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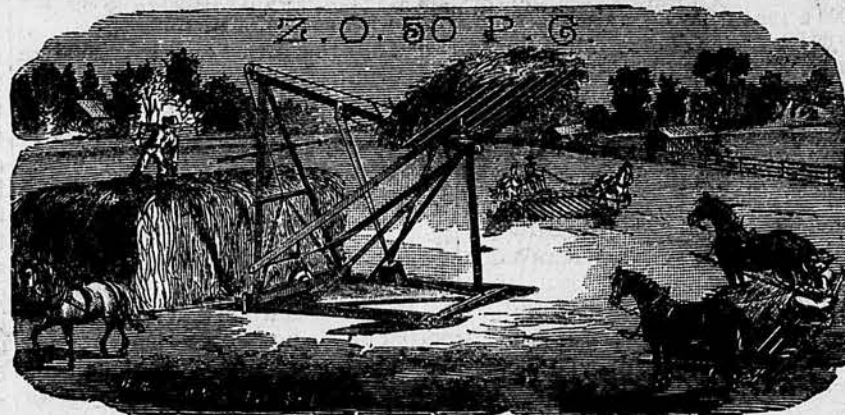
## Irrigation for Farms and Gardens.

Essay read by Col. Henry W. Wilson before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, Feb. 26, 1884.

The purpose of Col. Wilson's paper was to show that irrigation is a science which has been appreciated in all ages of the world, in countries having every variety of climate, and among people of every degree of civilization; and also to show by a brief statement of what cultivators are now doing in this as well as in other countries, that an adequate supply of water is at the command of most cultivators, and at so little expense for original outlay and maintenance as to be within the means of any resolute or thrifty man, and that the expense can be easily reimbursed by the preservation of a single crop from the effects of a severe drouth. Probably the first engineering works executed by man were in connection with some scheme for irrigation. The first definite record of any such project is that of the construction of the pools of Bethlehem by Solomon, still called by his name. The history of such works was traced in Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Italy, Spain, among the ancients Peruvians, and in India, where the irrigation works are extensive beyond the most extravagant flight of the imagination. These consist of what are called tanks, but are really enormous reservoirs or storage basins, the Ponalzy tank at Trichinopoly having an embankment thirty miles in length and a storage area of seventy square miles. Most of these were made by the natives so long ago that all records or traditions of their builders or construction have perished.

Irrigation in California by means of canals, some of which were constructed for hydraulic mining in places now exhausted, and also by artesian wells, was noticed by the essayist. In England, during the last twenty years, much attention has been directed, and with a good deal of success, to the irrigation of grass lands with sewage from cities and towns. For this purpose the water must be constantly running, and not permitted to remain stagnant. Clear water has been observed to be as effectual and beneficial upon the finer sort of grasses as water bearing sediment or sewage; indeed, under some circumstances these may be positively injurious. Pure water exerts a beneficial effect upon soil and vegetation, first, by supplying a sufficient amount of moisture to answer the constant demand of evaporation, which must be met, or vegetation will wither and die; second, by conveying and mingling an amount of oxygen into and with the soil which could not as easily be borne in any other manner, thus furnishing the element required to form the nitrates and carbonic acid, and aiding to dissolve the constituents of the soil and to provide the nutriment of plants.

With the experience of the world in all ages and climes, there is ample encouragement to prepare for irrigation as a means to make good the deficiency of moisture in the years when there is inequality in the monthly distribution of the rainfall. Our cultivators should not rest easy until they have assured themselves of some source for water which will be adequate to make good all deficiencies of the rainfall, and which they can hold under perfect and undoubted control, free from any interference, and as far as possible from tribute to any person. The first and most natural source of such a supply is a brook; most farms have one passing through or near them. If its water can be



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diverted at a sufficient altitude to command the arable land, let it be done; it is the best and therefore the proper thing to do; in any event, the higher up the water can be taken the better, as every foot that can be saved in height will save a foot of pumping. If the brook is high enough, and runs with anything of a stream during the dry months, no reservoir will be needed for storage, but the water can be conducted and spread upon the land when wanted. If there be no brook at hand, there are but few places in eastern Massachusetts where copious wells may not be sunk, which will afford an ample supply for the requirements of ordinary cultivation; whether the supply be from a brook of altitude or from a well, adequate storage must be provided.

The cheapest machine for the elevation of water is an ordinary plunger pump, driven by a windmill—not a loose-jointed affair, with adjustable vanes, such as would drive one frantic with its perpetual rattle and clatter, but one with a permanent set to its vanes, with no loose parts to get adrift in a gale, and so contrived that a violent wind or storm will turn it immediately to one side, or, as it is termed, "throw it out of the wind," thus reducing it to the smallest limit the surface exposed to the force of the storm. When once adjusted a good windmill will not cost \$5 per year for repairs of every name and nature. For irrigating an ordinary farm or market garden, the smallest wheel to be of any real practical benefit should be at least fourteen feet in diameter, elevated from forty to forty-five feet above the ground. Such a wind engine would cost, all set up, ready for duty, about \$300, besides the pump, and could be safely calculated to operate upon an average about eight hours per day during the summer months in any locality; it could be depended upon with certainty to elevate from 8000 to 10,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours to a height of fifty feet, or to draw it from a well twenty-five feet deep and raise it twenty-five feet above the surface. The conditions which will determine the elevation and quantity to be pumped are the source from which the water is taken and the lay of the land. Of course, where the purpose is solely for irrigation, it is unnecessary to pump any higher than the highest land to be irrigated. If more water is required than one wheel of this size will furnish, it will be found in most cases more desirable to increase the number than the size beyond sixteen feet in diameter.

There must be ample storage provided, as the pump will yield but a small stream con-

stantly, while, when irrigation is required, a large flow will be wanted at intervals. For this purpose tanks are constructed sometimes of fair size and of wood, but it is the cheaper and more useful plan to construct them larger and of earth. To do this successfully requires the thoughtful attention of an experienced person, and it is wise to follow the directions of some one familiar with the construction of such works for otherwise disasters may be invited. Water is by no means an easy thing to hold, and sometimes takes its leave suddenly, when a thousand or fifteen hundred tons will not have the most pleasant effect if it comes booming across your arable land.

The reservoir should be calculated to have a depth of at least six feet when full, as that is the least depth which will discourage the growth of rank aquatic plants, which would speedily turn your reservoir into a morass. No rules can be laid down for the location of such a reservoir, except to take every advantage of the peculiar configuration of the ground to cheapen the cost or increase its security. Under the most unfavorable circumstances of location about 450 cubic yards of excavation and embankment will make 110,000 gallons of storage, which is fully adequate for the complete irrigation of two acres at one time, and with a fourteen-foot wheel would require eleven days to fill. The cost of such a work, if paid for outright, ought not to exceed \$150, in ordinary earth, but as it represents not more than fifty days' labor of one man, it could easily be constructed at odd jobs by the laborers ordinarily employed on the place. No materials need be required except good gravel or clay or common hard-pan, which makes a perfect hydraulic embankment; it is needless to use cement or other expensive materials. The location should be such that the last drop can be drawn from the reservoir and usefully applied. One great advantage in having as large a reservoir as possible is in affording an opportunity for the water to become as warm as the sun and air will make it. Warm water possesses a vastly more stimulating effect on vegetation than cold. The water in the irrigating canals in California has been observed as high as from 90 degrees to 105 degrees in July and August.

An open ditch is sometimes used for the distribution of the water; it is the cheapest and easiest method, and, if there is any leakage by reason of the porous character of the soil, it is not lost; the ditch being on the highest ground, the water is all utilized, but it may be necessary to carry the water either

across depressions or to a distant part of the field or farm, in which case a four-inch glazed drain pipe will be preferable to an open ditch. This pipe will easily and safely bear a head of fifty feet, and as the head will be but slight if the water is allowed to run freely down an incline, the pressure will be very little indeed. A ten-inch pipe, running free with a head of sixteen feet, will deliver as much water as a secondary ditch which will occupy, with its banks, a strip of land twenty-six feet wide, and will carry water enough to irrigate eighty acres of land; so that it will readily be seen that for the small farm or market garden, where but ten or twelve acres are to be watered, a four-inch pipe will carry all the water necessary, and will be undisturbed by plow or spade.

About 50,000 gallons of water will ordinarily be required to give an acre of land a proper saturation, and no irrigation can be at all satisfactory which attempts to do any less. As the gardener has often observed, both in the greenhouse and the garden, a slight watering often proves only an aggravation, and oftentimes an injury, while the only benefit is derived from a thorough drenching; so in our ordinary field crops, such as are found in the most advantageously cultivated, it will require about two inches in depth, over the entire surface, to make a useful irrigation of almost any crop. This, with what will be lost by leakage and evaporation, will amount to 50,000 gallons.

The useful application of water by irrigation is a knack—almost a science—and requires observation and practice to carry it out with any measure of success. For the grass crop, water is easily laid on, and two waterings, in ordinary dry summers, would insure a second crop, each fully equal to, if not in excess of, the crop usually secured as the first one; besides, the possession of these appliances would positively assure the farmer of two heavy crops of hay the same season, when one is sometimes a failure, and often long in doubt. It may, therefore, be moderately estimated that two tons of hay per acre would be secured in addition to what is now obtained, and this upon ten acres would amount to twenty tons of hay as a modest estimate of the yearly advantage of the possession of these facilities for irrigation. If the land otherwise has proper culture and nourishment this increased yield would amount to forty tons. There is positively no way in which our dairy farmers can increase so greatly the productiveness of their grass land.

For vegetables and small fruits the value of water would be greatly increased in dry ground, while for strawberries the benefit would be greater than anything of which cultivators have hitherto dreamed. Drouth is the constant dread of the strawberry grower, as the strawberry is a thirsty plant and seldom gets water enough.

Col. Wilson spoke highly of sub-irrigation, where the water is applied by flowing through the joints of underground pipes. One great advantage of this method is that it avoids the enormous evaporation and consequent loss of heat and moisture sustained whenever the surface of the ground is moistened in summer. It has been successfully used on a large scale in California. He also considered the cost of water for irrigation, how it shall be applied, the cost of labor for applying it, the amount of water required, the distribution of rainfall, the legal rights

(Concluded on page 4.)



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 May 16—Cass Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 May 29—Ross & McConnell, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 29—Lowe & Flood, Short-horns, Clay Center, Kas.  
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 June 11 and 12—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-horns, Safford, Kas.  
 June 18—Durham Park Herd of Short-horns, Abilene, Kas.  
 June 18—Stuyveant & Foot, Short-horns and Polled, Chicago.  
 June 19—Thos. Hughes, Short-horns, Chicago.  
 September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.  
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.  
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

### Sheep Husbandry in Central Kansas.

By Donald McKay, Rosebank, Kas., Sheep Inspector, Dickinson county, in last report of State Board of Agriculture.

I take pleasure in giving a few items on the subject of sheep husbandry in the counties of Clay, Davis, Dickinson, Saline, Marion and Morris, which six counties constitute a portion of the wheat belt of Central Kansas. I have been engaged in the business in Dickinson county for the past fifteen years. Previous to 1880, but little attention was given in this section to the occupation of sheep husbandry. A few flocks, chiefly Merinos, had been brought into the county from Ohio, Michigan and Missouri. Some farmers were improving the native or Missouri stock with Merino rams, while a few were handling the Cotswold. Up to the time mentioned above, there had been but few drawbacks to the industry, there having been a few losses from the ravages of dogs and wolves, and scab had appeared in a few flocks, having been imported from Missouri.

During the year 1880, a new element entered into the business. Owing to a partial failure of the wheat crop in that year, a large number of farmers turned their attention to sheep raising, and there was a great demand for sheep. In order to meet this demand, large flocks were driven in from Mexico, Colorado and Missouri, the greater proportion of which was infected with scab. The majority of these sheep were very poor in flesh, and the fleece was of inferior quality and of light weight, averaging but two to three pounds, and worth but ten to fifteen cents per pound. They sold to the farmers readily at \$3 per head. Many of those who thus purchased flocks of from 500 to 1,000 head, had never handled sheep before, and had made but little preparation in the way of feed and shelter for their care. During the first winter, scab in its most malignant form developed in a large number of flocks, and thousands of the sheep died from its effects; the wool-clip of the next spring was worthless and unsalable, and farmers generally were discouraged with their experiment. In the meantime scab spread among many of the native flocks, and the industry declined. An additional cause for the depression in the business of sheep husbandry was the reduction of the tariff on wool, which not only reduced the price of wool, but the value of sheep fell off considerably, and they can now be purchased at a very low price. But even at the present prices for sheep and wool, the industry can be made profitable when good sheep are handled. I have never failed to realize one dollar per head for wool, and counting the natural increase, the expense per head each year can, by judicious management, be reduced to fifty cents.

It is supposed the prices can fall no lower, and an increase in values can now be reasonably expected. The State Legislature, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of county Sheep Inspectors. Their duties

are to prevent the introduction of disease, and to compel parties having disease in their flocks to have it eradicated. Farmers are becoming familiar with scab and the best methods for its cure, and this dreaded disease will soon disappear from the State. Neither scab nor foot-rot are indigenous to Kansas, but have been imported in every instance where they have occurred. In order to demonstrate the advantages and resources of the six counties named before, permit me to make comparisons, and illustrate with statistics taken from the reports of the State Board of Agriculture for 1882 and 1883. Cowley county, on the southern border of the State, has, in round numbers, 70,000 head of sheep; as many as have the six counties mentioned, in the aggregate. The number of acres of pasture in Cowley is 30,000, while in the six counties it amounts to 134,000. Cowley raised in 1883, 46,000 acres of wheat, rye and oats straw, while the six counties raised 348,000 acres. Cowley raised last year 6,089,066 bushels of corn, while the six counties raised 12,898 bushels. In order to have a proportionate number of sheep in the six counties as there are in Cowley, at least 300,000 additional head would be required. When one considers the thousands of tons of straw and wheat straw burned each year in the six counties named, it appears reasonable that much benefit would result if it were utilized by feeding it to sheep.

A word to farmers on "wheat farms." You can buy, after shearing, good ewes and wethers at about \$2 per head. They can be herded on the range at three to four cents per head for each month, until frost. If for stock sheep, they can be wintered on straw and one bushel of corn to each sheep; and if the Russian variety of wheat is grown, it can be pastured up to the middle of March, and the wheat will be benefitted. If you do not desire to feed grain, grow five acres of sorghum for each one hundred head of sheep, and this, with the straw, will be abundant feed for the winter, giving them also an occasional run on the range. With a good quality of sheep, you are sure, with this management, of shearing one dollar's worth of wool per head, and an increase in the flock of 75 per cent. every year. If you do not wish to raise stock sheep, buy two-year-old wethers, feed your corn to them, and you will realize at least 50 cents per bushel for it.

In conclusion, I believe there is a glorious future for the sheep industry in this section of the State. Practical sheep men are now interested, and diseased herds and light fleeces must make way for higher grades of wool and mutton sheep. Thousands of acres of pasture lands can be obtained at fair prices. These lands, owing to the kind of grasses grown and the abundance of good water, are peculiarly adapted to the grazing of sheep; and being in close proximity to good markets, and to the large grain fields where straw can be procured very cheap and grain at reasonable prices, it offers great inducements to the sheep farmer.

### Foot and Mouth Disease.

The first symptoms are a jerking of the leg up toward the body, the appearance of specks on the nose and the bowed or humped position in which the animal stands. Swelling of the legs and suppuration and sores in the mouth follows, and diarrhea generally accompanies the affection.

The disease is confined mainly to cattle, sheep, pigs and goats, but has been seen in horses, dogs, poultry and even in the human family. Halley says, "it is a well known fact, that a wisp of hay saturated by the saliva of a diseased

animal and introduced into the mouth of a healthy one, is a ready and easy manner of transmitting the malady, and an instance is on record where the disease has been spread by the affected animals wading in streams which subsequently coursed through healthy districts: This is the reason the disease follows the course of a stream. Pigs have been affected through the droppings of diseased cattle. Zundel has known the virus to be kept a long while in the forage and walls of a stable and in the air confined in a stable. The period of incubation of the disease is brief, from three to six days on an average. The mortality is least severe among old cattle. In Switzerland in 1839, 2,000 cattle perished in the Alpine pastures. England has lost \$65,000,000 from this disease. Dr. G. H. Bailey, U. S. Commissioner for Maine, on contagious diseases, in an able article in the *Maine Farmer*, (from which we have made several extracts), gives the following course of treatment:

"When the disease appears, isolation and disinfection must be looked upon as the principal measures to be enforced. The healthy animals must be separated from the diseased, and not allowed to travel the same road or drink from the same watering places. The animals should be kept in clean, well ventilated stables, and fed on soft, easily digested food, with free access to cold water, and while it is unanimously agreed by the leading veterinary authorities that the flesh of affected animals is not injurious as food, it is not so with regard to milk, although all authorities admit the harmlessness of the milk when boiled.

If an animal, in ordinary attacks, is slaughtered, as many thousands are in England, during the height of the fever, little or no alteration, either texturally or otherwise, can be detected in the condition of flesh or fat, and we have no evidence that it is, when injected by man, in the slightest degree deleterious or unwholesome. The first thing to be thought of at this time of the year, in treatment, is to protect affected animals against the injurious influences of wet and cold. Exposure checks skin elimination, retards recovery, and frequently leads to greater losses by intensifying the result. In all animals when the disease is protracted, stimulants such as ale, sherry wine, or nitrous ether, should be administered, together with such easily digested food as oatmeal, linseed gruel, hay-tea, raw eggs, etc. Nitrate, or chlorate of potash in their drinking, is also indicated. The vesicles should not be interfered with, but after they have burst, by the aid of a soft sponge attached to a stick, a solution of either chlorate of potash or sulphate of iron, (one to sixteen) is used. Alum is also highly recommended. The feet should be kept as clean as possible, and an ounce of pure carbolic acid, one part to sixteen of hot water, and twelve of white lotion, an ounce each of zinc sulphate and lead acetate, dissolved in an ounce of water constitutes the white lotion so familiar in veterinary practice, dipped in pledges of tow or oakum are to be bound to the feet by a bandage. This simple expedient, so often neglected, will often prevent a lameness of many weeks, or even months duration; suppuration, once established to any extent in the sensitive structures of the foot, causes violent pain, increase the inflammation and induces the process of sloughing. Owing to the multitudinous channels through which the virus of the disease is disseminated prevention and suppression are very difficult, and any measure which may be devised, having these objects in view must be promptly and vigorously carried out."

