WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-PARTMENT.

The Barnyard, an Indispensable Divisi of the Average Farm-The Post Puller teral Farm Notes-The Dairy, Poul try-Yard and Household.



HERE 19 more indispense the average farm than the barn yard, and yet all will agree that there is hardly a spot on those farms which suffers more from neglect than it does. Fully onethird of the year the stock seldom go beyond this enclosure, and very often find no shelter except what is afforde

stack and the sides of buildings. It may be impracticable to make a barnyard what it should be without roofing it, nevertheless it can be greatly improved.

The barn; rd should not be a basin to

collect the water which falls upon the outbuildings. Unless the water from these buildings is needed for filling cisterns, it should be carried away in drains. Such drains are very important in a level location for drying the ground about the premises, and into these the water from the roofs should be conducted. These are much better than open drains because they do not become obstructed. In this way the barnyard will be kept from drawing water into it which falls from drawing water into it which falls eyond its boundary.

The watering trough is usually located

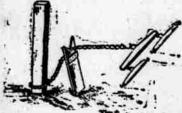
in one corner of the barnyard, and during the winter the mud will become so deep around it that stock cannot have scess to it without difficulty, unless this is prevented by the use of stone and gravel. The best way is to pave the ground with small boulders. These should be from four to six inches in length, and should be placed on their ends and very closely together. After this a layer of smaller stones should be spread over it, and above this a coat of gravel. If gravel is not available a few oads of surface clay will make a substitute. Perhaps it would be advisable to construct a passage of the same material from the stable door to the trough, but make it higher than the surrounding level It is a luxury to be able to lead a borse from his stall to water in all kinds of weather without getting one's boots

The barnyard should be surrounded by a wind-break of evergreens on the side toward the prevailing winds. Such a protection is more necessary for open regions, but there is scarcely a yard where stock must stand during the day that will not be much more comfortable if such a break is provided. Less than a dozen Norway spruces will effect this purpose, if planted in the right place, and they will be ornamental as well as

The fences around the barnyard should be built of posts and planks, and should not be less than four and one half feet in height, and a greater height would be still better. This requires large posts, which should be deeply set. If the fence is made high in this way a barb wire can be stretched above the top plank with safety, and this will prevent the animals from gnawing it and also check their propensity to push over it. This will prevent rubbing against the fence, which in time is sure to push it from a perpen-

A lump of rock salt should be kept in a trough in the barnyard, unless the animals are freely salted in their stables. Pulling Old Posts Made Easy.

Hook a log chain around the post, pear the ground; draw it over the top of an oak plank with a notch and a stout cleat spiked on each side to



prevent it from splitting. The flustration explains it all. Hitch your team or and you will never forget the "Short Cuts" post puller. This can also be used to pull underbrush, etc.—[Practical

KEEP the chickens dry. KEEP your farm tools clean. He who lies in a small way will cheat

in a large one. THE best cultivator gets the

The largest profit usually comes from what you do yourself. CULTIVATE no more land than you can

nd to thoroughly. Have a tool house and keep your tools in it when they are not in use. NEVER worry over trouble. The

ouble itself is misery enough, when it

Ir is cheaper to educate the child than maintain the future man as a cirminal or a pauper.

THE butter and milk product, from reeds of cows may be increased adicious feeding.

Eveny farmer should take good care the young swine now on hand and rovide for a liberal increase the coming

A PRACTICAL cattleman is as ne to succeed in breeding as a practice grocer is to conducting his line of bus

Ir is estimated that it requires fifteen million cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United

To obtain the best results from work ou must have wisdom, system, and nethod. The wise man systematically class his work and methodically exe-utes it.

PROVIDENCE makes nothing to go to "PROVIDENCE makes nothing to go to practe." Whenever there is a temporary mosts or lack of needed products, things were soon evened up by short crops or acreased yields.

THE American Analyst says that there is 25,000,000,000 invasted in the dairy makes in this country. The amount is

banking and commercial infustries.

It is a commendable idea to give to the boys an interest in the colts, and in this way get thum to spend their spare time in looking after the welfare of all the horses on the farm instead of trying to loaf at the corner grocery.

