



TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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The Western School Journal publishes monthly all the opinions and decisions of the State Superintendent, Attorney General, and Supreme Court on questions relating to our schools.

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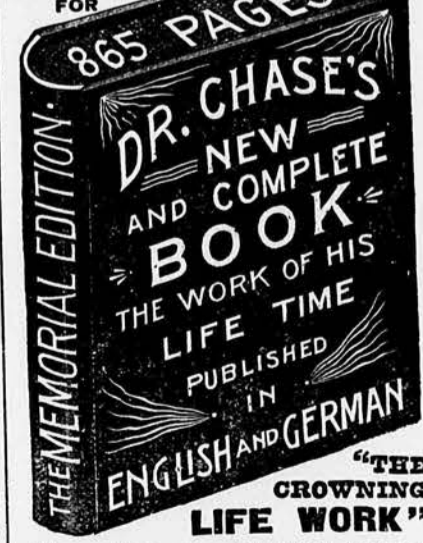
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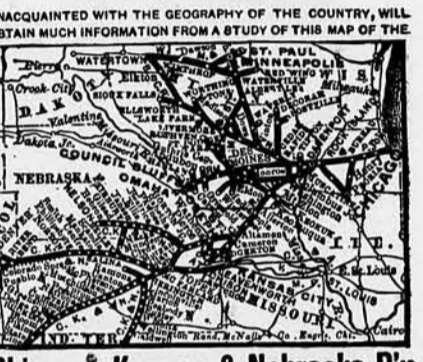
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## The Stock Interest.

### The Outlook for the Flock.

The *Gazette* notes with satisfaction the fact that the wool market seems to have passed the dead-center of low prices, and trusts that with this upward turn the hearts of flock-owners will take more courage, and their heads prove clearer guides than for a few years past. The "panicky" impulses and utterances of many prominent in the councils of wool-growers cannot be held blameless for some portion of the losses sustained—for losses there surely have been, though neither so great nor irreparable as many have been led to believe. Flock-owners have been forced to face a long period of low prices for wool, which have tried the pluck and material resources of all, brought discouragement to many, and disaster to not a few. Ill-paying prices for wool have reigned, not alone in this country, but in every other country where flock products are worthy of note. While despondency was at its height here a United States Consul wrote from thus Australia of the condition there:

"The continued decline in the price of wool has created the profoundest sensation here, and there is much speculation as to its cause. It is now said that wool has reached lower figures than during the years 1848-49, or at any other period in the history of the colonies. Good wool is quoted here at 17 cents per pound; medium, 13 cents per pound; inferior and faulty, 9 cents per pound. These figures show a decline since last year of 4 cents per pound on good greasy wool, and from 4 to 5 cents per pound on medium, and from 5½ to 7 cents per pound on low and faulty wool, equal to about 15 per cent. on good and 30 per cent on faulty and greasy."

This was by no means an encouraging outlook for those wool-growers who have failed to prepare for it by cheapened production, as has been so frequently urged in these columns. Scrub cattle and slipshod management have long been abandoned by beef-raisers who are in the beef-producing business to stay; and though some sheep-owners have been long in realizing that their business, no more than that of their neighbors, is not to be exempted from the grinding-down processes of competition, the stern fact must be confronted that wool prices hitherto accounted low are hereafter to be the rule. Rapidly enhancing production in other countries, and domestic competition only temporarily embarrassed, are conditions under which prices for wool will be held down to the dead-line of cost under such management as has hitherto obtained among American growers. Cattle bred and fed so as to be on the market at less expense than formerly have opened the way for profit to beef-producers, "and many are they who walk therein"—so many, in fact, that the wail of those who are "left" grows feebler with each season.

True it is that the condition of the wool-grower is more complicated than that of his beef-raising neighbor. Wool is especially exposed to foreign competition, and for that reason needs and receives government defense. In addition there is a menace against which no defense has thus far been secured—in fact rarely asked for, if desired. This is the presence and steadily-increased use of materials other than wool in the clothing of the people. Improvements in machinery, in the designing of fabrics, combined with universal demand for cheap products, have brought into common use a multiplicity of materials to displace fleece wool from

its once almost exclusive employment in the manufacture of cloths, carpets, and other household fabrics. Cast-off garments now return to purchasers who demand cheap goods, for new service, and what sound, fresh wool that was not required to "carry" the adulterant, remains unsold until its owner accepts a price deemed all too low for its profitable production.

Environed by such a condition, confronted by facts which it would be folly to ignore, the *Gazette* urges the men in whose hands reposes the sheep husbandry of this country to see to it that their business is put upon a paying basis now. Let the scallawag sheep, with the scrub steer, find its place in back numbers of live stock history. Like the wooden mold board plow, the grain cradle, and the flail of the long-ago, they had their day and performed their part as a stepping-stone to the advanced and fast-moving present. The new dispensation demands more pounds of beef, mutton and pork for a bushel of grain, a heavier fleece for the cost of feeding a sheep, as well as a longer ride for a dollar, more money for a day's work, and a better live stock paper at the cost of a single year's subscription.

—Breeder's Gazette.

### Deep-Seated Results of Mixing Breeds.

It is not proper that we dismiss the subject of mixing the blood of diverse strains of cattle, merely having called attention to the greater thrift and exterior symmetry secured by crossing in the manner touched upon. The aim of what has recently been said is that farmers may obtain the highest prices that are being realized in the market, rather than that they be forced to sell their cattle at \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred, as so large a proportion now do. No man can grow and fatten a beast at such figures, unless he has free range in such abundance that grain-feeding will hardly be required. This, of course, involves shipping long distances, as no such opportunities are now found near any leading market.

The most natural inference that will be drawn by farmers and feeders as to the gain made upon a beast through the mixture of the blood of two beasts of opposite breeding (in this discussion we leave the scrub out), must be that the gain will be alone in thrift, symmetry and size. Yet a greater gain than either of these, so far as regards the willingness of the consumer to pay the highest going price for his roasts and steaks, rests in the inner quality of the cut-up meat. The city butchers—those who cater to the wants of leading hotels and families—fully understand this; hence, you see paraded in their windows cuts of roasts and steaks, always with the cut side facing outward, that the characteristic mixture of fat and lean—the marbling, so-called—may be seen by those who pass that way. While only a few that pass know the significance of this peculiarity, the butcher has full knowledge of its meaning, as have also those who shun the shops where roasts and steaks are sold at 10 to 14 cents a pound, going in preference to the other and paying 18 to 21 cents. This discrimination is not based upon any whim, but, on the contrary, upon just as clearly-defined differences in quality as an expert judge of cloth is able to point out between goods woven in the most elaborate manner from the finest Saxony wool, and such as are thrown loosely together, the material being of the lowest grade.

When the ancients first commenced the use of meats, and for many centuries thereafter, the meat of the ox was supposed to have as fixed characteristics as were shown by the oak in the

character of its wood—entirely out of reach of any effort at improvement. After beef had been in use by the human race for more than 3,000 years, it was discovered, and this discovery was only made about 100 years ago, that the capacity of the cattle beast for making palatable food had not been discovered; in fact, remaining yet to be found out and developed. It is entirely safe to say that no other important interest has made such slow progress as this one. What proof have we of this? Simply that nine-tenths of the cattle, taking all the States, are scrubs, or so nearly so, that what good blood may have entered their veins through accidental happenings, is in no wise sufficient to implant within them any betterment of the meat.

We are forced to see the daily evidence in all our leading markets that not more than one cattle beast in ten is valuable to that class of butchers to which we have referred, namely, those who keep meat that is wanted by their customers at the top prices mentioned. Now, this disparity upon the block does not depend so much upon outward contour—shapes and markings that please the fancy—as upon those rare and inviting indications of fine flavor, juiciness and high nutritious qualities, all of which are absent in the low-bred meat, or at best are present but faintly. It is not the bulkiness of a fatted beast, the depth of its carcass, and the width of its hips that indicate quality within, giving an assurance of thick roasts, but that peculiar and pronounced beef-flavor—the odor from which, while cooking, penetrates agreeably the remotest part of the house—that so pleases the lover of beef; yet, the lover of beef only when this beef is good. It is not necessarily the bulk or the thickness of the cuts that fixes the price the epicure is willing to pay, any more than it is the thickness of the cuts in the case of the quail, grouse or snipe, as these sell for higher prices on account of the quality alone.

Regarding our ability to produce a steer by crossing a high-bred male of a beef breed upon a scrub cow, we may succeed in producing an animal of fair size and comely make-up, and a good grower and fairly easy fatterer withal; but we cannot, short of several crosses—that is, breeding up till we have secured seven-eighths in blood or higher—rely upon obtaining that interior quality, upon which alone, or mainly, a good judge of meats is willing to pay a remunerative price. Yet, delay not in making this first cross, as this is the only avenue to the higher grade of breeding, and we secure in this one cross "a grade," with more than one chance of getting a steer that will bring one-third more in the market than a scrub. He may be comely, and if so, he will pass quickly through the several hands before the produce will reach the plate of the consumer. His meat may there prove to be third-rate. As this is about the quality that most people take upon their plates, the steer has fairly well filled his mission; and if the farmer has secured what passes for a good price for the beast, then this should be rated as an important part of the gain. If he proves to have no high quality within, then he can be cited as one only of the many things that sell for more than they are worth, on their good looks alone.—G. S., in *Prairie Farmer*.