### Taking Care of Colts.

The agricultural editor of the *New York Times* says:

Every farmer may rear a colt, or a pair of them. And if he will do this, and turn the colts over to his boys for their special care, and as their property, it will be one excellent way of interesting them in the farm work. And in the remarks we now propose to make we intend them specially for the boys' use. A boy and a colt may get on very well together, for as a rule a colt will do more for a boy than it will for a man. A boy will pet the colt and not kick it with a rough boot if it is a little stupid at times, and a colt knows what kindness is as well as a boy does. The way to a colt's heart is through its mouth, and it soon learns to love and obey the hand that feeds it or gives it sugar. But it needs training from the very first and will learn all the more and all the better the sooner its training begins. The first lesson in training a colt is to put on a halter, a soft, easily fitting one, but it must be strong and securely fastened. The worst thing that can be done in the training is to make mistakes, and put the colt off the right track. So that if a colt's halter once breaks it may teach him to become a confirmed halter-breaker when a horse. After the halter has been worn a day or two the colt should be taught to lead by it and to be tied up. In leading the colt it should be taught to walk along quickly, but not to run. Walking is the first pace to be taught, and a fast walking horse is worth a good deal more to a farmer for his work than one that could run a mile in a minute. It makes a difference of one acre's plowing in a week, and of a mile an hour on the road with a load. The next lesson is to teach the colt to be handled all over, to be rubbed with a soft wisp of straw, to lift its feet, to stand over, to back, and have its head handled. After every lesson a little sugar should be given, or a piece of bread with some sugar rubbed on it. This will cause it to come to hand when called, which is a very important lesson to be taught well.

Overfeeding a colt is very hurtful. At first, when a month old, the colt may be taught to lick a little fine oat-meal with a little sugar in it. A teaspoonful at first is enough, and in a week it may have a tablespoonful. When it is 3 months old a few oats may be given, but no corn or corn-meal. A pint of oats a day will be enough for another month or two, and when a colt is 6 months old it may have a quart a day. If anything should happen to the mare and a young colt is left a helpless orphan it may be reared on cows' milk by adding one-third warm water and as much sugar as will make it slightly sweet. Mare's milk has about half as much fat and twice as much sugar in it as a cow's milk, and cow's milk is, therefore, not healthful for a colt unless watered and sweetened. It is quite easy to teach a colt to drink as a calf does; but if it is weak at first it will suck from a common nursing bottle or from a small can with a spout or a coffee-pot with a rag tied on the end of the spout.

The greatest care should be taken not to make a colt angry, and never to whip it. In leading it it may be touched behind with a little switch if it pulls back, and in leading it it should be held by the halter and never by the end of a rope, as then one has better control over it. Lastly, kindness, patience, and firmness will enable a boy to teach a colt anything, just as a boy knows these will enable a man to teach a boy anything.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.



## In the Dairy.

### Butter and Butterine.

Paper prepared and read by Mr. Joseph Sampson, of Storm Lake, Iowa, before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, at Mankato, Minn., Feb. 14, 1884.

If you will pardon me in opening my paper on a somewhat prosy topic, of a purely business nature, I will give you a little quotation from holy George Herbert, a poet of the seventeenth century, which will fittingly describe the present aspect of this butter and butterine question:

"When God erects a house of prayer  
Satan builds his chapel there;  
And 'twill be found upon examination  
The hatched hath the larger congregation."

To-day, gentlemen, the Devil of Imitation is abroad in our land. By such associations as yours you build up and maintain something good, something pure, something for the general benefit and welfare of all directly and indirectly interested in the product of the cow from the time her pure milk leaves her udder until a part of it reaches the table of the consumer in the form of the toothsome bit of cheese, or the slice of delicious creamery butter. But following you along and shadowing your footsteps comes the Devil of Imitation, slyly introducing the hog wherever and whenever he can. What helped to stop the consumption of American cheese in England only a very short time ago? Reports of our putting lard in it. Remember, I do not mean to assert that all the cheese sent abroad contained an admixture of lard; but some that was sent did contain quite a large per cent., and very soon reports were spread that it was unsafe to eat our American lard cheese. In this way we lost a foothold gained for our surplus cheese in one of the best of foreign markets.

Coming to the topic in hand, what is the Devil of Imitation doing to-day with dairy and creamery butter?

Mr. Sampson then proceeded to relate some facts regarding the methods and growth of the butterine trade, which we regret to be obliged to condense.

Butterine, he said, was made of the finest creamery butter and deodorized lard, from forty to as low as fifteen per cent. of butter being used, according to the demand it was intended to supply. While sold by the manufacturers as butterine, and by commission men as butterine, it is sold by the grocers as butter, and bears deceptive names such as "Clover Leaf Creamery," etc. The imitation is good enough to deceive experts, though means are not wanting by which the spurious nature of the article may be detected.

"What ought we to do in relation to this great and vital question? It is useless to revive the talk of 'boycotting' the commission merchants who sell butterine and refuse to forward consignments of fine, genuine creamery goods to such firms in our large cities as handle the fraudulent compound. This was talked of and tried when oleomargarine was under discussion a few years ago. The highly moral plan of dealing with people in trade of any kind will not always work as we could wish. We must depend upon other and broader plans and methods, outside of the 'moral pressure plan,' to be brought to bear upon brokers or agents who will buy or sell anything for the handling of which they are compensated.

In my judgment three things ought to be done by us with a view of meeting and combating not only this evil, but all others of a kindred nature.

First. All who are interested in farming and farm industries, whether directly engaged in the dairy business or not, ought to unite in demanding that a national law be enacted covering food

adulterations, somewhat similar to the laws of France and England on the same subject. Let the law be carefully and clearly drawn, by a competent person, so it will cover and embrace all concealment of the character of the thing sold. If butterine is sold, let it be so named and so sold. If glucose is sold, let it be so sold, and not called sugar. The penalties to be light in all cases for first offences, and gradually increasing in severity if repeated. The fines and penalties to be paid into a general fund, out of which could be paid the expenses of maintaining, in the larger cities, towns, and in country districts, competent, thoroughly trained government analysts, chemists, or experts, whose analysis would form a basis of a formal charge against any one accused of violations of such law.

Constitutional objections may be raised against the passage of such a law; but I cannot entertain the idea that such objection will be found valid if the producers and consumers of food products in our nation demand such legislation. I will not dwell upon this point; I merely make the suggestion thinking that by dealing with the question in a broad, definite, business-like way, we will get rid of the fragmentary and imperfectly administered State laws bearing on food adulterations.

Second. The dairymen of the West must learn this one single, simple lesson at once, and that is, that nothing but the best creamery butter will be able to dislodge butterine, even were it sold on its merits and under the proper name by the retail grocers. The day of successfully handling and selling roll, jar, and poorly made 'country' butter is gone, so far as the eastern cities are concerned. As the eastern cities of our own country are the ultimate markets for the bulk of our butter and cheese—whether for home or foreign consumption—we must prepare ourselves to cater to the tastes and wishes of our customers. No use dodging, evading, or postponing this issue. It must be met. The discussion of this may as well be begun here and now in this convention. The associated dairy or creamery system must be fostered, encouraged and perpetuated. Further than this, we must furnish this butter at a fair low price; that is, at about 20 to 25 cents in summer, and 25 to 30 cents in winter, delivered in the city of New York. This price, on the cream-gathering plan of associated dairying in the Northwest, would leave the price per gauge of cream—equal to one pound of butter—on the farm, about 10 to 15 cents in summer and 15 to 20 cents in winter.

Third. The people must be taught what good butter is, by having plenty of it offered to them at a fair price. In addition to this, a great work of public education must be done through the newspapers and journals of our land, bearing upon this bread and butter question. I believe in the power of the press, and when once the butterine business is thoroughly ventilated through the agency I have suggested, it will then be an easy matter to secure the needed legislation for the protection of the rights of all concerned. An interested public will take up the other side of the matter, and help us all out just as soon as it is well known that that which purports to be the cleanly product of the living cow is composed of two-thirds of the fatty matter of a dead hog.

Let our three watchwords be, in relation to this matter, for the protection of society, and the interests involved—legislation, agitation and education."

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, secretary.

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### CATTLE.

**WALNUT PARK FARM.** Frank Playter, Prop'r. Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

**A. HAMILTON,** Butler, Mo., Thoroughbred Galloway cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Galloway bulls, for sale.

**W. M. D. WARREN & CO.,** Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP** bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

**GEO. T. BOBLAND,** Iowa City, Iowa, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Car-load lots of Thoroughbred or Grade a specialty. Send for catalogue and prices of good individuals with good pedigrees.

**J. W. LILLARD,** Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. M. P. HIGINBOTHAM,** Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

**PLEASANT VIEW FARM.** Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

**DR. R. PATTON,** Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlaw herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

**OAK WOOD HERD,** C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

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**E. S. SHOCKEY,** Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Three cows and 11 bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

**W. C. MCGAVOCK,** Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

**F. W. SMITH,** Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1939 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON,** Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

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**WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.** F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

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**H. B. SCOTT,** Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

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**SMALL BROS.,** Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

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**E. COPLAND & SON,**  
DOUGLASS, KANSAS,  
Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple.  
Bucks a specialty.



**H. V. PUGSLEY,**  
PLATTSBURG, Mo., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.

Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13; Bronze Turkey, \$2.50 per 12. Of the best strains.

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**PURE-BRED** Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Fowls for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

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**L. W. ASHBY,** Calhoun, Mo., Pure English Berkshire shires. Imported Royal Toronto 4577 at head of herd. Inspection solicited.

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**WICHITA POULTRY YARDS—J. Q. Hoover,** Wichita, Kansas, breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHIN, BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, BROWN LEGHORN, HOUDANS and BLACK SPANISH Poultry. Eggs now for sale.

**ONE DOLLAR** per 13 for Plymouth Rock eggs; Pekin Duck eggs the same. Three settings for \$2.50. Mark S. Salisbury, P. O. box 931, Kansas City, Mo.

**N. R. NYE,** breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

**PEABODY POULTRY YARDS,** Weidlein & Byrum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part. and Black Cochins, B. B. R. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, Lefleche B. B. R. Game, S. S. Hamburg, Blk. Javas, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 15th.

**NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—**Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

**W. M. WIGHTMAN,** Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,** Crickel Randolph, Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

**WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS,** Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McCollm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—**Corbin's Improved strain—\$3.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

**G. W. PLEASANT,** Wright City, Mo., breeds the very best L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established in 1871. Write for circular.

**A. N. BAKER,** Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Lebeche, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 25. Also Black and-tan Dogs.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**STOCK FARM FOR SALE.**—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Odin, Barton Co., Kas.

**J. G. D. CAMPBELL,** Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

**N. ALLEN THROOP,** Englewood, Ill., Live Stock Artist and Engraver. Will sketch from life or photograph. Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

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

**TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.**—Near Shunganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs,—must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF, Office, 66 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS,  
(Shawnee Co.)

**W. J. MCCOLLM,**  
Breeder of—

**Pure Bred Poultry.**

Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins.

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets.

Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for \$3.00. All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for \$3.00.

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUNS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stittion, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and UAYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



(Continued from page 1.)

of water for irrigation and the sanitary effects of irrigation, and closed with the following summary:

It is very evident from common experience that injurious drouths are increasing in frequency, and the careful consideration of the subject will develop the following simple but significant truths:

That whatever the cause of this deficiency of moisture, whether from the destruction of the forests or not, the simplest and cheapest remedy at the hands of the agriculturist is irrigation.

That whenever a supply of water can be obtained, the cost of pumping it will not exceed three cents per thousand gallons for an amount of 10,000 gallons per day pumped to a height of fifty feet above the surface of the water, which cost will include the necessary repairs and depreciation and interest on the cost of the necessary fixtures and reservoir. This is less than one-sixth the price charged by the city of Boston for metered water, and considerably less than the price charged for irrigation in any place where the present generation has constructed the works, and seeks to make them pay a remunerative income.

That should a brook or spring not be available, there are but few places where an adequate supply may not be obtained by sinking wells.

That the cost and arrangement of the work will vary so much with the different locations and circumstances that no schedule of cost can be given, but the cases will be rare where \$750 to \$1000, discreetly expended, will not furnish ample water for the irrigation of fifteen acres of tillage land.

That the preservation of a single crop, in a year of unusual drouth, would reimburse the whole expense.

That the positive assurance of immunity from the effects of drouth should induce all cultivators to secure at once the means of irrigating their land if possible.

That besides the security afforded in the case of an excessive drouth, it will be found that water can be used very profitably in almost any season with a great variety of crops. And lastly, the great wonder is that our farmers and horticulturists have disregarded the matter for so long a time.

#### Kansas Crops Now.

The monthly report of the State Board of Agriculture shows well for the State. Here is a summary of its contents:

##### WINTER WHEAT.

The extreme southeastern portion of the State is the only locality where any appreciable damage to the crop has resulted from the long and severe winter, and the loss in this section will not exceed 15 per cent. of the area sown, which, when considered in connection with the State area, is very slight, leaving the loss from freezing to the State at large as small as ever was known in any previous year. As in the two preceding years, there has been an entire absence of insect pests, and no fears are now entertained of their depredations this season. In all other portions of the State, the condition as compared with last year at this time as a standard, is 110, or a promise of an increased yield of 10 per cent. With the southeastern section added, the condition of the State is 109. The prospect last year on April 30th, as compared with the previous year, was 93, or a less promising condition by 7 per cent. As compared with the large crop of 1882, the largest in the history of the State, reports now indicate a better prospect by 2 per cent.

While the backwardness of the season, the continued rains and low temperature have to some extent retarded the growth of wheat, especially on the uplands, the plant is of good color, well-rooted and stooled, and with warm weather will make a vigorous growth.

In the western half of Kansas, the ground was thoroughly soaked in October of last year, and has remained full of moisture ever since by reason of timely and copious rains. The wheat, therefore, obtained a fine growth, having strong and vigorous roots before the cold weather set in. In the extreme west the prospect is much beyond anything ever before experienced in that section, and it is the opinion of many that a large crop is now assured. Unusual conditions alone can prevent a heavy wheat harvest this year, the danger-point having been safely passed.

##### SPRING WHEAT.

The area this year is about the same as

last, but that it is so is only attributable to the favorable conditions for sowing spring grains, and it is considered a question of but a few years when as a field crop it will cease to be cultivated. There is little doubt but that under the favorable conditions now existing there will be a fair yield.

##### RYE.

In the north and northwest, stock has been generally taken off the rye fields. In the southern and western portions, the fields are still pastured by young stock, and will continue to be used for this purpose as long as they supply food. The same conditions which have been so favorable to winter wheat during last fall and this spring, have likewise been propitious to rye. In the north and northwest, where the great bulk of the rye area lies, the prospect for a large yield is more promising than at any time in the history of the State. The condition is superior to that of last year at this time by 10 per cent., and is slightly in advance of the condition two years ago.

##### OATS.

In all portions of the State, except in the extreme west, oats made more than an average yield last year. It was the intention of farmers to largely increase the area this spring, and they would have done so if the weather throughout the State had been propitious at seeding time. The increase in area is about 6 per cent., as compared with last year, the greater proportion of which comes from the southern section of the State. The snow storm of April 18 to 21 did no damage to oats, and in the southern two-thirds of the State the plant is up and appears to be in fine condition, indicating now fully as large a yield as was harvested last year.

##### FRUIT.

As the season advances, it is discovered that there will be a full peach crop in Sedgwick, Sumner, Harper, Barber and Kingman counties, a half crop in Cowley, Barton, Reno and Rice, and a few peaches in all the other counties except those in the northern third of the State, and in the southeastern corner. The winter just passed was unusually severe on peach trees in the northern portion of the State, many being killed. Possibly one-tenth of the peach trees in the State will bear average crops. The apple, cherry and plum trees now promise abundant yields, showing the most encouraging prospect for years. Taken as a whole, the fruit prospect is more encouraging than it has been for years, and taking into consideration the increased number of bearing trees, the quantity will be largely in excess of the product of any previous year.

#### Warning to Farmers.

Kansas Farmer:

Rascals are about the country swindling farmers, claiming to be agents of the Standard Machine Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, (and others in the form of lightning rod agents.) One smooth-tongued fellow came around asking the privilege of setting up on your farm for exhibition a Combined Corn Sheller and Feed Grinder, the farmer can have the use of the machine and the privilege of taking orders at so many dollars each, and is requested to sign a printed card stating what he is worth and is responsible for these orders, etc. This agent is to be around when machine comes to set it up and exhibit it, but he never puts in an appearance; but in his stead No. 2 comes in three or four weeks representing to be a St. Louis collector. He presents a card, with your signature to it, very similar to the one you signed, but binding you tightly as buying the machine. Farmer can hardly discover the difference, but sees himself bound by his own signature. Agent No. 2 is sorry you have been deceived by a rascal and proposes to make some reduction and take your note or enter suit at once. I know of two cases in one neighborhood, one where the alarmed farmer gave his note at once, and another who refused on the plea of fraud and expressed his intention of going right for counsel, when angry agent gave up card and receipt in full as final settlement.

F. L. D.

Caution is necessary, in using commercial fertilizers in the garden, that it is not brought in direct contact with the seed. Thorough mixing with the soil is the only absolute safety at all times.

Sweet marjoram does best if sown where it is to grow. Sow the seeds in rows a foot apart, and then thin to the same distance in the row.

#### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The Vast Evils That Follow Great Disasters--A Minister's Manner of Meeting Them.

(Cincinnati Correspondence.)

Cincinnati may not deserve the reputation of being a "Festive City," but it certainly controls a monopoly of festivals. First it was the Opera Festival, next the Dramatic and more lately it has been the Flood and Riot Festivals. These latter carnivals may not possess the attractive features that the two former were supposed to have, but they are none the less likely to prove powerful and more lasting in their results. I had a very interesting conversation bearing upon this subject, with the Rev. J. Pike Powers, the well known Divine, who has charge of the Baptist church at Owenton, Ky., a few days since. I found that the Reverend Doctor was very well versed in matters pertaining to the welfare of the world, as well as the church. In the course of our conversation he said:

"The effects of both the riots and the floods are such as to naturally cause keen regrets. The former show, in a distressing degree, the extremes to which human nature can go when in its frenzied state, whether justifiable or unjustifiable. It takes a long while for a community to become reconciled to the quiet of every day life, after such a furore as we have had."

"But do you think that such an uprising is more to be regretted than the floods?"

"That is hard to say. There are very many things that follow as the result of a freshet that are greatly to be deplored. Principally among these may be mentioned the damp and unhealthy condition in which the country is left, by reason of the overflow of water: The drying up of the water by the sun causes miasma of a dreadful nature to be generated which sows the seeds of disease and death in the community. Indeed, this is true of the spring-time in all regions, whether they are visited by freshets or not. There are millions of people in this country who are at this moment drawing in rank poison with every breath they take, and the wonder to me is that sickness is not more common than it is."

"Do you think disease is contracted by breathing air impregnated with fungus?"

"More certainly than in any other manner. I am positive most diseases are contracted in this way. The rank air poisons the blood and the mind becomes dull, the digestion poor, the muscles ache, the head throbs, the tongue grows white, the appetite departs and general debility sets in which is certain to result in death if not checked. I believe it is the part of the highest wisdom to fortify the system against the inroads of such insidious evils."

"But that is a difficult thing to do, is it not Doctor?"

"I once thought so but have changed my mind since the experience I have had with my own family. I have found that by the use of what is certainly a most valuable preparation the whole body is so toned up and invigorated that it can repel these malarial enemies of health. That preparation is Warner's Tippecanoe, and I believe in it most implicitly, for I have seen what wonderful things it could accomplish."

"Have you tried it thoroughly?"

"Yes. One of my sons had suffered severely from dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food coupled with headache and dizziness. We tried various preparations without avail, and it was not until Tippecanoe was given that he began to improve. He was greatly reduced in flesh, had a lump in his stomach apparently as hard as a brick-bat; his appetite was poor and he looked very badly. We were distressed about him. This remedy has, however, restored his appetite, corrected his stomach, relieved his headache, and now he is growing fat and can eat almost anything without distress. Mrs. Powers is enthusiastic upon this subject and so am I. You see, many so-called stomach preparations are composed so largely of alcohol that they create an appetite for strong drink and encourage vice. This preparation I have named is an exception, and I think it should be universally known."

And that is why the above interview is published.

"Messrs. Wood, Taber & Morse, of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., were pioneers in the

manufacture of Agricultural Engines in this country, having been one of the first firms to engage in it. Their Portable Engines have won a national reputation for perfection of principle, finish and durability, and hundreds of them are annually shipped to foreign countries."

#### Charity to All, Ill Will to None.

A. D. Robbins & Co., Real Estate Exchange Office, 193 Kansas Avenue, are now prepared to take your property on sale--either county or city. We have some very choice farms and stock ranches on sale, some good bargains on lands and city property. Place your property before we issue our big circular, specially made of farms and lands, in all parts of the State. We have in our employ Thos. L. Ross, one of the best real estate men in the country.

Money.--We have money to loan on good improved City or Country Real Estate in Eastern or Middle Kansas, at as low rates and large amounts as any other parties. When you want to borrow give us a call. We also loan on Chattels in Shawnee county.

A. D. ROBBINS & CO.,  
193 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Legislature of Iowa appropriated \$5,000 to assist farmers in their fight against barb wire monopoly.

## MARQUIS 2D, 3212.

(Vol. V, English Shire Horse Stud Book.)

MARQUIS 2d is a three-year-old English Shire horse, the property of, and lately imported by Mr. G. A. Fowler. He is a beautiful glossy black with great bone and substance, plenty of fine hair, splendid action, and is thoroughly good-tempered.

He was bred by J. L. Ludington, of Cambridge-shire, England; sire, Marquis 1482, in Stud Book; dam, Whelpmoor Beauty, by Matchless 1526. Marquis is the winner of numerous first prizes at different large shows, open to all England, among them may be mentioned the *First prize* and *Champion Cup* at the Cambridge Entire Horse Show in 1882 and *First prize* and *Silver Medal* at the Staffordshire Show at Lichfield in 1883,--his dam was a first prize mare.

**BEST MARKET PEAR.**  
99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc.  
**EARLY CLUSTER**  
New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single hill yielded 13 quarts at one picking. Send for free Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

**FLORAL GIFTS!**  
50 CARDS SOUVENIRS OF FRIENDSHIP. Beautiful designs, 11 PAGES, this elegant Ring, Microscope Charm and Fancy Card Case, \$1. Get ten of your friends to send with you, and you will obtain these THREE PREMIUMS and your pack FREE. Agent's Album of Samples, 25c. Magnifies NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 1,000 times

**THE UNION HORSE-POWER**  
Has the Largest Tractor Wheels, DOUBLE GEARED. No Ruts, Chilled Bearings and LEVEL TREAD.  
Union Thresher Separator and Cleaner, Premium Farm Grist Mill, Feed Cutters, etc. Write for Descriptive Catalogue FREE. W. L. BOYER & BRO., Philadelphia, Pa.

**HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.**  
Mills on hand. Prompt delivery.  
FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind.

**Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence**



Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in business strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS. & CO., Richmond Ind.



## Crops in General.

Concerning the condition of the wheat and other crops the country over returns to the Department of Agriculture make the wheat prospect nearly as favorable as in April. Then the general average was within 5 per cent. of a standard full condition. The May average is 94; it was 82½ in 1883. Barring the changes of the future the winter wheat product, about 350,000,000 bushels are indicated.

The temperature of April has been lower than usual, and low lying lands have been saturated with moisture, retarding growth. Well drained wheat soils nearly everywhere are bearing a vigorous growth. Few reports of injury by fly are reported, but the aggregate losses from insect pests have been trivial.

The winter wheat in New England is hardly an appreciable quantity. Its condition is quite uniformly high. The middle and southern states make averages ranging from 90 to 100. The Ohio basin makes a less favorable showing. There is a little difference in the States on the north side of the river. The States of large production show the following averages, 100 representing not an average condition but a full stand, healthy plants and medium growth: New York 97, Pennsylvania 98, Kentucky 99, Ohio 85, Michigan 85, Indiana 85, Illinois 87, Missouri 94, Kansas 103, California 95.

Seeding of spring wheat is nearly finished. In Minnesota it has been delayed by heavy rains and low temperature. In Dakota and Oregon it is not yet completed. Returns of area will be made June 1st.

Rye promises fully as well as wheat, general average being 96. It is several points higher than wheat in the States of the west.

The general average for barley is 100. It is 100 in New York, 100 in Pennsylvania, 88 in Michigan, 103 in California.

Meadows and pastures are generally promising though failing to come to the standard healthy growth and unimpaired condition.

Spring plowing is a little delayed by the excessive moisture and low temperature in undrained sods and tenacious soils. For the entire country it is two thirds completed. In an average year 72 to 75 per cent. should be done on the first of May.

The progress of cotton planting has been delayed everywhere by the low temperature in April. In some Virginia counties none was planted on the first of May and very little in several counties of North Carolina. The proportion planted May first of proposed area is reported as follows: North Carolina 60, Georgia 68, Florida 90, Alabama 75, Mississippi 76, Louisiana 77, Texas 80, Kansas 70, Tennessee 52. The acreage will be reported June 1st.

## Ownership of Lands.

Mr. Henry George is lecturing on the subject of land ownership, and is attracting a great deal of attention because of the fact that while his doctrine seems absurd, nobody has yet been able to argue away the soundness of its fundamental principle. He holds that land ought to be as free to the inhabitants of the earth as are water and air; that no man has any better right than any other man to call a portion of the earth his own; that there can not rightfully be any title to land beyond mere possession; that no nation, no man, has any right to assume that they own the soil and may sell it; that the earth belongs to the people living on it for their own use, and the only right a person can properly have to any part of it is merely possessory.

In advocacy of this theory, Mr. George

calls attention to the fact that where a few people only own the land, the rest of the people are poor and work for low wages. The larger are landed estates and the fewer people hold the land and the higher priced it is, the more poor people there are in such communities and the fewer advantages they enjoy. As fast as rich people grow richer, poor people grow poorer. In a new country where everybody has all the land he wants, wages are high and the value of land is low. But where all the land is owned and many or most of the people are without land, wages go down and land goes up in price. Out in the western prairies land may be had for cost of surveying, while in parts of New York City land is sold by the square foot of surface.

Mr. George thinks that all titles to land ought to be abolished; the government should hold it in trust for the use of the people; that every person ought to be protected in the possession of as much land as he needs for his own use, and that he ought to pay rent to the government for it; that the rents should serve as taxes now do; that right to possession of land necessary for a person or family should be sacredly respected by all.

Mr. George thinks all this can be brought about peacefully and profitably to all the people. The doctrine seems at first to be impracticable, but it is difficult to see why it would not work well in practice.

## Buckwheat as a Paying Crop.

It is a question worth considering whether the farmers of Kansas and the West generally are paying enough attention to buckwheat. It is very easy to raise, grows well on high, dry land endures dry weather well, and yields abundantly. The seed makes good flour, the straw makes good litter and manure. It is no more exhausting on the soil than any other small grain crop.

There is a great deal of buckwheat flour used in Kansas, but nearly all of it is brought from States east of us. This ought not to be the case. Kansas ought to grow all the grains her people need. The buckwheat flour which Kansas merchants deal in comes from as far east as New York and Pennsylvania. The demand is growing every year. So marked has been the steady demand for buckwheat that new machinery is being placed to manufacture it. Messrs. Downs & Mefford, of Topeka, have been running a year or more. These new mills ought to be supplied by our own farmers. The freight paid on grain from New York or Philadelphia is that much money wasted.

As to the yield, we have the statement of a Shawnee county farmer who has been raising buckwheat eighteen years and failed only two. He has raised 25 to 60 bushels to the acre. He sows his seed the last half of June. He says, "If the buckwheat gets one rain to start the seed, it will stand drought as well as cane seed. It is a hardy plant, and will thrive on poor land, and contrary to people's opinion, it does not wear and exhaust the soil. I consider it well suited to our climate, and a profitable crop to raise, if we can find a market for our buckwheat."

A practical man who has given much time and study to the matter says: "It is a prevalent notion that our climate is too hot and dry, thus the buckwheat bloom is too frequently destroyed. The fact is that buckwheat is the equal of cane seed to withstand dry or hot weather, after it has started to grow. It however, needs rain to start it into life, and give it early growth. Once started, it is a hardy plant and vigorous grower. Hence, the proper time to sow seed so that the rains may start it into quick

growth, is the important factor in cultivation. Usually, this is between July and August, but successful growers of buckwheat in Kansas, say from June to July, as rains are more frequent during that period than from July to August."

## Alfalfa and Red Clover.

Mr. Geo. W. Rust, a Colorado stockman, in a late issue of the *Breeders' Gazette*, calls attention to differences in alfalfa grown in different localities, and also to the same fact concerning red clover. Farmers in new countries are often surprised or disappointed at results of experiments with things that they believed they knew all about. Climate and soil have much to do with the constitution of plants.

Mr. Rust tells of a conversation he had with Wm. Howell, a Colorado farmer. He says "Mr. Howell tells me that alfalfa, as grown in California, is a plant of quite different qualities from those which commend it so highly here. The product per acre is greater than is raised in this State, and it sends its roots down there as here to almost any depth for water. But the hay does not appear to possess the same value as the Colorado grown, and Californians rate it below the oat and barley hay for feeding purposes. Especially for working animals do they regard it of the least value. We make no oat or barley hay in Colorado, to be sure, but our experience with alfalfa hay, as compared with all other kinds grown here, is such that our experience is entirely the reverse of that in California. On the Pacific coast alfalfa holds a prominent place in agriculture because of the enormous quantity produced, while here it is prized alike for its large yield and for its exceptionally great value and fine quality. Mr. Howell also confirms what was told Judge Jones about its affecting the flavor of milk and butter. He says in California the butter made from alfalfa has a very decided and strong flavor, in marked contrast with butter made in Colorado from the same feed. Here the butter is sweet and delicious, and no peculiar flavor is observable. These are very essential differences, and show that a forage plant is not necessarily the best for any special locality simply because it has been demonstrated to possess rare value in another. The conditions of climate and culture must affect the character and value of the plant, and it would be an interesting subject of inquiry as to whether and to what extent the value of other forage plants are affected by the different conditions to which they are subjected in different portions of the country. It would not be surprising if it were found that feeding values were very much modified. Relying upon eastern opinions as to the value of red clover hay, I sent sixteen miles after some this winter to feed milch cows, and fed it in comparison with common native hay costing \$4 per ton less. I do not think I fed long enough to establish any reliable conclusions, but so far as I went, I was unable to perceive any difference in the milk-producing properties of either. And I have got a suspicion that the red clover grown here has not the value and strength of the red clover grown in the States east of the Missouri river.

"I have been saving the alfalfa until recently, on account of having but little and its being impossible to replace it. Returning to it as a feed, however, there is a good increase in the flow of milk, and a very remarkable change in the character of the droppings, which are almost as thin as when the animals are on green food. The kidneys, too, are very much more active than heretofore. It does not seem to me that animals fed upon alfalfa will stand in

any great need of green food to keep the system in order.

"I notice a writer in another paper, referring to the danger of bloat in cattle from feeding green alfalfa, recommends that it be wilted for twenty-four hours, and that after that there will be no danger of bloat. I should say not. I do not want that much time to make hay of it."

## Important to Stockmen.

We desire to call the attention of stockmen and our readers in general to the advertisement in another column of our paper of the Messrs. Leonard Brothers sale of Black Polled cattle, both Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus, which takes place at Dodge City, Kansas, on the 21st inst. This offering presents an excellent opportunity to those who are determined to improve their herds to secure some of the choicest animals of these renowned breeds. It is but a few years since that these hardy, rugged beef-producers were first introduced on our western plains and ranges, and no cattle have ever given the general satisfaction to our farmers and ranchmen that the shaggy-coated Galloway has done, and to those who handle and desire early matured beef we believe the Angus bullock has no equal. We are borne out in this statement from the results of the Fat Stock Show at Chicago last year when the few Angus that were shown and slaughtered more than carried off their due share of the honors, and it was left to the ¼ and ½ blood Galloways sent from Kansas City to Chicago to carry off the top of the market last year, ten grade Galloways shipped by M. R. Platt to Lewis & Harrison having realized the neat sum of \$8.25 per hundred, and although grass-fed and not 3 years old they took down the scale at the average of 1553 pounds.

Their docility of disposition, constitutional vigor and hardihood, their lack of horns and their well known impressiveness, all commend them to the necessities of our great stock-raising interests.

The stockmen of the surrounding country can well afford to attend this sale and secure one or more of these valuable animals. We understand that all were selected under the personal supervision of Mr. Abiel Leonard, and are choice representatives from the most noted herds in Scotland. The bulls are all in excellent breeding condition and fit for service, and the heifers are all in calf to choice breeding bulls in Scotland and are offered by the owners that our western men may commence to establish herds for themselves.

## The English Shire Horse

is, in the opinion of some noted breeders originally from the same stock as the Clydesdales, and a cross between these breeds gained the first prize at the Glasgow Stallion Show this spring. Probably earlier and greater attention to certain points by Clydesdale breeders has developed these points, which are more marked in the Clydesdale than the English Shire horse, but the characteristics of the heavy draught horse are identical in these two breeds now engaged in friendly rivalry for supremacy.

It would be difficult to say which is most deserving of the attention of western farmers as both breeds are eminently suited for crossing with native mares for raising a heavier class of horses which command higher prices either for farm or city work. The English Shire Horse is a deep-ribbed animal, with very powerful hind quarters, and capable of drawing enormous loads, while his weight does not impair his activity. The average height is about 16½ to 17 hands and the full grown stallion will weigh 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. They have large flat bones, with good feet, but not quite so much hair as the Clydesdales. They are splendid workers and good tempered; in short they leave little if anything to be desired in a heavy draught horse.

Divers prevent rupture of the auditory membrane by the increased pressure in a diving bell by chewing something hard, an act which admits the air to the interior of the head, and equalizes the pressure from within and from without.

Bad taste, unpleasant breath and impaired hearing, when resulting from Catarrh, are overcome by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is not a liquid or snuff, and is easily applied.



## The Home Circle.

### The Old Man's Dream.

Oh for one hour of youthful joy!  
Give back my twentieth spring!  
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy  
Than reign a gray-beard king!

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!  
Away with learning's crown!  
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,  
And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream  
From boyhood's fount of flame!  
Give me one giddy, reeling dream  
Of life all love and flame!

My list'ning angel heard the prayer,  
And calmly smiling, said:  
"If I but touch thy silver'd hair,  
Thy hasty wish hath sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track  
To bid thee fondly stay,  
While the swift seasons hurry back  
To find the wish'd-for day?"

"Ah, truest soul of womankind!  
Without thee, what were life?  
One bliss I can not leave behind;  
I'll take—my—precious—wife!"

The angel took a sapphire pen,  
And wrote in rainbow dew,  
"The man would be a boy again,  
And be a husband, too!"

"And is there nothing yet unsaid  
Before the change appears?  
Remember, all their gifts have fled  
With these dissolving years!"

