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Suggestions as to the Employment of Convict Labor.

Kansas Farmer:

Since the beginning of this century one of the most puzzling problems with which our legislators have had to deal, has been to devise some plan by which the labor of those convicted of crime may be so employed as not to compete with free labor. The inmates of our jails and penitentiaries must have some occupation. Sanitary considerations alone would utterly forbid keeping their minds and bodies in enforced idleness, even if the state could afford so great and so unnecessary an expense.

In recognition of this necessity, and of the desire that the criminal classes should be a source of as little expense as may consist with their safe-keeping and their moral improvement, many experiments have been tried. In some States they have been employed in such manufactures as might be carried on within the prison walls, sometimes for the use and benefit of the State and sometimes for that of persons to whom their labor is let by the State at a stipulated rate. In other States the convicts have been hired to contractors for the construction of railroads and for mining and other purposes outside the prisons.

In every such case this convict labor comes in direct competition with free labor, and at a great disadvantage to the latter, as the convict labor is usually hired at a rate far below the price of the free labor used for the same purpose.

In the Kansas Penitentiary this labor competes at this great advantage with our coal miners, wagon-makers, shoemakers, harness-makers and others.

The coal mined by the convicts is sold to parties who retail this product of cheap convict labor in competition with the miners of the State who must provide for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

Wagon-makers, shoemakers and harness-makers hire such convicts as they require at 86 cents per day, while free laborers employed in these industries make an average of \$2.00 per day.

To this extent the free laborers of this State are handicapped by the labor of 750 prison laborers under the control of the State.

In many of the towns persons under sentence for minor offenses, instead of being confined and fed at public expense, are required to break stone for macadamizing the streets; and this has been found to work well, both as a punitive measure and an economical one; but there remains yet to be discovered any practicable way of employing the large force at the command of the State in such manner as to lighten instead of increasing our burdens.

In other words, it would be a public benefaction to so utilize this large force that all the work performed would ensue to the public benefit, while not competing in the labor market with free laborers in any industrial calling.

Directly or indirectly most of the burdens of the State are borne by the farmers, and of all these the one most grudgingly paid is their road tax. One reason for the constant evasion of this tax, and the perfunctory manner in which the labor required by the road laws is performed, is the strong feeling that there is in this whole business an element of injustice, and that an amount of labor is required of the farmers of the State out of all proportion to their property or their inter-

ests in the condition of the roads. Especially is this the case in the immediate neighborhood of the larger towns, and of roads connecting towns of considerable size. In many such cases a farmer who uses the road ten times a year is required to contribute twenty times as much to its maintenance as a teamster who uses it a hundred times a year, while the merchants and traders who profit by its use contribute nothing to keep it in order.

Can not this army of laborers be used to lift at least a portion of this load from the shoulders of our farmers? Can there be any greater practical difficulty in employing them in the improvement and construction of roads than in the building of railroads, mining coal, or cultivating cotton, all which have been successfully done? Such employment would compete with no other labor, and would very materially aid in lightening the burden of an unequal and unjust taxation now resting solely upon the farmers of the State.

It would not be open to the objection usually and perhaps justly made to the contract system, as the convicts would remain under the absolute control of the State.

That there would be no special difficulty in guarding them outside, is sufficiently shown by the few that escape among those who have been let to private contractors for railroad building, cotton planting, or mining as now practiced in several States, have not been more frequent than when confined to the prisons; nor has the death rate been greater, as the sanitary benefits of outdoor labor have more than counterbalanced the greed or neglect of contractors.

The work accomplished by such a force intelligently directed and furnished with the improved implements now in use for road making would be enormous. The makers of the improved machines now in use are willing to guarantee that each machine, with three teams, a plow and six men will construct on our ordinary Kansas roads an average of half a mile per day, and they offer to sell the machines with this condition attached.

If they are correct, then the 750 men now confined in the penitentiary could, with the necessary tools and teams, put in first-class condition 62½ miles per day; or, during the 200 days in which they would be employed at such work, they would make 12,500 miles.

Even if the makers of these machines are much too sanguine as to the amount of work to be accomplished by their use, and if 200 days is too large an estimate of the number of days in which outdoor labor of this character would be possible, even if this amount has to be reduced to less than one-half, in fact if brought down to 6,000 miles, it would still be sufficient to put in perfect order sixty miles of the roads leading into each of the 100 largest towns in Kansas, during the first year, and a like amount for each succeeding year; and should it ever come to pass that the roads so constructed should no longer need their continued labors, they could proceed to macadamize such roads as might require it.

These thoughts are merely thrown out by way of suggestion, in the hope that should they be found useful some one may elaborate a working plan by which our towns may be benefited by having a better system of roads than we have yet been able to reach; and above all, by which our farmers may be at least partially relieved of the grievous bur-

den of maintaining by their unaided labor the highways used by the people of the State, while at the same time the competition with convict labor, of which mechanics complain, will cease.

Raise What You Use.

Kansas Farmer:

There are few sections of the country where if the proper pains are taken nearly or quite everything used in the family cannot be raised on the farm, and in a great majority of cases much cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in market. Many farmers do without or else use a very small quantity of different varieties of farm products that if raised and used would not only be cheaper but healthier. The farmer and his family must live, and it requires a certain amount of food to do this. If it is not raised on the farm it must be purchased, and in buying you pay three or four profits that you could save if you raised them yourself.

A good garden truck patch, small fruit plot and orchard, with poultry, will go a long way towards keeping the family supplied with something to eat, and with proper care they will be equal if not superior to the average that will be purchased in market, and in addition they will be fresh.

It requires a little care in selecting good varieties in order that a regular succession can be secured, and if you are raising for family consumption, two or three plantings may be necessary. In addition, generally it is well at the same time to have a sufficiency over and above what is needed for family use to store for winter.

There are quite a list of vegetables and fruits that are not only valuable for immediate use but with a little care can be stored and kept for use until a new crop comes in.

Fruits and vegetables are much healthier than too much bread and meat, and when they can be raised on the farm are much cheaper; and this, with the eggs and poultry, would reduce the amount of meat and flour required considerably. Small fruits can be raised as cheaply as potatoes or corn. Many of the garden vegetables, like cabbage, beets, parsnips, salsify, carrots, celery, and that class of plants that are raised for use during the winter, can be planted in long rows and have nearly or quite all the cultivation done with the cultivator. Very little hand hoeing will be necessary if the soil is thoroughly prepared and the cultivation be commenced as soon as possible after the plants come up. Keep clean, and stir the soil sufficiently to keep mellow, so that a good growth can be secured.

In some cases it will be best to have some early and some late varieties, in order that the supply will come in somewhat earlier. With potatoes, molasses, beans, and dried and canned fruits, there is no difficulty in keeping from one year until the next. And every farmer can raise them cheaper than it is possible ordinarily to purchase. In this respect the farmer is more independent than any one else. He can raise what he can eat and live well at any rate.

N. J. SHEPHERD,
Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

Every farmer should endeavor to raise all the products of the climate for his own use. Herein lies the independence of farm life.

Whether prices be up or down, prime mutton sheep are always salable, and at good prices. The markets are never supplied with choice mutton.

Hedge Fences.

Kansas Farmer:

I desire to call the attention of farmers to H. B. No. 50, "An act requiring owners of hedge fences along public highways to keep them cut down, etc." This bill has been very properly beaten at every session of the legislature for the last ten years. The first objection to such a law is, that if such annual trimming is for the benefit of the public, the farmer performing the work should be paid a fair compensation, as he would be for a culvert or filling a mud-hole anywhere along his line, to be allowed on his road tax. The second objection is, that many farmers are now trimming up all straight and sizeable hedges, letting the best trunks stand to grow for posts. This lets through the air and light and are a real ornament, besides being the most valuable timber for posts. Third objection is, that the hedge is a wind-break, holding the snow back from the road and affording a comfortable shade in hot days to camp or ride under for the relief of campers and fastidious gentlemen. Many a weary traveler has experienced relief on his approach to a strip of timber for rest. So with the hedges along our highways. How many writers have recommended the setting out of trees along our highways for such relief and for ornament. Some farmers are now cutting down their hedges along the public highways, leaving one standing every rod for ornamental purposes.

Under this general bill these pretty trees must go down also. The author and advocates of this destructive measure will say, it has become necessary to cut the hedge down, so that roads will dry out and afford ventilation to the weary traveler. To this I reply, that in Kansas we are much more troubled with dusty roads than with mud. Dry roads are the rule and mud the exception. Then, if a farmer is permitted or only required to trim up the trunks, leaving them standing only two or three feet apart, all the ventilation and drying will be facilitated that will be required for the most fastidious gentleman or lazy traveler.

The law has nothing to commend it; it is absolutely without merit. And in any event the owner should be allowed the cost of cutting, if the whole hedge is to be cut to five feet annually. Farmers should speak out on such legislation at once. If such hedges are not an obstruction to the public travel, I doubt very much whether any law can compel the farmer to annually be to this expense without compensation. The State has heretofore passed laws to pay bounties to induce the raising of these hedges. Can the State compel the owner to cut them down for the public benefit without compensation? I think not. P. P. ELDER,
Princeton, Kas.

"There is something knightly in the heart of every boy; something helpful and womanly in the heart of every girl," and these qualities should be developed. The sympathies of children are quickly aroused and can be rightly directed for their great benefit. Interest the little folks of the farm in the Grange. Have "children's meetings" from time to time, and work to make them attractive. Start them right and they will gladly enter our gates when fourteen years of age, and take up the work their elders have been trying to do.—Grange Lecture.

Asthma is almost instantly relieved by taking a little hot honey.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

Mistakes and a Hay Barn.

Kansas Farmer:

Probably no one has more chance to learn from experience than the farmer, and yet, take the great majority of the tillers of the soil, they do not profit by their experience. This is not so in the other pursuits of life. If the merchant, lawyer or doctor, makes a mistake, he at once changes his tactics, and makes that mistake no more. I will point out some of the mistakes we have been making.

1. We have been ready to vote bonds to every railroad that asked it, and the mistake is the bonds must be paid, even if the railroads do become our master.

2. We are borrowing too much money, especially of Eastern capitalists. The mistake is, the interest is always sent East and we get no good of it, and some may sooner or later rent the very farm their toil has made.

3. Another mistake is that we often magnify the State in which we live, only telling the best side, and emigrants come, and are disappointed. The result, a class of men come among us who are discontented and discouraged—a class of men no good in any country, no matter how good it may be. Glowing accounts of any country are not to be relied on, for realities prove it to be otherwise. No one knows this better than I, and it cost much money to find it out, to the tune of \$1,500 at least.

One very common mistake Kansas men make is in not properly sheltering stock, but as I wrote upon this in my last, will say no more about it now. But as to wasting feed, we make some very serious mistakes. More feed is wasted in Kansas than is fed in some other States. Because feed is cheap is no reason it should be wasted. It costs as much work to put up feed that is wasted as that which is fed. My mind was drawn to the subject of feed this winter from the fact that it was not safe to feed our cornstalks in the field. Every man has lost some stock who has fed down stalks; so it compelled us to feed with more care. I am making my cornfodder go much further by simply having a close yard in which to keep my fodder, so not a blade was lost by wind or in any other way. Again, I learned the worth of good prairie hay. As a general rule about one-third of the hay is lost in this country by poor management, and the other two-thirds far from good. Owing to the dry weather our hay was cut late, and no rains since; my hay is as good as when it came from the field; and it goes so much farther, and does my stock so much more good, that I will never condemn prairie hay again, but condemn the way we care for it. I now believe I have lost enough hay in the last six years to buy lumber for a good hay barn. I do not believe in going backward in farming, but if I do not soon feel able to build a barn will surely build an old-time barrack. Now I will tell how to do it very cheap—get four 8x8 timbers, 16 or 18 feet long; set them in the ground two feet, forming a square sixteen feet each way; see that they are plumb; then brace the bottoms with 2x4 scantlings. Now you have your frame. You can spike on girts eight feet from ground if you wish. For the roof use 6x6 timbers, framed together just outside the posts; these are the plates. Then frame your rafters 2x6, as for a high-roof house, using

2x4 sides, two sets from one principal rafter to the other, and you are ready for the roof, which should be boards one-half inch thick and as wide as possible. If the lumber is dry no battens are needed. This roof is not stationary, but moves up and down as is needed; it is supported by iron pins run through the posts cornerwise. The noles should be one and one-fourth inches. The roof should be as light as possible, and I think good tent cloth would be better on that account. In such case the plates need not be larger than 4x4. The roof is raised as high as needed to put in the hay, then lowered to the level of the hay, and the hay being built straight with the posts, and covered as above, the hay will keep perfectly. This is an old-time hay barn, but so cheap that fifteen or twenty tons can be covered for \$10. E. B. BUCKMAN.

Dehorning Cattle.