### Scours in Young Pigs.

This is one of the back-sets in starting young pigs with a rush.

By what we gather on this subject from the journals and other sources, it is a common rather than an exceptional trouble.

Some breeders appear to have ac-

cepted it as one of the diseases that his pigship is heir to, and must be expected and endured. This is one of the cases in which an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And it is within the power of very skillful breeders to prevent it. We have been through this trouble, and years ago we always expected a litter to be affected before they reached the age of one month. To know how to prevent we must understand the cause. A damp, cold bed may be, and often is, the cause. But the most common cause is food that is too rich.

Every good breeder is anxious to have a fine litter do its best from the start; to do so the sow is fed a l she will eat, the food must be of the best quality whether fed in a liquid or solid form.

At about three weeks old the pigs will begin to eat with their dams of the same rich food, and to facilitate matters they are fed in a pen to themselves, whole corn and rich slop all they will eat. The result is, they cannot digest this rich food along with the rich milk from their dams. The over-taxed stomach finds relief in an attack of the scours, the appetite becomes deranged, the pigs will not feed at all, spasmodically, or else in excessive quantities. Usually they will be off feed for a time, in which case they depend on the dam wholly for nourishment. Sour milk on slop is another cause of this trouble. Also having filthy troughs with feed in them all the time.

When the pig is first attacked, the first thing to do is to change food and look after the condition of the bed. Make the latter dry and warm. Change the food from a liquid to a dry form.

The food should be of an absorbing nature and not too heating. When the pigs are off feed they must be reached through the mother. The sour gases in her stomach must be absorbed by feeding flour or middlings, not all she will eat, but in limited quantities. The flour is better if scorched, a little sweet milk may be mixed with it without detriment. This same ration may be fed to the pig; when they will eat. When the trouble is checked great care must be exercised in bringing the sow and pigs back to full feed; with a little too much rich food or a little sour slop, the trouble breaks out again. With each recurrence it is more easily started, and when it becomes chronic the victims are not of much value. After years of trouble with the disease we concluded it was best to prevent rather than cure, in fact to go a little slow on the forcing process, to change the management of the sows to some extent, by having their systems in the best possible condition at farrowing time and for one month after.

This we found could be done by feeding foods rich in protein, discarding to a great extent the usual rations fed by most farmers—that of corn. The milk from a corn-fed sow is too rich in oil, and lacking in bone or muscle-forming properties. The systems of the young things revolt sooner or later on this ration of corn-made milk. The systems of sows fed on food rich in albuminoids are free from constipation and always in a cool and natural condition, which is imparted to the pigs they are suckling.

Pigs started in this way are less liable to scours than those from sows fed rich and heating food; however, when they begin to eat, care must be taken that they do not gorge themselves before fully accustomed to their feed. Their food, when they begin to eat, should be very much the same as that of their dams. If there is skim-milk mixed with the slop of the sows, we would withhold it in sufficient quantities to give the pigs a tempting drink as an

initiatory step to drinking slop. For the first six weeks of the pig's life we would hold down the desire to see how much we can get them to eat and how fat we could make them, but aim to get them to grow into rangy fellows; we prefer angularity to fatness and plumpness, which latter can be given to the angular frames when a suitable age is reached.

At all events, we have found it much more advisable and profitable to make haste slowly the first five weeks of a pig's life. During this time, build for health and frame, rather than for fat and weight, induce exercise by feeding cooling foods, rather than obesity by strong and heating rations.—John M. Jameson, in *Swine Breeders' Journal*.

## In the Dairy.

### Creamery Management.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of February 7, an article entitled, "About Creamery Building." I will admit that some of the gentleman's ideas are very good. I agree with him in that we have too many high-priced creameries in the country. We have several of them in our own county, very good creameries to be sure, but they cost too much money; and yet one of these same creameries during the last year cleared over \$700.

I think that he struck the key-note when he said, "If you want creameries, build them yourselves, or for your own profit." I can hardly agree with him, however, in the statement that "in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the stockholders would be glad to have their money out of them at 75 cents on the dollar." We have seven creameries in operation in this county, and I do not think that there could be one share bought for 75 per cent. I have some money invested in one of them, and I will not take less than 100 per cent. for it.

I quote from the gentleman's article, the following: "The representation that farmers will haul their milk is a false assumption, as we have tried that plan, and it has utterly failed. It is nonsense to talk about farmers leaving their farm work to haul a few gallons of milk every day. Every farmer knows the absurdity of such a thing. On this plan, a creamery would not pay for the coal used."

Now, I claim that this is one of the most absurd and uncalled-for statements that ever went into print. If the gentleman from McPherson county will just step over into this county, I will show him a creamery which started up on the 15th day of last October, with 1,607 pounds of milk, which amount has increased gradually, until it is now averaging 5,000 pounds of milk per day. I will also show him a creamery which, last summer, received 30,000 to 33,000 pounds of milk per day. I will also show him several other creameries, doing equally as well, considering their location, all of them taking in from 3,000 to 15,000 pounds per day, according to the season of the year, and every pound of this milk is hauled by the farmers. Do not understand me to say, however, that each man hauls his own milk each day. We form ourselves into companies. Last year we had eleven in our company, so that each man had about one trip in two weeks. This is very easily accomplished where the country is thickly settled. As to whether these institutions pay for the coal that they use or not, I am not prepared to say, but they all get it some way, and I do not think that it is given to them.

The gentleman seems to think, there-

fore, that the only creamery that will pay, is one built on the "gathered-cream" plan, and according to his figures, butter would have to be a pretty good price to make that pay. He speaks about cream-wagons. I have nothing to say concerning that, for with our modern separator plan, a creamery has about as much use for a cream wagon as a wagon has for five wheels. He says an expert is to be employed at from \$75 to \$100 per month to make the butter, and a manager at \$50 per month. Now, we have a creamery here with 20,000 pounds capacity, and the entire help, including a book-keeper, will not exceed \$95 per month, and it turns out as good a quality of butter as any creamery in the country. In regard to the \$3,000 bank account, I can see no call for anything of the sort, as the business should always be self-supporting.

He says, "you can not depend on returns for butter in less than sixty days." I say, if you make a good quality of butter, and ship it to a good commission merchant, you need have no trouble in getting returns within two and three weeks at the very farthest; otherwise the returns may be very slow coming in, if they come at all, and may then be very unsatisfactory, for poor butter is a drag on the market, and good commission merchants will not handle it.

Now, if the gentleman's figures and statements are taken from actual experience for a period of six months, I have only to say that there is a very loose string about the management of the creamery to which he refers. I give this simply as the opinion of

ANOTHER FARMER.

Carlton, Dickinson Co., Kas.

### Creameries and Cream-Gathering.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It appears the spring season upon its return brings along the usual crop of bait for catching "suckers." Among it is found the oily-tongued agent from Chicago, who will make every farmer believe that he will have jim-jams or a mortgage foreclosure, unless he takes stock in a creamery "sure to be built," "sure to pay big profits to the shareholder"—a creamery costing \$6,500 to \$7,500. One built at Emporia last year, cost \$7,300, one recently contracted at Anthony is for \$6,850—figures which mean a clear profit of \$2,000 to \$3,000 to the agent who soft-soaps you. When he has you talked into favoring the project and hands you the subscription list to sign, simply don't. I have seen many creameries, am a firm believer in their beneficial and profitable influence, and think it would be a great benefit to have one in each county in Kansas. Creameries should be organized and run on the co-operative plan, shares of say \$25, divided up among the farmers; each will be interested in seeing it well managed, each will patronize it, and the more patrons the less it costs per pound to make the butter, hence the greater the profit. A creamery well patronized has a still greater influence for good in the neighborhood; it produces a spirit of good-natured rivalry, as each wishes his herd to show a better average yield than his neighbor's; this results always in a better quality of stock being kept and better care given it.

As to cost of creameries, Hon. J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutton, Neb., one of the best posted and most prominent men connected with Nebraska agriculture, informed the writer that their first creamery was high-priced. It was accidentally burned, and the next, put up by themselves, fully finished and equipped for business, cost about \$4,000, or \$2,000 less than the original one; and

he considers a creamery one of the most beneficial institutions that can be started in any farming community. The building alone at Lamont, Penn., 22x65 feet, fourteen foot posts, celled up inside, with ample room for ice, storage and capacity for working up the products of 2,000 cows, cost \$750. One at Canton, Conn., cost \$4,200, for land, building and complete outfit for making both butter and cheese, besides a small house for the superintendent. Under \$5,000 is ample for any such complete outfit in Kansas, and all above that figure is out of the farmers' pocket into the contractors'. Keep your money at home.

Adopt the cream-gathering system by all odds; it is the only practical one in the thinly-settled, Western States. It is not profitable for farmers to drive to a creamery three to ten miles away every day in the year to deliver milk, when one man can take a circuit and gather the cream of fifty farms and leave the skim-milk at home. Even in thickly-settled Connecticut, out of fifty-nine legitimate creameries, fifty-two use the cream-gathering system on the Cooley plan, and only three use separators. The products of the creamery bring better prices than the farmers' butter, because generally more uniform in quality and color, and the progressive farmer really makes more from his cows than by making butter at home, besides giving that weary wife a little chance to rest.

First, last, and all the time, turn a cold shoulder to the man who would have a high-priced factory.

