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Cotton Growing in Southern Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The dark cloud of immigration that rolled up from the South a few years ago and settled down upon Kansas, has not proved so disastrous as many feared. The colored people have generally proved to be industrious and reliable citizens. Many of them have already become land owners, and have acquired considerable property.

The advent of the exodusters into Southern Kansas has revived the interest in cotton growing here. Occasional crops of cotton were raised by the early settlers, but as the owners of the few gins in this section took one-half of the crop for ginning, farmers soon stopped raising it. Many of the colored people settling being cotton hands, were anxious to engage in their former pursuit. Most of the cotton now raised here is raised by the negroes on rented land. Six or eight hundred bales of that great staple were raised in Southern Kansas last year. The yield per acre has been fair, and as remunerative as farm crops in general.

Forty-five acres of cotton raised last year on land belonging to Hon. Daniel McTaggart, of Montgomery county, yielded thirty-five bales of five hundred pounds each. The cotton was sold in St. Louis for eleven cents per pound. Others may have done as well. The area planted to cotton will probably be largely increased this year. Judge W. F. Turner, of Independence, will have seventy-five acres of cotton planted on his farms this Spring. There is no doubt but that the climate and soil of Southern Kansas is well adapted to the growth of cotton. If it were desirable

or necessary its cultivation could be indefinitely increased.

But the cotton growing belt is so vast in this country, and so small a portion of it has yet been brought under cultivation, that it is hardly probable that cotton will ever become the principal, or even a staple crop of Southern Kansas.

Yet it adds another to the many farm crops that may be successfully grown in this favored section of country. The farmer of Southern Kansas has a large variety of crops from which to choose and may sit, if he pleases, in the open door of his farm house and see growing on his farm good crops of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, millet, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sorghum, castor beans, flax, hemp and cotton.

E. N. PLANK.

Good Farming.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Any party noticing the variety of corn coming to market will often see loads of corn with the kernels not over one-fourth of an inch in length, cob large and heavy. Seventy pounds of such corn in the ear would not make over 46 to 50 pounds of shelled corn, while the best variety of deep grain corn will yield from 50 to 60 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds in the ear. This loss in a few bushels is small; but take a crop of 80 acres, averaging 45 bushels per acre, and a gain of 6 pounds per bushel would make over 30 bushels of shelled corn in favor of the good seed. Thus if the best seed cost 10 dollars more than poor seed it would pay to get the best.

In growing wheat the same gain or loss may result on sowing good or poor vari-

eties. The time is coming in Kansas when it will pay to look after those small items. I have seen two varieties of wheat sown side by side, one producing a good yield, while the other was nearly a failure.

What is needed in this State is a better and more thorough style of farming. Instead of increasing the acreage to the team it should be reduced and gradually deepen the furrows; harrow and roll more, apply more home-made manure; select better seed; grow better stock, and the purse will be better filled. The prospect for a wheat crop in this county the coming season is good.

Stock that have not been kept in good shelter the last month have lost flesh very fast, yet the farmers have abundance of feed and will get through with but small losses. Such winters as this plainly teach farmers that barns are necessary in Kansas as well as in eastern states.

Fruit: The farmers of this county generally have abundance of apples in their cellars this winter.

H. WARD.

Burlingame, Kas.

Bermuda Grass.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

It is a well known fact in this part of the State that prairie grass will not endure long and severe pasturing by stock; so that it hardly pays to fence pastures. Then what is to be done? We all know that even in a good country for blue grass, timothy and clover these grasses are expensive to start, and they will not endure very long.

Some years ago my attention was called to Bermuda grass by reading the agricultural

reports of 1874. Since that time I have seen much said, and am led to believe it a good crop for this latitude. It is propagated by planting the roots only, never from seeds. It was brought from Bermuda Island about 30 years ago by Judge Parks, of Greensboro Ga. It is said to be fine feed for all kinds of stock and poultry. Will grow on any kind of soil, and in any latitude, so I am informed by two gentlemen from Georgia. A gentleman in Mississippi sent me a few roots in a letter and informed me if it did not die in the letter it would soon give me all I would want, it spreads so fast. A gentleman of this county who was in Texas last spring, said they mark the ground as if for corn and plant in the checks, and in the fall the ground would be nearly covered with it.

Mr. H. H. Parks, of Newman, Ga., says: "My brother has a Bermuda pasture of two acres, that last summer kept 4 and sometimes 6 head of cows, several hogs, one horse, and all the fowls on the place. Six years ago this lot was an old, wornout field, full of gullies, etc." Now the object of this letter is to call up the subject, and if it is as represented, will surely be the grass for Kansas.

Those wishing to know more about it can correspond with H. H. Parks, Newman, Ga; also S. M. McCrary, Ellaville, Ga; or J. M. Coggin, Home Lake, Miss. I have corresponded with each. I shall send for some this spring. Let us hear from others.

E. B. BUCKMAN.

Elk City, Montgomery Co.

The Stock Interest.

Advantages of Shelter.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I will begin with the milk cows. Now, laying aside all financial gains, how much more comfortable it is these cold, blustry days to have a good close, dry shed to milk in? It is much nicer than wading out into the mud and then standing in the mud ankle deep, with the rain pouring down upon you, while the poor cow stands with her back in about the shape of the rainbow, and the rain running off her at all points, so that you with difficulty keep the water out of the milk, and the poor cow trembling so that she can hardly stand still. But some one says—"I know a good close shed is much warmer to milk in, but the stall gets so filthy and the cows get their teats so nasty, that I had rather wade in the mud and slush."

Not necessarily so, my friend. If you will clean out the stall every time you milk, and use a little litter, and by cleaning out thus night and morning, it is not much of a job; and your cow will look nice and sleek; your pails will be full, and you will sleep much better these cold, sleety nights.

And then the hogs need a good warm bed as much as the cows need their stable. When I say a good warm bed, I do not have reference to a large pile of straw or leaves; but I mean an enclosure made of plank, stone, or some other material that will break the wind, and then a good roof over all. It should not be so tight as to hold the impure air, but should be well ventilated through or near the roof. After this is done fill up with dirt enough to raise the bed above water; throw in a lot of hay, straw, or leaves, and the hogs will attend to the rest. Here they will sleep in comfort; not pile up and overlay the small ones, as they are likely to do if left to find their bed wherever they can, and keep the farmer awake half the night with their squealing. Then you should have a wind break on the north side of your troughs or the place where you feed corn; for I notice this winter that our hogs will not stay out in the wind long enough to get all they need; but after a few hasty bites they hasten back to their beds; consequently they do not fatten as fast as they should. And unless a hog is taking on flesh all the time he is sinking money for his owner. There I count the money out, for that is what the most of us raise stock for; and all know if stock is not kept comfortable they will not do well.

And then, there are the sheep, with their long, warm covering of wool that no one seems to think can get cold. But I notice that when the wind blows hard from the north the sheep gather together on the south side of the wall or fence; and where they have sheds with wind breaks on the north they get into them as soon as they are done eating; so I infer that sheep are susceptible to cold, and pay a better dividend when they are kept warm and dry.

And then the poultry all hunt a place in cold weather where the wind does not blow on them, except the turkey, which will roost high above ground, no matter how hard the wind blows. The best place for chickens in the winter is under the crib or barn, provided it can be kept clean and dry where they roost; thus they huddle together and keep each other warm, and you never see them with frozen feet where they sit on the ground, whilst on the other hand, where they have perches to sit on, they often have sore feet.

Now, Mr. Editor, if there is anything in this worth publishing do so; if not let it find a quiet grave in the waste basket.

X. Y. Z.

Care of Breeding Ewes.

Writing on this subject, E. O. Church, in the Kansas City Price Current says: "Ewes must be made as tractable as possible, tamed so as to admit of handling—Allowing attendants to move around through them without fright. Much depends upon herders accomplishing this. No man should be allowed to have charge of breeding ewes who will not treat them as kindly as they would a lot of children. We should have our ewes properly separated and provided with good herders. The next important item is feed. I am well aware that I differ with many on this point. My observation has convinced me that as a general rule, we do not begin feeding grain to our ewes early enough in the fall. It is much better economy to hold the flesh which sheep have in the fall than to allow them to fall off and then try to re-place what they have lost. Unless grass remains green late, ewes and lambs ought to have a light feed of grain daily as soon as the 15th of October. Begin light, gradually increasing it so that by the time the first cold snap comes we can with safety feed a good allowance of grain and thereby prevent any shrinkage. There are several very important reasons why ewes should be kept in good flesh. In no way can we secure a good bright, strong fleece except by liberal feeding of grain. Especially is this the case with ewes heavy with lamb, as the lamb in embryo derives its support direct from the mother's blood. As the time for dropping the lamb approaches the draft upon the system increases, consequently there should be a corresponding increase of grain. Science has failed to discover any process by which the blood in the animal system can be maintained at its proper standard except by strong rich food in abundance. The whole secret of raising a good crop of strong healthy lambs depends upon the condition of our ewes at the time of lambing. Who ever saw a poor half-fed ewe drop a good strong lamb?"

About Short-horns.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

It was with much satisfaction I read the proceedings of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association. I see that the Short-horn Breeders of Kansas have not lost any of the vim and energy that was exercised by them before they came to this state, to help make it one of the largest beef producing states in the West. I hope our breeders will not fall into the error of breeding to suit the fancy of a few people who have been trying for some time to find a breed of cattle they can use on their herds on the range in the west part of this state, and territories, that will live on wind and water, and will ruin their herds to produce a Red Bull, to sell at half price—to a few men—who never look farther than to see what color the hide is. I have had men who profess to, and have the reputation, of being good judges of cattle, will be very particular to enquire whether the animal in question had a sire, and grandsire, of this particular color, other breeding qualities being left out. The time is not far distant when an animal must have something else to recommend it to the purchaser besides having a red hide, a white face and white belly, or a black head and curly hair, without horns. I believe for this state a black face, curly hair without horns, to cultivate the tame grasses, corn and oats, and feed judiciously to Short-horns, will yet produce the animals for Kansas farmers to raise; and then we can send as fine cattle to market as can be produced in any state. In your valuable paper I will give you my idea soon of a Kansas Importing Company for Short-horns.