The dairy farmer should always reckon the value of the manure produced upon the profit side of his account. Well fed dairy cows will yield a manure rich in fertilizing elements, and this should be employed in the production of such crop as will, with liberal fertilizing, give large money returns. money returns.

Ir is not to be expected that the mills of the native cow will be as rich as that of the Jersey, but her yield can be made greater, and with more profit by allowing her generous rations. The breed is important, and should perhaps, in most cases, rank first, but the feed is a good

In the exchange of commodities a must have something in hand to get something he needs with. Money is generally acceptable to all classes in this exchange. To get the money the man must produce something or have some-thing. When he has that he can usually find some one ready to gve him money for it. Or it.
STRAWBERRIES, a comparatively easy

product of the soil, are, in their season, considered a luxury, and yet how few farmers' families are in the full enjoyment of them. If there is one blessing which the farmer's family should enjoy above all others it is the full and perfec enjoyment of all possible products of the

GIVE horses water before feeding. In france some worthless horses were killed for dissection on purpose to determine the effect of giving water immediately after eating, and some of the grain was found undigested in the intestines, twenty feet beyond the stomach, and it had caused inflammation of the mucous mem-

THERE is much in inheritance. General tions of improved blood lines, in which the milk or fattening trait has been the point in view, can but count to the credit of pedigree cattle, as a rule. On the other hand, neglected common cattle whose breeding has been at random cannot be depended upon for prepotency. Consequently a sire of the future cattle should be a thoroughbred, eligible to registry.

The welfare, the health, the temperament, to say nothing of the happiness of the horse, are largely dependent on surroundings. He needs no bric-a-brac to amuse or entertain him, he cares nothing for ornamentation. But he does appreciate comfort and comfort does him good. And what does him good will in the end be for the good of

INFERIOR products, injudicious marketing, the tendency to rush from one line of production to another, are all important factors in fixing the price of farm products. The man who goes into hogs or another line when prices are up and drops out when they are low, is to be pitied, for he is always overweighted, running a race in which he is bound to be the loser.

No one should accept the absurd idea that a farmer needs no education to make a good farmer. I know that some people look down on farmers as being an over-worked, illiterate and dishonorable class of men. This is largely due to misrepresentation and misunderstanding.
A well-to-do farmer says the way to avoid this is to educate ourselves so universally and scientifically that public opinion will be compelled to acknowledge our worth.

THE colt will learn more easily when months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking the halter. It should be handled until any part of its limbs can be rubbed; until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this and to keep it smoothly on a bosom board, after ironing from forgetting what it has learned is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good wristbands. Now grasp the neck with stock the trouble is well raid for. little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

> HE DAIRY. For Millemon.

Milkmen may increase their profits by the sale of lime water. Fifty cents worth of lime will make a product that will sell for at least \$5. "But," says somebody, "what is it good for?" A knowledge of its usefulness is not widespread. It ought to be, and milkmen are the ones who should naturally disseminate it. The use of lime water will have a tendency to increase the value of milk. How often we hear it said, "I like milk, in fact I am very fond of it, but I can't use it. It doesn't agree with me. milk, in fact I am very fond of it, but I can't use it. It doesn't agree with me. It rises on my stomach or sours there so I taste it," or "Milk distresses me after I have taken it." Such persons should mix with the milk a tablespoonful of lime water to each glass of the lacteal fluid and they will have no more trouble, while they may indulge their full desires for the delicious food. It will sell at 10c per quart readily, to make it requires but a moment, it is as easily bottled as milk, and will keep indefinitely. In four quarts of pure, soft water place a piece of unstaked stone lime the size of a small hen's egg. Cover the liquid to keep out dust and let it stand for twelve hours. Then draw off the clear, sparkling water after akimming from its surface any scum that has risen and fill neat-half-pint- and quart bottles, corking them immediately. The lime in the bottom of the large vessel should not be disturbed. Such bottles cost but little by the gross and may be collected and filled the second or third time.—[Farm and Home.

time.—[Farm and Home.