Lyon Co., Kas. W. B. RUMSEY.

### Dairy Notes.

Keep the cows always in good condition, should be the key-note of every dairy farmer. It is the great secret of success, and the difference between success and failure turns upon it.

Bone-dust and salt should be accessible to all cows during winter, when carrying a calf, and if these little attentions are heeded and practiced there will be fewer abortions. It would take a generation or two to remedy these defects, but with more perfect foods there would come, surely, more perfect organs and constitutional vigor.

Hay, fodder and other long feed should always be run through the cutting-box. A great waste arises from feeding it any other way. A mixture of cut hay well ministered in connection with more concentrated food, as cornmeal and bran, is especially beneficial, thus uniting the large quantities of coarser and less nutritious with the richer food, and the complete assimilation of the whole may be better secured.

A milker should learn to milk quickly. Slow milking will ruin any cow, and there is little doubt that many cows are made unprofitable by bad milking. As soon as the flow of milk begins it should be drawn as rapidly as possible. Stripping with the finger and thumb is a bad practice and should be unlearned at once, and the whole hand used to milk with. By perseverance one will soon be able to milk very short teats if the hand is moderately small. The best milkers have small hands; strength of wrist will come in time.

A great difference is observed in districts devoted to dairying between now and twenty years ago. Then it was the universal custom to buy all the cows needed to furnish the milk, and sell them when dry. Now, they are kept from year to year, and their female increase raised. This has been brought about by the introduction of improved stock—the Jersey for butter and the larger milking breeds for the supply of milk. The cost of raising the young

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stock is greatly overbalanced by increased returns from the higher order of breeding and improvement in the quality of the product.

When a cow gives milk about which no signs are apparent of imperfection, and which makes the best of butter, such cows may be fed liberally with bran, oats, middlings, corn, linseed meal, roots and such foods calculated to make a strong and perfect body for the calf, and good milk, right up to within a month, or even less time, without injury to either calf or cow, all old notions to the contrary. They should have hay with plenty of clover in it, and all of their food should be largely in excess with nitrogenous elements.

### The Coming Comet.

It is fancied by a grateful patron that the next comet will appear in the form of a huge bottle, having "Golden Medical Discovery" inscribed upon it in bold characters. Whether this conceit and high compliment will be verified, remains to be seen, but Dr. Pierce will continue to send forth that wonderful vegetable compound and potent eradicator of disease. It has no equal in medicinal and health-giving properties, for imparting vigor and tone to the liver and kidneys, in purifying the blood, and through it cleansing and renewing the whole system. For scrofulous humors, and consumption, or lung scrofula, in its early stages, it is a positive specific. Druggists.

When cream is thick and rosy and will not churn it is because of the presence of an excess of albumen, which is like the white of an egg. This also prevents the escape of the air, gathered by churning, as is denoted by the swelling of the cream, which becomes frothy. Too low a temperature sometimes operates in this way, while a too high temperature makes the butter too soft and porous. It is well to raise the temperature of the cream somewhat higher than the churning point, and let it lower to it, as fat is a bad conductor and does not heat as soon as the fluids in the cream.

### A General Tie-up

of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employes, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected, a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

BEST EVERGREENS FOR KANSAS.  
See Tinscher's cedar ad. in two-cent column.

A sheep comes up every six months and pays its bills; it does not die in debt, says the *Western Agriculturist*.





The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Published by request.]

Erin go Bragh.

BY THOMAS BROWER PEACOCK.

(Copyrighted 1889.)

He stood on the deck of the vessel departing. And thought of the land where the light he first saw— He cast a fond look, full of sadness, at starting: Dear Ireland forever! sweet Erin go bragh. He thought of the many whom hardships and danger Had driven afar from their own Emerald Isle— He thought of the many who fled to the stranger. From arrogant despots, proud, heartless and vile. He thought of the fallen from famine appalling. Of those unprotected by justice or law— His heart and his soul prayed unceasing, were calling To God for protection for Erin go bragh. Exiled from his country, he fled to another, A land where his manhood bowed not as a slave, Where man unto man was more like a brother, And though death overtook him there was peace in the grave. Though exiled, still hoping and trusting forever That God up in heaven would right error's law— That tyranny end to return again never, And the green flag float proudly o'er Erin go bragh. He thought of the tyrants that ruled all he cherished, He thought of his countrymen, all they held dear, He thought of his wife and little ones perished, And o'er his pale cheek rolled the hot scorching tear. O bear me ye billows far over the ocean; And drive on ye tempests my soul to withdraw— Like a fleet-winged bird, with a lover's devotion, My heart will return to thee, Erin go bragh. Farewell, dear old Ireland—farewell forever, My bark bears me onward, I'll see thee no more, Yet th' sweetest libations from Freedom's endeavor, Will bring to me dreams of thy fair verdant shore. Though desperate and gloomy our battle and story, Yet one consolation our sad beings draw, Though Albion may rob us, we still have the glory Of fighting for country, sweet Erin go bragh. The juggernaut car of Great Britain has driven O'er Erin's descendants long centuries through; The foemen have trampled our banner, all riven, But strong arms and heaven will raise it anew. Our sad hearts to cheer in this night without gloaming, As near to a surcease of sorrow we draw, Foams high in the chalice, while distant we're roaming To drink to old Ireland, Erin go bragh. Through ages of bondage, the shamrock adorning, The emblem of God and of sweet liberty, That clover so white is the symbol of morning Which will break in the future, O Erin, on thee. Our flag then will wave in its beauty forever, No longer oppression will cruelly awe— No longer our hopes shall proud tyranny sever, Then thank God for Ireland, sweet Erin go bragh.

GLORIOUS KANSAS.

Prohibition encouraged. Big-hearted legislators. Appropriation of State funds. Comfort of convicts in our penitentiary. Neglected lady inmates. Woman suffrage. To voters of our State: Kansas is our pride and our boast. With her salubrious climate, excellent geographical position, vast prairies for agriculture and stock-raising, educational, religious and charitable institutions, noble laws and noble legislators, desirable means of transportation—in fact, all the requisites for a home. Why do we wonder at emigrants flocking to the "promised land?" However, this is only an infant State, and as we, the worshippers, grow older we grow wiser and readily perceive there is room for improvement. We are supremely proud of our prohibitory law, but why not prohibit the traffic of tobacco? and as the first endeavor prohibit political candidates from representing us in our Leg-

islature who are slaves to the odious weed? We need men wide awake and not under the influence of a narcotic. This must have been the condition of the majority of our "first men of the State" during the last session of our Legislature, when they condescended to appropriate public funds for purchasing tobacco for the convicts of the penitentiary. (Accept the most grateful thanks of its inmates.) What more could they have done to encourage crime? Many there are who would prefer being in prison to giving up their tobacco, or honestly earning it. But I presume I must be a trifle lenient. Our big-hearted legislators were heartily in sympathy with the poor fellows who hadn't a chew and couldn't borrow one; and as the public haven't yet read the itemized appropriation in full, I trust they didn't forget to lay up a little change for the purchase of gum for the dear ladies boarding in the same establishment. If they have neglected to do this, perhaps it would be well to call a special session, paying the members \$5 per day (as they kindly suggested) and appropriate more funds for gum, a few caramels, and a little more tobacco. It is our intention, when electing men to such a responsible position as making laws for the people, to have those who will work to the moral improvement and interest of the State and to judiciously improve their time, not acting like a romping set of mischievous school boys just there for fun, and a make-believe, glad-to-rest-from-tell final report. There is time enough to consider the all-absorbing question, woman suffrage, when we who rock the cradle succeed in educating the sterner sex to a more refined nature. Until then, "Brighter we shine as the queens of our homes than if we were all politicians." SUNFLOWER.

Wakarusa, Kas

Unnoticed Heroes.

Not all of earth's sons and daughters may be Bonapartes, Washingtons, Ellsworths, nor Joans of Arc, Barbara Fritchies or Maud Melvilles. To-day there are millions of heroes and heroines whose noble deeds of self-denial and self-sacrifice in attempting to make others happy will never be recorded on the pages of human history. But the tear that steals silently down the furrowed cheek of a pale, toil-worn mother, as with the keen eye of mother love she scans the threadbare jacket of her first-born son, with not a dollar to replace it—will not that tear, with many an unuttered desire for earthly comfort, be garnered safely in the great book which God keeps to be opened one day when he cometh to make up his jewels? Is the poor widow with her helpless children less philanthropic than a millionaire who, out of his untold resources, gives largely to endow institutions that shall bear his name?

Are we not as a people growing supremely selfish, until it is an established weakness, every day becoming more and more a part of our nature? Do we seek to lift the burden of the weary toiler along our way, and with a loving God-sent help him on his cheerless way? Oh! how full of briars and thorns is this working-day world of ours at best. In the vain pursuit of human happiness, while in the rush and toll of life, are we not too deeply absorbed in our own pursuits to heed with kind'y look or cheering word poor struggling souls striving at the narrow gate, toiling with a weight that many times seems impossible to bear, and who by dint of exhausted energy seems determined to succeed? Would it detract aught from our happiness to lend an occasional helping hand and a fervent "God bless you" upon that bowed form grown prematurely old through heavy burden-bearing in the heat of the day? It is an old truism, no less a truth to-day, than when, over eighteen hundred years ago, our Savior said, "The poor shall ye have with you always." There are many a rich poor soul starving for the milk of human kindness, for not all of poverty has its birth in huts and hovels. The poorest soul we read of is the one who has lavished his whole wealth of energies upon an ungrateful friend or brother, who takes the benefaction as simply a matter-of-course affair, and forgets, by look or word, to bestow the unasked meed of appreciation upon his generous benefactor. Think you not, kind reader, the volume in which to record the noble deeds, the many self-sacrifices, the heartachings of the unappreciated little ones of earth—those that make no claim to recognition nor ask

the meed of praise, would make a larger folio than is required to record the great things achieved by the noble sons and daughters of earth? And are they less hero-heroine than those whose names are written on history's bright pages? MYSTIC.

