks are killed by too much, than too little moisture. I recently hatched 150 healthy chickens from 188 fertile eggs, and in a hot-water incubator, without one drop of moisture until after the tenth day, it then being supplied by three small cups containing sponges, which were saturated with quite hot water, say 110 deg., at each time of turning the eggs, night and morning. The only ventilation in the machine was supplied by means of an inch and a quarter pipe directly in the front. This was kept tightly plugged until after the tenth day, and yet we have a brood of chickens worth going a long way to see.

Of course if one is operating a self-regulating lamp machine, moisture is necessary from the start, because the opening and closing of the ventilator naturally causes a dryness in the machine, but how to supply just the right amount is a "poser."—X., in *Farm, Field and Stockman*.

Bones for fowls should be pounded or ground up raw, for if you burn them, you destroy the animal matter which they contain, and which is very nutritious and beneficial, provided it is fresh and not allowed to get rancid or tainted.

White Plymouth Rocks are a new breed. They are not as hardy or vigorous as the standard variety, but, being entirely white in plumage, will dress easier for market, as the white pinfeathers will not show. They have yellow skin and legs and are above the average as layers.

It has generally been found that the best layers are the worst sitters. There should be a separate apartment for sitting hens where they may not be annoyed by other members of the flock, and where every provision should be made for their feeding and comfort and security. There should be a properly arranged method for protecting the young chicks as soon as they are hatched and until the whole brood is strong enough to go into the coop with the hen.

In relation to extensive poultry farms, *American Farmers' Home Journal* says that the general verdict is, after long and varied experience, that there is a limit to the extent to which the poultry business may be carried with profit. Extensive business is talked up. "There are millions in it," has been the cry, and the incubators invented to enable expansion at a rapid rate, but somehow the big ventures have not proven such wonderful good things as they have been figured out on paper. The trouble seems to be in the decline of the health

of the fowls by bringing a great number together. There seems to be a law in nature against this large massing of birds of nature. They are never found so congregated when wild. Quails, partridges, prairie chickens, turkeys, etc., are never found in forests or fields in large flocks.

An English writer says: "The fact is that poultry may be made to pay in small numbers, when labor is not charged and there is a supply of house scraps to be consumed. They will also pay well as an addition to the farm stock, where they can obtain their food for nothing, or almost so, and do not need special labor or have any rent charged against the account, but this is altogether different from being a profitable pursuit alone. Well managed, they will be an important source of revenue to every farmer or cottager, and it is in this direction that the keeping of them should be encouraged."

Old earthenware broken up to suitable size, is preferred by some to gravel for fowls; but is not so good because it is not so hard. At all events something must be furnished to answer the demands of nature, if we expect the fowls to be in a healthy and normal condition. This is especially true of young turkeys, for when they are confined where they cannot obtain the requisite aids of digestion, constipation ensues, and the results are fatal, if remedies are not applied, or they are not changed to proper quarters. Young fowls of all kinds should have fine gravel or coarse sand constantly within their reach, of a size adapted to the capacity of their throats.

### That Tired Feeling

Season is here again, and nearly every one feels weak, languid, and exhausted. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulating for months, moves sluggishly through the veins, the mind fails to think quickly, and the body is still slower to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It is, in a peculiar sense, the ideal spring medicine. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

It is a matter of economy as well as mercy to properly mate horses that have to work side by side through the siege of hard work during the spring.

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.

While two horses may be about the same size and appearance in their general make-up, one may not be able to do near the amount of work without injury that the other can with ease.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### An Enterprising Poultry-Raiser.

Mr. F. A. A'Neals, of the Oakland Grove Poultry Yard, is a gentleman of enterprise, and his methods show that he is not confined to what some are pleased to call "standard methods." A FARMER representative had the pleasure of inspecting his yards this week, and was very much pleased with what he saw. Chickens are hatched by both methods—the hen and the incubator, and very successfully, too. The quality of his stock is the best that pains and experience can produce, and they have unlimited range, consequently the eggs are fertile, and with ordinary care, under either method, a large proportion of chicks are hatched. He kindly showed our reporter through the incubator room where the egg tester was brought into use, revealing the various stages of the wonderful transformation from egg to chick. The hen-house and coops, all contrived by Mr. A'Neals, and all the result of his personal experience. We can safely say that there is no more reliable breeder in Kansas than he, nor one whom our readers can more confidently trust in ordering poultry or eggs. He is confined to one breed only, viz., Brown Leghorns, and his stock on hand is very handsome. He has chicks out now, and 300 more to take off in a few days. He invites correspondence.