C. S. EICHOLTZ.

Wichita, February, 26.

Breeds of Sheep.

A Farming World writer puts it in this way—

The Southdown is too little. The Merino is too ugly. The Cotswold is generally deficient in constitution or wool too coarse. I think a very good way for a plain farmer to do is like Robert W. Scott did a few years since. He bred in one direction awhile and then in another, hoping to build up a breed with a fixed type with some good qualities of all the breeds within his reach. But I have no idea that he succeeded, for I think that it would take more than one lifetime to do this. I think it would do very well for a man to continue this mode of breeding all his life if his object is merely to sell wool and mutton. But I would leave the Merino out of the programme, for he is located so far at one end of the species that he hardly divides his qualities with any of the breeds. All efforts at establishing a fixed type between the Merino and any of the English sheep have failed. The crosses bred together have generally run in the direction of the little unsightly body without the valuable fleece of pure bred Merino. I think it will do very well for such farmers as you and I to guerilla around among the Southdowns, or rather the Walsingham (which is an improved Southdown, being more wool), Oxforddown, Hampshiredown, Leicester, Cotswold, etc. The finest sheep I ever saw was an Oxforddown. He combined more size with model form and more wool with reasonable firmness of fibre.

How Much Salt for a Sheep?

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Will a sheep having constant access to salt eat more than it needs? In the past year I have fed over eight barrels of salt to about five hundred sheep. I keep it in troughs in their corral. It was not wasted and was always accessible to them. Some of my neighbors think they have eaten more than is good for them, and one contends that the eating of salt by stock is an unnecessary and acquired habit, and cites as proof that most Texan ponies and cattle brought in here don't know what salt is and will not eat it till taught to do so. I have fed sulphur with this salt at the rate of a handful to the pail, about three per cent. Besides tending to repel scab I find that it prevents costiveness, and believe that it helps the growth of wool of which it constitutes about four per cent, besides being destructive to internal parasites to which sheep are more liable than other stock. J. J. CASS.
Decatur County, Kansas.

In the opinion of a leading agricultural paper, the Short-horns, for a long time to come, will be the leading breed for crossing on cattle for beef purposes. No other breed matures earlier, or puts the food assimilated into places that command higher prices. So if the Short-horn, at two or three years of age, can balance the scale at 1,500 or 2,000 pounds when it takes other breeds four or five years to pull down the scales to the same point, it is just so much in favor of the Short-horns, for who wants to run the risk of life and health, and who wants to supply feed, even for the support of life, a year or two unnecessarily? The Short-horns possess so many merits that they will hold their own though other breeds may get on the popular wave occasionally, by manipulation of some kind or other, yet the Short-horn breed for beef will continue to be the most used and most popular breed.

One of our Western exchanges says that reports from the Panhandle country show that cattle are very much scattered on account of water. During the

continued cold spell of two weeks ago, nearly every watercourse in that section of the country was frozen up, so cattle were unable to get water for several days which caused them to drift about a great deal more than they would to avoid a storm. Cattle must have water, and it appears to us that stockmen could have opened up their watercourses sufficiently to allow their stock to get all the water they want and thereby hold them on the range where they properly belong.

The Rural World says that stock breeders should always bear in mind that there is such a thing as improvement. The wool of the sheep can be improved in quality and quantity. Cattle may be improved in milking qualities or in beef qualities, by proper selection of types, and care in management. Horses may be improved in style, form, and speed. Even the pork qualities of the hog can be improved. There should be no stand-still with the breeder or stock raiser. He is either going forward or backward. Which does he prefer?

A cow that has once aborted should be removed from the herd, fattened and sold, as she is liable not only to do so again, but other cows are liable to follow her example. It is always best to use disinfectants of chloride of lime, or solution of copperas in the stall. Ascertain the cause, and if it should be found to be caused by ergot, or any deleterious plants in the pasture, remove the stock to other fields at once. Bad or musty hay will also cause abortion, and the bull should never be allowed to run loose among cows that are with calf.—[Exchange.]

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Correspondence.

Corn in Western Kansas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have received a number of letters asking for information about the kind of corn that can be recommended for cultivation in our western counties where drouth so frequently destroys that most useful and desirable of all crops. As it is impossible for me in the stress of business to answer all such enquiries, I have thought best to address a few lines to the FARMER. In the first place, it is, we think, not so much in the kind of corn, as in the method of planting and cultivation that success lies in raising a crop in those comparatively rainless countries. A wise husbandman will study the conditions of climate as well as soils, in any new country in which he may find himself. The methods of cultivation which are successful on the Missouri bottoms, will probably not do so well, under different climatic conditions, although as rich soil, as in Harper, Ness, Trego, and many of our western counties. Planting corn in Eastern Kansas, and on Missouri bottoms, 3 feet 10 inches apart, check row, and cultivate so as to hill up to brace roots, produces good crops; but the same method pursued in our western counties is likely to prove a failure, since the dry hot winds sweeping over an unbroken and still treeless prairie, has free play among the wide avenues of 4 foot check row corn, and the moisture lapped up and wafted away, which should go to the sustenance of corn roots. Hence we think the method of planting should be to use a Lister and drill, and put the rows as close together as possible for convenience of cultivation. Then the corn is planted close together in the rows, and deep in a ditch, which will be filled up as cultivation advances, instead of hilling up; hence, whatever moisture does fall is preserved and utilized for the corn plants.

As an additional protection to a field of corn, I think a half dozen corn rows drilled in thick at right angles to the corn rows at each end of the field would prevent, to some extent, the currents of hot winds sweeping down the corn rows and carrying off moisture.

As to the kind of corn to plant, I can only suggest, as experience only can teach what is really best, I am inclined to think that the very early flint varieties will be found best under present climatic conditions and a raw soil. There are some of the prolific varieties whose habit is a quick, vigorous growth of stalk, with a dense foliage, but later than the early Flint sorts. The Flint varieties usually mature with full ears with but few worm eaten, immature ends. The early eight row Flint, and the eight row Prolific, are both valuable sorts; and the King Phillip will, I think, also be found to do well, as it is early and a quick, vigorous grower. These varieties are none of them large ears, but it is no doubt better to have small ears than no corn. Next to these come the yellow and white Dent corn, which come in later; and later still is the St. Charles white. So that by planting these three varieties, ripening at different seasons, a wise husbandman gives himself three chances on his corn crop instead of one. When all his plant is of one kind of corn, a hot wind may catch even his very early corn just in tassel and destroy it; but his latest, not being in tassel, may survive, and even his St. Charles, late. I believe that for our western counties, planting in ditches instead of hilling up is best as a method of cultivating, and planting mainly early corn but plant also second early and very late. S. H. DOWNS.

Some Questions About Small Fruits.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have been watching the FARMER pretty close to see what would be said about small fruits, but it seems as though the people are going wild on tariff, suffrage and temperance, railroad monopoly, etc., to such an extent that there isn't much room in the FARMER for fruit culture; or is it that small fruit culture has been tried and given up as a failure? I would like to hear from some one that has had experience in growing small fruit. Do they succeed in Kansas; and if so what varieties will be best? I want to start a small fruit garden principally of grape, raspberry and blackberry. I have one hundred Concord grape vines just beginning to

bear; they seem to do splendid. I would like to know what other varieties will succeed in this part of the state. What do you think of the Clinton, Ives, and Martha? All the above named were good bearers for me in Indiana. What varieties of raspberries shall I plant? Will the Mammoth cluster Brandywine and Turner be a good selection? I have had the Lawton blackberry in bearing for two years. My experience goes to prove that the blackberry does best planted with trees. Would it be a good plan to set a few trees in the raspberry row? I have box elder planted in my grape rows to train the vines to in place of stakes; I keep them well trimmed, so there is but little shade. Will the roots eventually damage the grapes? I planted the grapes four feet apart in the row, and set a tree between every two vines. My ground is a loose, sandy loam, underlaid with water at a depth of four to five feet, only a half mile from the Arkansas river. W. H. HALL.

Short Letters.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 25.—Mr. Editor, I would ask the readers of the FARMER if they have had any experience in raising peas and white beans? If so with what success? H. THOMAS.

VALLEY FALLS, Feb. 24.—I wanted to break about 25 acres prairie this spring and have been trying to decide what to put on it so as to not lose the use of it for a season. I had thought to try millet, but I see in the FARMER some are recommending Rice corn and cane. I have had no experience with either. I wanted to start breaker as soon as frost is out and ground settled. I hope that those that have had experience with sod crops will continue to give it in the FARMER. I have faith in practical tests, but not much in theories. Expect to have something to say to the farmers on the subject in the future. Yours, J. C. EVANS.

GENEVA, Feb. 26.—Let me tell my brother farmers my way of scotring farm tools. Just as soon as you have done using a tool smear it over with any kind of fresh grease and put it in your tool shed; I say tool shed, because it is possible for the poorest of us to erect some kind of a shelter for tools. Make your hay stable a little longer than is necessary for your horses, and store your tools in one end. It beats no shed by a good many dollars, and the satisfaction of having your tools in good shape for use, to say nothing of the absolute money saving, is well worth the outlay. Stock of all kinds coming through in fine condition, feed plenty and for the rough part very cheap. Hay worth only \$2.00 to \$2.50. D. D. SPICER.