When to Use the Fingers in Eating.

It is said that Cardinal Richelieu once detected an adventurer who was passing himself off as a nobleman, by his helping himself to olives with a fork, because it was the custom then as it is now to help one's self from the dish with the fingers, if an olive fork is not provided, rather than to use one of a different pattern. Forks for the dish alone are now manufactured and are very generally used, but after the olive has reached the plate it is always carried to the mouth by the fingers. Of course we are not referring to the stuffed olives which are bottled in oil.

Those who are very particular hold the large end of a spear of asparagus with a fork while with the tip end of a knife they daintily separate the tender green tops from the white end, which is then put aside. Others take the white end between the fingers and carry it to the mouth. Both are correct, but the former is much more dainty and easily done.

Celery is always taken from the dish and carried to the mouth by the fingers. If individual salts are not provided, it is etiquette to use one-half of the butter plate for salt. If salt shakers are used, hold the celery in the left hand just over the rim of your plate and gently sprinkle it with salt, and the old custom of putting a spoonful of salt on the cloth is still in practice. When corn is served on the cob it must be taken in the fingers, only managed very daintily. We have seen pretty little doylies for the purpose of holding it, but it is a question if that is not carrying table linen too far. Many housekeepers, and especially in the South, serve corn as a separate course, when finger-bowls are placed by each plate and removed with the course.

Lettuce when served without dressing is always pulled to pieces with the fingers. This is usually the lady's duty, and there is no prettier picture than that of a young lady preparing a plate of fresh crisp lettuce leaves in this way, for the tender green shows off to perfection her dainty white hands, and she may be as exquisitely neat about it as she likes, and it is one of the most fascinating and becoming of table duties that a hostess can possibly provide for her lady guests, to assist in helping the gentlemen at a social or informal meal.

Water cress is also taken in the fingers, and the prettiest way of serving it is to obtain a long low-sided basket or dish, in the bottom of which lay a folded napkin, then heap the cress so as to fill the basket, and you have not only an enjoyable but a very ornamental dish for the breakfast table.

When a slice of lemon is served with fish or meat it is much more correct to take the slice in the fingers, double the ends together and gently squeeze the juice over the article than to use a knife for that purpose, as is sometimes done.

It is always proper to help one's self to bread, cheese, and lump sugar, if tongs are not provided, with the fingers. Never use your own knife, fork or spoon to take from the dish. It is also correct if a plate of hot unbroken biscuits is passed, to not only break off yourself with your fingers, but for your neighbor also.—Good Housekeeping.

Why Monday?

Where so much depends upon order and accuracy in the management of the house-keeper, it is not always easy to proportion the work of each day. Too much is thrown upon Monday and Tuesday. Why not postpone washing till the latter day? On Monday the house can be put to rights, bread baked and desserts made for that day and the next. That night the table may be laid and covered with netting used for this purpose alone, the clothing put in soak, and all the materials made ready for breakfast. Where there is but one domestic or none at all, the week's labor is thus under much better control. The first meal should consist of few dishes, and the dinner may all be previously cooked save the vegetables. The domestic, who swept hall, steps and piazza while the fire was kindling, has only to remove the breakfast things, wash the dishes

Every Household

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"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

and go to her laundry work. On Wednesday she is not over-fatigued by the previous day's work, and there is time enough to keep the house clean during the remainder of the week, finishing up odd jobs on Monday. Where two or more girls are kept the same custom might well prevail, by which means the cook will be able to do all the cooking so that the food may be as nicely served as usual.—The Home Maker.

Notes and Recipes.

Salt and water clean willow furniture. For scraping kettles a large clam shell is excellent.

To save table scrubbing have your dish table covered with zinc.

Clean stoves when cold with any stove polish mixed with alum water.

The foot of a coarse cotton stocking is superior to a sponge for bathing purposes.

It is claimed by some housewives that a little kerosene added to boiled starch will impart a nice gloss.

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly.

A little borax added to the water in which scarlet napkins and red bordered towels are washed will prevent them from fading.

Cookies With One Egg.—One cup sugar, half cup butter, half cup sour cream, one egg, one teaspoonful soda, a little ginger to season.

Sugar Drop Cakes.—One pound of flour, three-fourths pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, four eggs and one gill of rosewater; bake on paper. This will make sixty drops.

Feather Cake.—One cup of sugar well beaten with three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of milk, one egg, three-fourths cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in a quick oven.

Fruit Cake.—One cup sugar, two of sifted flour, one of buttermilk, quarter cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and cloves, half teaspoonful nutmeg, one cup chopped and seeded raisins. Add citron if you choose.

Drop Ginger Cakes.—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup butter (or half lard will do), five cups flour, one cup hot water, one tablespoonful soda, same of ginger, level teaspoonful alum dissolved in hot water, spices to taste. Drop with a spoon in small cakes, not touching each other, in the dripping-pan.

Buckwheat Cakes.—One pint warm water, a pinch of salt, and flour to make a batter; half cup good yeast. When light add a little more water and flour and let rise again. The second or third day add a pint of buttermilk, as much water as you need, and more flour. Use common buckwheat flour; the nice roller flour is not good, it does not get as light as the common flour.

Bald heads are too many when they may be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair Renewer.





# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

A TWENTY-PAGE WEEKLY,

Published Every Thursday by the

**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:

KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,  
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

J. J. CRAWFORD, - - - - - PRESIDENT.  
J. B. MOFFER, - - - - - VICE PRESIDENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.  
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.  
Electros must have metal base.  
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.  
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.  
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders,  
KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
Topeka, Kas.

The last day of March and the first day of April were very pleasant days in the region about Topeka.

Those parts of the State which suffered most last summer from dry weather, report a good condition of things generally this spring.

The calamities which certain nervous people predicted in case our interest rate was reduced from 7-12 to 6-10, have not yet appeared. Money is loaned in Topeka on farm mortgages at 7 per cent., including commission.

The new President and his counselors are operating on a just rule of appointments. The appointee must appear to be a fit person—fit morally and mentally as well as politically. And as to removals they do not propose to remove any faithful and efficient officer on account of his politics. That is civil service reform sensibly applied.

Persons who desire to see a great deal of Texas without travelling much can do it by visiting the Spring Palace, at Fort Worth, to be opened about the 10th day of May. The object of the Palace is to exhibit Texas to the people of other States, and to induce northern men and women to see the South for themselves. The Texas people want "closer union and fraternity with northern people."

The last quarterly report of the *Manufacturers' Record*, shows well for the Southern States. It gives the name, location and character of business of 1,259 new industrial enterprises that have been organized since January 1. The amount of capital and capital stock represented by this list of new enterprises and the enlargement of old plants during the last three months is \$58,227,000, as compared with \$38,668,000 in the same time in 1888. The *Record* says the bare recapitulation of the important enterprises and industries outside of mines, railways, furnaces or factories undertaken or enlarged in the South during the past three months, is a task in itself, but with the prospects that are forming and the flattering outlook in almost every county and town, the record for the year promises to be the greatest in the South's history.

KANSAS, APRIL FIRST, 1889.

There is no room for doubting that the agricultural outlook in Kansas at this time is very encouraging. Our crops have not been up to the average the last three years. In 1884 we raised more wheat and corn than ever before or since, and prices were better than they have been in the years since that time. The reports which we publish this week, made up as of April 1, show a larger acreage of wheat and oats than we have had since '85, and when we consider that some twenty three new counties have been settled and organized during the intervening years, it may yet appear that the aggregate grain acreage is greater now than it was this time five years ago. And the condition is excellent. Every county reporting, except only one, gives the condition of winter wheat as good, and most of them as better than usual. The winter was very mild, and in most parts of the State the moisture was sufficient to keep the ground and the plants in good order. There was no drying out and blowing away, nor was there any winter killing. At this time the wheat plant is in prime condition and the acreage is large.

But there are other points of importance which the reports bring to view. Farmers in the western counties have been experimenting with new crops—such as sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize, broomcorn, sweet potatoes, peanuts and alfalfa. Corn has not been grown as profitably in the western part of the State as it has been in the eastern part because the moisture has not always been sufficient during the growing season. These new crops do not require as much moisture as corn does and yet some of them answer as well for all the uses of corn as food for stock. Large areas will be planted to these crops this spring, and in addition, every farmer, nearly, will have more or less early corn, so that we may expect larger crops this year than ever before.

Our reports, which we believe are substantially correct, truthfully representing every part of the State, show well for Kansas farmers. Every man seems to be working with fresh ambition and renewed energy. We hear no complaints which are serious anywhere. The outlook is very good indeed, much better than it is in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where, in many places the ground is too dry to work. Kansas is in the lead at this time. Let us all pray that it may so remain.