Address F. A. A'Neals, Topeka, Kansas.

### The French Coach Horse.

The rapidly increasing popularity of the French coach horse is the outcome of that urgent demand for fine coach horses larger than our American trotter or the thoroughbred race horse, neither of which have size enough for the most profitable markets of the world. A prominent exporter of large carriage and coach horses writes as follows:

"My opinion and experience of twenty-five years in the handling and shipping of all kinds of horses is that there is one kind of horses that is profitable for the farmers to raise besides the draft, and that is a fine large carriage horse, with breeding, style, size, quality and action. This kind of a horse has been almost wholly neglected, and there never was such a scarcity as to-day of suitable geldings for the Eastern markets and for export. Just think of it, it takes us six months to get a shipment suitable for European markets, and our last shipment averaged in cost over \$500 each. So you see the prices that gentlemen pay in this country for nice, high-stepping pairs. There are two profitable breeds for the farmer, the draft and coach horses, and I believe the French coacher comes nearer the wants than any breed yet introduced to America."

"Can't eat a thing." Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

The *Kansas Herald*, the best German paper in the State, offers as a premium to those who subscribe at once two hundred pounds of Hutchinson salt, the superiority of which cannot be equalled, and said two hundred pounds of salt is furnished *gratis* to each farmer in order to demonstrate the value of patronizing home industry. The subscription price of the paper is \$1.50 a year. It and the KANSAS FARMER both for \$2.25 a year, cash with order. This is a grand opportunity to test the celebrated Hutchinson salt.

### 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.

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

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

# The Busy Bee.

## Extracted Honey.

Mr. Isaac F. Plummer, in the *Eastern Farmer*, Maine, in relation to this subject says:

Pure extracted honey is a fit dish to set before kings and queens, and yet cheap enough to be placed up the table of every poor man in this country. Let bee-keepers raise all of the extracted honey that can be, and try with all their powers to develop a good home market for a nice, pure, unadulterated article, put up in nice, neat, glass jars or bottles with the bee-keepers name and address, saying that the contents of the glass is of strictly pure honey made by bees. Label your honey in this way with neat colored labels put on in a neat, tasty shape, and I will affirm that you will soon develop a great home market for your extracted honey at fair prices, but not high prices by any means.

When the consumer learns to like nice extracted honey in all its purity, box-honey will then take a back seat and extracted will come to the front to stay, but of course we bee-keepers, who raise extracted honey, have to labor hard to educate the public up to the use of pure unadulterated, virgin sweet, gathered by the honey bee from nature's storehouse, and stored in the hive, and taken by the bee-keeper from the combs with the honey extractor, and placed upon the markets of the world in competition with box-honey, and what is worse, in competition with that mean contemptible set of men who adulterate every nameable thing that comes on to the table of the rich man and the poor man, the high and the low.

Extracted honey is more easily raised than box-honey as you all know, and box-honey is harder to get when we have cold nights in the honey season, as bees will not take to boxes in cold spells when they will work below in the body of the hive, and in this locality (Maine), last September and the first of October, we had a fine flow of honey from fall daisies, put in the frames below, but not a pound of box-honey was stored in the surplus boxes so we got lots of honey below, more than was wanted for winter, so here was where the honey extractor came in play in the apiary, so the bee-keeper at times must raise extracted honey or none at all, and more so some seasons than others. I for one know it pays to raise extracted honey any season, when there is any honey in the flowers for the bees to gather.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

## SPECIAL CLUB OFFER

As may be seen in another column, we club with a limited number of papers at very low rates, which are quite popular, but the demand for a great metropolitan twelve-page Weekly, the

Kansas City Weekly Times, is taking the lead. We send it with the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.75.

## Best Steel WOVEN WIRE FENCING



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

## TANSY PILLS!

Safe and Sure. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" Wilcox Specific Co., Falls, Pa.

# THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 7, 1888.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 200, shipments 500. Market steady and firm. Good to extra heavy native steers \$4 20a4 65, fair to good steers \$3 70a 4 10, fair to choice butchers' steers \$3 40a4 20, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 60.

**HOGS**—Receipts 1,000, shipments 1,700. Market firm and steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 50a5 60, mixed and choice packing grades \$5 35a5 50, mixed and choice yorkers \$5 20a5 40, common to good pigs \$4 90a5 20.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 800, shipments .... Market quiet and steady. Sheep \$3 75a5 75, lambs \$4 00a8 25.

### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 8,500 head, shipments .... Market steady and firm. Choice steers, \$4 70a 5 00; good, \$4 40a4 60; medium, \$4 10a4 30; common, \$3 80a4 10; stockers, \$2 60a3 40; feeders, \$3 00a3 85; bulls, \$2 50a3 75; cows, \$1 50a3 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts 19,000, shipments .... Market steady. Mixed, \$5 40a5 70; heavy, \$5 60a 5 80; light, \$5 40a5 65; skips, \$3 75a5 25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 4,000, shipments .... Market 10c higher. Natives, \$5 00a6 75; Western, \$5 00a5 60; shorn, \$4 25a6 00; Texans, \$4 50a6 00; lambs per cwt., \$5 00a7 00.

### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—There was a larger proportion of heavy cattle than any day last week, and some prime heavy sold at \$4 60, the best price in ten days. They sold to Armour for local slaughter. Dressed beef and shipping \$3 90a4 50.

**HOGS**—Weights out a figure also and the lighter kinds suffered for lack of competition. Tops sold at \$5 55 but were better than the \$5 50 hogs of Saturday. The bulk of sales was at \$5 30a5 40, against \$5 25a5 50 Saturday.

**SHEEP**—Mixed stuff carried over Saturday sold to-day at \$4 50. It was a jack-pot of lambs, bucks, wool sheep and clipped sheep. The single fresh load sold at \$5. Both lots were high quality considered.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

### New York.

**WHEAT**—Steady and quiet. No. 2 red, 94 1/2c in elevator, 96 1/2a97 1/2c delivered.

**CORN**—Firm but quiet. No. 2, 66 1/2a68 1/2c in elevator.

### St. Louis.

**FLOUR**—Firm but very quiet. Family, \$2 80 a2 95; patents, \$4 15a4 30.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 86c.

**CORN**—Cash, 52.

**OATS**—Firm. Cash, 34 1/2.

**RYE**—Nothing doing.

**BARLEY**—Nominal.

**HAY**—Firm. Prime timothy, \$13 50a16 50; prairie, \$9 00a13 00.

**BUTTER**—Firm. Creamery, 20a24c; dairy, 18a22c.

**EGGS**—10c.

**PROVISIONS**—Strong. Pork, \$14 75; lard, \$7 75a7 87 1/2.

### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

**FLOUR**—Quiet and unchanged.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 82a82 1/2c; No. 3 spring, ....; No. 2 red, 86c.

**CORN**—No. 2, 57 1/2a57 3/4c.

**OATS**—No. 2, 34c.

**RYE**—No. 2, 68c.

**BARLEY**—No. 2, 77a78c.

**FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1 45.

**TIMOTHY**—Prime, \$2 50a2 80.

**PORK**—\$14 35.

**LARD**—\$8 17a8 20.

**SUGARS**—Granulated .07c, standard A .06 1/2c.

**BUTTER**—Steady. Creamery, 20a25c.

**EGGS**—12a12 1/2.

### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, .... bushels; withdrawals, 9,104 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 67,704 bushels. The market was steady on change to-day with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 82 1/2c.

**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,500 bushels; withdrawals, .... bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 60,591 bushels. There was a steady market to-day on 'change. On the call there were no sales except No. 2 July at 48 1/2c, against 48c bid Saturday. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 48 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 49 1/2c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c bid, 31 asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 34 1/2c.