Kansas Farmer:

I might say, you don't need anybody's pamphlet on dehorning if you are as wicked as I. Just grab your cow in the nose with your left hand and saw off the horn with the handsaw. They will bleed some, but this will do no harm. I have dehorned the most of my herd and say it is the thing to do. It makes a herd of fighting cattle as docile as sheep. Will some of the readers please give us a little detail of storing ice with hay? Do you put the hay next the ice, or should there be a double wall? It does not look like we would have any ice weather. We are having a very nice winter. I have only fed stock cattle three or four days so far, and horses are not asking for any feed and are on the improve. JESSE W. COOK.
Coronado, Wichita Co.

"Husk Fever"—(For Want of a Better Name.)

Kansas Farmer:

Cattle do not die in the stalkfields from stalk-eating, but from husk-eating; consequently, in seasons when the husks are light, as last year, there is no trouble. This year the husks are the heaviest ever known in this section. Many old settlers claim it is a sign of a very hard winter. But one season (in the memory of the oldest inhabitant) can be compared with it. That season hundreds of cattle died in the cornfields. I lost over one-third of my herd (nine out of twenty-five), but have lost none since.

It is not smut that does the mischief. I have one steer in my herd this winter that eats all the smut he can get. If it is soft he licks it up, if hard or part corn he chews it; but he will eat smut any time he can get it, before clean corn, and he is as healthy as any steer I have. I have other cattle that seem to like it, but are not as partial to it as the steer mentioned.

There is no trouble in fields where the corn has been picked four or six weeks or after a heavy rain or snow, to soften the husks. And having plenty of water to drink seems to have no difference with heads affected. I have lost none for a number of years. I never turn my cattle into fresh stalks hungry, but feed corn liberally for two or three days before turning in. I turn in one hour each day for three or four days, and one-half day at a time for ten days. We can't give up our stalkfields. With many it is the only winter feed. It is often inconvenient and expensive to cut up a crop of corn, and tedious to husk it after cutting up, and very wasteful to feed without husking. I very much prefer to feed mine in the field.

G. W. McNAIR.
Smith Center.

Fattening Steers--Rations.

With cottonseed meal at \$24, and corn meal at \$14, having an abundant supply of ensilage, cornfodder and wheat straw, will it pay to feed corn meal if the analysis of the cottonseed meal is correct? To cattle weighing 1,000 pounds we usually feed (in stalls) 50 pounds ensilage mixed either with 14 pounds of corn meal, 6 pounds of cottonseed meal, or 4 pounds of corn meal, divided into two feeds, one in the morning and one in the evening. In addition to this, at 12 o'clock the mangers are filled with wheat straw or dry cornfodder (stalks with blades as cut from the ground, but without the corn). As the cattle prefer the ensilage and meal, they eat only a portion of the straw or fodder. With this treatment, the cattle usually gain from 1.87 to 2½ pounds a day. Do I feed grain enough? Can you give me a better ration from the food I have to choose from? I would add that my cattle are watered in their stalls, from which they are taken only when sold to the butcher, or turned to grass, and are curried each day as thoroughly as my horses. R. H. D.

R. H. D. feeds in stalls, and under favorable circumstances as to food. If his cattle are thrifty when put up, they should make the best progress in feeding.

We may as well explain here the question he asks concerning the relative value of corn meal and cottonseed meal. He must remember that corn meal is a normal or natural food, while cottonseed meal is an abnormal product, a residue or by-product, and cannot be fed alone, because its elements are not in due proportion to each other. Its albuminoids, or flesh-formers, are more than three times that of corn meal, and this constitutes its chief value to be used as a balance to foods very poor in albuminoids. Cottonseed meal is all wanted for its legitimate use. R. H. D. has an excellent use for it in balancing his ensilage, cornfodder and wheat straw; but when he feeds cornfodder or wheat straw it should be run through the cutter, and then a small amount may be mixed with the ensilage, adding additional moisture if necessary, and all the other feed (corn meal and cottonseed meal) mixed thoroughly with it, so that the grain and the fodder are always eaten together. Fattening cattle will not do as well to eat dry fodder of any kind between feeds. It only clogs the digestive organs without adding any real nourishment. We make this remark on noting that D. fills the mangers at noon with wheat straw or dry cornfodder. The cattle show good taste in eating as little of it as possible. And since this is a general custom with feeders, we will explain further, that fattening cattle put on flesh fastest from the food most easily digested and assimilated. Let us suppose that a lot of steers are on very rich pasture: would a feed of dry cornfodder or wheat straw, once a day, add to their thrift? Yet this is a parallel case. These steers are upon succulent ensilage, corn meal and cottonseed meal. This ration, properly combined, has a nutritive ratio precisely the same as rich pasture grass, and dry cornfodder or wheat straw is just as incongruous here as on the rich grass.

Let us now examine D.'s ration for these steers, and we will take in account only the ensilage, corn meal and cottonseed meal. Fourteen pounds of corn is too heavy a feed; and 4 pounds of corn meal and 4 pounds of cottonseed meal twice per day would be too much cottonseed meal; but let us take 10 pounds of corn meal and 6 pounds of cottonseed meal as a day's ration to be given in two

or three feeds—three is generally best, smallest at noon. We give an analysis:

	Albu- minoids, lbs.	Carbo- hydrates, lbs.	Fat, lbs.
50 lbs. ensilage.....	0.60	6.00	0.27
10 lbs. corn meal.....	0.84	6.06	0.47
6 lbs. cottonseed meal.....	1.90	1.05	0.36
Totals.....	3.43	13.05	1.10

This has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.7—the same as pasture grass. This is a large ration for steers of 1,000 pounds weight. We give it as an average ration for these steers during the time of fattening. Suppose they are fed 120 days and gain 300 pounds average, or have an average weight of 1,150 pounds. This ration is ample for steers of that weight, and they require no other feed. It will be seen that D.'s grain ration was not too small, but too large. The ration in fattening is often excessive, and the digestive organs are only clogged by it.

D. appears to feed under very favorable circumstances, watering his cattle in stable, thereby preventing all irritation from master animals, and if his stable is well ventilated there would seem to be every reason for the most rapid progress when the ration is properly adjusted.—E. W. S., in *Country Gentleman*.

Small Yorkshires.

The remarkable success achieved by the Small Yorkshires during the past two years at the leading State fairs of the West, at the great St. Louis fair and at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, having extended the reputation of the breed far beyond the present limits of the personal acquaintance of breeders with its characteristics, and so having set thousands of breeders to inquiring about its peculiarities, I will answer through the columns of the *Swineherd* a few of the many questions that are continually asked breeders.

The first question asked is: "How large do they grow?" The question very naturally following the use of the adjective "small," which leaves the idea that they are diminutive—too small; such, however, is not the case. They are large enough for all practical purposes as any one must admit on inspecting any of the many choice herds of this breed that may be found in this country. In fact investigation will show that at the usual market age, under one year, no other breed will excel them in weight and that, on a proportionate quantity of food, no other breed will equal them. Then comes the question, "why call them Small Yorkshires?" The answer is, to distinguish between them and the coarse, heavy-boned, large-eared, long-legged, loose-jointed, Large Yorkshires. It is proper to state here, that up to the age of about one year they differ from the Large Yorkshires in form much more than in weight, for at that age with similar care and keep, their average weight will fully equal that of the large breed, though if both were kept until two years old, the Large Yorks would considerably outweigh them, but at the cost of extravagant waste of food, time and labor.

In answering directly the question in reference to their size, I may first observe that in this respect they vary in different strains and families and under different conditions as do all other breeds, and that, therefore, no absolute limit as to maximum and minimum weight can well be fixed. I have killed them at nine months, weighing 250 to 385 pounds; and at twelve months, weighing 350 to 470 pounds; have had them weigh alive at nine to ten months 225 to 400 pounds, and at one year 385 to 525 pounds. These latter, of course, in good show condition and fit for the shambles, but not fatted to anything like the extent frequently seen in show

animals as exhibited at the great English exhibitions.

The famous Small Yorkshire sow, Little Queen, the dam of some of the best animals ever imported into this country, was shown in England, weighing 910 pounds, with a brood of ten sucking pigs. I only mention this as an extreme case and not one to be emulated. Every breeder, however, should use every precaution to secure every responsible, and as far as possible, uniform size, and that this can be accomplished by intelligent and judicious care is not a theory, but a fact, abundantly confirmed by the commendable and uniform size of the many fine animals that constitute the noted herds of such breeders as L. C. Henley, Warren Heustes, W. C. Norton, and many other careful breeders, and what these have done others may do. The first requisite is to start right, that is with the best strains of blood, after which judicious care in breeding will accomplish the end sought. The demand for first-class Small Yorkshires has grown so rapidly during the past year as to far exceed the supply and the tendency of breeders in many cases has been to sell off too closely, that is to sell occasionally a pig that should have been kept as a bull for the butcher. This being the case it is proper for the guidance of breeders who are not familiar with the peculiarities of the breed, to point out a few of the points embodied in the typical Small Yorkshire.

The head should be small, the snout short, the face well dished, the eyes set widely apart, the ears fine and erect or only slightly pointed forward and the jowls heavy. The back should be straight, broad and even in width from front to rear, the bottom line level, the ribs high sprung, the loin broad and strong, the ham broad, deep, thick and square cut; the fork low, the flank full and deep, the shoulder broad and thick, extending well up to the head; the chest broad and deep; the bone fine but not too small; the legs straight and set widely apart; the joints free from coarseness and the animal covered with a good coat of fine hair, hardly coarse enough to be called bristles.

One of the most marked of the characteristics of the breed is the extremely small quantity of food required to produce a given amount of pork. In this respect the breed has no equals. No other breed is so quiet or so easily fenced against; as full-grown animals may be securely kept in a pasture enclosed with a fence thirty to thirty-six inches in height. The Small Yorkshires possess remarkable constitutional vigor and unusual powers of assimilation; are good feeders and are equally adapted to grass, mast or grain-feeding.

Breeders selecting foundation stock should endeavor to secure representative animals. Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well as is applicable to swine-breeding as to any other branch of domestic economy, and to do well one must begin right, and too much care cannot be exercised in selecting foundation stock. Failure here either through negligence or parsimony, means failure to attain the end sought. After an experience of nearly twenty years with the Small Yorkshires and a series of careful experiments with them and with every other breed now known in this country, extending over a period of ten years, I can with the utmost confidence, recommend the Small Yorkshires as the most profitable and satisfactory breed in this country. All points being taken into consideration, and I have no hesitation in saying that no intelligent breeder who wishes to breed swine for profit or for amusement, will fail to be satisfied with them, if he will start his herd with typical animals, selected from

thoroughly approved families. This breed being represented by a breeders' association and a published Herd Register, it is now possible for every breeder to know before buying his foundation stock, whether the pigs offered him are registered or not, as the herd register is sold at a price placing it within the reach of all. Buy no stock that is not registered unless it is eligible to registry, and of registered stock even, buy only the best that is attainable, for it does not pay to breed from inferior animals of any breed, and such may be found in all breeds, either of swine or cattle. If Small Yorkshires were substituted for the many common and coarser hogs now bred throughout this country, the same amount of pork now raised would be produced with the saving of an amount of food that would astonish our breeders. —Geo. W. Harris, in *American Swineherd*.

Draft Horses--What Chicago Horse Dealers Say.

The unanimous opinion of all the principal dealers of horses in Chicago, who handle some 10,000 horses annually, is that the grade Percherons are superior to all draft breeds for city use; that they sell for higher prices than the English draft, Clydesdale, or any other draft horse, and they advise the farmers of the West to breed to Percheron stallions if they wish to raise the most desirable horses for the Chicago market.—*Chicago Tribune*. M. W. Dunham, of "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, has imported from France nearly 2,500 Percheron horses, and now has on hand about 500 head, nearly all recorded with their pedigrees in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France. All careful purchasers demand certificates of such registration as the only reliable evidence of purity of blood, many horses of unknown blood being imported and sold as pure blood.

Lard, if applied at once, will remove the discoloration after a bruise.

The best of farmers will often find a change of tactics necessary with a change of location.

One thousand tons of honey, valued at \$250,000, is the product of the bee hives of Los Angeles, Cal.

A sample copy of the *Normal Advocate* sent free to any one. Address *Normal Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

Rye may be pastured whenever the weather permits, but care should be taken not to turn on the stock at a time when the ground is soft or so as to trample the field too much.

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

Farm profits vested in permanent improvements return larger dividends than when deposited in banks or invested in other directions. A farm can not be too highly improved.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

Money Tells!

It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our business is strictly confidential—or we could refer you to parties where we have placed in past year \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 loans. We are prepared to make better rates than ever. Send description of property and amount required, and apply to headquarters for large or small loans. When applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.

Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co., Topeka, Kas.

A common hoe, straightened out by a blacksmith, makes a cheap and excellent implement for chopping roots for stock.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the *Breeders' Directory* for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and Poland-China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

CATTLE.

WM. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A. J. C. C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of HEREFORDS. Bulls for sale.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred RED POOLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. G. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

T. M. MARY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale. Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By ear lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

SWINE.