WYANDOTTE, Feb. 21.—Friend J. H. Pearson, of Ainsworth, Iowa, I must say that your plan in transplanting plants in old oyster cans is good, but cutting the cans with a chisel and cutting a hole in the bottom of the can is not necessary. Now let me state my plan: I gather, say about 500 or 1000 cans, take straw or corn fodder, make a pile like a basin, then I throw as many cans in it as I think proper, then cover and set fire to it; that unsolders the cans, then I place them where I want them and plant such plants in them as I wish, then when I plant them out doors I spread the can and there is my plant, dirt, roots and all, ready to grow; never had any trouble that way. Will some one try my plan? it works like a charm. GEORGE THRETT.

Johnson County Farmers' Institute.

Our Mr. Heath attended the Institute and gave us copious notes of the proceedings. We have made the following condensation:

The meeting was well attended by the farmers and their families. The Agricultural college was represented by Professors Ward, Shelton and Popenoe. The night session was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. T. N. Dickson, of Edgerton, presided.

"Wagon Roads" was the first topic, led by Prof. Ward. The public roads are an index of the civilization of a country. Bad roads are an embargo on business, on account of being a connecting link between the farmers and the consumer. He advocated a money tax and the working of roads at

times when the work could be made effective. A road bed of 16 feet is sufficient.

J. G. Ridlon stated that Johnson county farmers had turned over a new leaf and did not now elect the laziest man for overseer. Mr. McClintock favored paying the road tax and having a competent overseer hire the work done. Mr. Martin advised the same, and said the work should be done by experienced men who made road work a business.

"Tame Grasses" proved to be an interesting topic, because the native grass in this locality has become extinct and is fast being supplanted by clover, timothy and blue grass in the order named. Clover has been successful and is the most popular. Timothy does well, but unlike clover, is not chinch bug proof. Mr. McLean had grown 300 acres of blue grass, and had good success with timothy and clover.

Maj. Bruner favored sowing clover early. He regards it the most profitable. Prof. Shelton stated that early seeding was hazardous, owing to early wind storms which drives soil and seed into the adjoining counties. In central Kansas it is better to wait until the spring rains. The chairman stated that he never was successful with blue grass until he sent to Kentucky for the seed.

Prof. Shelton was called upon for extended remarks. A bushel and a half of orchard grass and 4 quarts of red clover to the acre, sown in the spring, was recommended. Alfalfa in some sections of the state, and under certain conditions, is the best forage grass, withstanding heat and drouth, growing all the while, and in favorable seasons, four crops have been secured. The seed should be procured in the West and sown in April, but never with any other crop. The Evergreen grass is nothing but the old meadow oat grass. It is worth a trial as it does well where tried in this state. The Bermuda and Johnson grasses were not recommended. Fresh seeds can be best secured from large dealers.

A short discussion was given to "Corn culture." C. McLain favored thorough plowing and cultivation, but the roots of corn should not be cut after the corn is 3 feet high. Drilling corn was advised. Prof. Shelton favored planting corn that ripened in August and that of the smaller sorts, because it is more valuable for feeding, and the fodder unlike that of the coarse dent corn, is more valuable.

Prof. Popenoe gave a valuable paper on "Fungus Growth." By the use of a blackboard he illustrated the cell growth and the movement of the bacteria. They concern farmers, for the diseases of black leg, splenic fever, chicken and hog cholera, are the work of the bacteria; also the pear blight, yellows of peaches, potato rot, corn smut and the rust of wheat, are examples of fungus growth in the higher forms of plants.

"The Education of Farmers," was the subject of a paper by J. F. Ridlon. He advocated the practical and moral phase of education. W. H. Toothacher urged that self-reliance should be learned by children, and the practical instead of the theoretical. Political economy should be understood. Higher education and thorough organization for farmers was urged.

Prof. Shelton again gave his very able address on "Improvement of Farm Stock," of which extracts have been given to the readers of the FARMER.

"Horticulture" was the topic for Friday. Capt. Delh, Olathe, gave a paper which may be given to the readers of the FARMER soon. Mr. Pierce believed blight to be caused by a wet growing season followed by a protracted drouth. Dr. Black, who has planted fruit trees for the past 18 years in Kansas, had received 16 good crops of pears, but last year the Belden and Bartlett trees blighted badly. Kansas Beauty and Flemish Beauty pear trees were not affected. Mr. Johnson had good success growing trees. He planted 3 and 4 year old trees and secured the soil firmly about the roots and wrapped the trees the first year; being shaded in the nursery, they become tender. Mr. Kramer recommended the Red June, Roman Stem, Janet, Smith's Cedar, Dominic, Sweet June, and the Maiden Blush. Borers trouble the Russian apple as well as any other.

Maj. J. B. Bruner gave an interesting and valuable paper on "Growing and feeding of stock." It costs no more to raise a horse than a cow. It costs no more to raise horses worth from \$150 to \$200, than those that sell at \$75 to \$100 at 3 years old. Much depends

on starting right in this business. Colts should not be allowed to suckle while the mother is heated or fatigued. It is said that the first year makes the horse. He advised exercising young colts and properly sheltering during winter. Some grain should be fed even while in pasture, and in the winter they should frequently have a change of diet, such as bran, shorts or chopped rye. Old horses should have their grain soaked. Good care, with regular feed and water is necessary to produce the best results. Swine should be fed on clover pasture during the summer and slop should be given the sows raising pigs. March pigs should be pushed as rapidly as possible and turned off in December at a weight of 250 pounds. Hogs, like cattle, should be made to gain some every day, and to realize profit they should be well sheltered and have plenty of good clean bedding. Summer and fall is the time to make pork, and one half the growth should be made on grass. Maturing cattle early was recommended; it is a dead loss to allow the stock to become stunted. Stock water is of vital importance and the lack of a plentiful supply conveniently near will be ruinous to the herd. A fair grade steer should weigh from 900 to 1000 pounds at 2 years, and should be ready for market by the following spring and weigh 1400 or 1500 pounds. For feeding, where hogs follow slip-shucked corn is best for but little hay is needed. The time has now come in Kansas when every particle of manure should be saved and spread on the farm. Farmers were urged to study their business well, and do their own thinking.

C. M. McLean, Wellsville, gave a paper on "Cattle Feeding in Eastern Kansas." He

TRUE Temperance

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause—liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many families.

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KATIE DARLING, OR, LIFE IN WESTERN KANSAS.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

CHAPTER III.

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A week had passed with the usual haste preceding a long journey. Dick was ready to go, and Aunt Deb had done everything possible to make him comfortable. 'Twas vainly taxing her mind to find something more she could do for the dear boy before he left her. Every button was in place securely. The collars and handkerchiefs were carefully marked. She had told Dick for the hundredth time to be sure and write every day—just a line.

"I haven't all confidence in those Missourians yet," she would say. Lucy, Katie and Tom were there, the buggy waiting, the horse prancing with impatience to be off. A warm clasp of each dear hand, a kiss from the quivering lips, a long earnest look in each dear face, and Dick was gone.

Poor lonely Aunt Deb! Slowly she followed the path back to the house, with little Lucy sobbing behind her. She entered the silent room and sat in her low easy chair, weeping softly. Little Lucy sat on the doorstep watching the buggy until, a mere speck, it faded from sight in the distance.

Dick, in a quiet thoughtful mood pursued his journey. On the third day he crossed the river into old Missouri. The effects of the late war were plainly visible. Cornfields were growing up in weeds; neglect, and want of systematic labor was everywhere apparent, with exception of a few farms. The slave-holders were demoralized in an agricultural sense. Hundreds of young men who had been raised on farms knew nothing of farming. Habits of indolence were hard to overcome. This class generally sought other pursuits, giving place to people of agricultural tastes and habits.

The further Dick penetrated to the interior of the State, the more marked were the effects of slavery. Sometimes passing an old farm house, he would see a group of empty cabins, the weeds almost reaching to the top of the humble dwellings.

How strange thought he; what will come of it all, any way?

It was towards evening, and he was nearing his destination, tired and weary with the long days' ride, yet forgetting it in the pleasant thoughts that crowded in his brain as the familiar objects brought to his mind the realization that he was near—, which fact was established by the voice of old Uncle Zeb in his jolliest tones.

"Ho! Mars Rogers; is dat you? Thought you'd be back to see how de colored folks is gettin' along. Ain't sogern now? Don't think you looks half so good widout de straps and de coat ob blue; but Lord knows you's good lookin' enough any way; and ain't we mighty glad to see you?"

"Well, Uncle Zeb, have you just wakened up to the fact that the war is over and the black man is free?"

"Old Zeb done woke up when the jubilee war sounded, Mars Dick. Darkies all took to dar heels like a pack of hounds arter a fox; the ribber banks was black with 'em eberywhar."

"Why didn't you go with them?" asked Dick somewhat surprised.

"O, cause de old ooman and me war done clar wored out, and 'cluded to stay with old Mars. St. Clair, enjoy all de 'pendance dar we need anyhow. Got all I wants ob dis here world's goods, and ole Mars wants us to stay, and Miss Lucy wants somebody to teach her to wash de dishes and cook."

"That's business," said Dick, laughing. "Lots of fine ladies what neber done a lick ob work, are learnin' how."

"And how is Miss Lucy?" (hoping to draw some news from Zeb.)

"Bless you, yes! she's spry as a lark. Jes last night she cum down to de cabin and asked de old ooman if we eber heard ob you. We told her no; and she set and talked awhile about old times."

This was news for Dick. Lucy knew nothing of his intentions. Her father had, for some reason, kept her in ignorance in regard to that subject which now so engrossed his thoughts. He was at a disadvantage, but resolved to pursue his course.

Leaving Zeb, he drove on at a brisk pace,

anxious to know his fate, and anxious to see the loyed one.