Seeme Figures to Think About,

Last year the country exported 9,000,000 pounds of butter and we received

17% per pound for it and then had to
pay the freight and all other expenses
out of that. Denmark sent 200,000,000
pounds to the same markets and was
paid 26% per pound for it. We used
200,000 pounds of butter for soap greese
in this country because it was too poor
to be cates. New York Stale alone
used up \$200,000 worth of hay is feeding
cows to warm barnyards during the
daytime. As much more good hay was
as good as wasted in feeding dry cows
that should have been making 30c butter. The loss of alternate freezing and
thawing, drying and soaking of cows in
the winter time to make them hardy
and strong counct be estimated. Now is
it not about time that this foollahness
of our grandfathers was stopped and
that we accept the new gospel and follow dairying with common sense. The
new principles and advanced thoughts
in dairying are to be accepted and practiced by all, and that is what they were
studies out for. The dairyman must

P. D. C the New York

THE POULTRY YARD

Give a hen proper care and a good market for her products and the possibilities of her increased usefulness will be marvelously surprising to those who have scarcely credited her with earning her food and shelter. In a flock selected and cared for so as to produce the selected and care her food and sneiter. In a nock selected and cared for so as to produce 160 eggs per year, one-half of these during the cold season, setting the average winter price at 20 cents and summer price at 12½ cents, the income ought to be about 12% cents, the income ought to be about \$3 per hen per year. To secure winter cggs hens must be carefully sheltered, which reliable authority states can be done at an expense of \$1 per hem. The interest on this will be about 5 cents per hen for the first year. If we are genor ous and allow \$1 per year for feed, interest on the first year. ous and allow \$1 per year for feed, interest on shelter, wear and tear and risk, we still have \$1 per year net profit per hen. This certainly ought to satisfy any one for the necessary trouble of looking after a flock of fifty to 100, and addition of this amount to the annual income would add many comforts to the home and ought not to be neglected.

Egg Laying Type, And now we have the egg-laying type of hens. We have had a full discussion of the milk and type of cows, the trotting of the milk and type of cows, the trotting and draft type of horses and different types of other animals. The long and short of the whole thing is that an animal taking after a given type is supposed to be better adapted for the purpose which that type is supposed to represent. J. D. Tompkins, a well-known breeder of Silver Wyandots, tells in the Fanciers' Journal what he thinks should be the shape of the ideal laying hen. He says to avoid long necks and legs, for says to avoid long necks and legs, for they are not as good for laying or for the table as those having shorter necks and legs. The ideal hen should have a broad, deep, round bady of legs. The ideal hen should have a broad, deep, round body of moderate length, but should not be too chunky. The thoroughbred poultry industry is beginning to receive a good deal of merited attention and in a few years American poultry will be sought for the same as are American trotting horses. If breeders will select a type and stick to it, they will greatly improve the breed and they will greatly improve the breed and get a class of birds that will bring \$10 to \$25 where they now sell for \$3 a mongrethoroughbred of unknown breeding.

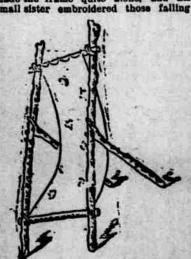
Food for Eggs. An egg is largely nitrogenous. The white is albumen, the yolk contains phosphoric acid and mineral substance and the shell is composed mostly of lime. The hen is a small animal. Eggs are not a miraculous dispensation, as they come from the food a hen gets and converte into egg, the same as any animal converts its food into products. Corn alone is not a suitable food for the production of eggs, as it does not possess enough of the constituents to make eggs. Hens fed on such food will get fat. Hens, like every other animal, must have coarse food to distend the stomach and bowels and for this purpose cut clover hay and cabbage are largely fed by many. These also contain material to make eggs. Skimmilk is also just the thing for an egg food. To get eggs, feed hens to produce eggs.—[Col. F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Ironing Collars and Shirts. We suppose that clothes have been properly washed and starched—which is not always true, we are sorry to note. Take one article at a time and lay it on a clean white ironing board. See that your hands are immaculate and your irons clean; rub the latter on brown particles. per and a bit of beeswax, then on a clear rag. If your polisher is at the righ heat it will only take a few firm rubs up and down on each side to make you feel proud of your collars and cuffs. The shirt-bosoms are drawn out

iron up the middle, sending all the wrinkles to the sides instead of to the top or bottom. Press firmly, curve around the neckband so that it will stand, put a pin in to preserve its shape, fold and your work is done. Don't be discouraged by your first failure; the results are worth the trials, and you will soon find yourself able to accomplish satisfactory success You will find that your husband, father or brother will soon stop taking part of each week's wash to John Chinaman or the steam laundry and will take pride in their lines, as white as snow and as stiff as ivory—the result of your handi-work.—[M.