W. W. WALTHIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P.-C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P.-C. R.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

SHEEP.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Merino Sheep, Poland-China Hogs (breeders all recorded in O. P.-C. R.), Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$1 per 13. Young pigs and rams for sale. Write for terms.

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP,



Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire-Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38 1/2 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. SHAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

FAIRFIELD POULTRY YARDS—E. C. McNemar, Fairfield, Wabunsee Co., Kas., breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

A. D. JENCKS, North Topeka, Kas., a No. 1 Plymouth Rock breeder. A few more choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Premium stock.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r. Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, KAS., Manufacturer of EUREKA HOG BEMDY and Condition Powders for all kinds of stock. Package of 3 pounds, \$1.00, or one dozen \$8.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

TIMBER LINE HERD

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale forty head of Registered and Grade Holstein Cattle—young and up to 6 years old, male and female. Also a few P.-C. Swine, age 3 to 6 months, and 75 head for spring and summer trade. None but first-class stock sent out, and all stock guaranteed as represented. Farm at Andover, Kas. Address us at Winfield, Kas., Cowley Co., Box 667.

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

OF NEWTON, KANSAS,

Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

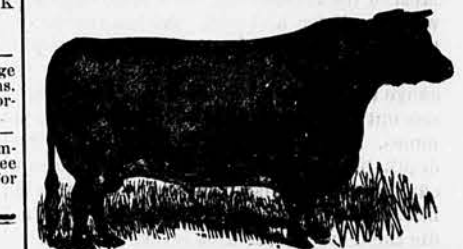
Stock for Sale at all times, of most Fashionable Breeding.

PEDIGREES TABULATED.

—Address—

S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas.

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

Correspondence.

From Sumner County.

Kansas Farmer:

Four-fifths of the farmers in this locality (second bottom of the Arkansas valley) sow oats on corn stubble ground, and plow under from three to five inches deep, and have experienced as high as ninety-six bushels per acre. I think there are some points gained in this method.

1st. You can sow broad cast from a wagon, which saves cleaning the oats first.

2d. If a drill is used to sow with, you can do it much faster and easier before than after the ground is plowed.

3d. You do not have to contend with trash and corn-stalks while sowing.

4th. You are sure to get them all covered and at a depth where there is moisture, too.

Of course the plowing and harrowing is the same in all cases. Prepare your field for plowing by cutting stalks and large weeds, or rake and burn them.

Try it and you will like it.

F. H. THEW.

Oxford, Sumner Co.

From Sheridan County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had a splendid winter so far for stock. We have had to feed but very little as yet, and in fact our stock looks as well as they did in the fall. Crops were good last year, and there will be at least three times as much put in this year as there was last. There are no orchards set out in this county to speak of, but a great many apple trees were sold here last fall, and I hope by another year to see them doing well. There is talk of Sheridan county getting a railroad, which will run from Stockton to Hoxie.

All the government land in Sheridan county is taken that is of any value, but relinquishments can be bought from \$100 to \$500, according to the locality. There was scarcely any fall wheat put in out here on account of the dry weather last fall.

Places of business in Hoxie: Two printing offices, two banks, three hardware stores, six land offices, two bakeries, five general stores, three livery stables, one furniture store, three drug stores, two feed stores, one mill, two blacksmith shops, one brick kiln, two billiard halls, two lumber yards, two millinery stores, three agricultural stores, one nice school house, one Presbyterian church, two butcher shops, two first-class hotels, and about 500 inhabitants.

WM. H. H. YATES.

Hoxie, Sheridan Co.

From Rooks County.

Kansas Farmer:

This finds us enjoying fine weather, and nearly everybody seems to be improving the chance to do some needed work. Last Saturday was warm enough for spring. Improvement seems the watchword of the day, especially in Stockton, our county seat. Small buildings, like mushrooms, spring up in a day, while larger ones of stone or brick rise more slowly; but all winter the work goes on, except a few of the very coldest days, and several large buildings are only waiting for spring to open to commence operations. One or more lines of railroad are expected through here next season, and the Missouri Pacific is talking of building on westward from Stockton next season.

The lister for corn planting is comparatively new here; I could not hear of a dozen in the county till last spring, and the various agents in Stockton report over 100 sold by them, to say nothing of the number sold at Plainville, in the south part of the county, and other points out of the county, and sales are likely to be larger next season than last. Most of the listers sold here are combined walking lister and drill. An improvement that some of us would like to see is a couple of wheels to hold the lister up and also to gauge the depth, for when an ordinary man sets out to drive three or four hard-mouthed mules, hold up the lister and gauge the depth, he has got his hands full. We do not care for a riding lister, merely one that will hold itself and let the driver be free to handle the team and gauging lever.

Our first Farmers' Institute is announced for the last Friday and Saturday of this month, and we hope it may be a success.

Stockton, Rooks Co.

J. C.

Worth a Dollar Apiece.

Kansas Farmer:

I subscribed for the FARMER some two months since, in order to read upon the methods of farming in Kansas, as any one knows that an agricultural paper, to be of the most value to its patrons, must be published in the state where they live, and should contain contributions from the pens of each practical farmer, giving the result of their experiments, for farming in Western Kansas is largely experimental any way. For instance, an Eastern paper would advise thorough drainage, while to the farmer in Western Kansas the question of how to get enough water is often a serious one.

Enclosed I hand you a list of names of farmers to whom you will please send copies of the FARMER, and try and induce them to subscribe for it. For I believe a farmer can accomplish more with one team and the KANSAS FARMER than he can with two teams without it. I would not take a dollar apiece for my papers after I have read them, for I keep them for reference. I have received information from them already worth many times the subscription price. One item in the issue of January 6th, by Mr. A. Chenoweth about stock water, referring to Mr. C. A. Booth, of Topeka, who would enclose any one a pamphlet on how to construct stock ponds or artificial springs, was of great value to me, as I have a nice draw running out of my home farm, on which I expect to construct a fish pond into the adjoining pasture farm below, in which I had expected to erect a wind pump to supply water for my stock; but the instructions received from Mr. Booth's pamphlet solved the water problem completely. I would advise every reader of the FARMER that has any suitable place for making a pond or artificial spring, to write to Mr. Booth and get a pamphlet, post paid free.

L. H. THOMPSON.

Syracuse, Hamilton Co., Kas.

Listing Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

Seeing in your paper a request for farmer to give their experience in listing corn, I respond by saying I have used a lister for three years, and like the process in many respects. The principal points in its favor are as follows: 1st. It is the quickest and least expensive. 2d. It will stand dry weather better. 3rd. It does not blow down as bad as with the old process. And last (but by no means least), you get more and better corn per acre. Now, with these facts to start on, let me say to those who have never tried it, that failure often follows the first trial. Now, I know some of you will say I am one of those lazy, shiftless men who think the easiest is always the best; but not so.

I run my lister from four to five inches deep, with subsoiler, same distance below, rows three and a half feet apart; harrow over as soon as finished, and as soon as it comes up harrow again. When corn is four or five inches high start the cultivator. Now, here is where the trouble lies, to do a good job and not cover the corn. I make a trough of ten or twelve-inch boards, four feet long; take a piece of two by four inch stuff five and a half feet long; level the edges slightly; nail boards on the edge of two by four; let the two by four extend one and one-half feet beyond your trough. It will be about six inches wide on top and ten inches at the bottom. The reason the trough should be this shape is to keep the dirt from sticking to the sides. Now comes fastening the trough to the plow, so it will not upset. I take a piece of two by four long, enough to fit over the front ends of the cultivator beams; use one bolt in center of cross-piece and end of trough; when the cultivator is on level ground the front end of the trough should be two inches from the ground, or two inches higher in front than behind. The trough should be bound on the bottom with hoop-iron to insure wear. With such a rig I can move right along without having to stop to uncover corn. I cultivate three times and try to leave the ground nearly level, and my experience has led to these observations: Don't be afraid of cultivating too deep; you had better stay out of the field entirely than to plow when ground is too wet; I would rather have ridges six inches high than weeds in the row. Listing is a success when properly

handled, and the most skeptical are converted one after another slowly but surely, just as I was.

T. H. MANSFIELD.

Harper, Harper County.

Brown County Farmer's Institute.

Kansas Farmer:

The Farmer's Institute held in Hiawatha, January 11-14, was well attended by farmers and stockmen from various parts of Brown county, but especially from Hamlin, Morrill and Walnut townships, the localities where the KANSAS FARMER has the largest number of readers. The topics were all practical and were discussed in a manner reflecting credit, and showing tact and ability as well as intelligence among that class of Kansas citizens who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Every session had some very interesting feature. The FARMER reporter was crowded with many other duties, hence could not write up a readable report in due time, and to do it now would be out of date; so I will only notice a few points of general interest to all readers. The moral tone of the Institute was good, on the ascendancy, when compared with former ones and when compared with Institutes held in other places.

A beneficial feature was that of the second day, where the ladies were given a leading part on the programme. A paper read by Mrs. Julia A. Chase on the "Farmers' Garden," and one by Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton (the Kansas poetess) on the "Farmers' Wife," which were so full of good points that they deserve a place in some future issue of the FARMER. Also the paper by Mr. W. O. Bechtel. A paper read by Dr. Seburn was manifold in thought—"How the farmers' children may be kept on the farm." The paper, and Hon. J. P. Davis' speech on the same subject, brought out quite a spirited discussion.

The ladies part in our Institutes was also considered at some length, in a private way, however, and it was suggested that the woman's department should be extended into two days next year, and that a picnic lunch be served up for noon hereafter, for the purpose of getting better acquainted with each other socially.

The lecture of the evening, by Judge W. A. Pfeffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, was so rich in thought—food for every one to consider, that it deserves not simply a notice, but a full verbatim report for the good of all the FARMER readers. The impressions made by him upon that good-sized assembly will bear good fruit in due season. One thing in the speaker was distinctly discernible, namely: that he is a gentleman who uses his culture and large-heartedness for the good of his readers, and that he is a hard-working man.

It was requested that the following resolution be sent to the FARMER for publication. The resolution, which explains itself, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of our State Legislature, the honorable Senators and Representatives, be hereby memorialized to pass an act which shall not recognize nor protect the purchasers of fraudulent notes, but that they be placed in the same category as persons who have bought stolen property.

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, Kas., January 22.

Strange but True.

Kansas Farmer:

Seeing your oft repeated request asking old subscribers to solicit new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER, I have made some inquiries, and find a large number, especially of the newer citizens, taking papers from the State of their former homes, but take no Kansas paper. To-day I met a man, formerly from Ohio, whom I recognized as an acquaintance of eighteen years ago, an extensive farmer and stock grower. "Do you take the KANSAS FARMER?" "No." "Any other State paper?" "No." "Don't you think that we Kansans are making a great mistake in neglecting our Kansas papers and getting all our news through Ohio, Illinois and Missouri papers, 'rehashed' to suit the convenience of those sections?" "Yes, that is true," he said. "Let me tell you. Do you know that the KANSAS FARMER is writing up this subject of cattle disease in our corn stalks, hog cholera, pleuro-pneumonia, stock-raising, poultry-raising, horticulture, veterinary department, household department, taxation, and education of the youth. Then if you wish to buy blooded

stock, just look at the enterprising breeders who are its advertising patrons. Do you think that you can afford to do without this splendid weekly paper, with all its divers information, free, as it is, from political or sectarian bias, when you can get it a whole year for only one dollar?" He gave me his subscription, and thus we hope to see a good farmer's paper built up.

LITTLE MACK.

From Cloud County.

Kansas Farmer:

Wheat is looking well that was sown in September; later sowing not so well in the open field. Fall wheat does best here on old ground sowed in the cornstalks.

I see some correspondent spoke of cutting corn fodder with a table rake. I had some sowed corn four to six feet high that I cut and bound with a Buckeye Down binder, and it did splendid work. I believe the Buckeye Down binder beats them all in any kind of grain or ground. I think the best way here is to plow our oats in under about four inches, then they will come if it is wet or dry.

J. L. W.

Concordia, Kas.

From Bourbon County.

Kansas Farmer:

Not seeing much in the FARMER from this, Bourbon county, thought a few lines might be of interest to some. The citizens of Bourbon enjoy most all the advantages that are found in an old settled county. Fuel, an article that is rather scarce in some of our western counties, is found here in great abundance. Most every farm has its coal bank, and it takes but a few days' work to get out a year's supply. Plenty of wood along the small streams. Building rock of the finest quality is plenty. Fruit of every description is raised. Railroad facilities unsurpassed, giving us access to the best markets. Crops in this vicinity the past season were as good as could be expected, considering the season. Oats good. Corn, about one-half a crop. Not much fall wheat sown; what there is, went into winter looking well. Stock of all kinds doing first-rate.

Will the editor please give some information through the FARMER on the culture of onions and sweet potatoes? Will onions do well on old ground, if it is rich? Why are sweet potato plants always set out on a ridge? I have set them on level ground for the past seven years, and think it better than the ridge system, as they can be cultivated much easier, the work being done with a common two-horse cultivator.