## BINDING TWINE AND THE TARIFF.

A friend wants to know how we harmonize our opposition to the twine trust with our views of a protective tariff. There is no need to harmonize them, for they do not conflict. A trust and a tariff are very different things, and have no necessary connection with each other. Anthracite is admitted free of duty, yet the coal combine was among the first and worst combinations. Coal oil, though the foreign article is on the tariff schedules at 15 cents a gallon, has no competition with foreign nations; we export large quantities; yet we all know the power of the oil trust. Coffee is on the free list, yet the coffee trust costs our people millions of dollars. If tariff kept up prices, there would be no demand for trusts. The twine trust is no more the child of the tariff than is the oil trust, the coal trust or the coffee trust. If heavy duties had been imposed on manilla, sunn, sisal grass and jute, twenty years ago, we would now have all our twine made of home-grown jute, hemp or flax, and that is what ought to have been done, for then our farmers would have received the money which we

paid for the foreign article. The best binding twine is made of the fiber of manilla, a plant which grows on the Philippine Islands. Other foreign fibres used in making cordage is sunn, a leguminous plant raised in India, about the Bay of Bengal, for cattle; sisal grass, grown in Yucatan; and jute, which grows extensively in India. If these sisal and jute grow in the United States, the former in Southern Florida, the latter in all the South Atlantic States. American hemp, which grows as far north as Missouri and Kansas, makes a better twine than sisal, and hemp and jute mixed make a good twine. Our farmers can raise as good hemp and jute as can be grown anywhere, and they make the best twine, manilla only excepted. With a high protective tariff on these articles they would be grown abundantly by our own farmers, and all the twine needed would be made at our own mills; we would then have a hundred cordage mills manufacturing twine and rope out of American hemp and jute, whereas we now have only two factories making binding twine from home-grown hemp. The thing for American farmers to do in this twine matter is to go to raising the fibre and manufacturing the twine for themselves, first petitioning Congress to impose heavy duties on the foreign article. Duties now are—on jute, sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, used for cordage, \$15 per ton. Flax straw is charged \$5 a ton; flax and hemp tow, \$10; manufacturers of hemp and flax are scheduled at 1½ cents per pound and 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* (according to value). Manufacturers of sisal pay 35 per cent. duty, and manilla cordage pays 2½ cents a pound.

## RAILROAD LEGAL MANAGEMENT.

People wonder many times how it is that railroad business is managed so systematically, more especially those branches of it which involve questions of law, and in which the machinery used chiefly consists of local lawyers. A great railway system requires the services of a great many lawyers, and this not with the view of escaping legal penalties for violations of law, but for the proper management of the business. A large railroad company has more law business than people on the outside even imagine. The principal lawyer keeps a court docket, the same as a regular judge does, and keeps as many clerks as are needed to handle the docket properly. He has a lawyer in every populous county through which the road runs. The business is conducted with the precision of a well-drilled army.

These thoughts were suggested on reading the following article, copied from the *Pittsburg (Pa.) Telegraph*, describing the law machinery of the Pennsylvania railroad company:

"To attend to the multifarious legal matters there is a small army of lawyers ruled and directed by Chief Solicitor John Scott, who has his office at Philadelphia. They are scattered all through the territory reached by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Along the main line and all its branched cunning black-stones are located to lookout for the company's interests in the courts, and quickly report all proceedings instituted or pending against the great institution. In connection with the Pennsylvania Central there are not less than sixty lawyers and legal firms that take their orders from headquarters. Here at Pittsburg, at Columbus, at Harrisburg, at Lewistown, at Huntingdon, Altoona, Uniontown, Clearfield—at every town

of any size is a representative of the Pennsylvania railroad legal department—almost as many legal wigs as there are telegraph poles along the line of track.

"The territory is all divided up into solicitor's districts, over each of which a level-headed lawyer presides. And it is the same system that prevails over the other divisions of the Pennsylvania road. Along the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road are about twenty lawyers, connected with the Northern Central are eight or ten, with the Baltimore & Potomac, five, and so on. All these attorneys who owe allegiance to the Pennsylvania railroad company and its allies, are the pick of the profession, selected for their knowledge of corporation law, influence in their several communities and standing in court, and all have large or small retaining fees. The result of this system is that whenever proceedings are instituted against a part of the Pennsylvania line there are company lawyers on the spot or close at hand to acquaint themselves with full particulars, keep the central solicitor thoroughly informed and go into court if necessary.

"But the company's legal force is not of use only in the courts. It is popularly believed that the juries have an undying hatred for big corporations and their decisions not infrequently bear hard on railroad treasuries in damage suits. Knowing this the railroad acts accordingly and tries to keep out of court. When an accident happens and death results to passengers, employes or citizens in general suits are sure to be brought eventually, and generally for big figures. To stave off if possible these legal proceedings the solicitors nearest the scene of the action are started to work. They go among the families of the injured or dead and try to agree upon the damages to be paid by the railroad company. If the consideration be fairly liberal an agreement will easily be reached. And even where not liberal terms will often be arranged to avoid the tedious process of the courts. But the important consideration for the railroad is that by this system it escapes with far smaller payments.

"These lawyers are also important allies in case right of way is needed for projected roads. Very quietly they can work and have a thoroughfare ready for their company before the public knows what is going on. The Pennsylvania road is not alone in the organization of its corps of solicitors. The Pennsylvania company has a corps patterned and drilled after the same tactics, which is directed by General Counsel J. Twing Brooks, whose headquarters are in this city. Its operations extend over five States, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois being included in its jurisdiction. The Pennsylvania company's legal corps is very large, moreover, and includes some of the best legal talent in the five States in which it operates."

## ALLIANCE MEETINGS.

A friend forwards the following Alliance appointments: Cowley county Alliance meets April 5 and 6, at Dexter; Butler county Alliance, April 8 and 9, at Augusta; Sedgwick county Alliance, Eagle Center schoolhouse (near Bentley), April 6; Harvey county Alliance, April 11 and 12, at Newton; Reno county Alliance, April 13, place not given.

A correspondent in Roeks county writes that many farmers sold to speculators last fall and winter, and moved away but the remaining ones are trying hard to let none of the land lie idle, nearly all will be sown or planted, thanks to C. C. Blake and KANSAS FARMER.

### OKLAHOMA LANDS TO BE OPENED APRIL 22.

By proclamation of the President, about 1,800,000 acres of land lying about the middle of Indian Territory will be opened for settlement under the homestead laws, on and after the 22d day of this month, April, 1889, at 12 o'clock, m. The land lies southwest of Arkansas city and south of the Cherokee outlet which is about thirty miles wide, and lies next to Kansas. The new lands are only a small portion of Oklahoma, the rest being mostly occupied by Indians. Two land offices have been established on the lands, one at Guthrie, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad, a few miles south of the Arkansas river, the other at Kingfisher's Station, about thirty miles west of Guthrie.

The law and the proclamation both positively forfeit all entry and settlement on the lands prior to the time appointed. No person who violates this provision and is discovered, will be permitted to enter any part of the lands at the land offices. Settlers will have no difficulty in ascertaining the numbers of the land they locate upon, as all section corners are distinctly marked. By running dividing lines across the middle of the section, both ways—north and south, and east and west—the eighties and forties can be located. On the section corners letters and figures will be found, the figures showing the number of the section, the letters showing the township and range. Townships are six miles square, containing thirty-six sections, numbered from one to thirty-six, beginning at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

The letter T stands for township, R for range, and S N E W for south, north, east, west. The markings for every section are on the sides of the corner stones next the lands described. Sections 16 and 36 are reserved for school purposes. As soon as a settler selects his claim, then he should either leave his family or some friend on it till he goes to the land office and gives the number to the Register and pays the office fees, if any are demanded.

### THE ALLIANCE PAPER.

The National Farmers' Alliance and Laborers' Union recently established a weekly journal to be devoted exclusively to farmers' interests. It is called the *National Economist*, is printed at Washington city at \$1 a year. The KANSAS FARMER has been preaching a doctrine of that kind to farmers here the last half dozen years. Our ideal of a useful farmers association is one in which the membership fee and annual dues will entitle the member to every issue of a weekly paper published in the common interest under management of an executive committee. That idea was first suggested in these columns in the autumn of 1882. No class of associated people can get along without the aid of some means of ready and accurate communication, and nothing so well serves the purpose as a printed periodical. It keeps all the members posted in relation to all matters of interest. Our only reason for not advocating it more strongly was that farmers might suspect our motive was only to have the KANSAS FARMER declared the official paper.

We are pleased with the movement of the Alliance. When the work gets well under way, it will be found that the money which is willingly paid every year for the paper, and for which much more than an equivalent is returned, will have a handsome margin to be applied to other objects of importance. With

a membership of 100,000, every member taking the paper and paying for it at the rate of \$1 a year, the profit on the publication would be at least 100 per cent.

We have believed, and do now believe, that farmers in every State ought to be associated and have a paper of their own, because a journal printed at the national capital must necessarily be so national in its makeup as to be much less valuable on that account to any particular State. The KANSAS FARMER, for example, being prepared and published for Kansas people only, is not worth as much to the people of Illinois, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts as papers which are printed in those States, prepared and published for the people there. So a paper made up at Washington for the whole country must cover too much ground to devote much space to local agriculture. If it be devoted to principles and political questions only, it may be sent out from the nation's capital city as appropriately as from any other place; but farmers want more than that and a great deal of it. Let us have farm papers published in every State, and then have a National Farmers' Magazine. That plan will operate among farmers like one dual system of government operates among citizens.