"Why, yes; for memory would recall  
My fond parental joys;  
I could not bear to leave them all;  
I'll take—my—girls—and—boys!"

The smiling angel dropp'd his pen:  
"Why, this will never do;  
The man would be a boy again;  
And be a father, too!"

And so I laugh'd—my laughter woke  
The household with its noise—  
And wrote my dream, when morning broke,  
To please the gray-hair'd boys.

—Oliver W. Holmes.

### The Story of the Calendar.

A calendar, according to the dictionary, is an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time. The accepted arrangement, which forms a part of almanacs, and is written and printed in a thousand forms by the civilized nations of the globe, we call the calendar, because it is the same everywhere. But this arrangement was not the invention of any one gifted man, as the steam engine was; it grew by slow degrees, and the story of its growth can not be wholly wanting in interest for us.

The word calendar has a curious origin. Among the Romans, long before the days of almanacs, it was customary to proclaim aloud in the streets the approaching time of the new moons, which was the beginning of the month. From this the first day of the month came to have the name of the Calends, from the Latin verb, *calere*, to call aloud, or proclaim. When, later, it became customary to make a table of all the calends of the year, and put it up in public places for convenient reference, this was known as a *calendarium*, whence the present English word.

The calendars of Adam and his immediate descendants—if they had used such things—would probably been simply a count of days and of returning seasons. The alternation of light and darkness marked off the day for primitive man, and the change of seasons—appealing likewise to his senses—marked off the year. The ancient nations—as well as uncivilized races, of our own day,—recorded the lapse of time as so many "winters" or "summers." Or they poetically indicated it by the recurrence of an annual phenomenon, as, "So many times has the almond tree blossomed," or "So often has the oak tree cast its leaves," etc.

The week originated with the giving of the Hebrew law about 1491 years before Christ. The days were known as the first, or second day of the week, and so on up to the seventh, which was the Sabbath, or day of rest. It is a curious fact that the ancient Hindoos and Chaldeans also had a week of

seven days, but whether they took it from the Jews or not, is not now known.

But before the week was given by Divine command, the Jews, probably, like their neighbors, indicated time by the periods of the moon's changes. These periods were known as moons, whence, obviously, comes our word month. The year was at first, no doubt, marked by the return of the seasons in order, but as the science of astronomy began to grow it was reckoned more scientifically, by the sun's return to a particular point in the heavens.

Now began the difficulty of fixing the calendar, for it seemed at first quite plain that the times of the moon's changes ought to fit, in some way, in a period of the sun. Early nations, the Jews, Chaldeans, and Romans, at first made up a year of twelve lunations. But it was soon learned that this number of lunations did not exactly fill the year, but left a remainder which, if not disposed of, would in time throw the seasons out of their proper place, and render the year a very uncertain fact indeed.

The Romans were not as intellectual a people as the Jews, nor as learned astronomers as the Chaldeans, but it fell to their lot to bring order from the chaos into which the calendar had fallen through the hopeless attempt to make twelve equal twelve and one-half. Though they did not accomplish this, we admit, until after they had, by a deal of useless tinkering, made matters far worse than ever.

Romulus was the first Roman king, and the first also to try his 'prentice hand at calendar mending. He made the year to consist of ten months, giving it only 304 days. What he expected to do with the sixty days left over, is past conjecture, but fortunately, his successor, Numa Pompilius, made matters a little better by adding two months to the year, January and February. He gave the names to all the months. January was named in honor to the god Janus, the two-faced deity who presided over the opening of doors and the parting of ways. This name was not given as most people suppose—because this was the first month of the year, for at this time and for many years after the year began with the month of March, but because it was placed at the time of the winter solstice, the "turn of the year," when the sun having reached its lowest point in the heavens, again resumes its upward course. February took its name from a word meaning to expiate, and was so called, because, being the last month of the year, it was the one wherein the atoning sacrifices were performed. Perhaps because it was the last month in the year, it was at first made the victim of all devices for shortening and lengthening the year; and even when the decemvirs, 200 years after Numa's time, had made January instead of March the first month of the year, force of habit still confined all changes of length to the unfortunate month of February.

Numa's year was 354 days only, more than ten days shorter than the true year measured by the sun's apparent movement from one point in the zodiac to the same point again. The first plan tried to set this right was by adding a month to every alternate year, and oddly enough, this month was not put at the end of the year, but between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth days of February. Curiously also, the priests had the power to shorten or lengthen this inserted month as they chose, and it so happened that they made so many unreasonable changes of this kind that by Julius Caesar's time, the spring months had been backed up into the winter, the winter months into autumn, and the year thus twisted all out of shape.

Julius Caesar took hold of the calendar, as he took hold of the campaign—in grim earnest. He had the help of a Grecian astronomer, for probably he was not fully posted on equinoxes and solstices, but he knew what to do to set things right. He made the first year—46 B. C., known in history as the year of confusion—445 days long to bring the months in proper relation to the seasons again. He gave up all reference to the moon's revolutions, and made the year to consist of 365½ days. This giving him in four years an extra day, he ordered that every fourth year should be 366 days long, and following precedent put this extra day not at the end of the year, but between the 24th and 25th of February. The first of these two days being known to the Roman calendar, which always reckoned backward,

as the sixth before the calends, or sextilis the inserted day was bis (twice) sextilis, whence comes the well known name applied to leap year—Bissextile.

Julius Caesar arranged the months of the year very skillfully. Every odd month first, third, fifth, and so on, was to have thirty-one days, and every even month, in Bissextile years, thirty. Other years, February was to have but twenty-nine. The seventh month, hitherto called Quintilis, he re-named for himself, Julius.

This convenient arrangement of the months, however, had to give way some years after, to the vanity of Augustus Caesar. Achieving some victories in the eighth month, he named it after himself, and unwilling to have a month shorter than that called for his illustrious predecessor, he took another day from February to make it thirty-one days. He then changed the order of the short and long months following. The Julian calendar had one very serious error, however, in spite of its general accuracy, which made a very important change necessary some centuries later. The true year is equal to 365 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes, forty-nine seconds, and therefore the Julian computation, making this fraction exactly one-fourth of a day, was eleven minutes, eleven seconds too long. This surplus of time taken up increased until, by the year 1582, it amounted to ten days. That year, Pope Gregory XIII. decided that the calendar could only be adjusted by dropping these days from the year's reckoning, and accordingly the 5th of October of that year was reckoned the 15th. This change occasioned what is known as the "new style" and "old style" in computing historical dates. It was accepted immediately by all Catholic countries of Europe, but the Protestants hated the Pope so much that they would not allow him even to straighten their calendars. Germany and Switzerland did not take the new style until 1700, and England did not adopt it until 1752 the error at this time being eleven days. Russia is the only country which now retains the old style, and it is necessary to subtract twelve days for any date as given in a letter or paper from that country, to make it agree with the dates used in the rest of the civilized world.

To prevent future errors of the kind, Pope Gregory arranged that of the years divisible by 100, as 1800, 1900, no one should be accounted a leap year, unless it is divisible by 400 also. This is because the error overlooked by Julius Caesar amounts to about three days in every four hundred years. Under this arrangement, there is only left an error of about twenty-two seconds yearly. This will equal a day in 3,900 years, and is to be rectified, if our world and the race inhabiting it survives so long, by not reckoning the year 4000 a leap year.

No other calendar but this, with which we are all familiar, was ever used within the boundaries of the Christian world, except by France, during the eight years following the outbreak of the Revolution. With their passion for turning the world upside down, the leaders of this movement decided to abolish the Christian era, and begin a new era with the birth of the French Republic. The new era was to begin with September 22, 1792, and the months of the year were re-divided, re-named, and the weeks made to consist of ten instead of seven days. Twelve months, of thirty days each, were to constitute a year, and the surplus days were to be kept as holidays. This calendar was dropped after eight years, and the old one resumed to the general satisfaction.

The Mohammedan nations have similar calendar divisions to ours, but they reckon their years from the Hegira or flight of Mohammed to Mecca, which occurred July 16, A. D. 622.—A. C. C., in *Pratt's Farmer*.

### Some Laboratory Revelations.

Dr. R. C. Kedzie reports the interesting results of chemical analysis by the sophomore class of the Michigan Agricultural College, who found pleasure as well as profit in "slipping the elytra of certain humbugs." "Palestine Wonder Stone" proved to be only a small cake of stucco scented with oil of citronella; cost one-half cent, price ten cents. "Rough on Rats" is simply white oxide of arsenic, or old-fashioned ratsbane, colored with a little lampblack. It is contrary to the law in Michigan to sell this material without distinctly labelling it arsenic.

Cost of a box, one and one-half cents, price twenty-five cents. "Instantaneous Hair Dye" is chloride of silver dissolved in ammonia water; cost five cents, price fifty cents. "Bazin's Depilatory Powder" is sulphide of calcium and red sulphide of arsenic; cost ten cents, price fifty cents. "Oriental Charm" is one ounce calomel in eight ounces of water; cost ten cents, price \$1.50. "Cream of Roses" is carbonate of lead, perfumed water and red ink; cost ten cents, price seventy-five cents. "Champlin's Liquid Pearl" is oxychloride of bismuth and perfumed water; cost twelve cents, price fifty cents. "Camille's Snow Drop" is chalk and carbonate of bismuth; cost five cents, price twenty-five cents. "Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer" is precipitated sulphur suspended in rose water; cost ten cents, price \$1.50. "A New Departure" consists of five small packages (of about ten grains each) of aniline colors; cost one-half cent, price thirty-nine cents. "Byke's Beard Elixir" is flowers of sulphur, borax, powdered cardamom seeds, cinnamon bark and coloring matter; cost one cent, price twenty-five cents. And last but not least, "The French Pure Golden Syrup" was found to be extended with alum, which would cause dyspepsia and bowel complaints. Dr. Kedzie explains that since elytra are the wing cases of insects, he uses the word to signify the concealments and disguises by which humbugs and impositions are covered from public view.

### How to Make Soft Yeast.

Pare and boil four or five potatoes in water enough to cook, and have a little left. Pour the water in a cup and mash potatoes; put some of the water saved on to make them a little thin; set them where they will keep warm; add ½ teacup of salt and also of sugar; then take your hops in a little sack and put them in boiling water, 1½ pint; boil ten minutes; take out the hops; add all together and make a thickening of flour and water, and put in it and boil; then let cool in tin vessel or crock; save some of your sponge that you make your bread with and put in it; it makes the best yeast.

To take the strength out of butter: After you have churned fresh butter, put the old butter in the fresh buttermilk, and churn it a while; take it out and wash it as for other butter; if it is very strong it won't take it all out, but it will help it a great deal. It will make it whiter than it was.

MRS. P. S. MILLER.

### Receipt for Salt Rising Bread.

One teacup new milk; enough hot water to warm it; sugar, salt, and ginger, one-half teaspoon each; stir as thick as pancake batter; keep warm till it rises. Sponge with warm milk. If the flour is too fine, mix in the sponge a little corn meal.

Cerro Gordo, Ills.

A. SMITH.

So many human ills can be traced directly to derangement of the Liver and Kidneys that if these organs could be kept in a healthy state, the sum total of suffering would be greatly reduced. A trial will convince any one that Lels' Dandelion Tonic is the best article for this purpose ever prepared.

It is estimated that 30,000 Colorado acres are planted to alfalfa.

### Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

If potatoes show signs of decay, dust them with air slaked lime.

### Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

40 LARGE CARDS, Imported Designs, name on and Rolled Gold Ring for eight 2-cent stamps; 6 packs and Ring 50 cents. ACME CARD FACTORY, Clintonville, Conn.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. None free. Cut this out. ACME NOVELTY CO., Clintonville, Conn.

AGENTS Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician, Price \$2.00. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. EVERY WATCH WARRANTED. ADDRESS STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.



## The Young Folks.

### The Barefoot Boy.

You hear the laughter rippling down  
From out the high, old orchard tree,  
And all the old, gray Past looms up,  
A sainted, hallowed ground to thee;  
While thoughtless there on fruited limb,  
In rapturous heart-song full of joy,  
A bare-legged urchin sits and sings,  
And owns the right of Barefoot Boy.

You see the barn now covered o'er  
With grayest moss from eaves to eaves,  
The rotted boards and shingles old,  
Where fledgling swallows faintly grieve;  
And clambering there a venturesome youth,  
To see the birds so shy and coy:  
We know him by his rolled-up pants  
As our young friend, the Barefoot Boy.

You see the cows come lowing down  
From out the pasture rich with grass,  
And Brindle, Jane and meek-eyed Bess,  
Adown the lane now slowly pass;  
While loitering there with whistled tune,  
In freedom which no cares annoy,  
You see him wading thro' the stream,  
Our rapturous lad, the Barefoot Boy.

You see the forest fat with game,  
The grand old trees so hard to climb;  
And here and there a squirrel gray,  
With all the woods in cadenced rhyme;  
And here, if ever, perfect peace,  
Tho' treacherous gun would there destroy,  
For hunting game with father's gun  
Was sport for him, the Barefoot Boy.

A mimic ship upon the wave,  
With sails as white as winter's snow,  
Goes dandling up and down afloat,  
As knowing not which way to go;  
And there, alone, knee-deep in mud,  
With sailor's hall of "Ship ahoy!"  
You see a bright-eyed urchin stand,  
And find him still the Barefoot Boy.

You see the school house by the hill,  
The mud-balls sticking here and there,  
And careless urchins gathered near,  
With shock of red or tumbled hair;  
You hear the bell, and in a row,  
Their faces smut with earth's alloy,  
You see a dozen lads or so,  
And know them each a Barefoot Boy.

You see the barrels stained with juice  
From reddest apples on the farm,  
And in your prime you pass them by,  
And know not half their subtle charm;  
But there alone in highest glee,  
And consumption of his joy,  
You see him sucking at the straw,  
Our elder-loving Barefoot Boy.

You hear the jewsharp on the air,  
As natural, sweet, as babbling brook,  
And all your childhood, page on page,  
You reverent scan with hallowed look,  
While all unconscious and alone,  
In music's sweetest, soft employ,  
A great musician yet to be  
Lies buried in the Barefoot Boy.

You hear the drum in ponderous tone,  
That gives old "grandma" such a fright,  
And memory paints a battlefield  
Where urchin heroes won the fight;  
And up and down in proud array,  
In native sports that could not cloy,  
You see a dozen youngsters march,  
Each martial lad a Barefoot Boy.

You see that grand old patriarch,  
A holy calmness on his brow,  
A sweetness in his placid look  
That seems to live beyond the Now!  
His hair is whiter than the snow!  
"All hail, old man!" we give you joy,  
For in your wrinkled, white-haired self,  
We recognize our Barefoot Boy!

—Horace Eaton Walker.

An instance is recorded of twenty-seven folio volumes being perforated, in a straight line, by the same worm, in such a manner that, by passing a cord through the round hole made by it, the twenty-seven volumes could be raised at once.

A health journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It would be well also to add a few vegetables and a piece of meat.

When a man wants to affect eccentricity he goes fishing, and on returning admits that he caught nothing.

### A QUEER CEREMONY.

The Dance Before the Blessed Virgin that is Annually Performed in Seville, Spain--The Scene Described.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The great festivals of the Christian year are nowhere celebrated with more pomp than at Seville. It is said the ceremonies of Holy Week are more imposing here than at Rome, and twice a year a scene without its parallel in Europe takes place in the cathedral. This is the dancing before the High Altar on Corpus Christi in the spring, and at the Feast of the Immaculate Conception the 8th of December.

The preparations to celebrate this feast are most extensive, for the pious Spaniards have an especial devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and the doctrine of her Immaculate Conception was almost universally believed among them long before Pius IX. a quarter of a century ago made it a dogma of the whole church.

By sunset on the eve or vigil of the feast the commemoration begins. This year from the windows of almost every house were suspended hangings, usually blue and white, the Virgin's colors. Some were festooned across; sometimes three perpendicular stripes fell from the iron balconies, the two blue stripes plain, while in the central white one was embroidered or sown in applique the Virgin's monogram, or one of the Murillo's numerous conceptions was painted or printed upon it. Many of the hotels and public buildings were hung with red and white, or red and yellow, and Spanish colors. The Plaza Nueva, the largest square in Seville, was hung on the three sides occupied chiefly by hotels with red and white, while the municipal buildings filling the fourth side displayed, embroidered in gold on red velvet, the motto of Seville, granted her by Alonzo the Wise for her faithfulness to him: "No 8 do" (no matejado), meaning "She has not deserted me." The "8" is not a figure, but a knot or skein, mateja in Spanish.

The poorer people, who had nothing especial for the occasion, hung whatever they had—a piece of blue or red cloth, a white counterpane, or even a sheet edged with lace.

As soon as the sun had set the illuminations began. Every window of the beautiful modern house of the Count de Luque, on one of the plazas, was festooned with blue and white. Each story of the front outer wall was studded with gas jets in groups of three issuing from a lily-cup. The flat roof was covered, as is common in Spain, with flower pots full of tropical plants. Here and there gaslights shone among them, "like golden lamps in a green night." The gas jets on the houses of most of the nobility were arranged in stars, crowns, fleurs-de-lis, mottoes, and monograms, and the principal shops displayed the name of their owners in fiery letters. Most beautiful of all was the fairy-like tower, the Giralda, ablaze with light, the moon just touching the statue of Faith on its summit, the red afterglow of the sunset restoring their original rose tint to its faded walls. This brilliant coloring of the evening sky, by the way, was a striking phenomenon for a week or more. After a clear sunset the light would begin to fade gradually, but in half an hour afterward, the whole western sky would be suffused with deep crimson, through which shone the white light of stars. The Spanish papers spoke much of this, saying that the same appearance had been noticed just before the last revolution, and the superstitious foretold from it either a physical or political convulsion.