L. M. JOHNSTON.

Garland, Bourbon Co., Kas.

[Onions grow better on old ground than on new, if it is rich. Ridding for sweet potatoes is merely a precaution against wet weather.—EDITOR.]

A good stock of assorted merchandise and store building in a live town (value about \$10,000) to exchange for good land. Address P. O. Box 13, Cherokee, Kas.

ROYAL



BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

The Present Outlook for Silk.

Kansas Farmer:

We note with great pleasure in the Governor's message an item recommending the Legislature to look into the value and importance of the production of silk in Kansas. We have now arrived at a point of great interest to us as a nation. The experimental filature at Washington is now at work. A letter just at hand from United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, says: "We are hard at work on one filature, and part of it is now running regularly; the delay in putting it all in motion being due to the necessity of training our utterly inexperienced girls. We have thus far been working entirely from Osage orange stock and the results are surprising, our average last week being a production of one pound of silk to each 3.85 pounds of dry cocoons. A less favorable result than that lately called forth expressions of surprise from experts in France. We will be glad if you will so publish our desire to purchase cocoons as to increase our receipts, for we shall need all that we can get, and are ready to take, sooner or later, all that are offered." Signed Philip Walker, Special Agent Silk Division. Those fearful souls, of whom there are not a few, can now take courage; there is an open market for every pound or half pound of cocoons raised, and they can be sent free of expense by first making application by card or letter to the Division of Agriculture, as stated in a previous letter published in the KANSAS FARMER. It is of special importance to us in this stage of the work to know the surprising results from the product of Osage orange stock, and that by unskilled operatives. As soon as they begin on the mulberry stock we can compare results, and all be persuaded in their own minds as to which they will use. There has been much said and written about the undesirability of the thorny Osage orange, which is true in some respects. And I will say here as heretofore—"If feed is to be planted for silk production, plant the mulberry; but until that is given in sufficient quantity, use what we already have," which is producing such results that experts from abroad are looking into it. France is already sending agents to Florida and other Southern States to form colonies for silk raising, and why not come to Kansas? If our Legislature will establish a silk station and filature so as to give instruction in the best methods of rearing the Bombyx Mori and reeling the silk, success will follow. The many failures are due to ignorance of the requirements of the worms. The increase of manufacture of silk in the United States is unprecedented. All the mills the past year have run on time; many have been enlarged and new ones erected. This surely should encourage and stimulate the production of silk for home consumption. For information, enclose stamp to MARY M. DAVIDSON, Silk Culturist, Junction City, Kas.

Keeping the Garden Clean.

Kansas Farmer:

We all recognize the necessity of keeping the garden clean. If the soil is kept occupied during the growing season with a crop, much of the weed seeds and the plants themselves will be destroyed; and, generally, in proportion to the way we destroy the weeds one season we must expect to work to keep them down the next. I find it makes considerable difference in the amount of work required to keep down the weeds in the way the garden is planned out and planted. With the present number of garden plows and cultivators that do the work so much faster and better than can be done with the hoe, it is poor economy to attempt to cultivate a good-sized garden without them. And to use them to the best advantage, the garden should be planned so that the seed will all be planted in long rows. Care should be taken to have the rows as straight as possible, so that the cultivators can be run as close as possible to the plants; and having the plants growing in straight rows aids materially in this. Care should always be taken to take time to thoroughly prepare the land in a fine condition before planting. It is almost impossible to get the soil into too fine a condition in the garden; in a great majority of cases the mistake is made in the other way. Having the soil fine enables us to have the rows straighter and to sow the seed more evenly

and aids considerably in securing a good germination. After the seed is planted and has germinated, if the soil has been made fine and mellow, we can not only commence the cultivation earlier, but do the work better; so that preparing the soil in a good condition before planting is an important item. The earlier the cultivation can be commenced the easier will be the work of keeping down the weeds, and early continued cultivation is what induces a good start to grow; and if there is any place on the farm where a quick growth is most important, it is certainly in the garden. By using care with the garden cultivators very little hand hoeing or weeding will be necessary, yet between the plants in the rows some hoeing and weed pulling will be necessary. Keep clean at the start; do not allow the weeds to get a start, and you have made a good gain in time and labor besides securing a better growth. N. J. SHEPHERD, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Gossip About Stock.

William Brown, breeder of Holstein-Friesian and Jersey cattle, Lawrence, Kansas, again places a breeders' card in this paper. This office has received one of his new catalogues.

There seems to be a desire among leading dairymen to organize a State Association for the benefit of the industry in Kansas. Let such as are interested in this important industry communicate with the editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

A letter from Walter Latimer, proprietor of the Fish Creek Herd of Short-horns, Garnett, Kas., announces that owing to the death of his wife he will during June offer his entire herd of cattle at public sale. Breeders will not forget that this creditable herd contains some of the choicest animals in the State.

F. W. Truesdell, Lyons, Kas., called at this office on his return from the ninth annual meeting of the American Record Association, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He stated that F. V. Close, of Abilene, was the only other Kansas representative. The attendance was very large, and a dividend of 50 per cent. was declared, which shows the prosperous condition of this Association. The officers elected were: H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill., President; C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich., Vice President; John Vinton, Gilmore, Iowa, Secretary; W. W. McClurg, Waterloo, Iowa, Treasurer; Directors for Kansas, F. W. Truesdell and F. V. Close.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

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

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Beautiful as love's own dream,
Her snowy brow, and shining eyes,
Lift up with love's delicious gleam,
Which grew the first in paradise.
The olden love of self is flown,
A nearer, sweeter love is blown.

She seems to say in every look,
"I've found the God, I hold him here,
My heart lies like an open book;
Its type is fair, its page is clear,
My baby rounds my sum of life,
Happy mother, blessed wife."

There is no higher mount to climb—
There is no deeper joy to know;
No poet yet, in sweeter rhyme
Has power life's fairest bliss to show.
Though sweet my joy as wife can be,
My crown is my maternity.

—Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, in *Woman's Tribune*.

Justice to Women.

Being one of those women who believe that we possess political rights which are denied us by an unjust rendering of the laws of our country, I am interested in anything said upon the equal suffrage question and make a point of reading everything I find on the opposite side.

I doubt if the article in your paper signed "R. R." calls out many replies, for the objections it contains have been so often answered and repeated that it is almost impossible to say anything original by way of answer to them. Still, I suppose, as long as people put forward such objections, it is scarcely wise to ignore them. It seems to me that "R. R." has strung together all the so-called arguments used by men years ago, forgetting that many of them have long since proved groundless and many of those who put them forward have since changed their opinions.

I deny that the influence women will have in future politics can be justly judged by the past. The few who made their way to power did so, in most cases, by force of the individual points or traits of character they possessed, and they have been so small a minority as to make it unfair to judge the whole sex by them. I also remind "R. R." that in citing historical characters to prove her sisters as apt at intrigue as men, she also proves their capability of mind and brain.

Our Topeka friend attacks her sex on the score of their ignorance, their unfitness to vote, and their lack of interest in anything but dress and gossip. Admitting the charge to be partially true, is it wholly their fault? Brought up with the idea that their lives must be measured by the "rule and compass" lines laid down for them by their self-constituted rulers, the notion that their brain is inferior to man's constantly dinning in their ears, what wonder that most of them come to believe it? Your correspondent says, "let men forget their superiority or find it out for themselves." I should like her to say if any man of forty years ago did forget it or fail to show that he believed it. Has the average man wished that his wife should understand politics? Have not thousands of wives and mothers been admonished before their own children to attend to woman's business and not meddle with what they could not understand? A few years ago the chief idea impressed upon girls was to marry as soon as they should have a proper chance, and to show an interest in matters outside her "sphere" would spoil such chance. Taught to please men, woman has tried to do so, and has furnished them just the company they have shown a preference for.

It is unnecessary to combat "R. R.'s" opinions of the bad qualities of her sisters, their dishonesty, corruptibility or combativeness; she must have been very unfortunate in her associations. No one will deny that women can descend to darkest depths of crime; but few will charge that they furnish so large a percentage of criminals. The testimony as to their reliability when occupying places of trust is emphatically in their favor.

It is absurd to speak as though the mothers and wives of the nation wanted to reverse the position of the sexes, or to abandon their duties and assume those of their husbands. Why is it necessary to discuss the question solely with reference to marriage? If a man chooses a professional wife, he best knows his reasons for doing so; and if he does not want a wife who is able to maintain herself in case of sickness or accident to

himself, there is no danger but he will find enough to choose from outside the ranks.

The remark of our sister about a mother's influence saddened me, because it is so far from the truth. Not that a really good mother ever loses her hold on the affections of her sons, but the position she occupies before the law, with all that it implies, leads many a youth to doubt his mother's judgment, even while he fully returns her love. It is this knowledge, that there comes a time when the mother's influence pales before the attractions of the world outside of home, that has moved many a mother to seek the ballot which she otherwise would not have wished for. It is the wish to still further protect her children which has emboldened many a timid, retiring spirit to join the ranks of the suffragists.

I yield to no one in my admiration of Dickens, but it would be just as fair to argue that his "Stiggins" represented all clergymen, as to say that his "Mrs. Jellyby" was a type of the educated, enlightened women, who in our day are trying to uplift their sisters. Were the great writer in our midst I am certain he would himself disdain such an assumption.

It is not easy to see the "kindly spirit" which is said to have animated "R. R.," or what purpose she had in writing her article. Much of what she has written is true, but is what no one disputes. Some of it is false, but to furnish proofs would be to repeat what every one who has studied the matter is familiar with. Surely the lady does not suppose the writing of such articles will stop the movement for the enfranchisement of her sisters. If those who are seeking it are blamable for going outside their sphere, are those less so who rush into print to censure them?

The only true way to look at the question is in the light of the general progress of the human race. The growth of the competitive system has caused the advance of women to the front, though it will intensify the struggle. The question is indissolubly linked with that of social reform, and the advance of the one promotes the forward march of the other. No one expects the millennium to dawn from the mere fact of women voting. It is the righting of wrongs, the substitution of justice for injustice, which will constitute the improved conditions and make it possible to realize the angelic promise, "Peace on earth, good will to man." Mrs. W. H. WRIGHT.

Concordia, Kansas.

Advancement of Women.

The article with the above heading in last week's FARMER, offers an opportunity to present the other side of the question to those who have read and thought but little about it; and for that reason I will try to reply candidly and without sarcasm; but in deference to the general reader, must say that some portions of it seem like the production of an imagination which had taken a Rip-Van-Winkle sleep, and upon waking set out for a flight without waiting to rub open its eyes to "take the lay of the land."

The hundreds and thousands of grand and noble women of the present day, offer sufficient evidence and indication of what women can and will do, and is more to the point and more just than to refer to the history of times that were entirely different. When we remember that men, of all ages, have had the best advantages for education their time could afford, and contrast it with the few years that colleges and high schools have been accessible to women, it is surely surprising that women are what they are to-day.

The list of women who are eminent in the professions, in science, in educational and reform work, could not be contained in the space allotted; but any one who will read the "History of Woman Suffrage" will find the facts in the case, as the history is not confined to reforms, but includes women of ability in all directions.

But what shall we say to the statement that "They are just as dishonest, corrupt, and unprincipled as men if it is in their interest to be so," in face of the fact that the membership of the churches is from two-thirds to four-fifths women, while the inmates of penitentiaries range from perhaps one-fifth to one-twentieth women? Many of the men convicts are there for theft and embezzlement. Are not women in just as much need of money as men? and would it not be just as much to their interest to steal and

embezzle as to men's? But the truth is, dishonesty among women clerks and cashiers is almost unknown. A wealthy banker said, recently, that he believed the best safeguard against disastrous bank failures would be to employ women cashiers.

"Besides the majority of women are unfit to vote." It has been said that Harriet Beecher Stowe did more to bring about the emancipation of the slaves than any other person. She is in favor of woman suffrage, and when she asked her negro servant a question on the subject, his answer was: "Why, Missus, women don't know nuff to vote, nohow." No one doubts that many are unfit to vote, but the same is true of men; and how would intelligent men feel to be denied the franchise because of the unfitness of the negro and the ignorant foreigner. No class of men has had to wait till all were fit to be allowed to vote. Not any one class can justly and wisely legislate for another, because they cannot understand the wishes and feelings of those not similarly situated. It is a bitter hardship for American-born women, especially so for pioneer women who have struggled through privation, have labored and endured to build up and improve the country they love, and then have foreigners come in and before they have time to become fairly acquainted with their neighbors, vote against our own women. During the Nebraska campaign, in helping to circulate petitions asking that the ballot be granted to women, I could not help feeling as if they were usurpers when they said they should vote against it. If women are unfit to vote because of their ignorance, it would certainly be wise for them to inform themselves, and it is safe to assume that they will do so when the privilege and responsibility of helping to make good laws shows them the necessity of it; and a part of the time devoted to "fashions," and all of that given to "gossip," can be much more profitably spent in reading political and general information. Who ever knew a business woman, or one whose heart was in reform work, to have time or wish to talk of her neighbors' affairs? Give women something to think of, and we may hope they will grow out of frivolity.