Stopping at the old gate, he got out and opened it, led his horse through, closed the gate, got in and drove up a road leading through a wooded lawn toward an old fashioned farm house which stood a quarter distant at the summit of the slope. As he neared the yard gate, he saw Mr. St. Clair coming to meet him. His manner, as he approached, was kind and inviting.

After a friendly shake of hands, he said—"You will leave your horse tied here, and I will have it seen to. Come with me to the house. I am quite alone this evening; Lucy has gone to spend the evening at a neighbor's. I suppose everything looks strangely quiet to you, in contrast with what it did when you were here last."

"It does, indeed, said Dick. "I had been accustomed to seeing the little woolly pates peeping and dodging everywhere, trying to get a look without being seen; but they are all gone now. Do you regret the freedom of the slaves?"

"I do not," said he. They were a great responsibility increasing on my hands; I had to anticipate and provide for them all, and was getting too old to go with them to the fields, and it wasn't in my heart to trust them to the mercies of an overseer. It lifted a great burden from my mind, I assure you. You are surprised? But I will not consume your time, knowing your anxiety concerning other matters of personal interest. I must say, Mr. Rogers, I respect you for the honorable manner in which you have conducted yourself towards myself and daughter. You merit my confidence, and I will be frank with you."

"I have no desire to be otherwise, and I thank you for the favor," said Dick. "I presume you understand the object of my visit."

"Yes, I fully comprehend your situation; but have you weighed carefully the difference resulting from education and force of habit between the Southern and Northern women? It will take a generation or more to obliterate the effects of training. Our Southern women are educated for wives and companions, and are invariably expected to be qualified to fulfill the duty of instructors to their children. This principle among us has obviated the necessity of the common schools, which, I admit, being under the control of the richer class, is neglected to the great disadvantage of the poor, who have no slaves, and like your Northern women, no time for these duties. They may be taught housework, but that is left at the discretion of the parents. They are generally taught to supervise; but practical housekeeping is almost unknown. For these reasons I think my daughter unfit to become the wife of a Northern man.

"You Northern men marry wives expecting to find in them servants, also. You have only to go home to beautiful Illinois to see women of talent and culture wearing their lives out tolling over the wash-tub, the heated oven, the mop and the needle—maids of all work, like the Southern slave. She bears her children, nurses them, and then turns them over to the care of a district school teacher, about which you Yankees boast so much; and if she is unfortunate enough to raise girls, they are counted a dead loss unless she can make good workers of them; and as soon as they are old enough, they are pushed on the market and sold to the highest bidder, to become slaves in turn. There, sir, are the opinions of a Southern man in regard to your slave policy."

Having paused for a reply, the old gentleman wiped his heated brow and settled himself in his chair. Dick was very slow to reply. He had never realized before the extent of prejudice which existed in the Southern mind. He felt as though a magazine were under his greatest hopes, ready to blow them to atoms at any moment.

"Before replying to your remarks, Mr. St. Clair, there are several things to be considered. The literature that men read has and will ever have a tendency to mould and prejudice the opinions of individuals and communities; and while I must make the painful admission that what you say in regard to the wives of Northern men may be partially true, the comparison is overdrawn both ways; for there are noble men in the South who render the condition of their slaves far superior to that of the poor white men; so are there men of refined feelings in

the North who treat their wives as companions, and whose children have every advantage of the refining influence of home culture, which I believe to be the basis of true refinement and nobility."

"And right there, my dear boy, is where the Southern man claims to have the advantage over you Yankees. It is the same subject of capital and labor. It was first instituted in the garden of Eden. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;' and ever since that time, man has been seeking to earn his bread in the sweat of some other man's face; we sweated the negroes; you, by the same power—capital—control the labor of the poor white man; and in lieu of the female help that our slave women afforded, you enslave your wives. They get their food and clothes; so did our slaves. They seldom rest on Sundays; our slaves did. You control labor by the power of capital and the necessities of the poor; we control labor by capital and the laws which we institute. We, by slavery, have civilized a barbarian race; you, by your system, are fast reducing a civilized race to slavery. When you enfranchise the women of the United States; women, sir, who are your equals intellectually—your superiors morally; when the mothers, wives, and daughters of the free American are admitted to the privileges and immunities of a free citizen, then, and not till then, will there be consistency in this grand sympathetic howl about the enfranchisement of the negro. These, sir, are the opinions of Southern men."

"I would like right here to suggest a few thoughts," said Dick. "I feel the force of your."

"Allow me to proceed," said St. Clair, with judicial dignity. "Since, in the economy of Heaven, man was destined to eat his bread in the sweat of his face, it has been his study how to secure the greatest profit with the least amount of labor. So, while intelligence is gradually elevating one class above the necessity of physical labor, a want of intelligence is just as surely reducing another class to that necessity, thus rendering the latter class not only dependent upon the capitalist for his bread but also for the opportunity to earn it. Add to the capitalist great financial skill, as the Rothschilds, for instance, and resolve several such capitalists into a joint stock company, and you have a monopoly that no government can oppose. It is true we have laws that limit the stock and residence of corporations; but money buys influence, runs legislatures, and when coupled with intelligence, will sweep the stakes."

"I see," said Dick, thoughtfully. "Yet at the same time I see two elements which are designed to maintain an equilibrium."

"What are they?" said St. Clair, earnestly leaning forward.

"West of the great waters of the Mississippi are vast territories yet to be distributed among this class, and when these lands are opened for settlement, they will flock there by millions."

"A land of lawless border ruffians turned loose to oppose instead of promote civilization. Look at them now."

"Again you are off the track," said Dick calmly.

"The element constituting this immigration, will, with few exceptions, be composed of the best material of the Eastern States. A large majority of them will be Union soldiers, men of nerve and energy, truth and vigor. Going there to obtain land, their pursuits will be agricultural. This is the very class that have been educated in our district schools. They possess the brain and intelligence, the muscle and energy, to develop the boundless resources of the West, and they'll do it," said Dick, his countenance glowing with enthusiasm.

"Your anticipations, I fear, my dear boy, will never be realized. When that takes place, these sharks, men who propose to live by the labor of others, will be there, swarming like vicious moths, to rob and consume the products of the industrious live. Swindlers of every class, humbugs of every description, and representing every profession."

"The broad plains of the West," said Dick, "present a field for unlimited experiment and systematic application of labor; and while few may fail, the majority, being reared to agriculture, will succeed in proportion to the skill and energy with which their labor is directed. Furthermore, when we re-

fect that a liberal per cent. of the residue of the commonwealth is appropriated for the education of this class, with mental and physical powers combined, what can hinder them from becoming the grandest power on the earth? A general dissemination of knowledge is the only means by which an equilibrium can be maintained between capital and labor. I believe it will turn the scale and the moths you speak of will be stung and routed as they always are from a thrifty and well organized hive."

"Yes," said St. Clair; "it looks possible as you present it; but it will require systematic organization and oneness of purpose to effect these measures."

"These things," said Dick, "will develop with the cause, and the emergency will be met as the case demands. But in the meantime what will you Southerners do?"

"We will wait for the return of the negro. The South is his natural home. We need his labor and will expect to remunerate him fairly. Other questions relating to his welfare as a citizen will be met as the exigencies of the case may demand. I believe an unseen intelligence is guarding and controlling all these great issues. But pardon me, in contemplating these momentous questions, I had forgotten the object of your visit. I am growing old, and when Lucy is gone I will be alone. Aside from this, I see no reason for objecting to your union with my daughter. What capital have you to begin with?"

"Ten thousand," said Dick, frankly.

"That is a fortune in a new country when coupled with intelligence and energy. I desire an interview with my daughter before she sees you; and since your joy is my sorrow, you will do me the favor to withdraw before she returns."

A sad wearied look crept over the old man's face as he added "I mean no offence."

"When will it be convenient for me to return?"

"To-morrow, at ten a. m."

"I may see Lucie then?"

"She will receive you then," said the old man sadly.

"This above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day; thou canst not then be false to any man."

A few moments later Dick was driving slowly through a wooded road; slowly, for he was in deep meditation. The Autumn leaves were falling slowly, one by one. Was he sad, or happy? He hardly knew. At a short turn in the road he came upon a scene that caused Cæsar to stop, and the beating of Dick's heart to stop also.

Standing on an old mossy log, under a tree, a short distance from the road, was a beautiful woman, one hand clasped a bough above her head, while the other reached for a cluster of grapes. The large, flowing sleeves had fallen back almost to the shoulders, and the setting sun's rays shimmering through the leaves, lit up the exquisitely moulded arms, with alabaster whiteness. Her hat had fallen to the ground, and her long auburn hair fell about her waist like a veil of brilliant gold.

In a moment Dick was at her side.

"Lucie!"

"Dick!" and with hearts too full for words they stood for a moment with hands clasped, looking at each other.

"I suppose you understand why I am here?" said Dick.

She bowed her head, and he continued. "I have had an interview with your father; but since this meeting is purely accidental (or providential, I don't know which) I desire before we part, one word only, from your lips. Do you love me, Lucie?"

Tears were trembling on the long lashes which shaded the mild blue eyes, and the delicate, quivering lips parted with a low "yes."

"To-morrow," said Dick, "I shall, with your father's consent, have the pleasure of an interview with you. Till then, good bye."

"Thank you," said she. "This is so unexpected, I scarcely know what to say."

"You have said enough"—and each went their way.

(To be continued.)

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Kerosene is said to be a safe fence post preservative. Soak well with kerosene the portion going into the ground, and the post is not only well preserved but insects are repelled.

We are in receipt of a package of fresh seeds from Hiram Sibley & Co. We have no hesitancy in recommending that firm. They have one house at Rochester, N. Y., and one at Chicago, Ills.

Captain McTaggart, Montgomery county, this state, raised his third crop of cotton last year and had one bale—500 pounds to the acre. He says it pays much better than wheat or corn.