Till a late hour the streets were thronged with people viewing the different decorations. Every one looked cheerful, there was a great deal of noise and laughter, and, as is invariable, a great deal of begging, but absolutely no disorder, and everywhere the most perfect politeness. I do not know whether it is customary for an illumination to be confined to the eve of the feast, but was told by a German gentleman that everything was done then lest the Prince Imperial of Germany, who was coming the next morning, should think the demonstration was in his honor, instead of being a display of religious feeling.

The morning of the 8th solemn high masses were said at the cathedral. At the 9 o'clock high mass the Archbishop was present, clad

in magnificent robes of blue and gold, most of the clergy wearing the same colors. The pulpit was hung with blue and gold, and the baldachino over it was of blue velvet started with gold. The huge columns surrounding the choir were covered with red velvet with golden stripes. The tones in which the Spanish priests chant the services are about as deep as those in use in the Greek church. Their voices are naturally sonorous, and when heard in unison or in harmony with the two grand organs the effect is very impressive.

At 5 the great spectacular performance was to begin, but we were warned to be present at the church as early as 3 o'clock—I was about to write, if we wished to get good seats, but should rather say, if we wished to find any space for the folding chairs we took with us. In Spain even the movable chairs found in French churches are not seen, and almost every one carries for use in the intervals of kneeling a little camp-stool, known and sold as a church-seat. At 3 the (vesper) service had already begun; the Archbishop was there again, now in scarlet robes, with many attendant priests in red, royal purple, or violet. The altar was a mass of gold and silver. A small, beautiful image of the Blessed Virgin stood upon it. Above it, in a silver-gilt star, was the golden ostensor, set with 3,500 diamonds, reflecting from every facet the light of the many candles burning below it. On the floor before the altar stood twelve huge silver candelabras with their candles lighted. Here and there in the aisles were hanging-lamps, and every altar of the Virgin was gay with flowers and candles. About 5 the band came in and took their places, carrying stringed and wind instruments, a large choir of men and boys with them. There was a little bustle of preparation, the chief sacristan walked up and down, and would have presented a most dignified appearance in his black woolen gown trimmed with velvet, carrying a heavy silver staff, had not his long hair, drawn back from his sour, shallow features, braided from the top of his head, hung off in a long pigtail behind. Soon the twelve boys, from 7 to 12 years old, appeared in their medieval costumes; doublets of light blue striped with gold, full-puffed sleeves of the same, with hanging sleeves falling behind, a high ruff around the neck, blue sash crossing the left shoulder and fastened at the waist, loose knee-breeches of blue, white stockings and slippers, large light felt hats turned up in front with blue plumes on one side.

As the boys came in, two by two, from the choir to the vacant space before the altar, they knelt very reverently, hat in hand, six on each side. A number of priests knelt before them. The Archbishop, with his attendants, looked on from his chair at the choir entrance. St. Isidor and St. Leander, tutelar saints of the city, stood, carved in wood, on either side of the altar. I could not help fancying that St. Leander looked rather shocked at what was coming, while his brother saint beamed a look of mild approval.

The band now struck up a stately dance measure, the choir sang in harmony, the boys ranged themselves in two rows, put on their hats, and slowly moved through the figures of a minuet.

After awhile the boys also began to sing; the Spanish words were not very distinct, but I am told they first sing in praise of the Virgin, and then give thanks to the King of the world for His various mercies, and especially that he had permitted the boys of the city to be the means of saving the cathedral from robbery. One version of the origin of this service is, that centuries ago a few boys were playing and dancing near the cathedral door just before the hour for closing it. Some men, whose design it was to rob the church, drew near, and were about to secrete themselves within, but waited till the boys should cease their play. The boys, meantime, had overheard their conversation and guessed their design. They managed to send one of their number for help, unobserved by the robbers, whose attention they diverted by their dancing till men enough arrived to secure the thieves and prevent the crime.

The music grew gradually faster; the boys, still singing, accompanied it on their castanets and with their rapid movements. At last it became by degrees slower and softer, then died away, and in half an hour, perhaps, all was over. The boys took off their

hats and knelt again on each side of the choir. A priest chanted a few prayers. The Archbishop advanced and gave the solemn benediction. Notice was read that the Most Reverend Father the Pope had given eighty days' indulgence to all who had attended this service.

When the vespers began the sun was shining brightly through the stained windows. Gradually the light faded till the glass from gaudy became gorgeous, then soft and dim, then all color left it, and the white, upturned faces of the crowd, extending far through the aisles, faded and blended with the outer darkness except under the immediate rays of the rare lamps. The sacristan began to put out the candles on the altar, the ostensor was taken down and borne away by a blue-robed priest, everyone kneeling as he passed. The Archbishop—his train held up by boys, while others bore candles—passed out between two kneeling rows of people stretching to the outer door, he extended his hand that they might kiss the relic in his ring.

The Prince Imperial of Germany, from an inner part of the choir, looked down unseen on the ceremony, while his suite mingled with the rest of the crowd.

The pageant was shorn somewhat of its impressiveness because it could not take place before the real high altar, with its magnificent retable of carved and gilded wood 400 years old, but was held before a temporary one, erected in the lower part of the church. It was discovered some years ago that the cathedral was greatly in need of repairs. One at least of the massive stone pillars has to be taken away entirely, and a new one is now cut to take its place; the transepts also are filled with scaffolding, but so vast is the building that there is yet room for many services to be carried on in its different parts simultaneously without confusion. The number of adjectives in the English language is rather limited, and such words as "vast" and "massive" have to be applied so often to buildings only relatively great that they convey no adequate idea of an edifice like the cathedral. Fortunately for all succeeding writers, forty years ago the brilliant Frenchman, Theophile Gautier, visited Spain, and his work has been the mine from which they have drawn valuable supplies of information, with and without acknowledgment. From him we may gain some idea of the building; "The most limitless and most monstrously prodigious Indian pagodas cannot approach the Cathedral of Seville. It is a mountain hollowed out—a valley upside down; Notre Dame de Paris might walk with its head high in its middle nave, which is of a frightful elevation; pillars large as towers, and which look fearful frail, rise from the ground or descend from the vaulted roof like the stalactites of a grotto of giants. The four side naves, though not so high, could shelter churches with their steeples. The high altar, with its stairways, its architectural superstructures, its rows of statues grouped by stories, is itself alone an immense edifice; it mounts almost to the roof. The paschal candle, large as the mast of a ship, weighs 2,050 pounds. The bronze chandelier which supports it is a kind of column of the Place Vendôme. Everything is in this grandiose proportion."

On any other stage the performance of the dancing boys might have seemed trifling and incongruous, but here the natural grandeur and solemnity are so great that nothing can mar their effect. It is said that many ecclesiastics have objected to the dancing, and that complaint was once made to the Pope about it. He consented to put a stop to it, but such was the discontent of the Sevillians at the curtailing of their special privilege that the Pope was again petitioned to allow the festivities to continue at the usual times, till the clothing the boys then wore should be worn out, which was granted. But a whole suit never is worn out, for one year a single doublet is renewed, the next year a hat, so that the suits are never wholly new or wholly old, and a period can never be put to the dancing.

At the Immaculate Conception the dancing continues for light afternoons, till the octave of the feast. At Corpus Christi the boys dance only one day, and their garments are red instead of blue.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

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J. C. Ayer & Co.....	Medicines.
A. Hamilton.....	Breeder's card.
Frank Playter.....	Breeder's card.
Mosley & Stoddard.....	More's Strainer.
Mfg. Co.....	

The last few days have been favorable generally to corn planting and a great many acres have been seeded.

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.**—The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy cents. Send in your order and money.

Capital Grange will hold an important meeting at Topeka, Saturday, May 24, 11 o'clock. All are invited to come and bring well filled baskets.

Condition of wheat is reported good in Kansas. Corn planting was necessarily delayed by reason of the excessive rains and the long continued cold; but spring is here now to stay, and farm work will proceed regularly.

Judge L. D. Bailey, one of the originators of the KANSAS FARMER, called in to see us last Saturday. His child has grown beyond his recognition. It is twenty-one years since Judges Bailey and Adams watched over the cradle of the infant FARMER.

The condition of winter wheat throughout Illinois, May 1st, as reported by correspondents of the Illinois Department of Agriculture has just been published. The exhibit is not encouraging. The report represents over 500 points in the state and indicate not to exceed 84 per cent of an average yield. In the central division of the State, in which is embraced one-half of the wheat area, the outlook is 76 per cent, as against 87 in April. In the southern division the outlook is for only 73 per cent. of an average crop.

*Cultivator and Herdsman* is the name of a new agricultural paper recently started by Judge L. D. Bailey one of the founders of the FARMER. The Judge moved to Garden City last fall and took up two claims, a timber claim and a homestead. He dates the paper at Garden City and Lawrence. The printing, for the present, is done at the latter named place. The publication is monthly. The paper contains 16 pages of 3 columns each, and the subscription price is one dollar a year. We wish Judge Bailey and his latest venture every possible success.

## Mob Spirit at Dodge City.

Last Sunday's Kansas City *Times* contained a special dispatch purporting to be from Dodge City as follows:

DODGE CITY, May 10.—It having been announced that Rev. A. B. Campbell, president of the Kansas Temperance union, and ex-Governor St. John would speak here on the 18th inst. in favor of prohibition, a paper was circulated and signed by forty prominent business and stock men, representing \$2,000,000, as follows:

"Believing it detrimental to the business and social interests of Dodge City for ex-Governor John P. St. John and Rev. A. B. Campbell to barangue our citizens on the subject of prohibition, we ask them not to visit our city as advertised on the 18th day of May, or any other day for that purpose. Our city is peaceable and prosperous, and we do not desire any outside interference in regard to our local government, nor will it be tolerated by us."

But two saloon men signed the paper. Among the names are Hon. R. M. Wright, Hon. Geo. W. Hooker, mayor; Colonel R. G. Hardesty, Judge H. M. Beverly, Judge H. J. Fringer, Major George B. Cox, H. F. Petillon, district clerk.

The remainder of the dispatch is alleged to be an article which appeared in the *Democrat* published at Dodge, approving, or at least excusing the conduct of persons who signed the request to St. John and Campbell.

This is a most shameful proceeding, and every man engaged in it ought to go and hide his head in a sand hill. We complain about bulldozing in the South, intimidation and mob rule. Here we have it in Kansas right among us. Men claiming to be business men, leading men, men capable of managing not only their own affairs but the affairs of a city as well; such men requesting an ex-Governor of this State honored all over the country as an upright, honest, sincere man, not to visit their city because they do not want their peaceful relations disturbed. Shame on such men! Pure cowards are they and nothing better. Messrs. St. John and Campbell are citizens of Kansas; decent, respectable men; intelligent, loyal, law-abiding men; men that any of us would trust with our money or our honor. They have a right to visit any place in the State or Nation and speak on any subject they please, and men who would prevent or attempt to prevent them from doing so are bad men. (St. John and Campbell will not advise one single wrong act; they will not counsel violence of any kind; they will not attempt to stir up strife; they will simply ask the people of Dodge City to obey the laws of the State which they are not doing now. They will ask officers to perform the duties they have undertaken to perform, what they are not doing now; they will ask citizens and officers alike to assist in enforcing the laws, so that Dodge City may become clean.)

This is a very bad piece of business. It is a disgrace to our State. Every man and woman that stops a moment to reflect upon the tendency and possible consequences of such a riotous spirit as this public request shows, must feel the warm blood suffusing their faces. It is an attack upon freedom itself. It strikes at liberty. It aims at the vitals of free government.

Men in Dodge City and in many other cities of the State have openly advocated violation of law, and they were not harmed. Now men propose to advocate obedience to law, and they are to be mobbed. Again we say shame!

We hope those two gentlemen will visit Dodge according to appointment, and say what they desire to say; and if any ruffian interferes with them or attempts to do so in order to prevent their speaking, we hope the good people there will see that he is promptly arrested and duly tried at law for his crime. The right to freedom of speech must and

shall be protected. If you do not wish to hear a speaker, remain away from the meeting. If he is vile and indecent, arrest him according to law; if he is slanderous, charge him properly; but do not raise your arm against the right of any free man to express decent thoughts decently. Our government cannot long endure if it is to be ruled by mobs. Let the sheriff and marshal see that these men are protected from violence of any kind.

## The Farmer's Removal.

We gave notice last week of our expected change of quarters. Last Thursday was moving day with us. Our new office is in a large, well ventilated room in the second story of No. 273 Kansas avenue, in a pleasant part of the city, and well protected from wind and dust. The lower story of the building is occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Woodruff, book and job printers, who do our press-work.

The change was made because the business of the *Daily and Weekly Capital*, and that of the KANSAS FARMER were growing, and both papers needed more room. Ever since the present management took control of the FARMER we have roomed with our good friend J. K. Hudson and the *Capital*. The Major was good to us and we appreciated his numberless courtesies. We know no better way to pay him than to stand ready to lend a hand if he ever needs help. The *Capital* is doing well, increasing in circulation and influence, and it deserves it all. The tone and aim of the paper are high. It is clean, decent, and on the moral side of every public question. We hope to see the *Capital* remain at the head of political papers in Kansas, and wish for it a continued success that will be conspicuous among newspapers.

## The Wool Market.

Concerning the status of wool in the general market, W. C. Houston & Co., Philadelphia, in their circular of May 10, say: "Since our circular of April 27, the market has been dull, and prices have suffered a further decline. At this time of the year there is generally a desire on the part of holders to close up accounts, and to affect this, prices frequently shaded somewhat. This spring, stocks have been larger than usual, and the demand more sluggish, hence the 'cleaning out' process has comprised more lots, and required greater inducements to induce manufacturers to take hold. This is one of the main causes of to-day's weakness, and it has been greatly helped by the break in Quarter Blood and Low Comb-ing. These grades have been the backbone of the market for some months past, and it seemed as though their scarcity would hold prices firm well into the clip. But now many manufacturers profess to be well stocked, and though supplies are light, prices have fallen considerable, and there is no longer a snap for the demand."

## Removal of the Kansas Farmer.

From the *Daily Capital* of last Saturday we clip the following notice of our change of base:

The KANSAS FARMER, which has occupied quarters with the *Daily Capital* during the last four years, has removed to 273 Kansas avenue, over Hamilton & Woodruff's printing and lithographing establishment. The increasing business of the KANSAS FARMER demanded more room than its old quarters afforded, and the removal was made for that reason.

The relations between the *Capital* and the FARMER have always been of the most pleasant character, and while the *Capital* regrets to part company with the representative live stock and agricultural paper of Kansas it congratulates the management of the FARMER upon their rapidly increasing business and new and commodious quarters.

## Forestry Congress.

A Washington dispatch, dated May 8, gives a synopsis of proceedings of the American Forestry Congress in session at that city.

Papers were read by Messrs. Eggleston, of Washington, F. P. Baker, of Topeka, Kas., and B. E. Firman, of New York, on the value and management of government timber lands. A general discussion upon the subject showed the prevailing sentiment was that the land laws of the United States should be amended so as to distinguish between simple agricultural land which might be almost arid and which might be treeless, and valuable timber lands in the public domain.

It was urged that the preservation of timber lands was a matter of national importance and such land should be withdrawn from settlement and public disposal.

A paper by C. M. Read, of Huron, O., on the "Preservation of Forests on Headwaters of Streams," was received with marked attention by the delegates and warmly commended.

The last paper of John L. Hicks, of New York, was entitled "Planting of Trees by Railroad Companies." Hicks presented interesting statistics of consumption of wood by railroads. He estimated it would require nearly one-half a mile of growing timber alongside each railroad to produce a sufficient quantity for its use, exclusive of the timber consumed in bridging and fencing. There are many places owned by railroads that could be planted with trees which would protect the road from snow-drifts and wind-storms while growing.

The committee appointed to examine into the merits of the bill now pending before Congress entitled "A Bill to Establish National Experiment Stations in Connection with Agricultural Colleges of the Various States," presented a report which was adopted, earnestly endorsing the bill and urging its passage.

A resolution was adopted calling upon industrial societies to begin at once the work of forestry education in their institutions.

President Loring delivered the closing address. He explained he had called the meeting at Washington because he believed the time for mere talk had passed and the time for action had come. He believed the Forestry Congress, if held in Washington, would secure more complete recognition; little could be done beyond the exertion of such influence as the members possessed upon State governments and educational institutions.

Adjourned sine die. The next meeting will be held at Saratoga, probably in September.

President Gale has issued a circular announcing the next meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Junction City, Davis county, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1884, in response to an invitation of the Davis County Horticultural Society. The meeting will open at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday. All county vice presidents are requested to report on the condition of tree and prospective fruit crop at the date of the meeting, and the standing committees upon the subjects properly belonging to their respective departments. County Horticultural societies are earnestly requested to provide for the attendance of one or more delegates, and each county not organized to select and provide for a representative of its horticultural interest who will attend the meeting. Any and all persons engaged in the pursuit, or interested in the promotion of our State horticulture, are invited and will be cordially welcomed to the meeting, allowed all the privileges of discussion, and be freely entertained. Essays and reports treating on topics of interest to horticulturists, prepared by persons not members of the Society, will be gladly received, and properly placed before the meeting during its sessions. There will be no reduction on railroad fare.



## Statue of Chief Justice Marshall.

A dispatch, dated Washington, May 10, gives a brief report of proceedings:

A large number of citizens assembled in Capital grounds to witness the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Chief Justice Marshall. The statue figure is of bronze, heroic in size and rests on an oblong pedestal at the foot of the terraced stairway upon the west front of the two Capitol, at the Union of the two broad walks which lead to Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, respectively. Its face is toward the west overlooking half a dozen acres of open lawn which intervenes between the terrace and the botanical garden.

For the occasion a platform had been erected upon three sides of the pedestal upon which were placed chairs for the convenience of 2,000 public men and others who had been invited to take part in the proceedings.