As to education, what does the great excess of girls over boys in the public schools, pre-empt? If "they know nothing about politics," is it any wonder if they care nothing—have been taught to consider it none of their business? But they do care. The majority of women, whenever they know anything about it, wish to vote upon all moral questions, though we will admit the majority at present will say they do not care to vote upon anything else. This claim will be sustained by all who have canvassed for signatures to petitions. A mother must, in the nature of things, feel that her ownership in her child is much larger than the father's can be. Then why should she not care? How can she help feeling that she has at least an equal right to say what conditions

shall surround her children from infancy to maturity. The child belongs peculiarly to the mother. She gave him his life and cared for him in his helplessness, and she ought to be allowed to protect him until he is old enough to judge for himself. When the young man and young woman are twenty-one years of age, they are past the greatest danger of forming bad habits, and the surest and easiest way to prevent such misfortune and shipwreck is to provide no facilities for it. I presume it will be conceded that men alone have made the best laws they could, else it is fair to suppose we should have had better. What, then, shall we say of the open saloon? of gambling? and other dens of vice and infamy which men permit and patronize? Of the laws in twenty-four States, Kansas among the number, which protects the female child in its virtue only till 10 years of age, and in one State only till 7. Can any mother think of that without being filled with righteous indignation? Fathers made and still permit that law to exist, because, forsooth, some man might otherwise have to submit to blackmail. Is a man's money so much more valuable than a girl's virtue? What would it take to buy a mother's vote in view of these facts? Is not mother love the one thing which will never fail so long as mothers live? Even the poor city mother, whose children suffer for food and clothes, will she sell her vote for the small sum it would bring, when she would know what a pittance it would be compared to her husband's earnings for the year, nearly all of which, in many cases, goes for drink, while the mother and children gain such support as the family has?

The truth is, good men are not in the majority, but good women are, and the hope of the world is in the united efforts of all good citizens. But fearing to occupy more space than our kindly editor can well spare, I will defer anything further till next week, except some beautiful lines by Mrs. E. L. Saxon, who so forcibly addressed the people of Topeka upon reform work a few evenings since.

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OFFER No. 1 If you will send us the names of three Agents, or some one you think would make us good agents, and any small picture, together with \$2.75 we will make One Dozen Imperials, Satin Finish, Gill Edge and one extra from same original, beautifully finished in Water Colors, placed in 8x10 gold mat, (our regular price is \$10), and send the \$10 worth of pictures by mail prepaid. Old, faded, scratched or spotted originals, we carefully touch up before copying, retouch negative before printing, and put in new background when necessary. Give color Hair, Eyes, Jewelry, Drapery and Complexion, so we will know how to finish the water color portrait.

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The Young Folks.

The Perfect Day.

The blast has swept the clouds away,
The gloom, the fog, the rain;
Serene and blue is all the sky
Save for a white cloud floating high,
Alone, celestial argosy,
That dares the starry main;
And light as wafts of Eden blow,
The zephyrs wander to and fro.

What do I care that yester-night
The wind was loud and chill?
Now earth is lapt in sunny calm;
The woods, the fields, exhale their balm;
And breeze and brook and bird a psalm
Chant, glad, from vale and hill;
What do I care that skies were gray?
The arth is Paradise to-day.

Oh, when the blast of death has blown
The clouds of time away,
So may the shadows of our years—
The gloom of all our griefs and fears
And wild regrets and bitter tears—
Fade in God's perfect day,
And seem as slight, and brief, and vain,
As yester-evening's mist and rain!
—Edna Dean Proctor, in *Youth's Companion*.

FAMILY NAMES.

Curiosities of Their Origin and Evolution Expounded.

If, instead of a name, every child on entering the world were assigned a number, the plan would have many features to recommend it. Directories would be simplified; there would be no chance of confusion with twenty four Mrs. Joneses all in one place, and to address a letter you would have nothing to do but to write on the envelope, say, "No. 9,243,769, Esq." But with these manifest advantages there would be considerable loss. When Juliet said, "What's in a name?" she talked, as lovers often do, at random. Her speech to Romeo Montague is beautiful, but it is not logic. She was, indeed, as any one with a critical eye can see, in the strangest confusion about the difference between a Christian and a surname. That Romeo did not correct her on the instant can only be accounted for by the fact that he himself was not in a fit state of mind for playing the instructor. There is a great deal in surnames. What glimpses of old life they sometimes give us; they are little bits of history;

REVELATIONS OF HUMAN INTEREST; scraps of poetry and humor; notes of affection, ridicule, sarcasm and impertinence; often stories condensed into a single word. A large number of surnames consist of the father's name with the addition of "son," or an equivalent for son, like Mac or Fitz. "Names of this sort often fluctuate from generation to generation. Alan Waterson, for example, had a son Walter, who called himself Walter Alanson." Other names are purely local in origin, names such as Dale, Brook, Marsh, Land, Wood and Heath. Among local names we may also include Kent, Cornish, Wiltshire, Devonish, Ireland, Welsh, and such like. Granville may be classed among local names. It is told that Lord Lyttleton once disputed with the head of the Granvilles which was the older family, asserting his own to be the more ancient, inasmuch as the little town must necessarily have existed before the Grandville. Offices, occupation, and condition gave rise to other names. Thus we have Smith, Cook, Shepherd, Plowman, Knight, Corner (Coroner), Archer, Slinger, Justice, Provost, Dresser, Chapman, Barbour, and a host more. The surnames of occupation form a wonderful guide to the industries of our forefathers. Those who kept shops or inns got

SURNAMES FROM THEIR SIGNS,

a practice which accounts for many surnames of a fanciful order. John at the Bell became John Bell; Thomas at the Rose became Thomas Rose; Oliver at the Thorne became Oliver Thorne, and Nicholas at the Sparrow became Nicholas Sparrow.

A large class of names is devoted to the description of personal appearance, manner, and character. We find outward peculiarities indicated in an immense number, such as Longman, Shortman, Smallman, Big, Little, Thick, Thin, Shorter, Stronger, Black, White, and Brown. Mental characteristics gave rise to such surnames as Good, Patient, Wise, Gay, Sage, Blythe, Merry, Makepeace, Sweet, Proud, Meek, Humble, and Jolly. People who reminded their neighbors of birds, beasts, fish and insects have transmitted to their descendants many surnames, of which examples may be seen in our collection. Not a few names illustrating

personal appearance and character have evidently been originally nicknames. Cruikshank, Glutton, Pennyfather, or miser, for example. Occasionally, as in the case of Swindler, the name has the air of "giving a piece of one's mind." The frequency with which particular names are met varies with the locality. In Scotland the locality of some names is particularly well defined. We have MacDonald, MacKenzie, Robertson and Stewart in the north; Scott, Kerr, Elliott, Johnson and Maxwell in the south; Gordon, Forbes, Grant and Ogilvie in the east; and Campbell, Cameron, MacLean and Kennedy in the west. "This arises from the clansmen having made a practice of

TAKING THE NAMES OF THEIR CHIEFS and considering themselves members of their family by adoption, if not otherwise." There are some names met with in England which appear never to have crossed the border. Among those of which England may thus claim to have a monopoly we find Churchyard, Deadman, Scamp, Swindler, Gotobed, Slaughter, Startup, Twentyman, Allbones, Littleproud, Fudge, Puddle and Wildblood. The most prevalent surnames in Scotland, according to Mr. George Seton, are Smith, the name of one person in every sixty-nine; MacDonald, one in seventy-eight; Brown, one in eighty-nine; Robertson, one in ninety-one; Campbell, one in ninety-two; Thompson, one in ninety-five, and Stewart, one in ninety-eight.

The sound of a name is of consequence. "Harsh names," says Isaac Disraeli, "will have, in spite of all our philosophy, a painful and ludicrous effect on our ears and our associations. It is vexatious that the softness of delicious vowels or the ruggedness of inexorable consonants should at all be connected with a man's happiness or even have an influence on his fortunes." Some names, indeed, are almost fatal to success; they simply suggest jokes and encourage familiarity. A man has no hesitancy in proving "by thumps upon your back how he esteems your merit," if you are called Twigger or Tapp or Trundle or Littleboy, but he would hardly venture on it were you a more aristocratic Montgomery or Gascoigne. For a man to

INHERIT AN ABSURD OR INSIGNIFICANT NAME

is to have a stone tied round his neck in childhood to keep him all his life in the depth of obscurity. It would be difficult to find a famous character in literature, or anything else with a surname at least approaching in character to Toothaches or Bang or Baby. Who could fancy a Squib or a Gable visited at any time by the inspirations of genius? John Wilkes expressed this idea once in conversation with Dr. Johnson. They were speaking of Elkanah Settle, the last of the city poets. "There is something in names," said Wilkes, "which one can not help feeling. Now, Elkanah Settle sounds so queer; who can expect much from that name? We should have no hesitation to give it for John Dryden in preference to Elkanah Settle from the names only, without knowing their different merits." Considerations such as these, not to speak of testamentary injunctions and conditions attached to deeds of entail, have induced people from time to time to change their names. The world being as it is, and man's instinct leading him to fasten on and worry the ridiculous, it is often a sensible proceeding. Cuthbert is made to take the place of Cuddy, McAlpine of Halfpenny, Belcome of Bullock, DeWinton of Wilkins, and Ephraim Bug is transformed into the aristocratic Norfolk Howard.—*New York Graphic*.

There has been on exhibition at New Haven the king of catdom. He is eight years old, of the tiger variety, weighs thirty-two pounds, and is believed to be the biggest tame cat in the United States.

In a cannon foundry at Bourges, France, electricity has been successfully applied to mechanical purposes for more than five years, two large movable cranes, each weighing over twenty tons, having been worked by electric motors without difficulty.

The word salary comes from the Latin *salarium*, literally salt money, from *sal*, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers. The ancient Romans allowed the soldiery so much salt per diem. When this was commuted to a money payment, it was still called by the same name.

26,587,335

BOTTLES OF

Warner's :: SAFE :: Cure

Sold, up Dec. 27, 1886.

No Other Remedy in the World Can Produce Such a Record.

This wonderful success of "Warner's SAFE Cure" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been regarded by the Highest Medical Authorities as the Only Specific for KIDNEY, LIVER and URINARY DISEASES and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and we can produce 100,000 TESTIMONIALS to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

BOSTON, - - - 1,149,122. PENNSYLVANIA, - - - 1,821,218.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON, (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y., in 1885 was suffering with a skin humor like leprosy. Could not sleep; was in great agony. For two years tried everything, without benefit. Was pronounced incurable. "Twenty bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure completely cured me, and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

F. MAYER (1020 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.), afflicted with tired feelings, dizziness and pain across the back, and lost appetite. Was sallow and care-worn all the time. The doctors failing he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and reports, "I feel like a fighting cock."

PROVIDENCE, - - - 171,929.

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.), in 1884 began running down with General Debility, accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and general giving out of the whole organism. Was in serious condition, confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he says: "I am completely restored to health by its means."

CHICAGO, - - - 2,808,693.

MR. R. BROWN (2221 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.), injured his back from a fall. Was confined to his bed six weeks. The fall injured his kidneys, producing intense suffering. Warner's SAFE Cure restored his kidneys to their natural condition, and he writes "I am now eighty years of age, smart and active."

PORTLAND, ME., - - - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with lame back, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Consulted the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England States, but for seven years suffered constantly from his malady, which had resulted in Bright's disease. After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and two of SAFE Pills, he wrote: "My back and kidneys are without pain, and thank God, I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Remedies."

DETROIT, - - - 846,946.

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wife of the Vice-Consul of Denmark, 69 Wall St., New York), reported that her little son, after an attack of Diphtheritic Sore Throat eight years ago, was afflicted with Bright's Disease in advanced form; by the advice of Gen'l Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York, she prescribed Warner's SAFE Cure, with the consent of the physicians, and reports, "the physicians say that he will be perfectly well."

BAL. OF NEW ENG., - - - 441,753.

MRS. J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.), was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, just living, and hourly expecting death. Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the best physicians. Her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with female complaints; but she was satisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure she passed a large stone or calculus, and in Nov., 1885, reported, "Am to-day as well as when a girl."

MILWAUKEE, - - - 458,894.

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Quechee, Vt.), in May, 1882, began to bloat, thence came stomach trouble, terrible headaches, and finally the doctor's opinion that it was Bright's disease, and incurable. Eventually she became nearly blind, pronounced by the doctors to be the last stage of Bright's disease. After having been under treatment by Warner's SAFE Cure for one year, she reported, "I am as well as any one."

NEW YORK STATE, - - - 3,870,773.

MINNESOTA, - - - 648,017.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Worcester, Mass.), in May, 1880, was prostrated by Gravel. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure alone he passed a large stone, and subsequently wrote, "I have had no recurrence of my trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure cured me."