**RYE**—No. 2 cash, and May, 58 bid, no offerings.

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

**SEEDS**—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 10 per bu.

on a basis of pure; for sowing, choice, \$1 50; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

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

**FLOUR**—Fair inquiry but little movement. Sales, one car by sample, \$1 72. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00a 1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05 a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

**BUTTER**—Receipts of roll large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18a20c; storepacked, do., 12a14c for choice; poor and low grade, 10c.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/2c.

**EGGS**—Receipts light and market firm at 11c per dozen for strictly fresh. Goose eggs no sale.

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

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

**PROVISIONS**—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 9 1/2c, 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 \$7 95, long clear sides \$7 85, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$6 35. Barrel meats: mess pork \$13 50. Choice tierce lard, \$7 25.

### Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	18a 22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	10
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 90
Sweet potatoes	1 10
Apples	1 00a1 25
Potatoes	90a1 80
Onions	2 00
Beets	40a
Turnips	25

## 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., 189 Lake St., CHICAGO.



# 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.



## COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.

TOPEKA KANSAS

## BETHANY COLLEGE.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

### Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Employs eight teachers, twenty-four pianos and three organs. In the ART DEPARTMENT, the Studio is well equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP F. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**MANGE.**—I have several Poland-China hogs that are losing their hair. It first comes off in spots and then spreads, till the hog is entirely naked. Only a few of the herd are troubled so. They have been fed some corn and bran slop all winter. Have excellent appetites and are all hearty every other way. They have swine lice, but not many. The hair looks thin and harsh all over the animal and hide is rough and scaly. Can it be a kind of scurvy? [We are inclined to believe the trouble to be mange, a disease caused by the presence of a parasite known as *sarcopitis suis*. Would advise you to wash the animals with soft soap and warm water, rub perfectly dry and apply equal quantities of the following: Train oil, crude oil, oil tar and flour sulphur. This should remain on the animal for three days, than wash the animal with carbolic acid soap and change to new quarters. The old place should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the litter should be burned.]

**INJURED FOOT—MARE GIVING MILK.**—I have a bay horse coming 5 years old that got his foot hurt about a month ago. I suppose he tried to roll in the stall, and got his foot caught between the door-sill and door, which took the skin off (right hind foot) about one and one-half inches above the hoof. It is healing, but I am afraid it will be a little enlarged. I think he got the knee of same leg hurt a little too, as the skin on it appears to be thick. I put lard mixed with turpentine on it awhile, and have been putting heavy creek oil on since. I have been working him some. Please tell me what to do. Also what is good to make mares quit giving milk after colts are weaned? [Apply a little of the following, once a day: Bi-chloride mercury, one-half drachm; alcohol, six ounces; water, two ounces. To your second, give dry food, with little water to drink. Give one of the following powders every evening: Sulphate iron, four ounces; tannic acid, one ounce; powdered alum, one-half ounce. Mix and divide into sixteen powders. If the bowels become costive, give injections of soap and warm water.]

**MAMMITIS.**—I have a cow that is giving very bloody milk from one teat. The udder is somewhat swollen. She is in good flesh for a cow giving milk freely. She is fed corn freely. Give cause and remedy. [The disease is inflammation of the udder with slight hemorrhage. The disease may be either acute or chronic and in cows is often of a troublesome character, frequently occurring a few days after calving, but oftener weeks after. It usually is confined to one quarter of the udder. A frequent cause is the lack of proper attention in milking the cow regularly and thoroughly just after calving, and sometimes to lack of attention in this regard before calving, as many cows need to be milked regularly even before calving. The distension of udder and teats will indicate this. The milk ducts and teats should never be allowed to become engorged. Cows vary greatly in their milk-producing capacity, yet it too often happens that all receive the same treatment. For this reason, unfortunately, cows which are great milkers are most subject to diseases of the udder. For the above case give the following treatment: Sponge the affected part two or three times a day with a strong and hot solution of hops; drench three times a day with ten drops of tincture of acon-

CHICAGO.

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, }  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

its root in two tablespoonfuls of water. Four to six doses will be sufficient. Keep the udder free from milk, handling carefully to avoid bruising. Feed soft feed. Two or three doses of epsom salts may be given mingled with one tablespoonful of powdered ginger dissolved in water and used as drench. The cow should have good general care.]