In the front and at the foot of the statue a platform covered with bunting, was placed for the occupancy of the eulogist and trustees of the Marshall Memorial fund and members of the library committee of Congress. There were upon the central platform Chief Justice Waite, Geo. W. Waite, Geo. W. Biddle, Chas. C. Binney, Wayne McVeagh, Wm. Whitbank and Wm. Henry Rawle, of Phila., trustees of the Marshall Memorial association, Rev. A. Armstrong, of Richmond, rector of the church were Judge Marshall was an attendant, Senators Sherman, Voorhees, and Hoar and Representative Singleton, the Joint committee on library and Librarian Spofford.

Immediately in front were seated the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. To their left sat the members of the Cabinet and the first row of chairs behind were occupied by Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress with distinguished ladies and gentlemen filled the remaining space.

The latest arrivals were members of the Marshall family. The Marine band was in attendance and began the ceremonies by Sousa's Jurist's March. Prayer was offered by Dr. Armstrong.

Chief Justice Waite then delivered the address. After briefly relating the history of the movement for the erection of such a monument to the memory of the Chief Justice and alluding to the great value of his services to the country, Waite said he and his co-workers, whose names, some of them, are almost as familiar as his own, laid deep and strong foundations on which the jurisprudence of the country has since been built. Hardly a day now passes in the court he adorned but what some reference is made to decisions of his time, establishing a principle which from that day to this has been accepted as undoubted law. He was great among the great, and when at the end of his eminent career, he laid down his life, those who had so ably assisted him in his great work had a right to say the Judicial power of the United States has been preserved and wisely administered. The nation can never honor him or them too much for the work they accomplished. Said the orator in conclusion: To look upon what is here to represent the government, the representatives in Congress and the bar of the United States for John Marshall, the expounder of the constitution, he turned and at a wave of his hand the ropes which kept the canvass veils in their places were cut the veils fluttered to the ground and the features and form of the statue were greeted by clapping of hands by the spectators add an outburst of music by the band.

Wm. H. Rawle, of Philadelphia, orator

of the day was introduced by Chief Justice Waite and received with applause. Mr. Rawle gave an account of the inception of the Marshall Memorial fund and eulogized Marshall, declaring he never turned his back on public duty or hesitated to maintain what he believed right, no matter how popular clamor might run.

At the close of the oration the Marine band rendered another selection when the benediction was pronounced and the ceremonies were at an end.

## Gossip About Stock.

The National Wool Growers' Convention meets at Chicago May 19. Kansas will have a representative delegation in attendance.

At a recent sale of twenty-two American Jersey Cattle Club animals sold at an average of \$267. The sale was held at Springfield, Illinois.

At the New York State Sheep-shearing the heaviest fleece was a two-year-old ram's fleece, weighing 28 pounds, 12 ounces. The heaviest ewe fleece was that of a 4-year-old, weight 23 pounds 9 ounces.

L. E. Finch, of Finch, Lord & Nelson, is president of a new bank just started at Burlingame, called the Trader's bank. M. F. Nelson is cashier. Thus do Kansas stockmen prosper and become custodians of our surplus cash.

Attention is called this week to the Central Illinois series of public sales of Short-horn cattle June 3, 4, 5, and 6. Western breeders will find this an unusually favorable time to secure some of the best Short-horn cattle of Illinois.

The monthly public sale at the Topeka stock yards realized the following average prices for 195 head of stock: Two-year-old steers, \$33; three-year-old steers, \$45; yearling steers, \$21; dry cows, \$30; fresh cows, \$40; yearling heifers, \$19.

There are but few, if any, larger herds of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle in the State than the one of J. M. Marcy & Son, Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kansas. He has over 100 head. Look up his card. His prices indicate great bargains.

On May 28, at Manhattan, Kansas, McConnell & Rose, of Bucyrus, Ohio, will sell 45 Short-horn cattle. They believe that they have one of the best lots sold this season. Look up their ad and send for catalogue, stating where you saw the notice.

It may be of interest to horse raisers to notice the article in this issue of the English Shire horse. This class of draft horses is getting a foothold in Kansas and perhaps there is no more noted stallion of this class than Marquis 2d, now at Fowler's Ranch, Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, Kas. He was imported from England this season.

Those breeders of Short-horns who purchased the cattle offered at the Jackson county, Mo. Short-horn sale last year by W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., speaks very highly of his cattle and will no doubt be gratified to know that he will make an independent sale at his farm at Lee's Summit, Mo., on May 29, of 100 head.

One of the most important sales of dairy and beef cattle ever offered in the State will be made June 3, at Emporia, Kansas, by John P. Hall. He is one of the oldest and largest breeders of the famous Holstein cattle in Kansas and what is more he has first-class cattle that breed, which he showed at the leading fairs in 1882. They are not only show cattle but practical dairy stock as well.

A meeting of the Inter-State Short-horn breeders was held at the Metropolitan hotel at Kansas City last week. The combination sale will be held as before decided on the fourth and fifth days of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, beginning at 1 p. m. of the first day, when 100 head of representative Short-horns will be sold. The association subscribed for four shares of stock in the Fat Stock Show, and additional shares were taken by the following members: Dr. Robt. Patton, Hamlin, Kas.; J. E. Guild, Silver Lake, Kas.; Frank Playter, Walnut, Kas.; Cundiff & Wagner, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; H. D. Ayers & Son, Breckenridge, Mo.; W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo.; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.; J. G. Cowan & Son, New Point, Mo., and Clay Co. Breeders, Liberty, Mo. The following breeders became mem-

bers at this meeting: J. G. Cowan & Son, L. O. Swope, Independence, Mo.; T. J. McClellan, Liberty, Mo.; B. F. Davis, Independence, Mo.; L. Fuqua & Son, Westport, Mo.; H. D. Ayers, and Frank Playter.

H. D. Ayers & Son, Breckenridge, Mo., sold 60 head of nicely bred Short-horns at that place May 8, making an average of \$163.50; 38 cows sold for \$170, and 22 bulls for \$152 each. The cattle were in good condition. The prices were regarded as low for the class of cattle offered. Not a single animal was sold outside of the State. It takes Kansas buyers to pay long prices. The price never deprives them of their choice.

The Leonards, of Mt. Leonard, Mo., who are at the front as breeders and importers of black Polled Angus and Galloway cattle in America, announce that they will make their final sale of these cattle at Dodge City, on Wednesday, May 21. It will be to the interest of western cattle raisers to bear this in mind and attend the sale, for this breed of cattle are very useful and as stock to handle in every way they are something remarkable. The Galloway cattle bear an enviable reputation for crossing on our native cows.

John Tod reports the following late acquisitions to Fowler's ranch, Maple Hill, Kas.: Marquis 2d, a noted English Shire stallion; also imported at the same time a highly pedigreed Clydesdale stallion and two mares, and with this shipment from England there was brought at the same time 23 Short-horn and Hereford bulls and heifers from the best herds in England and Scotland; and fifteen Berkshire sows and boars from such widely known breeders as the Earl of Ellesmere and the Messrs. Howard of Bedford. This is the largest and most noted importation ever made to Kansas direct from England and Scotland.

At the public shearing held by the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, at Lansing, April 16th and 17th, there were a large number of sheep entered, of which 45 were shorn. Of these, 7 sheared over 30 lbs. each. The heaviest fleece was from Mr. Short's Diamond, and weighed 44 lbs. 4 oz., the heaviest on record, being 363 days' growth. The weight of his fleece at the last shearing was, we believe, 41 lbs. 3 oz. The famous ram Greasy Bill was also shorn; weight of fleece, 36 lbs. 7 oz. This was his fourth fleece, the weights of those previously taken from him weighing as follows: First, 22½ lbs.; second, 33½ lbs. and the third, 40 lbs.; total in four shearings, 132 lbs. 11 oz.

One of the largest Short-horn sales this season was made by the Jackson county (Mo.) Breeders' Association at the eighth annual sale at Kansas City last week. The cattle were in fair condition and the attendance was large; fair prices were realized. 174 head were sold at an average of \$121. The prices ranging from \$40 to \$675; the latter price was given for Wild Eyes Duke, a yearling bull bred by H. M. Vaile, Independence, Mo., and brought by A. C. Briant, Belton, Mo. The following are the averages made by the different herds represented at the sale: M. W. Anderson, 9 head, averaged \$118, the bulls \$99, the cows \$150; O. P. W. Bailey's 27 head averaged \$103, the bulls \$65, the cows \$108; Bennett & Son's 7 head averaged \$152, the bulls \$159, the cows \$143; G. L. Chrisman's 13 bulls averaged \$125; J. D. Cusenbary's 5 head averaged \$68, the bulls \$50, the cows \$80; J. L. Consolver sold but one bull, price \$125; W. A. Cunningham's 6 head averaged \$103, the bulls \$82, the cows \$118; L. Fuqua's 12 head averaged \$126, the bulls \$103, and the cows \$150; M. R. Hughes & Son's 9 bulls averaged \$66; W. M. Hudspeth sold one bull for \$90, and a cow for \$110, average \$100; S. K. Knox's 15 head averaged \$115, the bulls \$95, and the cows \$132; Lane Bros.' 14 head averaged \$98, the bulls \$74, and the cows \$101; Mrs. Pugsley sold five bulls at an average of \$75; Jacob Powell & Son sold 6 bulls at an average of about \$159; Powell Bros.' 4 bulls averaged \$63; W. A. Powell's 5 head averaged \$142, the bulls \$155, and the cows \$117; A. J. Powell's 6 head averaged \$121, the bulls \$127, and the cows \$115; P. Roberts & Son's 4 bulls averaged \$86; J. T. Smith's 9 head averaged \$174, the bulls \$139, and the cows \$202; H. M. Vaile's 6 head averaged \$276, the bulls \$380, and the cows \$107; S. E. Ward & Son sold 3 bulls averaging \$67.

To Our Friends, the Farmers:

The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy cents. Send in your money and order.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 12, 1884.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 3,096 head. There were fairly large offerings to-day, but the market ruled firm and active for all classes at an advance of 5c to 10c over Saturday's prices. Stockers and cows were quiet, owing to the light supply on sale. Sales were 5 40 to 6 00 for native shipping steers; 5 15 to 5 35 for butchers stock.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 8,802 head. The market weak, slow and 10c to 15c lower, closing weak with quite a number left over unsold. Sales ranged 5 00 to 6 00, bulk at 4 40 to 5 55.

SHEEP Receipts 400, shipments 1,381 head. Market firm and active. Sales: 532 native mutton, av. 95 pounds 5 25; 280 do. av. 90 pounds, 5 25.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 19,000, shipments 2,100. Market weak at 5c to 10c lower. Rough packing 5 30 to 5 65, packing and shipping 5 70 to 5 85, light 5 20 to 5 35, skips 4 00 to 5 00.

CATTLE Receipts 500, shipments 7,000. Market active and stronger. Exports 6 40 to 6 75, good to choice shipping steers 5 95 to 6 50, common to medium 5 50 to 6 00.

SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments none. Market active and stronger, woolled inferior to fair 4 75 to 5 25, medium to good 5 25 to 6 00, choice to extra 5 60 to 7 00.

The Journal's Liverpool special says: Heavy supply ½c lower for cattle. Dressed sheep steady 16c to 17c for good.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,859, shipments better. Demand general market 10c to 15c higher. Exports 6 40 to 6 75, good choice shipping 5 90 to 6 40, common to medium 5 25 to 5 85, corn fed Texas 5 00 to 5 75, grass do. 4 00 to 4 75.

SHEEP Receipts 2,100. Market scarce and strong. Good shipping grades quick sales at 4 00 to 5 25, woolled slow, medium to extra 4 20 to 6 25, clipped Texas 3 00 to 4 50.

## New York.

CATTLE Receipts 380, 2 00 per head higher, except prime which is above steady. Extremes, steers 6 00 to 7 25, bulls 4 80 to 5 15.

SHEEP Receipts 8,000. Market firm for good, poor and ordinary. Clipped 4 75 to 5 87½, unshorn 5 00 to 7 60; unshorn yearlings 8 00 to 9 00, clipped 7 25 to 8 00.

HOGS Receipts 11,600. Shade firmer at 5 20 to 5 90.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 4,890 bus, withdrawn 8,000, in store 146,741. There was a sharp decline to-day and a quiet market. No. 2 red sold lightly at 1½c lower and June opened 1½c lower at 83½c and was afterwards at 83½c without takers.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 18,959 bus, withdrawn 23,187 bus, in store 60,822. There was but light demand for any corn beyond the month of May, and no trading beyond May.

No. 2 Mixed, cash 1 car at 44½c in special elevator; 1 car 43½c do; 1 car at 44c do; 1 car 44½c; 5 cars at 44½c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 31c bid, no offerings. May 31½c bid, 32c asked. June no bids nor offerings.

RYE No bids nor offerings.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 2 00 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 50 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

APPLES We quote consignments: Gennetings 3 50 to 4 50 per bbl; Ben Davis and Wine Saps 4 50 to 5 00; speckled 1 00 to 2 50 according to condition. Home-grown fair to good 1 00 to 1 50 per bus, choice to fancy 1 60 to 2 50 per bus.

POTATOES Table stock in very good demand. We quote consignments 30a35c in bulk; for native stock; choice northern 30a35c for Early Rose; Peachblows 40a45c; White Neshannock 38a42c.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: Dark 18a20c, bright 22c.

BUTTER The receipts are liberal and the supply accumulating. Storepacked goods are weak and slow. Dairy butter is active at a decline of 2c.

Creamery is dull. We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 25a Creamery, choice..... 23a24 Choice dairy..... 18a19 Fair to good dairy..... 15a16 Storepacked choice grass..... 15a16 do fair to good grass..... 10a19 EGGS Market weak at 10½c.

## Chicago.

WHEAT Unsettled and lower, market very exciting and nervous, fears of financial trouble accompanied by unconfirmed rumors caused heavy selling. Cash wheat closed to-day 25c under the same day a year ago. May 87a90c, June 88a91½c.

CORN As compared with wheat ruled firm. Cash 55½a55¾c.

RYE Dull at 62c.

BARLEY Dull at 70a72c.

FLAX SEED Steady at 1 70.

## New York.

WHEAT Receipts 47,000 bus, exports 196,000. No. 2 Chicago 98c, No. 3 red 1 01a 01½c.

CORN Receipts 89,000 bushels, exports 58,000. No. 2 63a63½c.



## A Barn for Stock.

A reader of the KANSAS FARMER, residing in Nebraska, is about to build a barn for stock and he wants to consult with our readers about the fitness of his plan. This is an important matter. Stock barns are as good here as anywhere else, and the manner of their construction—that is, the good arrangement of the different parts is worth as much as the barn. Convenience for the feeder, comfort of the animals, ease of communication of parts, economy of space—all these things are necessary in a well arranged barn. There is no use in having half a dozen buildings scattered over the place, one for hay, one for corn, one for meal, one for preparing feed, one for stock, etc. First think out what is really needed in caring well for stock, and then devise a plan that will make the work as convenient as possible, bringing the animals and their feed as near to each other as possible and at the same time to make moving about from one thing or place to another easy and the distances short.

The editor will not comment on the plan proposed further than to suggest the propriety of a large cistern at a convenient place under the barn, and under drainage from the stables.

But we wish our stock feeders would write their thoughts and suggestions on the subject for the FARMER to publish. They will be very serviceable to our Nebraska friend and to every other reader of the paper. Here is the letter:

**Kansas Farmer:**

I am about to build a stock barn, and would like your opinion of my plan, and also that of some of your readers who have satisfactory barns.

I propose to make the barn 72x100 feet, 12-foot posts, half-pitch, shingle roof. The ground slopes about 6 feet in the 72. Floor of basement level with surface of lower side; basement 8 feet high, divided so as to have three 4-foot passage-ways running full length, with mangers 2 feet wide on each side of each passage-way, leaving a space 8 feet wide on each side and two spaces in middle 16 feet wide; these spaces to be arranged to accommodate about 60 cows, 40 fattening steers, and balance for calves, yearlings, and such stock as needs special attention. The two 16-foot spaces and one 8-foot space to be left so that a wagon can pass through. The upper floor to be divided by a passage-way sufficiently wide and high for a hay-wagon to pass through. On one side room enough for a granary to be used; on the other side, a room for preparing feed, and a tool and implement room. The balance of the main floor and the space above granary and rooms to be used for hay. Shoots for passing hay down, to extend from above passage-ways in basement to roof; these shoots also to serve for ventilators for basement.

Now, I would especially like to know if there are any serious objections to making one building answer for all these purposes. I judge there must be some objection, or we would not see on so many of our better farms a different building for each purpose, but I am unable now to see what the difficulty is. It certainly must be more economical, both in expense of building and in care of stock to bring all under one roof. I shall be very thankful for any criticism on the above plan, or any suggestions as to building or arranging a stock barn.

Another thing I should be glad to see discussed in your paper: Is it settled that it is more economical, all things considered, to fatten steers in yards with open sheds than in barns where the temperature will not go below the freezing point at any time? A correspondent from our State farm, in a recent communication to the *American Agriculturist*, seems to take the view that Nebraska feeders think it pays best to feed in open yards. There may be difficulties in the way of stall-feeding that actual practice will bring out, but many times during the past winter it has seemed to me extremely short-sighted to be trying to put flesh on either steers or hogs when they could not be made comfortable, on account of extended storms or extreme cold.

## This, That and the Other.

The bay leaf was formerly supposed to protect the wearer from thunder.

The word noddy was applied to a fool because he nods when he should speak.

Life is short—only four letters in it. Three-quarters of it is a "lie," and a half of it is an "if."

Nature doesn't often make a fool. She furnishes the raw material, and lets it take its own course.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 wild ducks have been killed in the parish of Richland, La. last season.

The name of Oberon, as king of the fairies, first appears in the old French romance, "Huon de Bordeaux."

A beautiful young Vassar girl has just written a new novel entitled "The Last Bang; or The Fate of the Spiteful Indians."

The Bernese insert pellets of gold and silver under the skin to make themselves vulnerable. They use coins for the same purpose.