BAL. N. W. STATES, - - - 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

The Most Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

CLEVELAND, - - - 682,632.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky.), was prostrated with severe kidney trouble and lost 40 pounds of flesh. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he reports, "I have never enjoyed better health."

ST. LOUIS, - - - 1,630,527.

CAPT. GEO. B. WILTBANK (919 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.), prostrated in Central America, with Malarial Fever, caused by congestion of Kidneys and Liver. Delirious part of the time. Liver enlarged one-third. Stomach badly affected. Could hold no food; even water was ejected. Using less than a dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, he writes, "I was completely cured."

CINCINNATI, - - - 873,667.

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave., New York), scarcely able to walk two blocks without exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure and says, "I was much benefited by it."

KANSAS CITY, - - - 717,860.

MRS. (PROF.) E. J. WOLF (Gettysburg, Pa., Wife of the Editor of the Lutheran Quarterly), began to decline with Pulmonary Consumption. (Over 50 per cent. of all cases of Consumption are caused by diseased kidneys.) De-paired of living. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure, she writes, "I am perfectly well."

BAL. OHIO, (STATE), - - - 633,158.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Cincinnati, Ohio), in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated; had palpitation of the heart, intense pain in the head, nervous disorder and catarrh of the bladder. She lost fifty-five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE Pills and SAFE Nervine and within three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was restored to good health. That was three years ago, and she is still in as good health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton, himself, was cured of Chronic Diarrhoea of eighteen years standing, in 1881, by Warner's SAFE Cure.

BAL. S. W. STATES, - - - 746,789.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE (South Carolina), after doctoring for years for what he supposed was Malaria, discovered he was afflicted with Sugar Diabetes, and having obtained no relief whatever from his physicians, he began the use of Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure, and he says: "My friends are astonished at my improvement."

SOUTHERN STATES, - - - 3,534,017.

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kas.), son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with extreme case of Bright's disease, and the doctors gave him up. By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and after taking seven bottles he is perfectly well and has had no relapse.

SAN FRANCISCO, - - - 1,242,946.

J. Q. ELKINS (Elkinstown, N. C.), suffered for ten years from Gravel, which attacked him every six months. He lost 45 pounds in three months, and his strength was nearly gone. After a thorough use of Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure he reports, "I am as well as I ever was, after using fourteen bottles."

CANADA, - - - 1,467,824.

BAL. PACIFIC COAST, - - - 732,316.

Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the testators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

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H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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PUBLISHERS and AGENTS:

The special rate made by the KANSAS FARMER recently to Publishers and Agents, will be extended and hold good through January, 1887.

The Sumner County Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair August 30-31 and September 1-2, 1887. Geo. F. Pitts, Secretary.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Winfield, Cowley county, February 18 and 19. The Agricultural college will be represented by Professors Shelton, Popenoe and Olin.

The Kansas State Fair Association will hold a State Fair at their grounds in Topeka next January from the 19th to the 24th days of September inclusive. Kansas is in the Western circuit of State Fairs.

The annual installation of officers of Capital Grange No. 16, P. of H., took place at I. O. O. F. hall, on Saturday, January 22, 1887. Grange met at 10 o'clock a. m. A basket dinner was served at noon to the members and invited guests.

Business indications are good, railroad earnings and bank clearings showing a large volume of trade, and there is no drag anywhere. Railroad projects multiply, particularly in the South and West. Among the singular features are British orders for American paper.

A friend in Smith county wrote us a short letter some days ago, and among other newsy facts he mentioned—"Some cattle have died from eating too much fodder while being herded in stalk-fields. Some farmers fed the dead cattle to hogs and the hogs ate so much that most of them died."

The Inter-State commerce bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 219 to 41. All the Kansas Congressmen, except Hanback, voted for the bill. Hanback was paired with an absent member, and the report shows that he would have voted no. We doubt the correctness of the report. The bill was immediately signed by the presiding officers of both Houses after the vote was taken, and then it was sent to the President for his approval.

An effort is being made to have a forestry farm and an agricultural experiment station established in Kansas. These are very important matters and ought to have early attention of the Legislature. The KANSAS FARMER has been advocating a measure of that kind a long time. The farmers of Kansas are by far the most numerous class, their calling is the most important interest of the State, and anything which will help them will do good to all. There ought to be at least one great farm in the State owned and managed by the State for the purpose of experimenting in all doubtful matters pertaining to agriculture and for the purpose of growing young forest trees for the people.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Some of the Things Said by Members at the Recent Meeting in Topeka.

We had thought to present nothing of what was said in the many good papers and addresses until we could present them entire; but it will necessarily be some time before that can be done, and on second thought we have concluded to present some brief extracts which are taken from the report published at the time in the Daily Capital.

Mr. Joshua Wheeler, President, read a paper on "The Value of Manures on Our Prairie Soils." Mr. Wheeler began by saying that the success of all farming operations depend upon the fertility of the soil. No man is ever made rich by the cultivation of poor, impoverished land. Poor lands make a poor State. A rich, generous soil makes its owner rich, and builds up a rich, prosperous commonwealth. There are no richer lands in the West than those found in the Kaw valley and other similar localities, but this continued cropping without fertilizing, tells in the diminished crop returns. There is no inexhaustible soil in all the world. The valley of the Nile would never retain its immense fertility were it not for the annual overflow, and deposit of fertilizing matter. How can we maintain the fertility of our lands? By the free use of that most important agent, animal manure, as gathered in the barnyards and other places. In New Jersey barnyard manure is considered invaluable and is as current as gold. Commercial fertilizers act only as stimulants, while barnyard manure contains solid plant food.

In the discussion which followed, red clover was recommended as a good green fertilizer. Mr. Snyder had fifty-five acres sown, ten bushels of seed being required. The pasture first fall was worth more than cost of seed. Commercial fertilizers cost from \$25 to \$30 a ton. One ton will spread over about eight acres, and only acts as a stimulant, and nine-tenths of it are worthless and of no value whatever.

J. W. Arnold read a paper entitled "Practical Experience With Tame Grasses in Pottawatomie County." His experience with tame grasses extended over a period of sixteen years, and that in Kansas. The first seed sown was a mixture of timothy, clover and blue grass, and was sown to test the adaptability of these grasses to the climate and soil of Pottawatomie county. He found that the soil or climate or something was not adapted to the successful growing of clover and timothy, especially clover. In 1872 he succeeded in growing a fine crop and was elated with the result. The timothy disappeared in about four years, but his clover remains amid the perfect mats of blue grass, convincing him now that red clover is at home in Kansas, and is here to stay. Had sown alfalfa, but it was not a success, and after four trials finds that it won't stick. The same is true of his neighbor's. Don't know the cause of failure. Had sown orchard grass for five springs in succession and got a good stand. But it is too easily winter killed and regards it not a profitable grass for this country, so has given up its cultivation on his farm. Blue grass has no equal for a lawn if well irrigated, for its staying qualities are excellent, and as a spreader it ranks first among the grasses. Was not yet convinced that blue grass was the grass alone for pasture in this country. Had sown timothy and secured two good crops. Since then it gradually disappeared and the blue grass now has possession. The varieties now favorable with him are timothy and clover mixed in ratio of eight quarts of timothy, to four quarts of red clover, making twelve quarts per

acre; and the results therefrom thus far have proven satisfactory. For hay these combinations are excellent and hard to down. Red clover is not as hardy as timothy.

Ground should be well prepared and dressed with well-rotted manure before seeding, then sow timothy in September and the clover in the following March. Keep the weeds cut or mowed down and success will follow.

J. S. Foster read a paper on "Our Method of Growing Corn in Jewell County." The people of Jewell county oppose the "lister" mode of planting, and advocate the checkrow method, it being the most profitable way of producing paying quantities of corn. Corn planted with the checkrow yielded from five to ten bushels more per acre than by the "lister" process. The main and leading industry of Jewell county is corn, hogs and cattle. A grand combination and one that will invariably do to tie to.

Hon. Martin Mohler, of Osborne county, read an address on "The Relative Merits of Hedge and Wire Fences." Mr. Mohler favors the hedge above that of any other kind of material for fencing. Barbed wire is most available for a quick fence and is best adapted for the range. He has had experience with both hedge and wire. First planted hedge in 1874, then again in 1877, planted two and one-half miles, and in four years had a fence that would turn horses and cattle. His fences are now hog-tight, having first cut and laid the plants, after attaining suitable size. In 1883 built a wire fence and now has about two miles of it. His conclusion is that hedge fence has many important advantages not possessed by a barbed wire fence, and after making due allowance for all the objectionable features claimed against it, it still stands pre-eminently superior to the barbed wire fence, for the purposes for which fences are built by the farmer. As to cost, Mr. Mohler presented these figures: The cost of growing one mile of hedge fence, width of row 12 feet, and 320 rods long makes about one and a half acres of ground.

To break 1/2 acres, at \$2 per acre.....	\$ 3.00
Second plowing and preparing for plants.....	3.50
Plants—5,000 at \$2 per thousand.....	10.00
Setting plants, one man and boy four days at \$1.50 per day.....	6.00
Cultivating and hoeing first year.....	3.50
Cultivating three succeeding years at 30 cents per acre.....	4.00
Total cost for one mile hedge.....	\$30.00

Cost of building one mile of barbed wire fence:

Posts—100, two rods apart, at 15 cents.....	\$24.00
Wire—1,000 pounds 3-strand, at 15 cents.....	50.00
Cost of staples.....	1.00
Cost of building fence.....	10.00

Total cost of wire fence..... \$85.00

The difference in favor of the hedge fence is \$55, and is further magnified when we consider the cash outlay, thus making the hedge the poor man's fence by a big majority. To make a mile of wire fence that will turn hogs as well as cattle, costs \$170, and to make a mile of hedge fence that will turn all kinds of stock, cost only \$60,—a difference of \$110 in favor of the hedge.

Hon. A. P. Collins spoke on "Wheat-Growing in Kansas." He said that wheat must be grown systematically in order to be profitable to the producer. Money can be made out of the production of wheat, but one must study its character and requirements. Turn a deaf ear to the fallacy that wheat won't grow, for it will, and successfully, yet not every season in the same ratio. In an early day this country grew more wheat and made more money out of it than at the present time, owing to climatic and financial circumstances being in its favor. What may succeed well one season may not be profitable at all the following year. So it is not best to drop off entirely, for extremes won't

work. Rotation of crops pay best, and should be fostered. In this State wheat does best when planted among standing cornstalks, thus giving protection from cold and freezing weather of winter. The straw of wheat makes almost as good food for stock as hay and should be saved for their benefit. Clover makes a number one fertilizer and should precede the wheat crop. Attention must be turned to the improvement of soil as well as other departments of the farm. An incident was related where a farmer in eastern Kansas planted sixteen acres to wheat, eight acres fertilized and eight left in its natural state. The result was twenty-eight bushels per acre from that portion fertilized and only eight bushels per acre from the tract unfertilized, so the conclusion can be seen without comment. Castor beans make a good fertilizer and their growth should be encouraged. The opening of new wheat countries in other lands than ours has caused prices to depreciate and the means to a certain degree of stopping the growth of wheat in Kansas. All reductions in prices cuts off the profits, making it unwise to keep producing wheat as a staple article.

THE LEGISLATURE.

More work has been done at the present sitting of the Legislature than was done by any of its predecessors during the same period within the last dozen years. Several important bills have already passed the Senate, and the House has a good deal of work well under way. By next week we will probably have something definite to report. No bill, except one appropriating money to pay mileage and per diem of members, has yet passed both Houses. Municipal (town and city) suffrage for women, taxation and prohibition are in the lead now.

Unlawful Appropriations of Public Money.

This office was honored, a few days ago, by a brief visit from Right Reverend Thomas C. Vail, Bishop of the diocese of Kansas. The object of the Bishop's call was to ask the good offices of the Legislature of Kansas the passage of a bill about to be introduced proposing to devote money to Christ Hospital in Topeka. He said that he would not ask State aid, if other local institutions were not doing so, and if the Legislature were not in the habit of appropriating money in that way.

We do not know of a man here or elsewhere that we would rather please than this excellent Christian worker. He has done a great deal of good in Kansas; he is responsible for the existence of Bethany college in Topeka, for the Hospital about which this is written, and his footprints are seen all over the State in many good works.

There are some reasons in this case which strongly appeal to the public heart. Christ Hospital is not a strictly local nor a denominational institution. It cares for all sick persons that come without distinction. During the last year it received and cared for persons from twenty-nine counties of the State of Kansas and from seven other States and one Territory. The Bishop asks only that it be put on an equal footing with the orphan asylum of Leavenworth and other institutions of like character at other places.

But the KANSAS FARMER is opposed to all such appropriations. They are unlawful. There is no warrant of authority anywhere for the Legislature to use the public funds for any but strictly State purposes. The Legislature has no more right to direct the payment of the people's money to any local society or institution than it has to appropriate it for the personal use of any purely private citizen. The whole thing is wrong.

Horticulture.