"What a pretty chair!" exclaimed a visitor, as she noticed on Mrs. M——'s verands a rostic seat that had been fashioned with considerable skill. "Is it not?" said her hostess, "and I am very proud of it, for my little boy of 11 made the frame quite alone, and his small sister embroidered those falling



leaves on the canvas. The design is ber own, and she copied the leaves from nature, so the whole thing looks quite "woodsy' as the children expressed it. They made it for my birthday and I never saw it until it was finished."

PUBLICANS WANT JOINT DIS-

ow with a reporter, said; In an interview with a reporter Hon.
F. B. Dawes, of Clay Center, said:
"I don't believe it will be possible for the republicans to engage the people's party speakers in joint discussion. The issues presented by the people's party, as they know very well, will not bear discussion. All that is necessary to place Kansas squarely in the republican line is open, free and fair discussion of the principles of the two parties. This, joint discussion would bring about. In joint discussion the people of both parties are present. This would give the republicans the opportunity to show up the erroneous and dangerous doctrines that are being promulgated by the people's party.

the people's party.

"The only hope that the people's party has of success is to keep the people blinded as to the true issues of the day and instead thereof appeal to the projudices of the people. They dare not permit the members of the people's party to attend republican meetings and therefore dare not engage in joint discussions, because of the fact that the people they have been deluding by their pernicious doctrines would hear wholecome political truths. But, however, in the long run this will make no differ-

"The people's party has been on the decline for the six months last past. There is not a county in the state in which the people's party is not losing votes and in which the republican par-ty is gaining. Since the last election the people have had time and opportunity to study the legislation of the fifty-first congress, the first and only republican congress, save one, for a period of about fifteen years. They are awakening to the fact that there was more wholesome legislation in the in-terest of the people, and especially in the interest of the farming people, by the fifty-first congress than in any, or in all put together, during the whole

"The McKinley bill, which was so much abused during the late campaign, will be the salvation of the republican party. Its effects are just beginning to be felt. New industries are beginning to spring up, forming new mar-kets for the farmer's produce. This, together with the stoppage of the importation to a large extent of rye, barley, flax, butter, eggs, cheese, horses, cattle and sheep, has, as every one is aware, caused at least a 20 per cent advance in the price of all these articles

of farm produce. "This the republicana prophesied during the last campaign, but the peo-ple would not believe it. Now that these propositions are fully verified there is no doubt in my mind that the people of Kansas will acquiesce in, sanc-tion and sustain the wisdom of this legislation

"In addition to this is the meat inspection bill which has enabled the administration to appeal to Germany and France successfully for the reception of American pork and beef into these markets. Germany has already thrown down the bars and France will soon follow it and I predict these two countries alone permitting the introduction of American hogs, cattle, pork and beef, will result in the advance of the price. will result in the advance of the prices

from to 1 cent per peund.
"In addition to this when the people in studying the legislation of that congress learn the fact that this republican congress has appropriated \$15,-000 and \$1,000 additional for each year for ten years, and thereafter \$25,000 a year to each state having an agricultural college for the purpose of giv-ing instruction to the people in the art of higher agriculture and when they that it is the agricultural shools and none other for which national appropriations are made, they will not only believe, but know, that, when Jerry Simpson, and such as he, say to then that the republican party is the enemy of the farmer, that they are not merely mistaken, but deliberately and willfully lie.

"It is my opinion that more than onehalf the county officers elected this fall will be republican and that in 1892 the republican electoral ticket in this state rill have 20,000 more votes than the democratic and people's party com-

RAILROADERS AND THE ALLI-- ANCE.