"How do you define 'black as your hat?'" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

It is possible that Russia will have to give up the Christmas tree, for the government finds that the destruction of fir trees is coming to be a serious matter for the forests.

A little girl in town was trying to tell her mother how beautifully a certain lady could trill in singing, and exclaimed: "O, mamma, you ought to hear her gargle, she does it so sweetly."

A shower of white sulphurous ashes caused great consternation at Queenstown, Cape Colony, last November. It lasted but a few minutes, and the sun shone throughout its duration.

The best musk comes from China. Twenty-five pods are packed in a leaden box, which is enclosed in pasteboard inscribed with Chinese characters, and in this shape the perfume reaches London.

The French ministry of agriculture publishes some statistics which show that the increase in population has fallen off by a third since 1872, and that the rate of infant mortality is fifteen per cent.

The Welsh version of the Irish banshee is the Gurachy Rhibyn, the ugliest imaginable ghost, which comes to the window and shrieks out the name of the person to whom its appearance portends death.

Class in history—Teacher: "Who was the first man?" First boy: "George Washington." Teacher: "Next." Second boy: "Adam." First boy (indignantly): "I didn't know you meant foreigners."

A rural citizen, while waiting for the evening train at Concord junction last night, observing the different colored switch lights, asked a well known railroad man if that red oil cost any more than the plain white.

Professor, to a class in surgery: "The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?" Bright student—"Limp, too."

It is said that the original Sam Weller was one Job Baldwin, who lies buried in the churchyard of Rainham, Kent. He was at one time a servant to one of the two men from whom the character of Pickwick was drawn.

According to Pliny, there is an Indian plant called Achegemenis, the root of which, when made into lozenges, and swallowed in wine during the day, torments the guilty all night, and constrains them to confess their crime.

## Look Here!

The KANSAS FARMER to any subscriber for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy cents. Send in your order and money at once.

The roller can be made to serve a useful purpose in pressing into the soil grass and clover seed that have been sown on a sod surface. If sown while the ground is moist they will germinate readily.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.



**Cuticura**  
A  
**POSITIVE CURE**  
for every form of  
**SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE.**

FROM  
**PIMPLES to SCROFULA**  
ITCHING, Scaly, Pimples, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.  
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.  
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.  
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.  
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.  
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.  
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ASK FOR  
**HOPS & MALT**  
TRADE MARK  
**BITTERS**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER  
Liver and Kidney Remedy,  
Compounded from the well known  
Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cassia Sagrada, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.  
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,  
Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,  
AND  
REGULATE THE BOWELS,  
They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.  
As a Tonic they have no Equal.  
Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.  
**Hops and Malt Bitters Co.**  
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**LEIS' DANDELION TONIC**  
THE GREAT  
**BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**  
A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—  
**Female Weaknesses.**  
—IT PREVENTS—  
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
And is a Specific for Obstinate  
**CONSTIPATION.**  
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**WOOL**  
Commission.

A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis  
gives personal and special attention to consignments of Wool. Commission, 2½ per cent. Sacks furnished free.  
Write for circular and mention this paper.

**The Cold Water Dip!**

A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure Remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Plants or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instructions to  
DONALD MCKAY, Special Agt.  
Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas.

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THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

**WALTER MORGAN & SON,**  
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

**FRANK CRANE,**

Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son,  
Osco, Ill.,

**COMMISSION AGENT**

—For the Sale of—

HEREFORD,  
POLLED ANGUS,  
GALLOWAYS,  
SHORT-HORN,  
And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

**Carload Lots a Specialty.**

Stables, Riverview Park. Address  
**F. P. CRANE,**  
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

**WASHBURN COLLEGE**

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



WINTER TERM—Opened January 2d, 1884. SPRING TERM—Opens April 2d, 1884.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable.  
PETER MCVICAR, President.

**EDUCATION PAYS****The KANSAS State Agricultural College**

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**TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS**

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

**Tuition Free.**

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards, vineyards, gardens, grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices, is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll of \$200 a month.

THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS SEPT. 13th, 1883,

with sixteen instructors, 350 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$35,000, and a productive endowment of 405,000.

For full information and catalogue address,  
PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,  
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**SOLDIERS** or heirs, send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pensions, bounty, etc.  
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**FARMS** On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free  
J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia



## The Veterinarian.

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

Shoulder lameness, as a rule, gets worse with work, as the weaker muscles tire. Foot lameness often improves with exercise. In resting for foot lameness the foot is advanced straight ahead, unbent. Shoulder pain is more apt to be relieved by the foot being placed outward and perhaps forward, or by flexure of muscle, so that the foot rests on the toe.

Prof. Henry says: I would urge that our farmers feed more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food easily obtainable that will so well cure acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk; I would say, use oats and oil cake freely, and studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk.

I have a roan calf 8 months old that has been running matter at the nose for about a week, and seems to have difficulty in swallowing. Appetite is good. I have done nothing for him. If you will kindly tell me of a cure, through the *Stockman* you will greatly oblige a subscriber [Apply mustard mixed with hot water to the throat night and morning, until the parts become irritated. Give internally one teaspoonful of the following three times a day: Tincture of Aconite root; 1 oz.; tincture of Belladonna, 1 oz.; water 4 oz.]

I have a nice, large, brindle-colored cow, six years old, weighing about six hundred pounds. She had a calf four days ago. The calf came all right and is doing nicely. The cleaning or after birth has not come away yet. The cow eats well and drinks well, and appears to be in good health. Please state the cause and give the remedy through your paper. I have given no remedy yet except her regular feed, which consists of three quarts of bran and a quart of corn meal, three times a day, with the corn fodder she will eat through the day, and the hay at night. Please answer through the paper. [If you are certain the placenta (after-birth) has not been delivered, we advise you to call in some veterinary immediately to effect its removal.]

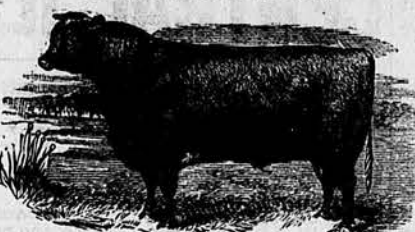
**CRACKED HOOFF.**—Is the general result of a dry state of the hoofs which makes them weak and brittle; and the trouble may arise from fever or other causes of degeneration. Among the more prominent influences which tend to produce cracked hoofs, are uneven bearings of the shoe, calking or other wounds, or injury to the coronet and drying of the wall of the hoof. In the first stages of the trouble an even-bearing bar shoe will generally relieve the trouble, and a pitch plaster should be placed over the injury. If the crack is more pronounced and of long standing, then it will be necessary to close up the crack by clinching a thin nail or a fine wire at the top and bottom of the gap. It would also be well to burn a groove just below the crack, quite deep, and to blister the coronet at the top of the crack. An application of Venice turpentine should be applied to the affected parts.

Ask the druggist about Phenol Sodique if your young chickens are sick. It is the great remedy for pip, gapes, cholera, lice, etc., which kill millions of young chickens every year. It has many other uses. A bottle will save ten times its cost. See advertisement.

San Antonio, Texas, is the largest wool market in the South.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

**M. R. HUGHES & SON,**  
Independence, : : Mo.,



Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and furnishers of High-grade Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers. Specialty of Grade Polled-Angus and Galloway Cattle for Western trade.

200 choice High-grade Cows and Heifers for sale.



**SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.**

THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES,  
Mo., own about

**1,000 Short-horn Cows,**  
and raise for sale each year  
**Near 400 Bulls.**

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns write to

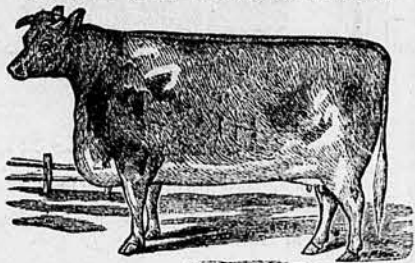
J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;  
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.  
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.  
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BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

**SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.**



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas,  
—Breeder of—

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**  
of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals.

FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High-grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

**MARQUIS 2D,**

**A Pedigree English Shire Horse,**

Stands for the season at Fowler's Ranch, Maple Hill, Kas., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; at the West Ranch on Mondays, and at St. Marys, on Saturdays, in each week.

**TERMS OF SERVICE:**

To insure, \$25,—payable when mare proves in foal or if owner disposes of her. Single services \$15,—payable to man in charge, at time of service.

**IVANHOE.** Trial Mile at 3 Years  
Old, 1:46.

Dark Bay, 15 3-4 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds

Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 8 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares.

Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Imp. Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Parlo, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costene, 6th by Imp. Dare Devil.

For a combination of blood, size, style, speed and action, united with beauty of the highest type and the power of transmitting these qualities to his progeny, this horse has few equals.

G. A. LAUDE,  
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**LABEL**



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

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Owned by J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

**River Side Herds**

**POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.**

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poles, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.

J. V. RANDOLPH,  
Emporia, Kansas.

**Established in 1868.**

Stock for sale at all times

**Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.**



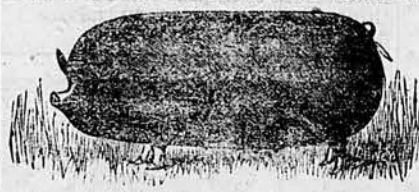
BRED BY J. WRIGHT ELK CITY, KAS.

My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.

JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

**PLEASANT VALLEY HERD**

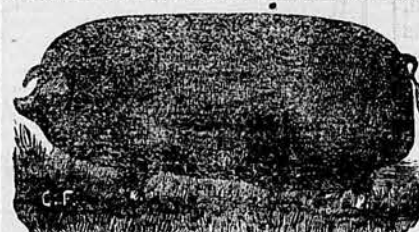
**Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.**



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. McCULLUGH,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

**Acme Herd of Poland Chinas**



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

**Riverside Stock Farm.**



"COLER'S CHOICE" 1318.

Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2281, Young U. S. 4491. Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.

MILLER BROS.  
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

**Improved Poland-China Hogs**



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

**Hogs of Quick Growth,**

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.

**S. V. WALTON & SON,**

P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 297.  
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

**PIG EXTRICATOR,** to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to

WM. DULIN,  
Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

**Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas**

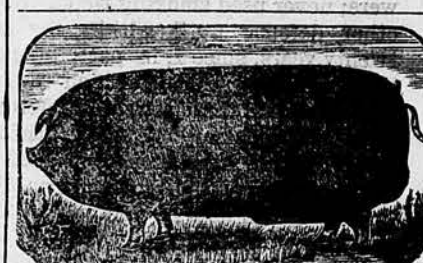


YOUNG PRINCE.

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

**A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.**

We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.



**ROME PARK STOCK FARM,** located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows, Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cora-shell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address

T. A. HUBBARD,  
Wellington, Kansas.

**WELLINGTON HERD  
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY,  
Wellington, Kas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by P. J. JONES & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

**PROSPECT FARM.**



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season,—the one at \$20.00 the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book, pages 364 and 370.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. **STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.**

H. W. McAFEE.

Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.



## The Busy Bee.

### Brown Bees vs. Italians.

Geo. B. Peters, of Arkansas, in the *American Bee Journal*, thus describes the different varieties of bees:

In the "Hive and Honey bee" of our Nestor, will be found a comparison of the different qualities of the Italian and black bees.

In this climate we have a native bee, which has a well defined brown color when in a cluster; and so different in character from the little brown bee described by authors, that I suppose the brown bees is as little like it as the Italian; and, therefore, I assume the brown bee is as much a distinct species as the black, Italian, or Cyprian bee.

Believing Mr. Langstroth has faithfully delineated the characteristics of the two races, I will mention the different habits of the brown bee as distinguished from the Italian.

1. **IRASCIBILITY.**—The brown bee, when handled with the same care as the Italian, is decidedly more docile and harmless. I have kept bees for 50 years and as long as I had only brown bees, I never knew what a bee veil or gloves were; never used smoking wood, or any other defence until within the last twenty years, since I, in part, adopted the Italian bee, during which time I have found all these articles of defense absolutely necessary. I can truthfully assert I have been more punished in one day by ill-natured Italians in one day than by brown bees in the whole fifty years intercourse, all put together.

2. **QUIETUDE IN HANDLING.**—The brown bee is much more restless during work in the interior of the hive, and will not adhere to the combs nearly so steadily as their Italian cousins, making it more difficult to find a brown queen than an Italian one, whose workers remain steadfast on the combs during the examination.

3. **ABSCONDING PROPENSITY.**—The brown bee is decidedly less disposed to abscond than the Italian bee. The latter is restless during the swarming impulse and continues so for some time after they are hived; and their restless disposition causes them to scout for a home sometimes, even after they are hived and placed on their stands. I have witnessed some facts which warrant this conclusion.

4. **HONEY GATHERING.**—The brown bee is greatly superior to the Italian bee as a honey gather during the spring and early summer; but after July 1st, or about that time, they become comparatively indolent. While the Italian continues with unabated energy, and stores more honey in September than in any other month of the year, in this latitude. It is during September with us that the Italians on account of bountiful stores, are apt to exhaust their hives by overwintering; and the vigilance of the bee-keeper is never more in demand to prevent it. On the contrary the brown bee rarely, if ever, swarms after the first month of summer has passed; no late robbing or taking away of surplus sections, will induce them to equal their spring work.

5. **COMB BUILDING.**—The combs built by the brown bees in the spring of the year, are much more abundant and regular than those built by the Italian bees; and when filled with honey are decidedly white and more beautiful; but in the fall of the year the tables are turned, except as to regularity and beauty.

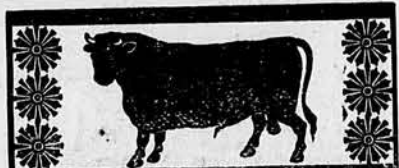
6. **WORKING IN SUPERS.**—Every producer of comb honey knows how difficult it sometimes is to get Italian bees to build in surplus sections. He knows also that the brown bee will

begin work in them just as soon as the nursery department can detail a force sufficient to carry on the work. This quality alone with the producer of comb honey, makes the brown bee preeminent and unequalled by the Italian or any other known race of bees.

The foregoing characteristics of the two races of bees are clearly marked in this latitude if in no other region; and I doubt not that every bee-keeper of ordinary powers of observation has witnessed these same traits over and over again.

I have many grades of mixed blood in my apiary, and I think the misnamed hybrid, having about  $\frac{1}{2}$  Italian and  $\frac{1}{2}$  brown-bee-blood, makes the best honey producers the industry has yet developed.

Some eminent apiculturist advocates the culture of the most energetic and prolific queens and their progeny. That is a declaration that some queens are indolent and worthless. Some emblazon their favorites with "bloated promises," but too soon these are followed by "lank performance." Our leading idea should be to investigate, and adopt the truth in whatever habiliments we find it, and to improve and foster everything that promises to advance the prosperity of apiculture.



When you come to think of it, it is not odd that literary people prefer a pipe to a cigar. It is handier to smoke when they are writing, and ever so much cleaner. And then it gives them the true essence and flavor of the tobacco.

The most fastidious smokers among all nations and all classes of men agree that the tobacco grown on the Golden Tobacco Belt of North Carolina is the most delicious and refined in the world. Lighter than Turkish, more fragrant than Havana, freer from nitrates and nicotine than any other, it is just what the connoisseur prizes and the habitual smoker demands. The very choicest tobacco grown on this Belt is brought by the well-known Durham Tobacco Co., and appears in their celebrated Little Durham Smoking Tobacco. It is known the world over. Get the genuine, with Bull trade-mark, then you will be sure of having absolutely pure tobacco.



## WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

## Important Public Sale — OF — KENTUCKY SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Fifty head of choicely-bred bulls, from the herds of the most reputable breeders in Kentucky, will be sold

MAY 23, AT DEXTER PARK, OHIO, ILL.

These bulls are a picked lot and suitable to head any herd, and are from 16 to 24 months old. They are extra individuals, fashionably-bred and good colors. Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Young Marys, Phyllises, Loudon Duchesses, Josephines, &c. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, sharp. For catalogues address

W. W. HAMILTON, Lexington, Ky.

## SHORT-HORN SALES.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES.

We are authorized to announce that this celebrated series will commence

TUESDAY, JUNE 3d, 1884,

Grove Park Farm, near Berlin, Sangamon County, Ill.,

by an offering of about 50 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, from J. N. BROWN'S SONS, Berlin, Ill., herd—a grand lot of show and prize stock, of such families as ILLUSTRIOUS, BARRINGTON, MAZURKA, YOUNG MARY, WESTERN LADY, and CONSTANCE. The bulls will be headed by the high Bates-topped DUKE OF EDGEWATER 88342. Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale to commence at 12. On next day,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1884,

At Springfield Fair Grounds,

Messrs. S. E. PRATHER, Springfield, Ill., D. W. SMITH, Bates, Ill., and J. S. HIGHMORE, Rochester, Ill., will sell 60 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, splendid representatives of the following families: ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, NELLY BLY, MISS WILEY, ILLUSTRIOUS, MAZURKA, KNIGHTLEY, WHITE ROSE, CAROLINE, LADY BARRINGTON, FLORA, and GEM, including the bull BELL AIRDRIE 34516. On next day,

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1884,

Messrs. PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, at Harriestown, Ill.,

will sell 72 head of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, of such families as ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, JOSEPHINE, etc., etc. WATERLOO DUKE 2d, 41247, 7th DUKE OF BARRINGTON 58881, and PIONEER BREASTPLATE 53170, will be included. SPECIAL TRAIN from Springfield will reach Harriestown in time for the sale to commence at 10:30 a. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1884,

At Jacksonville, Illinois,

Messrs. J. H. POTTS & SON will sell at their farm (end of street railway), 35 head from their champion herd of such families as YOUNG MARY, JUBILEE, GWYNNE, ROSABELLA, BUTTERFLY, AMELIA, LOUAN, CAROLINE, PHICILLA, etc. The Cracksank bull Imp. Antiquary 49774, and two or three young bulls by old Duke of Richmond 21825.