The *Bee Journal* gives the following definitions of terms used in the apary: A hive is a box or house where a colony of bees reside; the stand is the place where the hive is located; the family of bees is, when organized, a colony; the bees leaving the colony to form increase, is a swarm.

**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.

A plant has been discovered in India which is said to destroy the power of tasting sugar. It will be useful in counteracting a morbid appetite for sweetmeats, which is an active promoter of indigestion. Another plant found in Madras destroys the relish for cigars and tobacco. Thus two important curatives are added to the *materia medica*.

**Consumption Cured.**

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

**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.]

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**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. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

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FOUR BOARS. TWENTY SOWS.

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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.

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

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

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OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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**ORDERS TAKEN NOW**

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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.

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4 weeks to any Farmer  
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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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A. J. C. C.  
H. R.

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The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor

Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls, out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. SHERWOOD & ROHRER.

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### High-bred Short-horns



For the next month I will offer  
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Three Bulls and four Cows and Heifers of the Young Mary, Young Phyllis and Miss Hudson families.

Will stand the Heeley test.

CUTHBERT POWELL,  
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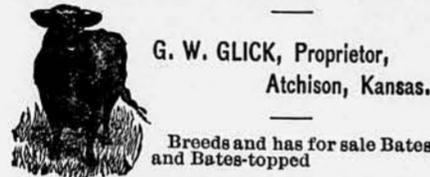
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PRINCE OF ALTIJWERKLEIN.

The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

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Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

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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

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The Leading Western Importers of

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Means of inter-communication between all points in the States of KANSAS and NEBRASKA. This great system presents the most comprehensive grouping of Central Lines in the United States, touching all principal localities in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA.

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Joins the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE at KANSAS CITY and ST. JOSEPH FOR CHICAGO, and points EAST, and makes close connection with all the leading Railway Lines for ST. LOUIS and points EAST, SOUTH and SOUTHEAST; and with the famous ALBERT LEA ROUTE to ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, and points in the NORTHWEST.

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| Caldwell,   | Topeka,      | Abilene,      | Manhattan,   |
| Canton,     | Holton,      | Salina,       | Alma,        |
| McPherson,  | Horton Jr.,  | Solomon City, | White City,  |
| Hutchinson, | Sabetha,     | Mankato,      | Herington,   |
| Pratt,      | Pawnee City, | Smith Centre, | Marion,      |
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It is a line of modern construction, with the latest and best improvements, and traverses the most important portions of the States of KANSAS and NEBRASKA, where there are opportunities not found elsewhere for the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Laborer, the Professional Man, and all classes of business and industrial pursuits.

For tickets, maps, folders and other information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent, or to

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Of nearly 6,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted, with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Dining Cars, and Improved Modern Free Chair Cars, is unquestionably the Route for travelers to take going East, West or North.

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Burlington, Peoria and Chicago without change.

Two Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with no change.

Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

The line carrying the government fast mail between the East and far West. Any ticket agent can give you maps and time table of this well-known route, or you can address H. C. ORR, Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Or A. G. DAWES, Kansas City, Mo. Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

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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.

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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.

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EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS  
Has a Pad different from all others, is cups the 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. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

# THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 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.

### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1888.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.

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

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

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

### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1888

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. M. Swanson, in Ross tp., April 17, 1888, one dark bay horse, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, gray in forehead; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one roan mare, about 11 years old, half circle on right shoulder, and bad sore on right hind leg; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Stanley, in Spring Valley tp., April 25, 1888, one roan mare pony, 5 or 6 years old, branded M. C. on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Everett, in Washington tp., (P. O. Pittsburg), April 17, 1888, one light sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, three white feet, blaze in face, white spot on root of tail; valued at \$35.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Kuhn, in Center tp., (P. O. Lancaster), April 18, 1888, one brown horse, white star on forehead, saddle marks, four feet shod, about 9 years old; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, white star in forehead, speck in left eye, harness marks, four feet shod, about 20 years old; valued at \$15.

**SUNNY SOUTH** Good land, near the sea, cheap. Fine climate, excellent markets. Circulars free. E. C. Lindsay & Co., Norfolk, Va.