### THE CONCRETOR, A NEW SUGAR- MAKING DEVICE.

Last week we gave a description of the Adamson process of making sugar. This week we present a description of the Concretor, a machine which promises much in the way of economy. We copy from the Sterling (Kas.) *Champton* of the 27th ult., as follows:

"The Sterling Sirup Works are now arranging to put a Concretor in their works. This apparatus is now in use in several foreign countries. It reduces cane juice to a solid mass, molasses and sugar together, with no attempt at crystallizing the sugar. A barrel filled with this product, while warm, may have staves and hoops removed and still retain its form. This concrete is now shipped many thousand miles to refineries which separate and refine the sugar from the molasses. It is now regularly quoted in the London market at nearly the price of brown sugar.

"The apparatus is comparatively inexpensive, and does not require expert skill to operate it. It is highly recommended by eminent sugar engineers, who have used it, and by scientific men who have tabulated its results and have compared its product with that of the ordinary expensive sugar apparatus.

"This seems to be exactly what is now needed in the sorghum industry. A practical way of simply condensing cane juice to small bulk so that it can be shipped and refined by those who have the facilities and the skill to do so is now wanted more than all else. It requires expensive apparatus and practiced skill to properly crystallize sugar, and to separate it from the molasses, and to decolorize the sugar and to granulate it, and to produce a finished and marketable article. This is properly the work of refineries. The cane-grower should content himself with producing a valuable raw material, the same as he does in other lines.

"It is curious to notice in the history of the world that when any discovery or improvement becomes very necessary it usually comes. The sorghum industry needs the Concretor, and the West needs sorghum. The farmer who has some fine cane can reduce it to a merchantable concrete; the remainder of his cane he can reduce to sirup or use as forage.

"This will assist the sugar factories, because they can refine this raw mate-

rial which can be brought from a distance. It will do more to extend the sorghum industry than all the costly sugar factories. The Sterling Sugar Works have been foremost in seeing the necessities of, and in improving the industry, and as usual they are first in adopting this new apparatus, which is not now used or manufactured, or even known in this country."

### LIME IN SUGAR, AND THE DIFFU- SION PROCESS.

Some weeks ago, during the period when Kansas people were writing to us about matters of pressing interest to them, and when it was impossible for us to publish one-fourth of their letters, we received a long communication from O. B. Jennings, of Grover, Colorado, in relation to the use of lime in the manufacture of sugar, and, also, in relation to the diffusion process. We might then have given in a few words the points presented by Mr. Jennings, but a hasty glance at the manuscript and inclosure suggested that it was all intended for publication, so it was laid aside for future use. On careful examination we find that what Mr. Jennings is most particular about is his connection with these two features in sugarmaking, lime and diffusion, both of which he claims to have used before any of the Kansas operators. He experimented with diffusion in 1882, and in that year used lime in the diffusion tank. He called attention of the Agricultural department, at Washington, to his experiments, and also had an interview with Professor Swenson on the same subject. In a letter to the *New Orleans Item*, under date November 11, 1888, Mr. Jennings said: "By my process and machinery, as I have used it, a sugar house can be made and profitably run in every school district where cane or sorghum can be successfully grown."

Persons interested in Mr. Jennings' process should write to him at the address above given.

### PEANUTS IN KANSAS.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to call attention to dealers in nuts to the fact that Kansas produces as good peanuts as does either Virginia or North Carolina. Farmers in our western counties have been experimenting with peanuts several years, and the report in every case, so far as we have heard, was favorable. So successful have been all efforts in this direction that a great deal of seed will be planted this spring, and it is expected that a great many bushels of good nuts will be raised.

But the farmers complain that there is no market near them for peanuts. This can be remedied by letting dealers know that the nuts are there. Boards of trade in the large cities will interest themselves in this matter if their attention is called to it by farmers or other agents. Alliances, Granges, Lodges, and other bodies of associated farmers can attend to this through their officers. In every township or neighborhood where peanuts are grown, the fact ought to be communicated specially to dealers, and this ought to be done early, so that, by interchange of suggestions, the best culture may be given to the plants, and best preparation made for harvesting and marketing the crop. Kansas soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of this popular nut, and it can be made a paying crop.

It was sensible on the part of Senators to forego the pleasure of a discussion of Southern election outrages during the present called session.

During the last twenty years no less than 100,000 women have died from cancer in England.

### BROOMCORN AND THE MARKET.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter from Hagey Brothers, of St. Louis, concerning broomcorn culture and the condition of the broomcorn market. Being at one of the great trade centers and dealing in broomcorn, those gentlemen ought to know what they write about. They say:

"The dull and lifeless condition of all the broomcorn markets in the United States, and the very low prices which have prevailed, and are now prevailing, will no doubt discourage planting the coming season, and if none is planted, or if even a light crop is planted, prices next season will be very high. Stocks on hand in the country are lighter than ever known, having been bought up by speculators who thought they had a profit in their purchases. Stocks in the cities are sufficient to meet the demands of the manufacturers until after the next crop comes on the market, and some to spare; but not enough for two year's supply. The crop of the past season being mostly of common, poor, trashy, coarse and mixed colors, manufacturers will not buy it until the good brush gives out, and even then at low prices. If farmers who are experienced in raising broom corn and have ground and climate suitable will each put in a small crop, work it well, break it at the proper time, cut and haul to sheds when of bright green color, cure green, seed well and bale in tight, pressed bales, it will pay them better than any crop they can produce. It is the common, trashy brush that ruins the market prices, and so long as it is produced it must sell low and will not pay the farmer. Broomcorn trashy and seedy is worth 1 cent to 3 cents per pound less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that has crooked mixed in with the straight is worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 1 cent less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that is carelessly and loosely baled is worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn should be tightly pressed and made into short small bales not weighing over 150 pounds each, and five wires around the bale; also, four wires run lengthwise of the bale (one on each of the four sides) and fastened to the wires around the ends of the bales. Presses that make a bale larger than 250 pounds should be cut down or lined with boards. A bale of merchantable broomcorn is free from seed, free from crooked and trash, tightly bound as above instructed, and will always command the full-quoted market value, and it will pay the shipper to see that every bale is so put up."

### BOYCOTTING THE TWINE TRUST.

We are receiving letters daily denouncing the twine trust and advocating a general system of letting it alone and purchasing no binding twine at more than reasonable prices. It is useless to print the letters, for they are all alike. Here is one which may be taken as a sample of the whole:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers of this community became alarmed at the binding twine trust, and in the neighborhood of forty or fifty of them gathered at a school house last Saturday night to take in the situation. Having heard of farmers of other States holding meetings and pledging themselves not to buy twine to exceed a certain price per pound, we concluded to follow suit. The following is the heading to which every farmer subscribed: "We the undersigned, farmers of the State of Kansas, do hereby obligate ourselves and pledge our honor for all time that we will not buy or use binding twine at a price exceeding 12 cents per pound." We expect nearly every farmer in this township will sign the pledge. W. K., Secretary.

Ontario, Kas.

P.S.—I was asked to send the above to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

## Horticulture.

### MARKET GARDENING AROUND NEW YORK.

Read by Peter Henderson, at the Farmers' Institute, Jamaica, N. Y., March 14, 1889.

As most of those now engaged in market gardening too well know, it is not the profitable business it was twenty years ago, yet we have so simplified our operations of late years that even at the lower prices there is still a fair profit in the business—certainly more than in ordinary farm crops. To many of you present the most that I can say about market gardening will be nothing new, but an experience of forty years in the business of actual practice and observation may enable me to tell some of the younger men present a few things that may be of benefit.

First of all is the soil. Choose land, when it can be done, that is level and well drained by having a gravelly or sandy subsoil, and not less than ten inches in depth of good soil. If you are not a judge of soil, look around the neighborhood and observe the corn or potato or hay crops. If these are not strong and vigorous, rest assured that the soil is not such as will answer for market garden work. Again, get as near to your market as possible, and see that the roads leading thereto are good. This is particularly important if your market is a large city like New York, Boston or Philadelphia. If you are growing for a local market—supplying a small town at retail—this is not so important. The business of market gardening, though healthful and fairly profitable, is exceedingly laborious, from which any one not accustomed to manual labor would quickly shirk. The labor is not what might be called heavy, but the hours are long—not less than an average of ten hours a day for both summer and winter. No one should engage in it after passing middle life, neither is it fitted for men of feeble constitution, for it is emphatically a business in which one has to rough it; and if it is to be prosecuted successfully the owner must put his own shoulder to the wheel at least as strongly as his roughest employe. The most successful market gardener I ever knew was John Riley. I put him as foreman in charge of my market gardens when he was but 21 years of age. In six years I sold him the place he had charge of, consisting of eight acres, 2,000 sashes, horses, implements and crops, for \$21,000. He paid \$3,000 down, which he had saved from his wages, and what I had paid him for boarding the men, and in three years paid off the mortgage of \$18,000, solely from the profits gleaned from his eight acres and the 2,000 hot-bed sashes. This was in war times, however, when the profits were nearly four times what they are to-day; but Riley would have made market gardening a success under almost any circumstances. He was strictly methodical. He worked an average of eight men summer and winter, and no matter what work was being done, whether inside or out, he worked the whole in solid phalanx, leading always himself. He was ignorant and uneducated—could hardly write his name, but no Jersey market gardener ever made his mark so prominently as he.