An exchange says that the best preservative of cider is Salicylic acid. One ounce of the acid is sufficient for a barrel of thirty-two gallons. Put the acid in the sweet cider and mix well; then bung up. It will not ferment.

It is not quite generally known that new varieties of corn can be originated by planting from small ears grown on the end of the tassel. By selecting the earliest of these a predisposition to earliness may be fairly expected.

When we see an editorial article in a newspaper professing extraordinary sanctity in matter of "snide advertising" and then see in the same paper, and in the same issue precisely the same character of advertising which the editor condemns, we hold our breath a moment and—alas, alas!

J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Missouri, have prepared and published a neat little pamphlet, the Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, and will mail a copy to any person that sends a three cent postage stamp. Every one interested in cane growing ought to have a copy.

"Cold storage" is the name given to a process of preserving fruit, butter, eggs, etc. H. C. Cain, Cleveland, Ohio, has invented a means of securing a cold and perfectly dry atmosphere in a building, and has secured patents. Wonder if this could not be made to work in the interest of Kansas dairymen and poultry raisers.

The Tariff.—No. 1.

CLEARING THE DECKS.

In a discussion of the Tariff, some things which one usually finds in the way are not to be considered at all, and therefore it is well to set them aside before we begin our work.

Among these useless obstructions are—**First.—Ranting.** There is no argument in epithets. Calling a Free Trader a fanatic and a fool does not prove that a tariff is a good thing; neither does the charge of robbery against a Protectionist establish the doctrine that a tariff is a bad thing. Facts and reasonable deductions from them are what we need. They will satisfy. Loose talking is both hateful and harmful; it disgusts some and misleads others.

Second.—False Assumptions. Men often assume positions that are not founded in truth; and, in relation to tariff, these false assumptions are many. It is said, on one side, that a fall in prices of grain and labor soon after a modification of tariff laws is a direct result of reducing duties on foreign goods; and, on the other side, it is assumed that higher prices of grain and labor soon following the enactment of high tariff laws is properly attributable to the new law. Neither of these assumptions is correct. One assumes that commercial crises and business panics are direct results of high or low tariff duties. Another assumes that ocean shipping is immediately controlled by tariff laws. Still another assumes that the purchaser always pays the tariff tax. All these positions and many others are mere assumptions to begin with, and for that reason must be set aside.

Third.—Party prejudices. Many of us argue in a particular line only because of our party affiliations; and we may think that we believe certain propositions, whereas, if we were better informed, we would believe differently. Because our party creed teaches high tariff, or low tariff, or free trade, we follow blindly, crying amen. Our party prejudices are much in the way of a thorough investigation of any political subject, because we are apt to assume what has not been demonstrated. In a discussion of the Tariff it is specially important that we lay party aside for the time and give our attention wholly to the matter in hand. It may be that our party is wrong. Until we can enter upon any investigation without prejudice we are not likely to succeed.

What is proposed in these articles is to discover truth and correct principles.

We will not try to find facts to prove any party or personal theory. We will not assume any position that is not made necessary by the facts proved; we will not use any harsh or unjust language concerning any persons, party or opinion, and we will not consider it worth asking what any man or any party has believed or now believes. We ask our readers to follow us in the same spirit; wait until the end, and then we may summarize to suit our different views upon the facts presented, and decide for ourselves what we ought to believe. Save these papers, for they will contain many interesting figures and statements of facts.

WHAT IS TARIFF?

It is a tax levied on foreign goods when they are brought into a country for sale. For instance: Before any foreign wool may be delivered at any port in the United States for sale, a charge of 6 cents, and graded up to about 28 cents, according to the quality and value of the wool, must be paid on every pound, by the person in charge of it. Before foreign made cut nails may be sold here, 1½ cents must be paid on every pound. Sugar pays 1¼ to 5 cents per pound; muslin (cotton cloth) unbleach-

ed, 5 to 7½ cents per square yard. Those and similar charges are known as duties or imposts, and, taken in general, we speak of them as the Tariff. As duties are high or low, we say the Tariff is high or low.

While the Tariff is a tax on some one, it is not always on the purchaser. To illustrate: The Tariff on cut nails, as stated above, is 1½ cents per pound, and when foreign nails are landed in this country every pound is taxed that sum and somebody must lose it; but because American manufacturers make nails as cheaply as they are made anywhere in the world, our home prices are as low as foreign prices; and while it is true that we have a tariff on cut nails of 1½ cents a pound, our own homemade nails sell at the factories at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds. The quantity of cut nails imported into this country in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was only 6,582 pounds—only 3½ tons—about two 2-horse loads. Their value was \$355, and the amount of duty paid on them was \$97.73. No nation can undersell us in cut nails; no one attempts to do it. On the other hand, our iron men send nails to foreign countries. The quantity thus shipped out in 1881 was 8,544,380 pounds. Of plain, unbleached muslin the quantity imported into this country last year was only 254,338 yards, and the reason why the amount was so small is, that our cotton manufacturers can and do make it as cheap as it is or can be made anywhere. In 1881, we shipped out over 80,000,000 yards of uncolored cotton goods. In these and similar instances, the tariff is not a tax on our people, and because our prices on these articles are as low as foreign prices. The duty on muslin is 5 to 7½ cents a yard, but we do not pay more than that for goods at factory prices. Our home prices on many articles are as low as they are anywhere in the world; hence, we see that Tariff is not always a tax on the purchaser.

But, very often it is such a tax, though the tax may not be to the extent of the duty. This occurs on finer articles of cotton goods, on silk and linen goods, and on many other articles. The tariff on sugar is nearly all a tax on the consumer, because our homemade sugar is not enough to effect prices seriously. The quantity of sugar made in this country in the last census year—1879-80, was 173,872 hogsheads—about 196,000,000 pounds. (This does not include maple sugar.) The quantity of foreign sugar imported the next year, 1880-81, was nearly two thousand millions of pounds. (1,857,674,710.) One year later, last year, the quantity was 1,925,586,170 pounds, and the tariff duties collected amounted to nearly forty-seven millions (46,976,834.56) dollars. That was nearly all tax, about one dollar apiece for the entire population of the country. Molasses tax was 2½ millions.

The money thus paid as tariff duties all goes into the national treasury and is called customs revenue. It is collected by government officers at the different custom houses. Total value of all goods imported into the United States in 1881 was \$650,618,999.63. Of this amount \$448,061,587.95 paid duty; and \$202,557,411.68 entered free. Total duty paid \$193,800,879.67, or 43½ per cent. of the dutiable goods.

Custom duties are of two kinds—*specific* and *ad valorem*. Specific duties are levied according to quantity; as, so much on a yard, a gallon, a ton, a pound, etc. *Ad valorem* duties are levied according to value; as 5 per cent., \$5 on the \$100, etc. Sometimes both methods are applied to a single article; as varnish, a specific duty of 50 cents a gallon, and, also, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The *ad valorem* method is more equitable, but it is often difficult to determine the

value of certain articles when they may easily be counted or weighed.

Tariff is levied for three different purposes—for revenue, for protection, and to prohibit importation. When the object is revenue only, duties are made low enough to allow large importations, so that foreign goods may be shipped here, and after paying the customs duties, a fair profit on sales will remain. That kind of tariff is called a Revenue Tariff. When the object is protection, the duties are made so high as to give home productions the larger benefits of the home market, thus protecting them against foreign competition. That is called a Protective Tariff. When the object is prohibition, duties are put so high that they cannot be paid and leave a profit. Hence importation is stopped. That kind is called a Prohibitory Tariff.

Free trade is trade without tariff or legal restrictions of any kind; as trade among the people of the United States.

WHAT ENTERS INTO THE DISCUSSION.

Having mentioned some things not to be considered, and having stated and explained in general terms what tariff is, and named the different kinds, it is well now that we pause a moment to think of what matters may properly enter into the discussion. Among these are selfishness as applied to the nation, to local interests and to individual pursuits; distance apart of competing points and the character of the intervening spaces, as to land or water, mountains or plains; location of raw materials—(ore, limestone, coal, wood, wool, cotton, etc.)—and the labor and expense required to place the raw material in condition for manufacture or transportation to the factory; cost of transportation in general and as modified by a comparison of the weight, bulk and value of the raw material and manufactured article; cost of labor, common and skilled at the places where commodities are produced; influence and value of local or home markets; interest on money, and income of invested capital; habits and customs of different nations, and specially of the ruling and laboring classes; density or sparseness of population; tendencies and pursuits of people; natural features of different countries and different places in the same country; effects of manufacturing on other interests. These, and others will occur to our minds as we proceed.

An individual person is interested in his own particular pursuit. He wants to buy as cheaply as possible and to sell as high as possible and as much produce as he can. A county and a state have local interests, whether agricultural, manufactures, mining or commerce. As a nation, the people in general, have national interests. In a discussion of the Tariff, all these varied interests must be consulted. From the individual's standpoint, one might decide upon a certain policy; the state would possibly adopt a different one; the nation might not be satisfied with either. A grain farmer wants his iron, wood and textile fabrics cheap, and he don't care to pay tariff on them unless he may at the same time have a setoff in enhanced prices for his produce in some way. The sheep grower wants tariff on wool, because he raises that article, but he don't need a tariff on the iron and wood out of which he makes his fences. The manufacturer wants a tariff on the kind of wares he makes, but he don't care to pay very high for his flour and meat. The laborer and mechanic want work and fair wages.

Hence, it appears, that a great variety of conflicting interests, personal, local, national are affected more or less by tariff legislation; and all of them must, in some way, be harmonized or compromised in the tariff laws, because such laws must be national. They must be uniform in operation, reaching out into all parts of the country. Massachusetts and Kansas are not alike or similar in their interests as states, but the same tariff laws apply in both.