Cash Crouse, locomotive engineer on the Frisco road, talks to his brother railroad employee in the Neodesha Reg-

ister as follows: "If the alliance men succeed in electing their candidates this fall they will be in better shape for the great fight in 1892, at which time another senate and legislature will be elected. If they should be successful in '92 in electing should be successful in '92 in electing the legislature, senste and governor, God knows what will become of the railroad employes of this state. Their actions last winter proved plainly they were no friends of the wage earners, and if they should obtain the power they will pass laws that will compel half of the railroad men of Kanasa to seek new occupations. They proved this last winter. You who have read the papers know this to be a fact. Be warned in time. Do not give an alliance man a vota. Do not give them half a man a vota. Do not give them half a vote by staying away from the voting places. Go vote for the man, irrespective of party, who will stand by you. Study the situation. If the democratic candidate has a better show for election an the republican, give the democrat are vote and work for him. If you find on investigation that the republiand by him until your shoes to out. "Anything to best the " is our motto. They are our

bring classes pay very little in this country. We lavy no du-

shoring classes to buy such goods cheaper than they could have bought them had we not built up the home industry and so caused the competition which always cheapens goods. In all such cases the duties are paid by the loreign producer, in order that he may not introduced the producer of the producer of the producer. get into our markets. They are never added to the cost paid by our con-sumers. No duties are ever paid by anybody on goods made in this coun-try. Moswell G. Horr, in the New Veel Talbage thus states the name. try. Roswell G. Horr, in York Tribmas, thus states the proposition:

"If a duty is levied on the free trade "If a duty is levied on the free trade plan, that is, on articles which we can-not produce in this country, then the duty would always come out of the cou-sumers. If we should levy a duty on tea, for instance, such a duty would have to be added to the cost of the tes, and the money would be collected most-ly out of the laboring classes, who con-aume most of the tea. America cannot produce tes and we cannot bring about competition therefore in this market between home and foreign tea, or drive down the price and so compel the for-eign producer to pay the duty in order to get into our markets. There is no tea raised in this country with which the foreign tes must compete; and hence the importer must add the amount of the duty to the price, and collect the same from our consumers. Not so, however, with an article which we can produce in great quantities in this country. Take common sait, an article of prime necessity, used even more uni-versally than tea. The price of sait has been constantly cheapened since America began to produce it under the tariff laws of 1861. Salt is now at the very lowest possible point in price consistent with good wages to the men who make salt. The great bulk of the salt consumed in this country is made here in the United States, and any foreign salt-maker who gets into our mar-kets must do so by paying the duty

FAILURE OF THE ALLIANCE LEG-ISLATURE.

From the ElDorado, Kansas, Repub If the late house of representatives of the Kansas legislature —92 of the 125 members being members of the people's party—wanted to save money to the tax-payers of Kansas, and thus lighten the burdens of the farmers, why didn't it pass the senate state printing

If the house of representatives wanted to protect the farmers against the shylock insurance companies, why didn't it pass the senate bill which compelled insurance companies to pay the full face of policies when property was

If they were the friends of the farmers why didn't it pass the senate stay law? It was a simple measure providing that a farmer should not be foreclosed for the next two years if he paid his taxes and interest and was not in default to exceed six months.

If this reform party meant to carry out its pledges why did it not pass the senate free school book bill and give the people cheaper school books?

If this people's party wanted to have

something to say as to who should have control of our agricultural interests, why didn't they pass the senate bill which provided that the secretary of agriculture should be elected by the people, at the same time and in the

senate fee and salary bill? It was a fair and just bill and ought to have been enacted into law.

If this railroad-smashing party wanted to put these corporations on a fair texable footing with "other people," why didn't the house of representatives pass the senate bill which compelled the board of railway assessors to assess all railroad property in the state at its true value in money?

If this house of representatives wanted to put a stop to bond-voting and all that sort of thing, why didn't it pass the senate bill which provided that "no indebtedness shall hereafter be contracted against any county, township or city which, with the other outstanding liabilities, would render the total in-debtedness of such county, township or city in excess of 5 per cent of its as-sessed valuation?"

If this people's party house of repre-sentatives desired to save to the taxpayers of this state large sums of money annually, why did it not pass

Cut down the judicial districts from thirty-five to twenty-five. Put the state educational in

under one management.
Turn the Hutchinson reformatory nto an insane asylum. Consolidate the state histo ty with the state library.

Put the charitable and reformatory

institutions under one board.

Abolish the state board of pherms the state board of dentistry, the st board of health, the state board of s board of health, the state coal on inspectof geology and the our

labor statistics.

Pounding teachers' desks in country school houses and damning the republican party don't help the tax-payers.