The capital required for beginning market gardening in the vicinity of any large city should not be less than \$300 per acre for anything less than ten acres. The first year rarely pays more than current expenses, and the capital of \$300 per acre is all absorbed in horses, wagons, implements, sashes, manures, seeds, etc. If the capital be insufficient to procure these properly, the chances of success are correspond-

ingly diminished. Above all be careful not to attempt the cultivation of more land than your capital and experience can properly manage. More men are stranded, both on the farm and garden, in attempting to cultivate too much, perhaps, than from any other cause.

It has been the practice in the past to use hot-bed sashes almost exclusively for the purpose of forcing vegetables, or forwarding plants for use in the open ground. But of late years greenhouses are being largely used, both for the purposes of forcing lettuce, radishes, beets and cucumbers, as also for growing plants for early cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, celery and tomatoes, and in either case, we believe that in well-constructed greenhouses not only is the work better done, but that the saving in labor in three years will more than offset the greater cost of the greenhouses. We ourselves grow immense quantities of vegetable plants of all kinds, all of which are now started in greenhouses in the following manner: We make our first sowing on February 1, in our greenhouses, where the temperature will average about 70 degrees; that is, about 60 degrees at night, and about 80 degrees during the day. Where there is not the convenience of a greenhouse, a hot-bed will answer the same purpose. A hot-bed, made with manure, about two feet deep, in a proper manner, produces just about the same temperature and general conditions as a well-appointed greenhouse will. We now invariably sow the seed in shallow boxes (those used in the importation of tin) which are 12 inches deep, and about 20 inches long, by 14 wide. We use any light, rich soil for the purpose, sowing enough seed in each box to produce 1,000 to 1,500 plants, or if sown in the hot-bed, without the boxes, each 3x6 foot sash should grow about 5,000 plants, but we find it more convenient to use the boxes than to sow in the soil, put direct on the bench of the greenhouse, or on the manure of the hot-bed. The plants sown on February 1, in a temperature averaging 70 degrees, will give plants fit to transplant in about three or four weeks. We then use the same kind of shallow boxes, putting in the bottom of each about three-fourths of an inch of well-rotted manure. Over that we place an inch of an ordinary rich, light soil, smoothing it so as to have it as level as possible. In these boxes, which are 14x20 inches, we put an average of about 150 plants. After transplanting into the boxes they are continued to be grown in the same temperature for about ten days; they are then placed in a temperature averaging 55 degrees, where they are allowed to remain for ten or twelve days and finally are placed in cold frames. The boxes should be placed as close to each other as they will stand,—about eight boxes fill a sash, thus holding about 1,200 plants. If the weather is cold they are matted; if not, the sash will be sufficient protection. For the past five years we have each season grown about half a million of cabbage, cauliflower, celery and lettuce plants in this way, and have never failed to get fine plants, much superior to those raised by the old, cold-frame plan of sowing in the fall.

Plants sown on the 1st of February are transplanted into the boxes about the 1st of March, and are fit to be placed in the cold frames about March 10 or 15, and make fine plants to transplant to the open ground any time after the 1st of April, if they have been carefully attended to by watering, airing and protecting from frost. These dates refer particularly to the vicinity of New York city, where we can plant out usually in the open ground all kinds of cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce plants

from April 1 to 10. If in districts where they cannot be planted out sooner than the end of April, then the sowing should not be made before the 15th of February, and the process of transplanting, etc., gone through as before stated, so that the plants will be in condition to plant in the open ground before the first of May, the sowing should be delayed until nearly the 1st of March, and the process of transplanting in the boxes or frames the same.

Twenty-five years ago the market gardeners of New Jersey, mainly located in Hudson county, grew better vegetables than the Long Island men, but their limited area of land getting less and less annually in consequence of the inroads made by buildings, does not allow them to give their lands the needed relief of laying a portion yearly down to grass, so that their grounds have become actually surfeited with manure, and for this reason vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce and celery, do not now average as good as those grown on Long Island, or other districts adjacent to New York, where the land is cheap enough to allow one-third to be put down annually with some grass or clover crop. I believe that in a garden of fifteen acres, if one-third is laid down in grass each year, and the balance kept under the plow, that the gross receipts will be greater and the profits more than if the whole fifteen acres was under tillage; for less labor would be required, and manure tells better on sod land than on land under tillage.

The subject of manure is one of never-failing interest to the gardener and farmer. I can tell you nothing new on the subject, except to say that the use of the dried peat moss, now being used in the cities for bedding, is likely to be of great value to the market gardener, if it can only be had in sufficient quantities. We have had it in use in our own stables for about a year, and find it not only more economical than straw for bedding, but its absorbing qualities makes it of great value for fertilizing purposes. We can buy ordinary straw manure in our vicinity for \$1 per team load; but we are buying all we can get from stables where the moss is used at \$2 per ton, but it is yet quite scarce. It is claimed that the source of supply of the peat moss in Europe is almost inexhaustible, and it is now offered by three or four firms in New York at prices ranging from \$12 to \$14 per ton, and it is hoped competition will bring it yet still lower.

The ordinary stable manure is yet used almost exclusively by the market gardeners of Hudson Co., New Jersey, and that, too, at the rate of seventy-five tons to the acre. Very little phosphates or other concentrated manures are used on our lands, which are continually under tillage; these are always more telling on land broken up from sod, where the fibrous roots of the sods stand in lieu of stable manure.

The subject of market gardening is too large to attempt any detail of general culture; but I would advise that all engaging in the business of market gardening should have attached to the business greenhouses to a greater or less extent, not only that they need never fail to give a good return for capital invested, whether for use in forcing vegetables, fruits or flowers, but, in addition, a matter of much importance is, that the labor of the workmen can be utilized as well in midwinter as in midsummer. This enables the employer to keep his hands all the year round instead of having the annoyance of hiring inexperienced men when the work begins in spring. From my first beginning of the business, now over forty years ago, we have always used greenhouses in connection with our out-door

gardens, and in consequence have been able to keep our old hands, at least twenty-five of whom have been with us from ten to thirty years.

We pay these men nearly twice the wages of inexperienced workmen and find it has paid to do so, for in all the years we have been in business, we have never passed one where the balance has not been on the right side of the ledger.

### The Earliest Pay the Best.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—None, doubtless, will dispute the above assertion. During ten years experience in gardening, while generally successful in the early vegetable line, yet our constant study was to get small fruit in the market ahead of the main crop, and we obtained plants of many varieties, among them being a raspberry and a strawberry, that after two years acquaintance we find fill the bill. Thompson's Early Prolific red raspberry and the Haverland strawberry equal most of the older ones in quality, are early, extremely productive, and stood the drouth of 1887-8 the best of many sorts. These points counted with us and likely do the same with other growers.

M. T. Thompson, of Lakewood, Ohio, is fortunate in having disseminated two such valuable plants. The Haverland resembles the Crescent in habit and also has imperfect flowers (May King being used as a fertilizer) but is much more vigorous and productive, with better flavor, nearly as early as Coville's Early, but larger. Numerous correspondents have attested to its being adapted to a great variety of soils and climate, among whom is Matthew Crawford, the celebrated expert, who writes that on a row sixteen feet long and six inches wide he picked at one time four and a half quarts, and adds that he has never seen any variety that would surpass it; of the fruit, many specimens were nearly two inches long, ripens all over a bright red, and yields more of a crop on spring sets than any other.

The Early Prolific is a robust grower, standing our drouth here excellently, and friends in the South say that it appears to be of special value in that hot section. This berry has ripened perfectly, while in the same season the Gregg dried upon the bushes, several acres not yielding a bushel of ripe fruit. It has not been injured by 22 degrees below zero, and has come in a week ahead of the Hansell, with fine fruit just as the strawberries were over. S. LaSalle, N. Y.

### The Crandall, the New Black Currant.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A season's trial of this new form among the currant family shows that it really has some very desirable qualities. In spite of the severe drouth of last summer it made a most vigorous growth, fruiting on the one-year-old wood. The Crandall is like the common black currant in being absolutely free from insect enemies, either here in New York State, or in Ohio, or in its original home, Kansas, but differs from it in not having that peculiar odor resembling *cinez lectularius*, a well-known household insect; the taste is like a ripe gooseberry, with something of the sub-acid quality of the red currant. For pies, jellies and jams, it is not inferior to any of the small fruits similarly treated, and unlike raspberries, especially, it has but few seeds.

As far as the disseminators, Messrs. Frank Ford & Sons, of Ravenna, Ohio, are able to learn, the Crandall is a hybrid from the Red Cherry currant (*Ribes rubrum*) and the Missouri Yellow (*Ribes aureum*), and with me its habit and productiveness confirm that idea. The color is a shiny bluish-black, the size ranges from a half inch to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, greatly resembling a Concord grape, and as a market fruit it seems almost without a rival. S. LaSalle, N. Y.