Our next article will be on "How Farmers are Affected by the Tariff," giving a brief history of our tariff legislation, and its effect on prices.

The Legislature.

The Committee on Ways and Means having studiously neglected to report the Legislature Appropriation bill, members could not draw pay, and the session has been drawn out another week.

A second conference committee was appointed on the railroad muddle, and it agreed. It wholly abandoned the principle of maximum rates, and reported substantially the Kelley bill.

There will be different opinions upon this action of the committee and of the conduct of members in agreeing to the report. We had hoped that the House members, fresh from the people and receiving from them every day petitions to establish maximum rates, would stand or fall with the people.

We do not care to criticise these men harshly, because we believe they feel that they have done the best they could. If the people are satisfied, we need not complain; but the KANSAS FARMER is not satisfied. It may be that one step is gained; but it is a step that ought to have been taken some years ago.

We may think better of the new law after we find something good in it, (and as soon as it is printed, our readers will have an opportunity to judge for themselves;) but we feel now that the people's cause has been surrendered.

In writing on the proposed constitutional amendment in Maine to prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors, the Maine Farmer says: "The memory of a good many of us extends at least over thirty years, and he must be blind as a bat who does not see that in this matter there has been great improvement in the right direction. We remember the time when nearly every farmer drank—some moderately, some to excess. Now it is rare to find a farmer who drinks; total abstinence is the rule, and drinking the exception."

A Mississippi farmer says he has found leeches dried to be the best thing to cure hams. He says the hams were packed in large boxes, with those ashes all over and all round, each ham being covered. If the ashes have not been well leached the skin will be eaten. The housewife will find that washing will make the hams clean.

The Revised Tariff Law.

On the last day of the session Congress passed the revised tariff bill, and the President signed it the same day. It is expected to reduce government revenues from 65 to 70 million dollars. One-half or more of that, will probably come out of the direct taxes, and the rest from customs duties.

Of the direct taxes, that on tobacco is reduced one-half, the taxes on bank capital, deposits and checks, matches, etc., are abolished, and there is a quite general, though not large, reduction of import duties.

There is much dissatisfaction in some quarters. Reducing more on tobacco than on sugar does not commend the bill to average men.

Smith's Wheat Field.

We promised to watch that wheat of P. H. Smith's, growing from half a bushel of seed to the acre, planted with a drill followed by Smith's roller attachment.

Last Saturday, March 3, we drove into the field and found the wheat in best possible condition, fresh, vigorous, strong, healthy looking stalks, and not a wheat root or a dead stalk anywhere visible. When we saw it last fall, the furrows in which the wheat was growing were so deep that when looking across them, one could not see any wheat stalks more than a few feet ahead. The leaves were lying in the hollows. Now those furrows are all filled up, the earth of the ridges has gathered about the stalks, and the wheat is plainly visible from any direction as far as the field itself can be seen.

Mr. Smith promises to show to us soon his 85-acre field planted in the same manner with 21 pounds of seed to the acre. We will report again on both of these fields.

Gossip About Stock.

A Special meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of the Southwest, will be held in Caldwell on Saturday, March 25, 1883, at 2 p. m.

On the subject of heavy steers, the Breeder's Gazette says 3,150 pounds is the heaviest weight recorded, and only three steers we believe have reached 3,000 pounds.

The Texas Live Stock Association resolved that—"The stock business can only reach its highest state of improvement or development inside of enclosures," and the Live Stock Journal of that state says that during the year 1883 it is safe to say more pastures will be enclosed in Texas than during any previous year.

A Gainesville, Texas, special says a huge trade in cattle has just been completed. Luther B. Smith, late of Columbus, Missouri, now of Denver, and Florence J. Hall, of this city, purchased a half interest in the cattle ranch of the Cairnes & Forsythe Cattle Company, embracing 22,000 head of cattle and 60,000 acres of land. The consideration was \$300,000.

From Walter M. Morgan & Son, Irving, Kansas, we have a record of their sales of Herefords since Sept. 1, last, from which it appears they have sold 68 head of thoroughbreds and grades, distributing them to Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. To accommodate the increasing demand upon them this spring, they have brought 20 head of thoroughbreds, mostly 1 and 2 year old bulls, from the East.

H. D. Ayre's herd of Short-horns, at Marshall, Missouri, was sold out recently. The entire herd was sold without reserve. 61 females realized \$9,226, an average of \$151.25. The range of values was from \$55 to \$655, the latter price being paid for Wiley Duchess and cow calf, a Miss Wiley. A Bracket cow was

sold for \$300 and one for \$310. There were 25 bulls sold most calves and yearlings for \$2,970, an average of \$118.80. Oxford Barrington 2d, the head of the herd, a fine Oxford Duchess bull went at \$875, and a Wiley Duchess brought \$350.

J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kansas, has made some valuable additions to his herds of swine and cattle. His thoroughbred Short-horns now number twenty-six females, headed by a young Mary sire, Duke of Oakdale 10,899, a handsome animal of individual excellence. He has ten fine Berkshire breeding sows, headed by Keillon Photograph 3,551, said to be sire of some of the finest pigs in the state. One of his get now heads the herd at the Agricultural College.

It is generally conceded that planting cane seed in hills and cultivating the growth same as corn is best for all purposes. Sorghum so planted, says the Wakeeny World, admits of a thorough cultivation, and if allowed to ripen, the seed before cutting will yield as much fodder per acre as either of the other methods, besides furnishing a crop of seed. This seed has been proven to be of great value for feeding purposes, and usually commands a good price in the market. Sorghum is the only crop which does not lose a great percentage of its value for feed by being allowed to stand in the field until wanted. The gentleman referred to (Mr. Walker) stated that he allowed some twenty acres to stand uncut, turning his sheep into the field when the ground was covered with snow, and they seemed to prefer the uncut cane to that which had been harvested.

About Sowing Flax.

Let the ground be in best possible condition, deeply plowed, thoroughly pulverized, well drained, and perfectly clean; then sow evenly and cover well but not very deep. Don't sow till the earth is warm and all probable danger of frost has passed. As to quantity of seed, Hiram Sibley & Co. recommends 1 bushel to the acre. Sandy soil is best—sand loam.

The Wool growers of Kansas held an interesting meeting at Russel lately. They like cane and rice corn for sheep out there. Among other excellent things said was the following by O. H. Gifford: The best method of feeding here in Kansas as well as elsewhere is, in my opinion, to keep them in close corral sufficiently large to give plenty of exercise, and also in flocks of not more than two hundred each.

We do not see plainly why the Kansas City Indicator should make mouths at us and say naughty things just because we copied a news item from it about a convention of Kansas cane growers that the Indicator did not consider worth attending. But then, boys are not now like they were once.

The wool market during February was much more active than it was in January. The greatest advance was in fine fleeces. Combing wools were most active. Kansas wool pulled ahead some, medium combing ranging from 32 to 35 cents in Philadelphia.

The eight annual convention of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in New York, Feb. 20. The accounts were found correct, with \$1,138.08 in the treasury. After June 1st the membership will be \$25.

The rainfall, according to Prof. Snow, State University, Lawrence, was nearly double the average last month.

We have some good articles on different subjects that will appear in time.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 5, 1883.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 6,800. Market steady. Export steers, \$5.85a6.30; good to choice shipping, \$5.25a5.75; common to fair, \$4.50a5.00; mixed butchers and canners, common to fair \$2.50a 3.75; medium to good, \$3.85a4.65; stockers and feeders \$3.35a4.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000. Market 6c higher. Mixed packing, \$6.25a6.90; heavy, \$6.90a7.60; light, \$6.25a6.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 24,000. Market firm. Common to fair, \$.00a4.00; medium to good, \$.42a5.00; choice to extra, \$.65a5.75.

Wheat—Mch opened at \$1.09 1/4; noon \$1.09 1/4. April opened at \$1.10; noon \$1.09 1/4. Corn—Mch opened at 55 1/2c; noon 58 1/4c; April opened at —c; noon 59c.

The Journal's cable dispatch says: Catt's 1/2 lower, at 16 cents estimated dead weight. Sheep lower, 15a19c at Liverpool.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 800; supply still rather slow but all other grades fairly active and firm. Exports, \$6.10a6.80; heavy shipping, \$4.25a5.00; good cows and heifers, \$4.25a4.85; common, \$3.50a4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50a 4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,800; market steady; common to medium, \$3.50a4.50; fair to good, \$4.75a5.50; choice to fancy, \$5.75a6.25.

New York.

CATTLE—Common to prime steers, \$5.50a7.25 good drovers averaged \$6.40 per hundred; exporters used 85 car loads at \$6.00a6.85.

HOGS—Market steady at \$7.10a7.60; car loads of fair western sold at \$7.50.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 674. Market strong; native steers, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, \$4.85a5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.40a4.65; cows, 2.89a3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,834. Market steady; good to choice packers, \$7.05a7.35; medium and mixed, \$6.85a7.00; light, \$6.65a6.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200. Market quiet; good to choice natives, \$4.00a4.40.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT—No 2, 96c; May, \$1.00; CORN—46 to 47c. RYE—52c. OATS—34c.

BUTTER.

Creamery, fancy (nominal).....80 a82 Creamery, choice..... a28 Creamery, fair..... a25 Kansas Dairy..... a22 Good to choice Western store packed.....13

EGGS—14 to 15c. CHEESE—Young America 16c per lb; full cream flats, 14 1/2c; Cheddar, 13 1/2c; skim flats, 9 1/2c. POTATOES—65 to 85c.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen, 2 1/2a3c; Hurl, 3a3 1/2c. CASTOR BEANS—Dealers and crushers buying at \$1.22a1.24 per bush.

FLAXSEED—Dealers and crushers buying at \$1.14a1.15 per bu. SALT—We quote: Lake, car-load \$1.65; Dairy, small sacks, \$1.00

SORGHUM—We quote at 40c per gal. for dark and 42 1/2a43 for light. WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders. Per bus.