Fruit for Farmers.

Kansas Farmer:

It is undoubtedly a fact that four-fifths of the farmers of this great State have never been shrewd enough to even seek to know the pleasure and profit derived from a plot of most any kind of small fruits. As a general thing their only excuse for not being provided with plenty of the best fruit imaginable is that it won't grow here. Of course it won't if it don't get a chance. However this is all a mistake and should be made plain to every one that it is a mistake and a bad one, too. First, we have the strawberry, the king of the fruit field. This berry grows wild in great profusion in many parts of the State, and it would be an injustice to good common sense to suppose for a moment that it would fail to yield a bountiful supply of fine berries in the cultivated state. I have raised strawberries of the Sharpless variety on light sandy soil that measured four and a half inches in circumference. Any one can do the same if they only try. Blackberries delight in our warm sandy loam, and an acre of them can be grown as easily as an acre of corn and will yield from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, and sell readily for \$6 to \$7 per bushel. Can you devote an acre to anything more profitable? Raspberries are also very successful if properly cared for. To give the best results they require more attention and more labor than blackberries, but are appreciated so much when we do get them that a little extra labor is not thought of. They should be kept free from weeds and cultivated every ten days from the time they are planted until they ripen their fruit. I believe that every farmer should have at least 500 blackberries set in rows seven feet apart and three feet in the row. Don't be afraid the sprouts will take your place, for they won't. They are easily managed. Cultivate enough to keep out weeds, but not deep enough to injure the roots. When the main stem is three feet high pinch off the end; this will cause it to throw out laterals. In the spring trim them back to about one foot. Five hundred raspberries planted and pruned as above, (except the first year, they should not be allowed to grow over sixteen inches high and laterals pruned to six or eight inches); two thousand strawberries set in rows four feet apart and twelve to sixteen inches in the row; one hundred and fifty grapes set in rows eight by ten feet, will give you something near one acre in fruit. The varieties to plant are: Grapes, for early—Moore's Early, Cynthia. Medium—Concord, Delaware. Late—Dracut Amber, Goeth, twenty-five of each. Blackberries, early—Early Harvest, 200; Kittatinny, 150. Late—Taylor's Prolific, 150. Raspberries, early—Souhegan, 200. Late—Gregg, 100. Red, early—Turner, 100. Late—Thwack, 100. Strawberries, early—Crescent, 500. Early to medium—Chas. Downing, 500. Medium—Miner's Prolific, 500. Late—Sharpless, 500. Set every alternate row of the Crescent with Chas. Downing. Prepare your ground as for an extra crop of corn. The above can be bought at any reliable Eastern nursery for about \$40. I never have succeeded in buying any great amount of nursery stock in this State, for the very simple reason that the nurserymen always want two prices for it. Acclimated nursery stock at a high price is no better than Eastern nursery stock at a low price. If you buy intelligently and plant intelligently you will never have cause to regret the small amount invested. The day will come when Kansas will rival California in the production of fine fruit. H. T. W.

Forest Trees--No. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

The subject of forest trees is an interesting theme of which I never get weary. The growing of trees has been, to me of deep and increasing interest ever since my first experience in farming in this beautiful land of my adoption. As time passes my convictions grow stronger of the great necessity of more tree-planting on every farm, for shelter for buildings and stock, and for fuel. A few acres on each farm planted with trees will pay better than the same area on any other part of the farm except the garden and land that is planted to large or small fruit. I do not wish to convey the idea that dollars and cents is all that is included in the planting of trees. The great almighty dollar, though it be gold, does not give to the person who is in love with nature, that real pleasure that the sight of a beautiful grove of trees inspires, with their swaying branches, fluttering leaves and nodding heads, that seem to say "come and rest in the cool delightful shade of our branches." The value of trees as wind-breaks can hardly be overestimated in the protection and comfort of our stock; they are invaluable for our dwellings, cooling the hot summer wind as it passes through and beneath the shade of the trees near the house, and breaking the force of the cold winds in winter. For our orchards a good wind-break is of great importance, especially on the south and southwest, preventing our apple trees from growing over to the northeast.

My experience and observations, extending though fourteen years in this (Sumner) county, has taught me many things about the growing of both forest and fruit trees that I did not know at the start; yet after fourteen years' schooling, I must confess I know but little. I started out, I suppose, like many others, without any definite plans, planting indiscriminately everything that I could obtain, that promised to make a tree—cottonwood, black walnut, pecan, elm, hackberry, mulberry, Kentucky coffee bean, black ash, soft maple, catalpa, ailanthus, box elder, chinawood. Among the whole number here named, were it to do over again, I would plant only the black walnut, catalpa, hackberry and ailanthus. I would raise all my trees from the seed in nursery, except black walnut. I would plant where they are to grow. The nuts gathered when ripe and planted before the hull dries, 95 to 100 per cent. will come up the first spring, the balance the next spring.

Four years ago this winter I tried the experiment of cutting down to the ground all but two rows of two acres of black walnut; they were cut near and below the surface of the ground. The trees were three years old when cut back. The first season from a half to a dozen or more shoots started from each stump; these were allowed to grow until ten or more inches high, when all were broken off except one, leaving the most thrifty, and if possible on the south or southwest side of each stump. The first season's growth made from four to six feet, with but few side branches; the second season the side branches, like a snow storm of a still night, came thick and fast. During this season about one-half were pruned, the other half were allowed to grow as they pleased. From the above experiments I am led to these conclusions: First, the two rows not cut back, while they have not as straight a trunk, with more large limbs than those cut back, taken as a whole, they are larger and healthier than either those that were or were not pruned. Second, those that were pruned the second season are not as large or near so healthy, many of them injured

on the south side, and borers are working in the tree so injured, while those that were not pruned are very healthy, bearing the past season a small crop of nuts. Those that were pruned, but very few trees bore any nuts and but very few nuts to the tree, while the two rows not cut back bore more this season than all the balance together, besides bearing a small crop the two preceding seasons. Whether the results in a longer series of years would be the same, or different, from the above, I am unable to say, but think they would be similar. The reader can draw his own inference from the above, as to whether it will pay to cut back or prune the black walnut, the kind and quality of the soil having much to do in determining the treatment that either fruit or forest trees should have.

The ailanthus is the iron-clad among my trees; nothing hurts it, neither floods or drouth, cold of winter, or heat of summer; no insects trouble it; no animal, except the rabbit, will touch it; in every condition, under all circumstances, it continues to grow and flourish, and for the first few years no tree excels it in growth; afterwards growing more slowly. Bryant, in his book, "Forest Trees," says "it becomes a large tree, reaching the height of sixty or seventy feet. The wood is hard and fine-grained and is well fitted for cabinet work. It is also good for fuel. It has been recommended for planting on the plains of western Kansas." G. W. BAILEY. Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas.

Small Fruits.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The Sumner County Horticultural Society held their regular annual meeting in Judge Simmon's office, Wellington, Kansas, January 10, 1887, Geo. W. Bailey, chairman, *pro tem*.

The rules were suspended and the following permanent officers elected: President, Geo. W. Bailey; Vice President, W. D. Clay; Secretary, L. A. Simmons; Treasurer, T. W. Fritchman.

At last meeting "Peaches, Apples, etc.," occupied the Society's attention, and at this time the subject of "Small Fruits" was taken up and discussed at length. Strawberries do well transplanted in the fall, but better if transplanted in the spring. Mark out rows about the width apart as for corn and put plants about fifteen inches apart in the rows. Change plant rows at least every two years, and, as a rule, plants will propagate themselves sufficient to keep alive. The secret of success is in thorough cultivation the first year, and never mulch until spring, then with stable manure right from barnyard. Put manure between the rows, and not on the plants, and the wind will sift enough in between and around plants to thoroughly fertilize them. Danger of killing plants is more from the spring drouths than from freezing.

Crescent is the favored berry, fertilized with Downing or Captain Jack each fourth row. The Sucker State has been tried and found very successful and a good berry for this section. The M. Kann strawberry is also one of the best for this country. It is a good bearer, fruit large, fine-flavored, and stands the drouth well.

No family should be without a strawberry bed and the luscious fruits coming therefrom

Dwarf pear trees should be set out because they bear early and do better, and if desired they can be changed to a one-half standard by digging dirt away from the base of tree until you get just below the bulge, or where pear stalk connects with the quince, and then take a sharp knife and cut notches in the bulge, then replace dirt, and as new

roots spring from about the cut parts and shoot downward, new life will take place, causing the tree to assume a more vigorous growth and partake in form a half standard tree.

The Doolittle seems to be the popular raspberry. Still some prefer the Hopkins, as it suits the market.

In blackberries, the Kittatinny and Taylor's Prolific are in the lead and do well.

The subject for next meeting, first Friday in February, is "Artificial Forests and Trees Best Suited for Same," by Geo. W. Bailey, to be followed by discussion. Everybody invited.

HORACE.

Russell Sage

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS.
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Box 28, Greenwood, Cass Co., Neb.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

In the Dairy.

A Word for the Devons.

From a prize essay published some time ago in the *Rural New Yorker* we take the following:

While I would not say aught against any breed of cattle, as all have some good points, I desire to give some of the points in which I think a breed long overlooked is superior. I claim that the Devons stand pre-eminent for utility, alike to the grazier, fancier, or capitalist. It is conceded by all that they are the most thoroughbred of all breeds, and the handsomest cattle in the world; and as for their milk and butter qualities, all things being equal, I never saw better. I have tried the Short-horns with results not very satisfactory; the milk seems rather light in yield and of medium quality; they cannot be classed among the dairy breeds. I have also tried the much-vaunted Hollands; they gave enough milk as to quantity, but it lacked the great essential, quality. And my experience with the Jerseys was still more unsatisfactory; their milk was rich, but the quantity was too small to be satisfactory to the common farmer.

Lastly I tried the Devons. At the time of my first purchase I was told by the representatives of other breeds, that I would again be disappointed; but I have not. I find them to be all that I anticipated, and even more. They make very fat calves, and this is an indisputably good feature in a cow. Then, again, they give good messes of the richest milk, which produces a large quantity of butter of the finest texture and flavor; it is no uncommon thing for them to make, by actual test, from fifteen to eighteen pounds of butter per week, on grass alone. Then, they are very mild and docile, and mildness and docility go far towards constituting a first-class dairy cow. They surpass all in the development of the milk-mirror or escutcheon, which is a good indication of a dairy breed. Some may think this last assertion a little overdrawn, but if any such will take the trouble to visit my herd, I will convince the most skeptical. At our last county fair a noted Jersey breeder said to me, "if we only had such escutcheons on our Jerseys as your Devons have, wouldn't it be just grand!" Again, it is a settled fact that a moderate-sized animal is more easily fed, is generally hardier, and more profitable in every way, in proportion to its size than overgrown beasts. One of the most valuable features of the Devons is their aptitude to fatten at an early age. I have tried them side by side with Short-horns and Hollands at two years of age; while the Devons would get fat before the harvest was over, and sell readily for \$45 to \$50 per head, I was obliged to winter the others again, and thus lost all profits.

As to the quality of their beef, hear what the butcher has to say, and his dictum is verified by all consumers. While at the last State fair at Albany, I heard a butcher remark as a herd of Herefords were passing that they were the most unprofitable for the block of all breeds, as their fat was laid on in chunks, not well mixed; and he declared at the same time (to a large crowd) that the Devon was the best beef for both butcher and consumer, it being well marbled and heavy in all essential points. He was then asked if he considered them better than the Short-horns, to which he replied emphatically, "Yes."

They not only fatten readily when young, but they make the best and finest of oxen; if any doubt this, I would advise them to attend the next fair held at Danbury, Conn., where they

will see from 125 to 150 pairs of oxen, the majority of which are little Devons, some weighing 3,800 to 4,000 pounds per pair, raised on those rock-bound hills, and every one fit for the shambles, which proves that they will thrive and fatten on short keeping, where other breeds would grow lean. They not only possess these fine qualities, but being so long thoroughbred, they transmit them with such marked distinction that their prepotency makes them invaluable for crossing on other cattle.

In conclusion I would say that when, after the craze about other breeds has died out, and many men have lost their all chasing a bubble, then will the Devons, with their bright, intelligent eyes, fancy horns, beautiful, uniform color, well-developed milk veins, unequaled escutcheons, long, symmetrical bodies, broad loins, and forms which are the ideal of a perfect animal produced by breeding, not by high feeding, then will the Devon take the front rank due to pre-eminent merit for the dairy and the shambles, alike for hill and plain.

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are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

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The Veterinarian.