It takes legislative enactments to do this. It takes careful, prudent, painstaking work to do it; and it can only be done in a legal and constitutional

e senate had the experience, the ige, the good sense to either pass port all the measures mentioned t all the measures and any and had the house possessed any and had the house possess, all the stand to possess.

The house failed, and here we are day fighting last year's bettine of again because of such failure.

Truth is truth, and you can't a sway from it. Hen may meet in see behind closed doors and may seek to plain these things away to others, us if they don't want to be deceived very much like it, but it will answer.

The people's party house of representatives of the Kansas legislature tried to do these things:
Repudiate the mortgage debt of the

Destroy the railroads; And abolish the banks.

They failed in these as they failed in everything else, and no amount of ex-planation will prove that they did not planation will prove the plant of the plant

THE REPUBLIC'S "GOLDEN AGE."

From the Kansas City, Mo., Journal. Governor Campbell, in a recent sp Governor Campbell, in a recent speech at Sydney, C., among other things said that the period from 1846 to 1861 was the "golden age" of this republic. Inasmuch as assertions of a somewhat similar character are constantly being made by other democratic orators as well as press, it may not be out of place to see what truth there is in them.

The country was then under the operations of a revenue tariff largely devised by Robert J. Walker, the democratic secretary of the treasury. It is

coratio secretary of the treasury. It is true that a period of great prosperity continuing for a period of three or four years followed, but there was a combination of extraneous influences that

perity.
Thus the war with Mexico at that Thus the war with Mexico at that time, by which \$100,000,000 were distributed, exercised a potent influence in stimulating business. Again, there was a European war which created a heavy demand for all the surplus food products of this country, which, together with the demand for them created by the famine in Ireland enhanced their prices to an extent that violes. their prices to an extent that yielded very handsome returns to the farmers of this country. Another important factor was the discovery of gold in Cal-ifornia, which resulted in the creation of a new wealth that was sufficient in itself to inauguste a period of general

prosperity.

It is not surprising that all these influences should bring about good times and they would have done it until the state of the state o der any economic system that might have been in operation.

Their influence ceased to be felt, how-

real influence ceased to be felt, however, after a while, and then the people had an opportunity for testing the effects of the revenue tariff. In 1851 President Fillmore addressed a message to congress in which he stated that the to congress in which he stated that the low rate of duty had greatly depressed the agricultural interests, and a year later he said in another message that competition with foreign manufactured goods had broken down home manufacturers, that thousands of industrious and honest men had been thrown out of employment, and that profound depression prevailed. He further declared that the destruction of our manufacturers left the foreigners without comturers left the foreigners without com-petition in our market and that the price of articles sent to America had

een raised in consequence. In 1857 President Buchanan said in people, at the same time and in the same way that the governor and other state officers are elected?

If this party of big pretenses was in earnest and meant business, why didn't its house of representatives pass the sensite fee and salars bills. our manufactures were suspended, our public works were retarded, our pri-vate enterprises of different character were abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers were thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

Not a very pleasant picture this, or tainly, and it is democratic testimor as to the effect of a revenue tariff as to the effect of a revenue tariff.
Just why Govenor Campbell or any one
else should feel disposed to refer to it
as the "golden age" of the republic it
is difficult to see. History shows it to
have been anything but that, outside
of the few years that followed the
adoption of the revenue tariff, and
events independent of that were responsible for that period of prosperity.

THE 7-30S NOT CURRENCY.

In Secretary Foster's recent pamphies on the yolume of money in circulation he states that the 7-30s were invest-ments and not currency, and he brings this evidence to bear:

"There are two facts which prove or clusively that these obligations w not in circulation: One is that the were all redeemed within three year without creating monetary disturbance the other is that nearly all of the came back into the treasury as cleaned and appears. and unworn as on the day of the issue, a condition which they wor not have presented had they been active circulation."

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE

The able Ohio democrat who edits the Atchiese Patriot has discuss that Kansas, though 1,000 miles that Kansas, though 1,000 mises of Ohio, has more railway mileage any state except Illinois and he present his surprise and delight of ally. Examp is a bright examp what republicans can do to be state when they have their own Our friend of the Petriot must she year to the achievements of Kansahe would remain a democrat. rould remain a dem

NO HEASON FOR A CHANGE

n the New York Pro