Clover, red, prime.....\$3 00a Timothy..... 2 10a Kentucky blue grass, clean..... 1 20a Kentucky blue grass, extra clean..... 1 30a Orchard grass 1 55a1 75 Red top, or herd grass..... 80a 90 Hungarian..... a1 00 Flaxseed, pure..... 1 50a Osage orange, old..... 2 50a Osage orange, new..... 4 50a Hungarian Millett..... 90a1 00 Common millett..... 70a 75

Consumption Cured.

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

A great discovery has been made by which the worst cases of Rheumatism are cured permanently in less than one week by the use of "The Rheumatic Sack." For 75 cents the inventors send sample to cure one person. They desire only persons cured to act as agents. For further particulars address Spaulding Bros. & Co., 33 Federal St., Boston, Mass. [Home & Farm]

Western Kansas--Ellis County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

You have many readers in these western lands, and they are surprised and chagrined at your article on Western Kansas, in issue of Feb. 21, and can only reconcile their feelings by reading the poetry on 7th page entitled "The Ager," and knowing the eastern and southern counties have that benefit, (?) for if there is anything we pride ourselves on, it is health; and so healthy are we that if it wasn't for the "rising" generation our doctors would leave the country. The graveyard of our county is so little used that our people haven't yet had the ambition to fence it. That part of your article about irrigation is enough to scare any one from coming here; and while they may need it along the sand beds of the Santa Fe, we don't need it along the "Golden Belt." What we need is capital and pluck. The rains will come some day. Col. Hanback told us last Fall how Lyon county went 7 months without rain, and yet to-day it is the garden spot of our State; and our older residents tell us they see a change for the better every year, and as you say, we shall hold our grip.

The mistake our people make is that recommended by Brother Moffat, "put in a great amount." That we can raise crops here is without a doubt, if people will not try to overdo the matter; but what they do, do well. Rev. King, a farmer over 60, from Tenn., puts in 10 to 13 acres of corn; plows just in time; plants at once, and cultivates when needed--result, plenty of corn--this year the best he ever raised in his life. A neighbor put in 200 acres; had to plow from February to May; weeds came up on first before the corn, general result, good fodder, but not enough corn to pay for men to pick. Another, A. Struble, from N. J., put in 12 acres, several kinds and had a big field of corn. His 7 acres of rye yielded 80 bushels to the acre, his neighbors with big fields raised nothing. As to vegetables, our display at our fall fairs will well correspond with any of the eastern counties; but they are raised by those who have been here years, and have their gardens well worked. That we can raise wheat in abundance, the State Agricultural report will show, while cane, broom corn, oats and millet are raised in abundance by those who do it right.

We have as fine lands as ever the sun shone upon; but we don't want people to come here to make a living solely by farming, for they can do better. We have thousands of acres of railroad and school lands that will not be sold for years. These are covered with elegant pasture that the neighbor can use for nothing. Let people then come; prepare to do enough farming, the way Mr. King does, to feed themselves and their stock, and the rest of their time and money put into cows or sheep, and they can clear at least 20 per cent., for a \$40 cow will give the family butter and milk and raise a \$10 calf. Can they do better? and these remarks apply to Rooks, Rush, Trego and other counties in this vicinity as well as to Ellis county. At another time I will write you of the success of our Russian settlers.

Hays City, Kas. FREESE.
[We hope Mr. Freese will write to the FARMER often. He has our idea of what is needed in Western Kansas--less and better farming, more stock raising. We know, and we said many-times, that crops are and can be raised in the western counties; but what we are trying to teach is, that smaller areas planted, giving them better--thorough and proper cultivation, will produce vastly better aggregate returns; and these can be greatly increased by irrigation. Mr. F. will be an able and effective assistant in this work. Let every man cultivate a few acres well, then gather stock, sheep and cattle and hogs around him as fast as possible.--EDITOR FARMER.]

We live in an age of progress. Nothing is now done as it was in our grandfather's days, and in no department is this more noticeable than in agriculture. Varieties of grains, potatoes and seeds that were formerly planted, have now been superceded, by other and more desirable sorts. Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons, Seedsmen, of New York City, offer in their illustrated Novelty List (free), a very attractive list of Cereals, Vegetables, Flowers, etc.

When the farmer is feeding high priced grain to fattening stock in winter he has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the manure is of corresponding value. A farmer who fed three horses and four cows through the winter found in spring that at \$1 per load their manure was worth \$4 per week during the feeding season.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will not promptly and safely. Either sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
\$3. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

A well known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempealeau, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
— LIVER —
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.
\$3. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 W. side Ave., J. C. Hights, N. J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
\$4. DRY can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney-Wort—"cured my piles."

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
\$3. If you have either of these troubles
PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell

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IMPORTED HORSES.
GALBRAITH BROS.,
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Chicago, Ill., Thursday, March 15th, 1883,
a large number of CLEVELAND BAY HORSES, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies, which are the gets and descendants of the

BEST and PUREST STRAINS
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The sale will begin at 1 o'clock, prompt.
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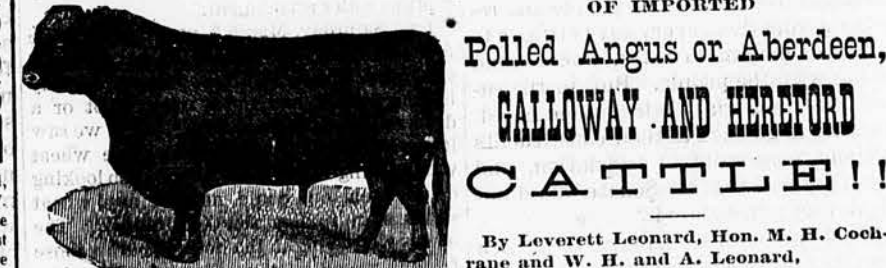


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F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence Kas. Gents:--The seeds I purchased of you last Spring produced fine crop of the first quality. I had some Paragon Tomatoes from your seeds, 3 inches in thickness and smooth as an apple. They are ahead of any I ever saw. I was never better satisfied.
Premiums received this year from Saline County Fair, all from your seeds: First on Turnips, \$2; Tomatoes \$2; Cabbages, \$2; Squashes, \$2; Citrons, \$2. Sweepstakes for best display of vegetables by exhibitor: 1st, \$10 2d, \$10; total \$36. My township (Smoky Hill) also received a flag and a silk banner for the best township display of Grain and Vegetables, value, \$90. I have gardened in Saline county seven years. This is the bold truth, you may publish it if you like.
Please send catalogue as soon as you have it and oblige yours truly,
CHAS. BUSH, Gardn'r, Salina, Kas

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OF IMPORTED



Polled Angus or Aberdeen,
GALLOWAY AND HEREFORD
CATTLE!!
By Leverett Leonard, Hon. M. H. Cochran and W. H. and A. Leonard.

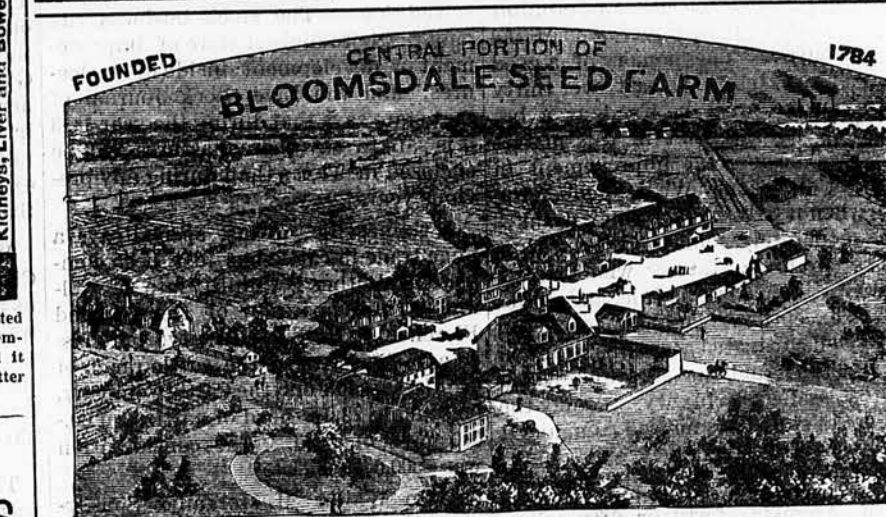
AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, April 25, 26 & 27, '83,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include
45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS,
35 IMPORTED GALLOWAY COWS,
45 IMPORTED YEARLING ANGUS BULLS,
35 IMPORTED YEARLING GALLOWAY BULLS,
15 IMPORTED YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS and
10 to 15 Females of the same breed.