### Too Late to Classify.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—One bay Clydesdale and Morgan Stallion; weight about 1,500 pounds; is a good breeder. P. J. Eychaner, Oketo, Kas.

POLAND-CHINA BOAR PIGS—Sire and dams from Duffield's Fountain Head Herd, at farmers' prices. Perry Brown, Valley Falls, Kas.

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

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

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

HUGH E. THOMPSON,

## BROOMCORN

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

## Kansas Box and Basket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grape Baskets, Egg Cases, Berry Boxes and Crates, Peach Boxes, Tree Wrappers, Veneering, and Packing Boxes.

(Telephone 1,069.) WYANDOTTE, KAS.

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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.

"Every Soldier's honorable discharge should be his pension certificate,"

IS THE MOTTO OF THE

## Weekly Knight & Soldier,

The official organ of the G. A. R., and its auxiliary societies, Published by M. O. FROST, Topeka, Kas.

It is a genuine old soldier's paper, and fights for their rights. Terms, \$1 a year. Our readers are invited to subscribe. *The Knight and Soldier* and the *Kansas Farmer*, one year, for \$1.75. Now is the time to commence.

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## Mo. Pacific Railway Co.

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THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

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For further information apply to

H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo. J. H. LYON, Western Pass. Agent, 533 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

## Consolidated Barb Wire COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## BARB WIRE

Fencing Staples,

ETC.

Sold more largely in Kansas than all other kinds together, because it is the

MOST POPULAR, COMMON-SENSE, EVERY-DAY WIRE MADE.

Ask your dealer for *Lawrence Wire*. Every spool warranted.

OFFICE AND WORKS: Lawrence, Kansas.

# ATTENTION, FARMERS!

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

## Kansas Creamery Butter

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

## KANSAS FARMERS.

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

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

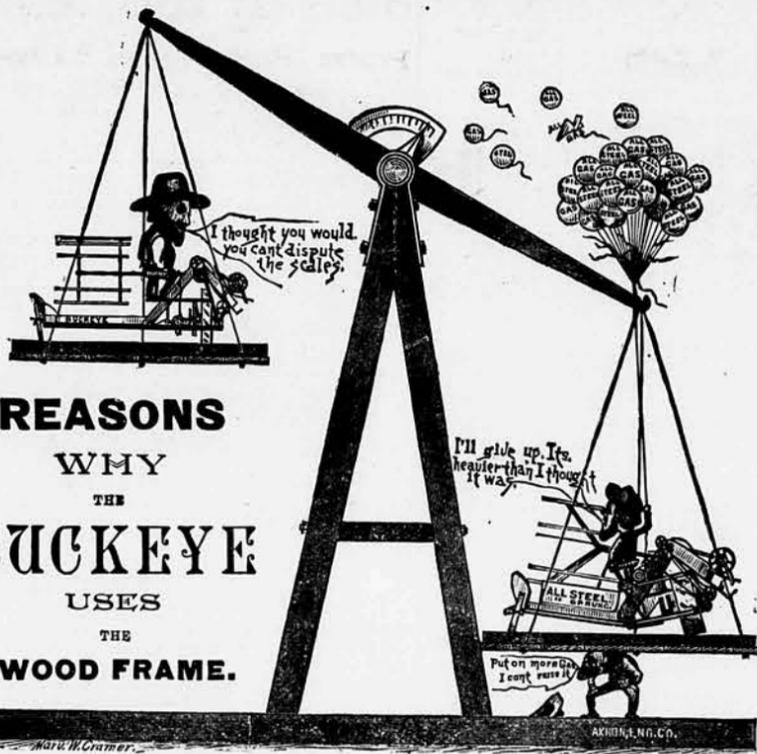
Let some enterprising farmer take hold of this, and work up a small stock company, and correspond with us.

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

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

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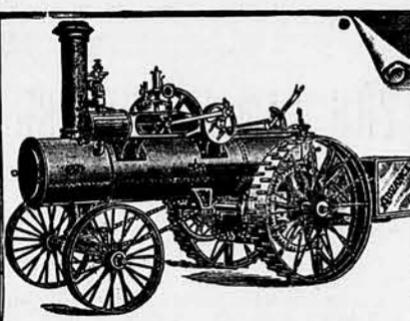
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