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

Eczema—Probably bronchitis.—I improve the opportunity to consult your veterinarian concerning a horse of mine that has not been well for some time past. At first his skin troubled him so that he would bite and rub himself till his hair was ruffled very much, and in some places rubbed off. We next noticed that he had some difficulty in breathing after being worked hard. When the changeable weather in February came on he began to cough and has continued to do so at intervals since. The skin trouble continues and he seems now to have a continual trouble in breathing, which, as well as the cough, is greatly increased by exertion. He has a good appetite and is in good flesh. I have given him nothing but a few simple remedies. [Your horse's skin trouble is evidently eczema, and we would advise that he be thoroughly washed all over with a solution of common salt in hot water—adding about a pound and a half to the pail. He should be washed twice a week till the irritation disappears. At the same time it would be well to defer this wash till the cough and difficulty in breathing passes off. This latter condition is due either to bronchitis or inflammation of the throat. Give the horse perfect rest and have the following medicine filled: Muriate of ammonia, 1 ounce; fluid extract belladonna, 1/2 ounce; fluid extract liquorice, 3 ounces; water, 1 pint. Give two ounces of this mixture three times daily till the trouble disappears.]

DROPSY OF ABDOMEN.—I have a mare eight this spring; was to foal 20th of March; March 2 commenced to swell in front of flank; very tender to touch; continued to swell over belly; took colt away the 7th; continued to swell around bag and up between hind legs; some twitching of muscles in first stage; after colt taken away dead; milk bloody and from one teat only, which gives freely, and we keep milked out which is the one on near side; breathes short and brings up back part of belly considerable in breathing; pulse considerable quicker than ordinary; swelling has gone down in front; wanted more water than usual until the 12th; eats and drinks less after 12th; coat slick; ears and legs about natural heat; strains and voids no urine unless lying down; not bound up; feed cut hay and shorts. [The dropsical swellings noticed are evidently the result of inactivity of the kidneys. It is important to determine as to whether the straining comes from irritation of the womb, or of the kidneys. If the kidneys are healthy it would be proper to give diuretics, such as spirits nitre or salt-petre, to stimulate their action, and thus cause absorption of the swellings. If the kidneys are affected the bowels should be acted on by such medicines as Glauber salts, given in two or three ounce doses night and morning for a few days. Foment the swellings with hot water three times daily for half an hour at a time. Give the mare a good, roomy box-stall in which to move about, and clothe warmly. Give plenty of the most nourishing food to be obtained.]

TAPPING FOR COLIC.—Will you give your opinion as to the practicability of tapping a horse for bloat, as in case of flatulent colic? Where should the incision be made, if at all? I have watched the veterinary columns for something on this point, but haven't noticed anything in regard to it. [The operation of paracentesis abdominis (tapping) for the relief of flatulent colic is not only practicable, but is so simple that it may

be performed by most men, in all cases of emergency. The operation is not by any means a scientific one, and is as likely to prove successful in the hands of an amateur as the most distinguished surgeon. At the same time it is best to employ a competent surgeon when one is to be had. As to the advisability of tapping for the relief of flatulent colic, some excellent practitioners are in favor of it, while others of equally good reputation take an opposite view. The writer, who has had much experience in the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, has good reasons to believe that many of the cases of bloat cured from tapping might be relieved by more simple treatment, and as a rule, it is not best to be in too much haste about operating. Cases, however, frequently occur where the operation is indispensable for the safety of the patient. We allude to those cases in which the accumulation of gas is sudden and the abdominal distension so great that the life or the patient is in danger and unless relieved at once death is inevitable. To operate there is no definite rule. The secret of success is to puncture the colon, if possible. The most salient or prominent part of the left flank is usually selected. The operation of percussion is quite useful as an auxiliary in determining where to puncture. The most approved method of operating is to make an incision through the skin with a sharp knife about where you intend to operate. Pull the skin to one side, and as you hold it thus in position introduce the trochar by a rotary motion. A long, fine trochar should be used.]

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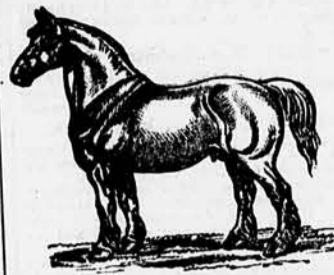
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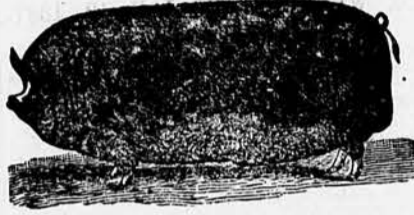
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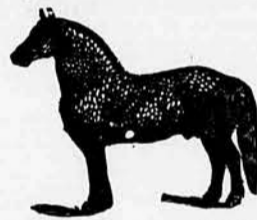
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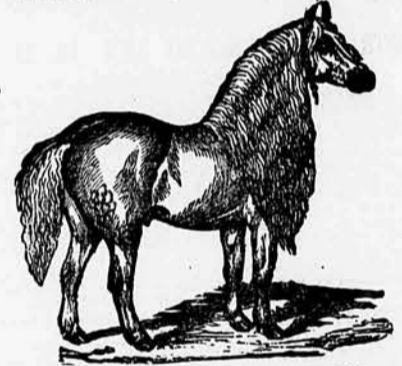
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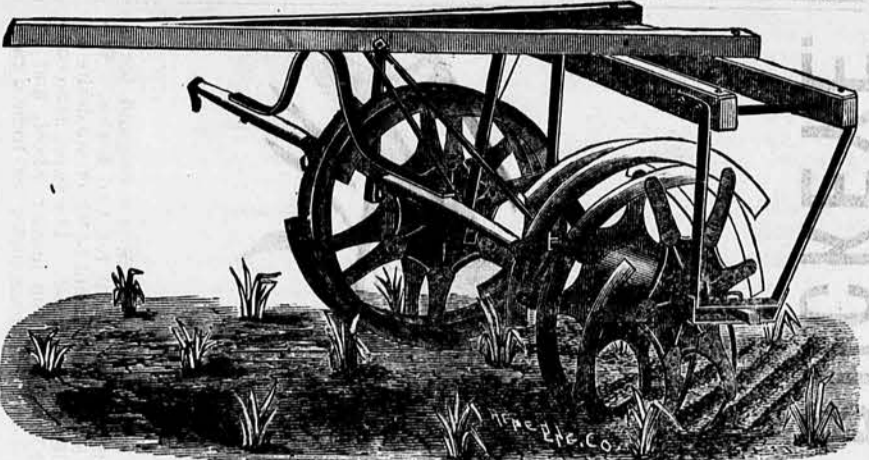
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Improved FRENCH BUHR MILLS. Best in use for Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc. Write for Net Prices. Address Racine, Wis. BRADFORD MACHINERY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. P. O. Box 506.

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Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER. Weighs but 13 Lbs. Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County. R. H. ALLEN CO., 189 Water St., New York.



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\$600 to \$2,000 A year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency. J. WORTH, Sole Man'r. 1710 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised. JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, Ind.

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER

Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Salesmen wanted. Particulars free. WM. F. JESTER, Lock box 982, Wichita, Kas.

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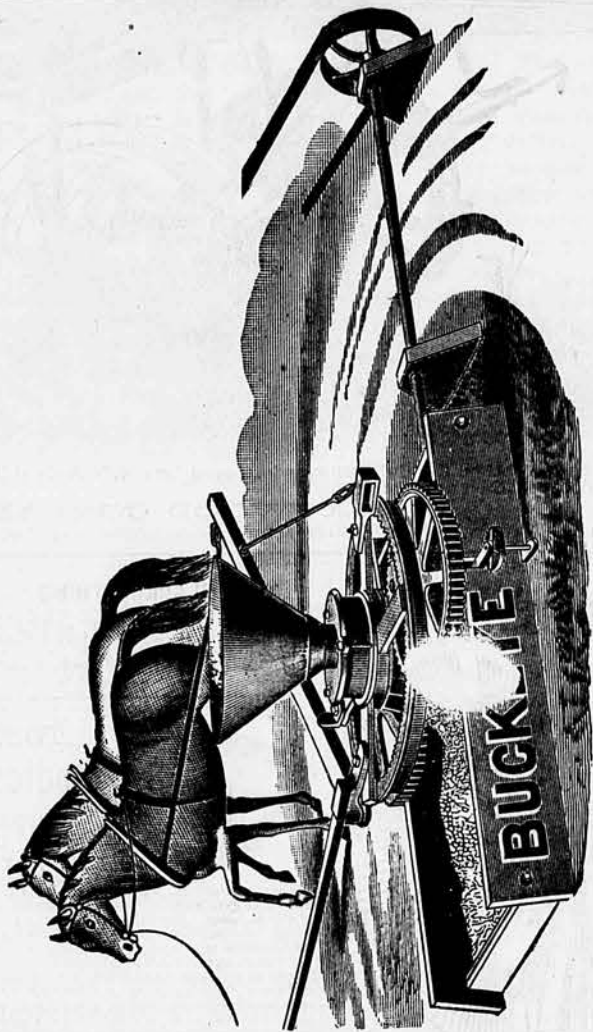
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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. USED BY U. S. GOV'T. Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free. CURES--Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A. - Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B. - Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C. - Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D. - Bots or Grubs, Worms. E. E. - Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F. - Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G. - Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H. - Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I. - Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J. K. - Diseases of Digestion. Price, Bottle (over 50 doses), .75 Stable Case, with Manual, (500 pages with chart) 10 bottles Specifics, bottle of Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$8.00 Sent Free on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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We have added this Mill to the "Buckeye Family," believing that there is a demand for a Sweep Mill that shall be a rapid grinder and yet light-running, just right for two horses. We can recommend the above mill for this use, our new sweep attachment to which we desire to call particular attention and anti-friction rollers under master wheel. The sweep is so constructed as to utilize end pressure and to apply it to the turning of the master wheel, and so avoid the usual loss of power from that cause. This is shown by dynamometer test to be a gain of about 20 per cent.

This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a saving of power.

The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

THE NEW BUCKEYE

Will be practically the same Mill as last year, excepting the changing of the master wheel to receive two sweeps, thereby making it a Four-horse Power and Mill where so desired.

The New Buckeye Two-Hole Sheller,
With Self-feed and Wagon-box Elevator, has been greatly improved for the coming year's trade.

— WE ALSO HAVE —
THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,
With Feed-table, Cob-carrier, and either Sacking or Wagon-box Elevators, "speeded" especially to run with either of our Buckeye Feed Mills.

To the Farmer wanting a complete outfit for Shelling and Grinding, we can fully recommend the Buckeye Feed Mills with either the Tiffin or Buckeye Shellers.

Deere, Mansur & Co.,
GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS,
Santa Fe, from 10th to 11th Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—Extra choice Light Brahma Cockerels. Also some June-hatched Wyandotte chickens cheap. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Nebraska.

LAND—In McPherson county, Kansas, to trade for full-blood Norman and a Cleveland Bay Stallion. Wm. Kirkpatrick, Canton, Kas.

FOR SALE—STALLIONS.—A seven-eighths blood Norman and one-eighth blood Morgan Stallion; has stood as a 17-hand horse, with 1,700 pounds weight; a good traveler, breeder, and stylish; dapple gray. Price \$800, or will trade for good Western land. Also Morgan Stallion and some good Grade Drafts cheap. An unrelated Shepherd Dog and Slut of the very best blood. The slut's sire sold for \$50 to a Texas stockman this winter. The pair for \$10. Write or come and see me at once. I make but this one offer. Address S. Stiers, Nortonville, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four Scotch Terrier Pups—the best rat and mink exterminators in the world. Write for particulars and prices. Ned Nye, Smith Centre, Kas.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Short-horns, the Thoroughbred Stallion "Ivanhoe." This horse is first-class. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas.

WANTED—A Single Man for general farm work. Must be a good milker. Write Wm. Booth, Winchester, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

STALLIONS—For sale cheap. One Imported and one Grade Clydesdale, and two Grade Normans. Also Mares in foal, Fillies and Colts. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

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FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

SHORT-HORNS—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar-pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

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\$25,000 — Reserve Fund — \$25,000.

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TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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SKINNER & SON offer until February 10 over \$8,000 worth of Boots and Shoes at cost, before moving from their present location. Men's Calf Boots, from \$3 to \$2, and such other bargains. 219 Kansas Avenue.

Farm Wanted!

Kansas Land wanted in exchange for a Jewelry and Book Store. Will exchange either or both stocks of goods for good farming land in Kansas. Largest and best stock of goods in the city, with a good cash trade and light competition. Population 4,000, State normal school, city water works, and city lit by natural gas. Other business reason for selling.

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RATES \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Table and Rooms first-class. Stages leave the Hotel daily for Dighton, Ravanna, Meade Center, Montezuma, West Plains, Fargo Springs, Rain Belt, Stowe, Hess, Kal-Vesta and Kokomo. Stage office at the Hotel. D. BEATHON, Prop'r.

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Full-Blood Percheron Stallions and Mares
And 10 High-Grade Stallions.

February 9 & 10, 1887, at Fremont, Nebraska.

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I have reduced the price of my little book entitled, "Directions for Making and Using the Kansas Economy Incubator," from 50 cents to 25 cents to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. My Incubators have proved to be a perfect success, and

Every Poultry-Raiser Should Have One.

Send 25 cents for this valuable little Book, to JACOB YOST, TOPEKA, KAS.

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W. H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.