# The Poultry Yard.

## Poultry on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Poultry-raising should receive more attention from farmers; for are they not the farmers' friends, even more so than the birds, for besides destroying millions of insects, their eggs form no small amount of the food for the family, besides helping in producing other articles which the farm cannot produce. With chickens ever at command for the table, one need not complain of not having plenty of fresh meat. If farmers would eat less of pork and more of poultry and eggs, they would be much healthier.

Farmers should raise more poultry, not of the common, run-out, scrub kind, which, like other scrub stock, do not pay in eggs or fine-flavored meat, but of pure-bred birds, which not only pay much larger returns because they have been bred with an object in view, but are a delight to see, with their systematic make-up in every way. When riding through the country how few places one sees where the fowls attract attention; but when one happens to pass a place with fine, pure-bred or high-grade poultry, they demand your attention, and before you are aware, your eyes are following the handsome flock, be they large or small, black, white, spotted or any color. And when you see such birds you also see an improvement and care in everything around the place. There is a spirit of improvement around and everything tells. But a great mistake is made by too many of the Western farmers. Some have a great many fowls, about as many males as females, and they all have perfect freedom to everything and place, consequently they get too much corn, get too fat, and if you would inquire if they laid many eggs, the answer would be in the negative, although our fowls get all they want to eat and have their freedom, yet we get scarcely any eggs. This is all wrong; it is a double loss, for the corn is lost, also the eggs. The poultry will not continue healthy when too fat. They should have to hunt their living in the summer, then they will be after insects and everything, which is better than the ready corn.

For laying, I know of no fowls which compare with the good old-fashioned W. F. B Spanish. For the table and good mothers, I like the Plymouth Rocks, although their eggs are much smaller than good Spanish. I am trying to improve the size of eggs by selecting the eggs for hatching from birds which lay largest eggs as well as most. Last year from nearly seventy-five hens I sold 250 dozen. I begin packing eggs each day after the "dog days" to sell in winter when eggs were high. I pack in salt, leaving eggs about one-third of an inch from the edge of box, and from each other, and filling with salt; they keep perfectly; must be in a cool dry place and be sure they are laid same day you pack.

Mrs. V. W. G.  
Virgil, Kas.

[Mrs. G. adds a prescription for cholera, omitting the principal ingredient—what is it? She says "take about one teaspoon, put into a pan of water, etc. One teaspoon of what?—Ed.]

An Ohio potato-grower fertilized a strip through his potato field with green manure; as a result, all the potatoes growing in this particular strip of land were more or less

affected with scab, and, as a good many different kinds happened to be planted in it, one kind was just as much diseased as another.

The Orange County Farmer does not approve of planting grape vines in the fall, and says: "To start a vineyard, we would, if convenient, plow the ground in the fall, pulverize it with cultivator and harrow in the spring and then set out thrifty, one-year-old vines. We most decidedly prefer spring to fall for grape planting."

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) is of European origin. Has radical leaves first year and aerial stems the second. Scattering specimens may be killed by pouring say one-half pint of salt around the crown of each plant, or by smothering with rotten straw or litter. Plow large patches during the growing season or plant with some crop requiring frequent cultivation.



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### The Busy Bee.

Feeding Bees in Spring.  
Read at the Northern Ohio Convention, by H. R. Boardman.

(Continued from three weeks ago.)  
Entrance feeders come next. These are so made that when placed at the entrance of the hive, they are only accessible from within, excluding outside bees. There are many other kinds of feeders too numerous to describe here, but I consider the entrance feeder the best of its kind. Having commenced feeding, whatever may be the plan, there is but one economical course to pursue: continue the supplies until natural stores are abundant. To the novice this may all seem very simple and easy; but it requires the utmost caution to feed during a scarcity of honey, especially with weak colonies in the yard, without inducing robbing, and when the disposition is once aroused, the effect on the apiary is very demoralizing, and it will prove a source of annoyance and perplexity to the bee-keeper. "An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure," is particularly applicable here. Feed at evening after the bees are done flying; be particular that no feed is dropped about the yard, and see that no crack or peep-hole in any hive will admit a marauder. Keep watch with "Argus eyes," and nip in the bud the first attempt at pillaging, and when conducted with care, feeding is easy."

I have thus far spoken only of feeding to supply destitute colonies. Much has been said about stimulative feeding. This consists in feeding bees in order to form a substitute for the regular flow of honey from the field in the honey season, in order to arouse the bees to greater activity, and increase the rearing of brood. I very much question the economy of this kind of feeding. If a colony of bees be fed a small quantity of warm sirup or honey, they immediately take wing in great numbers, and present the busy scene of a mid-summer day, although it may be so cold that no bees were flying before. Not only is the colony fed aroused to unusual activity, but the other colonies in the yard will sympathize in the excitement, and a disturbance will be caused more or less over the whole yard, which will increase at each successive feeding. If this kind of feeding is continued regularly each day, the effect upon the colony fed is similar to that produced by the natural yield of honey from the field. The brood-nest is extended, drones reared, and a general appearance of prosperity prevails. This condition, no doubt, would seem gratifying to the bee-keeper were it not that it must be continued by abundant feeding until natural supplies are furnished from the fields, and the weather will permit the bees to gather it in.

We may look forward hopefully to the apple bloom in expectation of relief, and be disappointed by dismal rains and continued cold; if so, we are confronted by the startling fact that our rapidly-growing colonies are now looking to us for food until raspberry or white clover comes; and unless we supply it, the bees will surely economize at the expense of the valuable brood already in the hive—certainly a very poor economy for the bee-keeper.

We are almost startled on learning how short is the average life of bees during the activity of the honey-gathering season—very much shorter than in a season of rest. Thus showing us at what expense of vitality the full activity of life is enjoyed. This result is simulated in stimulative feeding. The simulation of the honey season

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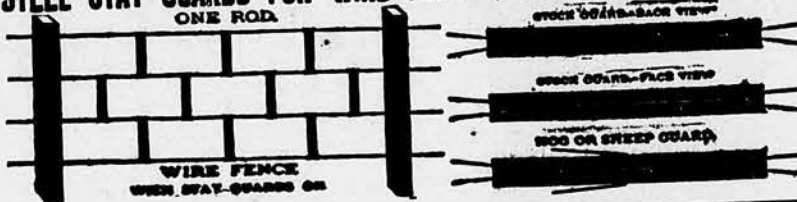
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that we are able to practice, is faulty in one important particular. We are unable to give the warm bright sunshine of June; but instead, the sharp, chilly winds from the north prevail, and the workers which start out with bright prospects, pay dearly for their short-lived ambition. Most of us observed that those colonies having abundance of natural stores in the spring were built up quietly into strong colonies, crowded to overflowing with bees, and the first to cast new swarms. This is the natural way, and who can say it is not yet the best.

Flour feed in early spring, as a substitute for pollen, was a few years ago almost universally advocated by the bee-keeping fraternity, and some favor it yet, although many who once practiced it have abandoned it, after giving it a test for years, satisfied that the good resulting from it would not compensate the evil. After considerable experience in this kind of feeding, I am satisfied that there are times when a judicious feeding of some kind of flour, as a substitute for pollen, would be beneficial. But I am not satisfied that an indiscriminate feeding of flour whenever the bees will take it, always results beneficially.

East Townsend, O.

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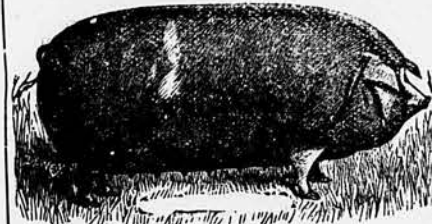
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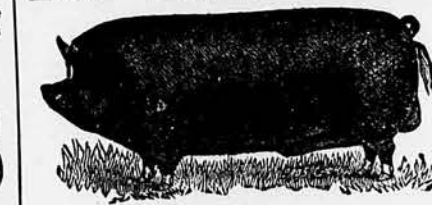
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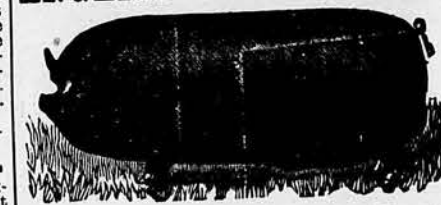
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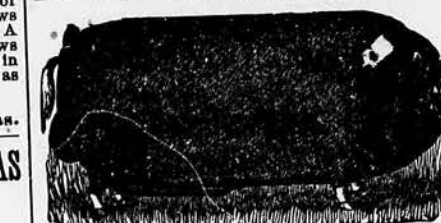
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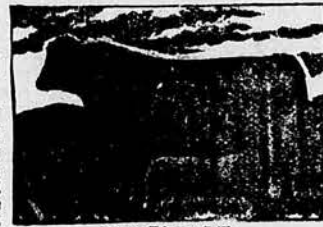
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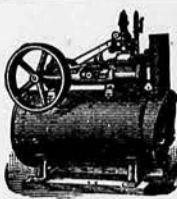
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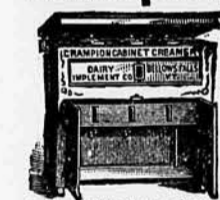
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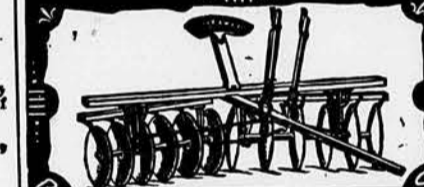


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