A grand total of 175 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water. The cows that are old enough will be with calf or have calves by their sides. The bulls will be in fine condition and fit for immediate service. They are all recently imported and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost. Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle. For catalogues address
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THE LIVE STOCK INDICATOR, Kansas City, Mo.,
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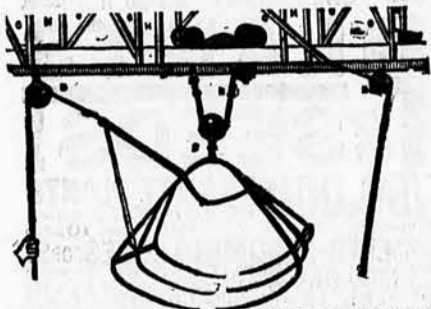
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Saves in labor its entire cost every season. It will produce enough more money from the milk to **Pay for itself Every 90 Days**
Over and above any other method you can employ: **SEND FOR CIRCULAR** to **JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.**

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BY **LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,**
THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

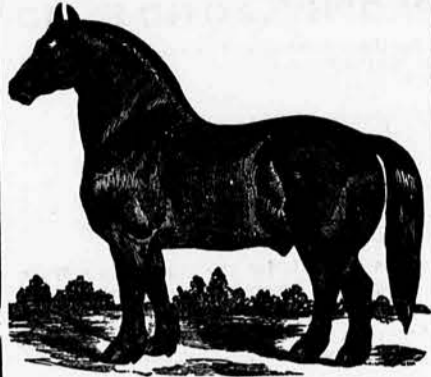
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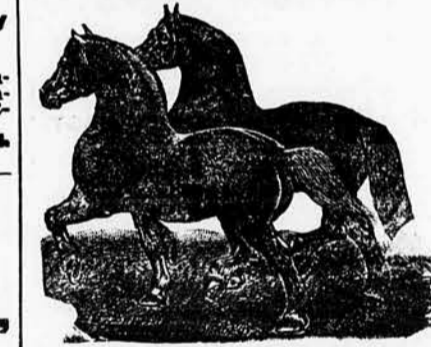
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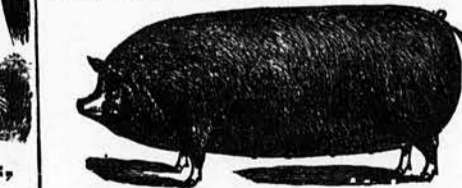
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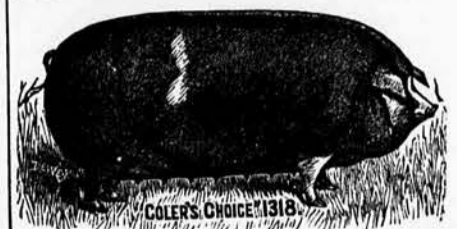
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None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE,** together with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. **DR. P. A. SLOCOM,** 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

About Tame Grasses.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Having been a reader of the FARMER for the past year (ever since I have been a resident of the State), I am forced to admit that it is an invaluable farmer and stock-breeders' journal.

The time of year has come that farmers should make every necessary arrangement in building and repairing so as to be in readiness for spring work, so the coming crops may be sown and planted in due time.

Now is a good time for sowing tame grass seed. Seed sown this early in the season needs no harrowing or covering, the seed will naturally settle deep in the ground to sprout.

It has been said by some men in Kansas that tame grasses are a failure. I think that is a mistake; I know a piece of ground of 5 acres sown to oats last spring that was also sown at same time to common red clover. Oats is a hard crop to sow any kind of grass seed with, but in this sowing a good set was obtained. At harvest the clover was small in consequence of being heavily shaded; but as soon as the oats were harvested the clover made a vigorous growth, although the fall was rather dry; that clover looks well at this time.

In some parts of the State timothy, orchard, and blue grass are sown producing an abundant crop. The time will soon come when a large per centage of the Kansas farmers will have to resort to tame pastures in consequence of the rapid immigration and cultivation of the state. Why not the farmers experiment in sowing the different kinds of grass so as to be able to ascertain which is the best suited to our soil; clover should be sown for hog pasture. With this they can be kept in good condition all summer with but little corn. Alfalfa and English clover is not well suited for hay, being too coarse. It makes an abundant pasture crop. I don't think it contains as good nourishing qualities as the common red clover. Blue grass will do well on soil that clover does. Its heavy growth where not pastured too strong makes fine pasture for horses and cattle in winter as well as summer.

My experience in sowing any kind of grass seed is to either sow alone or with a crop that shades the ground but little. The amount of clover seed for clover alone, one and a half gallons per acre. If for hay, three-fourths timothy, one-fourth clover, mix. I don't think it best to sow timothy alone as it seldom grows thick enough to shade the ground so as to insure a heavy crop. When alone it is apt to become sod bound in a few years and decrease in the yield. I should say to my brother farmers that as fast as you can get your ground in order in the spring, to plant out Osage orange where you expect a permanent fence.

I being practically experienced in hedge raising and hedge fences, know something of its setting, culture, and its value in a prairie country. My plan of setting, trimming and shaping fence differs greatly from anything I have seen in the State, but to make a statement of this now would make my letter too long.

I would add that every farmer should not fail to adorn his farm with as many fruit and ornamental trees as is necessary to make the farm look cosy and tasteful.

I see some farmers are breaking down their corn stalks expecting that at a suitable time to rake and burn them; would it not be better to buy or hire a stalk cutter, cut them and let them remain on the ground? Where the stalks are thus destroyed nothing goes back to replenish the ground which must necessarily exhaust the soil in a short time. With one of these cutters and two horses from 8 to 10 acres can easily be cut in a day. A No. 1 cutter can be had for \$30 or \$35. One of these machines will do the work for three or four ordinary farmers.

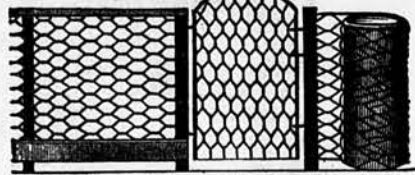
Some persons would say burn your stalks and get rid of the chinch bugs. You may burn all your stalks and all rubbish on your farm for that purpose and you will never know the difference. I believe the deposit of their eggs are made in the fall before they burrow away. They being numerous one season is no evidence they will be the next.
H. L. HUNT.
Esckridge, Wabausee Co.

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This COMPOUND gives **QUICK RELIEF** in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Laboratory 1223 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

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The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kind diseases of sheep. G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.



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—IT PREVENTS— Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate

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The Poultry Yard.

Should Farmers Raise Foultry?

A recent writer, and we don't know who, says: I have read considerable about the benefit a farmer would derive from keeping standard fowls—some sense and some nonsense. A farmer should keep standard breeds of fowls, because such poultry is more profitable than mongrel stock, and if hens are kept at all one might just as well keep the best as the worst; but I would advise a practical farmer to keep out of what is known as the business of breeding fancy fowls. There is money in it—I know this—but not for the average farmer; it isn't in his line; anyone, to make a success of breeding standard fowls for sale as stock and exhibition birds, has a great deal to do besides merely rear the chickens. He must give a great deal of time to them, study the principles of breeding, and know how to, in brief, get his name up so that he can sell his birds after he gets them. Not one farmer in a dozen either can or would do what he must do who would become a rival of our leading fanciers. I don't know as I can make my meaning clear, but I say that while farmers should be poultry fanciers, while it would benefit them and their boys to become interested in breeding poultry to standard, they are likely to meet with disappointment if they expect to reap a harvest of greenbacks by purchasing a few fine birds as cheaply as they can, and then breed to sell again. If they pursue such a course because they like it, I've (says a correspondent in Poultry Bulletin) nothing to say. People can't spend a little money in a more innocent and healthful way than by taking a fancy to thoroughbred fowls, and if they are naturally keen they can make some clean cash out of it, too, but that isn't what I am talking about. Farmers who are genuine fanciers, and enjoy poultry breeding as they would any kind of fine stock breeding, should be the last to give it up also, and a farm is no farm without a good flock of good poultry. But that it will pay an ordinary farmer, so far as money is concerned, to breed for fancy points, I dispute most emphatically; it will pay him indirectly, but not in cash. Such poultry breeding is for the mechanic in village or suburb, who attends shows, and knows all the ins and outs of "strains," and "breeds," and "breeders," and takes genuine pleasure in rearing, buying, and selling premium birds. Our leading fanciers are not farmers; thousands of farmers take a keen interest in fine poultry, but are not known outside of their towns as poultry breeders. As to farmers' wives and children, I should advise them to "go into poultry breeding, both for market and exhibition; take the poultry journals, read them, get into the "fraternity," attend the shows, become fanciers—it will do you good in a hundred ways, and you may turn a few dollars of pocket money from it, therefore do it by all means.

An exchange says: "The Leghorns begin to lay usually at the age of six months. The Browns are a little the earliest but the Whites are a degree larger. The eggs are of good size, and pure white in color. They are very hardy, grow rapidly, and feather almost as soon as they emerge from the shell. Though small in size they are not inferior for the table, possessing a juiciness and tenderness of flesh which cannot be surpassed. Being inveterate layers, rarely sitting, they do not fatten readily, as they convert food into eggs more than flesh. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed."

Though not as large as the Bronzes, the White Holland turkey is considered a very ornamental bird in the hands of those who delight to go to the front with excellence in beauty and fine breeding. This breed is not a new one, but yet not widely known. They breed true to color, rarely throwing spots or blemishes, and are as hardy as any of our breeds of turkeys. In some places they are often kept exclusively by families who desire a different color from neighbors, as a distinguishing mark when several flocks occupy the same range. As a distinct breed they bear favorable comparison with others.—[Exchange.

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country, even in His Own House.

THE honest, simple narrative of Mrs. S. J. WHIPP, who resides at No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I.:

"During the past six or seven years I have been severely afflicted with Kidney disease, causing intense backaches, dizziness, and other severe pains through my body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate that at times it was impossible for me to do any part of my household work. I have had also a fluttering of the heart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was very miserable, and completely worn out and discouraged; I had no ambition to undertake to do anything, and barely sufficient strength to render existence desirable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, and now I rejoice that I followed this friendly advice, for the Remedy acted like a charm in my case. After I had taken a few doses, my health began to improve; I felt better every day. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches, and terrible shortness of the breath speedily disappeared, my strength and ambition soon returned, and before I had taken two bottles of the Remedy I was entirely well, and able to wash and iron and do my household work. Once in a while I am troubled with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort to Hunt's Remedy, and a few doses fix me all right. I shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended the Hunt's Remedy to my friends, and they have experienced relief from the first dose. I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder, or Urinary organs. I think no family should be without it.

MRS. S. J. WHIPP,
No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I HAVE used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm."

JOHN CHAMBERS,
723 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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