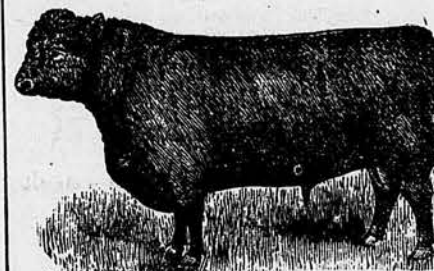
This will be the Boss Series of the season. Write to the parties as above for Catalogues.

J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

## = PUBLIC SALE OF =

Pure-bred Imported

## PEDIGREED BLACK POLLED CATTLE.



Galloway and Angus BULLS and HEIFERS,

—The property of—

The LEONARD BROTHERS

Mt. Leonard, Missouri,

To be sold by auction at

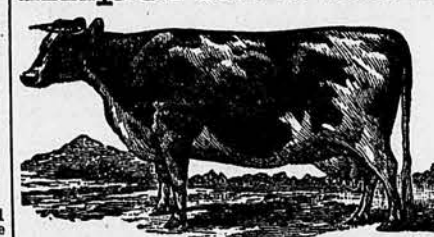
DODGE CITY, KS.,

Wednesday, May 21, 1884.

These animals are all choicely bred, and the Heifers are all in calf to noted breeding sires or have calves at foot. The Bulls are of good breeding ages, and are well adapted to the wants of the Western stock raisers and ranchmen.

WALTER C. WEEDON, Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

## Important Sale



Of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, At EMPORIA, KAS., JUNE 3, '84.

The offering consists of 15 Cows and Heifers and 1 four-year-old Bull and 1 Bull Calf. The Cows were selected from that most noted New York herd of Gerrit S. Miller's.

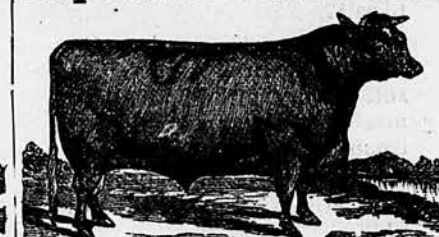
SIX OF THE COWS ARE IMPORTED.

They are of extra good size, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, and are quite heavy milkers. The cattle are acclimated. The cows are in calf.

TERMS—Cash.

Address JOHN P. HALL, Emporia, Kas.

## Important Public Sale



OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At Fair Grounds, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas., Wednesday, May 28, 1884.

At 1 o'clock p. m., consisting of 20 Bulls, ready for use, and 25 Cows and Heifers, nearly all red, descendants of such imported cows as

ROSE OF SHARON, MAZURKA, RUBY, FILBERT, BLOSSOMS, STRAWBERRY,

And other well-known families.

No postponement on account of weather, as sale will be held under cover.

Catalogues on application.

McCONNELL & ROSS,

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas.

## E. A. TAFT & CO.,

(Formerly Taft, Emery & Co.),

129 Kansas Ave., Topeka,

Are now open with an entire New Stock, all of which is offered at extremely low prices.

[Say you saw this in the FARMER.]

## ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL.

SENT FREE to all Farmers, Grain, Seed and Elevator men sending us their address.

JOHNSON & FIELD, Racine, Wis.

## Pure Seed Potatoes FOR SALE.

We have a well-selected stock of Pure Seed Potatoes of the following varieties: White Peachblows, White Star, Dunsmore, Mammoth Pearl, Burbank's Seedling, Pride of America, White Neshannocks and Snowflakes.

Price, delivered at depot, \$1 per bu. No extra charge for bags or barrels.

MANGELSDORF BROS.,

Seed Merchants, Atchison Kas.



## THE STRAY LIST

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

### How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Strays for week ending April 30, '84.

**Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by B F Munkres, in Neosho tp, one dun or roan pony or horse, white spots on each side, all four feet white, 5 years old; valued at \$25.

**Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Cary Cloud, in Neosho Falls tp, March 22, 1884, one bay pony, white spot in forehead, shod all round, about 6 years old; valued at \$30.

**Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Hooper Monroe, in Eureka tp, April 4, 1884, one black horse pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead and white stripe on nose, had halter on; valued at \$30.  
MARE—By same, same time and place, one sorrel mare, white hairs in face, branded on left shoulder with two half moons; valued at \$30.  
COLT—By same, same time and place, one sorrel horse colt, blaze face, left hind leg white; valued at \$16.

**Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spenser, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Dobbins, (P. O. Topeka), in Topeka tp, April 18, 1884, a light bay horse, 15 or 20 years old, collar marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

**Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by Jos Brummel, in Putnam tp, March 26, 1884, one red yearling steer, with little white in face and under belly, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.

### Strays for week ending May 7, '84.

**Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by A McDonald, of Toga tp, April 1, 1884, one sorrel mare pony, flax mane and tail, small white star in forehead, saddle and collar marks, about 7 years old and about 13½ hands high.  
MARE—Taken up by Joseph Newton, of Mission tp, April 9, 1884, one brown horse mare, 1 year old this spring, no marks or brands.

**Joh son County—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by John W Smith, of Oxford tp, a small bay mare, about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.  
FILLE—By same, one 2 year-old filly, dark brown, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

**Usage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.**  
STEER—Taken up by W N Jones, in Arvonia tp, March 27, 1884, one red and white steer, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.  
FILLE—Taken up by E Cartwell, in Fairfax tp, April 5, 1884, one bay 2-year old filly, stripe in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

**Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.**  
HORSE—Taken up by C M Hollister, in the city of Caldwell, July 16, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.  
HEIFER—Taken up by James Newman, in the city of Caldwell, April 19, 1884, one white 2-year-old heifer, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.

### Strays for week ending May 14, '84.

**Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk.**  
STAG—Taken up by Wm H Prazee, in Cedar tp, March 17, 1884, one light brindie 3-year-old stag, under in right eye and crop off of left ear, some white between fore legs; valued at \$20.  
HORSE—Taken up by J M Jarvis, in Beaver tp,

April 22, 1884, one dark brown horse, 13 hands high, H on left hip, white hind feet, white face; valued at \$25.  
HORSE—Taken up by Fred Helinger, in Silverdale, April 28, 1884, one bay horse, 14½ hands high, E. H. on left shoulder and an indelible brand on same, P. X. on left shoulder, shod behind; valued at \$40.

**Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.**  
MARE—Taken up by M Smith, in Lincoln tp, one 3-year-old sorrel mare, star in forehead, about 15 hands high.  
COLT—By same, one yearling bay horse colt, dish face.

**Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.**  
PONY—Taken up by Wm King, in Hackberry tp, April 20, 1884, one brown gelding pony, 7 years old; valued at \$20.  
PONY—By same, one bay gelding pony, 4 years old, white strip on nose; valued at \$15.

**Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.**  
FILLE—Taken up by A C Rell, in Smoky Hill tp, April 23, 1884, one roan filly, white spot in face, about 3 years old, pony size, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

### Strayed or Stolen.

One small bay mare pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, heavy mane and foretop, thin and short tail, saddle marks on both sides of back, (don't think there is any white hair on marks); shod all around; hitches a little in left hind leg.

Also—One dark brown mare colt (some would call her black), 2 years old coming June, small star in forehead, heavy mane and tail, paces a little, very gentle.

Any one finding such horses and letting me know, will be liberally rewarded.

T. H. HUNTER, Westport, Mo.

## KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : KANSAS.

### OFFICERS:

J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.  
C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President.  
W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

### INSURES

Farm Property and Live Stock Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

## TOPEKA Medical & Surgical INSTITUTE.

This institution is incorporated under the state laws of Kansas. It has had a flourishing existence for ten years, during which time thousands of Chronic and Surgical diseases have been treated successfully.

Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane, the physicians in charge, besides doing an acute city practice, devote themselves to the treatment of all kinds of chronic and surgical diseases, in which direction lies their several specialties in Surgery, Gynecology and Eye and ear affections.

They are prepared to treat successfully by the latest and most approved methods, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Chorea, Chlorosis, Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Gout, Polypus, Tumors, Epithelial Cancer, Old Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Deformities, Granulated Dids, Strabismus, Uterine troubles, Seminal Weakness, Spermatocoele, disorders of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Rectum, and all private diseases; Tape Worms removed in from one to four hours without fasting; Hemorrhoids or Piles cured without the use of the knife or ligature; artificial eyes inserted.

MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE.  
Also Medical Attendants to the celebrated Mineral Wells of Topeka. Correspondence solicited.  
References—Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Hallowell, U. S. Attorney.

### Fun, Facts and Fiction.

## SATURDAY EVENING FUNCE!

### A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas.

Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., JRO. E. MOON, Sec'y.

## The KANSAS Mutual Life Association. OF HIAWATHA, KAS.

The Only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection to Old Age.

Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to E. MOON, Sec'y.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Independence, Texas, Sept. 28, 1882.

Gentlemen:

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

- 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
- 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
- 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

## RED RIVER VALLEY LANDS A FARM

\$80 DOWN \$667 IN SIX ANNUAL PAYMENTS 7% CENT INTEREST WILL BUY 160 ACRES

A SPECIAL OFFER To Actual Settlers open only between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of Dec., 1884.

The lands included in this offer are the most productive and, considering locality, the cheapest of any unoccupied lands in the United States now open for sale.

First applicants will have first chance. Home seekers "catch on."

For Maps, Illustrated Papers and other information regarding these lands, write to J. B. POWER, Land and Immigration Commissioner, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. We GIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office.

5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 50 pp., elegantly illustrated, 25¢. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Get of your Druggist or Grocers 25 CENT BOTTLE ALLEN'S ROOT BEER EXTRACT

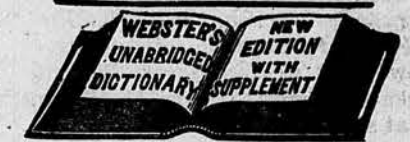
which will make 6 gallons of Beer. No trouble to make. No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, Spikenard, &c. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 25c. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.

Stewart's STOCK REMEDY. Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

PHENOL SODIQUE THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY PROPRIETORS: HANCH BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS. For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

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Get the Standard. GET THE BEST. Webster's—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 32,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. Sold to make a Family Intelligent. Best help for SCHOOL TEACHERS and SCHOOLS. The vocabulary contains 3000 more words than are found in any other American Dictionary.

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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. By Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information free.

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE

## LA MAN

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., CHICAGO.

ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

CONSUMPTION. 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 and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 161 Pearl St., New York.



## The Poultry Yard.

### How We Did It.

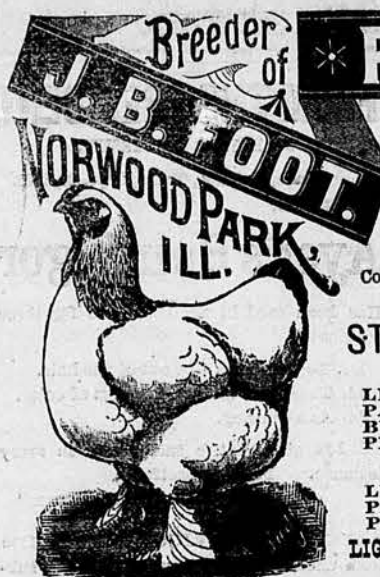
Now here comes a Dakota man who refers to my chicken talk in the *Prairie Farmer* for March 8, and wants to know what we feed those Plymouth Rocks on in order to make them shell out at such a rate.

Well, sir I will tell you the whole story. You must know that it was not altogether the food, but a good deal in the place where they are kept, the general care, etc. In the first place if you want eggs in winter, you must have pullets of the right age to commence laying before cold weather sets in; then, after they are fairly started it is an easy matter to keep them at work through the winter, but if downright cold weather comes on before the pullets are old enough to lay, the chances are they will not commence to lay much before February. Twenty-eight of those pullets were hatched about the middle of March, 1883, and commenced laying in October; the rest of the flock were hatched about a month later, and did not commence laying till about the middle of November. And here I would remark for the benefit of those who would like to know if incubator hatched chicks make as healthy fowls as chicks that are hatched by hens, that a goodly number of our hens that have laid so well during the past winter were wholly hatched and raised by artificial means, and in that flock of Plymouth Rocks there has not been a single case of sickness since they went into winter quarters.

We were anxious to have that particular flock do their level best, so they were placed in the barn cellar, which is the best place we have for laying hens. For a roosting and laying apartment, those 50 fowls had a room 20x15 and 8 feet high; and for exercise they had the run of the manure cellar, the barnyard and a large shed which faces the south. The cellar is well lighted, well ventilated, and, although no artificial heat is used, it never freezes in the inner cellar.

Now about the food. About every morning as soon as they could see to eat those hens had a breakfast of boiled potatoes, turnips or carrots, or sweet apples mixed with wheat, bran and ground oats. At noon a few handfuls of oats, or buckwheat, or sunflower seed was scattered around in the litter in the barnyard and in the shed, and the hens amused themselves scratching it out. When they were not at that they were scratching in the manure cellar,—they scratched all the time when not laying. At night they had a full feed of grain generally corn. Besides these regular rations, "three meals a day," they had raw meat, or crushed raw bone or milk every day, green food every day, oyster shells and gravel where they could help themselves at anytime, and warm water when the milk supply fell short. As a neighbor remarked: "It would be a mean sort of hens that would not lay with such food and such a place to lay in." Now the wonder is how fifty hens can be fed on such a variety of food at a cost of only \$4.71. If you will stop to think the matter over, you will see that the most of the food is cheap stuff after all, and besides the more different kinds of food they have, the less they eat of a single kind. The fact is our chicken feed cost less than appears on the account, for the greater part of it was raised on the place, but I directed the man who has charge of affairs to reckon at market prices.

A word more about green food. Cabbage has always been our mainstay in



## \* PURE \* BRED \* POULTRY \*

(Norwood Park is 10 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.)

READ! READ!!

The Great Poultry Show at Chicago, Nov. 14-22, 1883.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cock—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—None shown. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Breeding Pen—1st and 2d.  
PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1st, 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Breeding Pen—1st, 2d and 3d.  
BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1st. Hen—1st. score 95 1/2.  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hen—3d. Pullet—4th. Breeding Pen—3d.

STATE FAIR AT CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1883.

Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.  
PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st on Chicks.  
BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.

St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883,—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS—2d on Pair.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE and BUFF COCHINS and P. ROCKS MY SPECIALTY.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Send Stamp for 4 page Illustrated Circular.

NOW IN USE—36,989.



All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Bales. They are as good as the best, and can be sold as cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.



THE O.K. CHURN  
Has Improvements over THE BEST!  
Easy to clean, easy to operate. Will not wear out; cover castings will not break. Send for circular. JOHN S. CARTER, Sole manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



THE PROFIT FARM BOILER  
Is simple, perfect, and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use! Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.



MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED  
For Hoeing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c.  
SENT ON 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.

An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Mfg. Co., 266 State St., Chicago, Ill.



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203 North Fifth Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN:—

## PIANOS & ORGANS

And MANUFACTURERS of the

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The above cut represents our new style, No. 130 Canopy Top Organ. One of the Best, most beautiful and most salable styles ever manufactured. Our Organs are unequalled by any other, are first-class in tone, finish and mechanism, and fully warranted for five years.

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PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this twenty times the price. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Phila, Pa.

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Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents. P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

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Made with 4, 5, 6 and 7 Shovels. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease management and good working qualities. TRIUMPH over all other Cultivators. This latest model has been improved in many particulars. When we place this Cultivator on the market, we are convinced that it will be one of the most popular of those interested in improvements. It will find its way to the most desirable, until now, one of the best. We have waiting Cultivators for all parts of the country. In all the best points want to see them. Catalogue and Price List free. BARNES, L. & CO., Freeport, Illinois.

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Eighty Sizes, for Hand, Animal, Steam and Water Power. The Best. The Cheapest. Thousands in use throughout the Tropical World and by all the leading Sorghum growers of the West. Catalogues and Prices, and Prof. W. WEBER & SONS' Northern Cane Manual sent free by GEO. L. SQUIER, Buffalo, N. Y.



that line, but last year we raise but few and consequently were forced to fall back on something else, and it filled the bill—a good many bills in fact—was late cut rowen, cuts fine, steamed and sprinkled slightly with corn meal or bran. Those hens would get away with a peck measure full of that provender every day.

During the month of February that same flock of hens, or pullets, rather, for not one of them was a year old, laid 40½ dozen of eggs. The average market price for eggs during the month was 30 cents per dozen. Food for the month cost \$4.08. During the month of March they laid 59 dozen; food cost \$5.02; average price of eggs, 21 cents per dozen.

To sum up, 50 pullets laid during the six months, ending March, 31, 281 5-12 dozen eggs, an average of 65 eggs for each hen. Sold at the market price, these eggs foot up \$84.14. Deduct the cost of the food, (\$8.38) consumed during the time, and we have the comfortable sum of \$59.66 profit from 50 pullets in six months. Now there is one fact, and one fact is worth more than a universe full of theories; and hereafter when any of the small breed chaps tell the story of the great overgrown fowls—Brahmas Cochins and Plymouth Rocks—"that don't lay to amount to anything till they are a year old," I propose to hurl that egg record straight at their heads. And that egg record don't end here; by a little coaxing I have induced Fax to promise to keep those hens separate from the rest, and keep up the record for the next six months.—Fanny Field, in *Prairie Farmer*.

#### A Reliable Time-Keeper.

"Condemn these city swindles, anyhow," exclaimed a young man from Joliet. "I don't see what the newspapers print their lying advertisements for. The other day I saw an announcement of a 'reliable time-keeper' for only \$1.50. I sent on my money, and if you'd guess a week you couldn't hit what it was they sent me. It wasn't a watch, nor a clock, nor anything that looked like either. It was simply a little memorandum book, ruled off, to keep your time at work on any certain job. It had 'Reliable Time-Keeper' printed on the first page; and a few lines of directions as to how to set down your time. The whole cursed thing wasn't worth me'n 5 cents!"

#### A Methodist Minister's Experience.

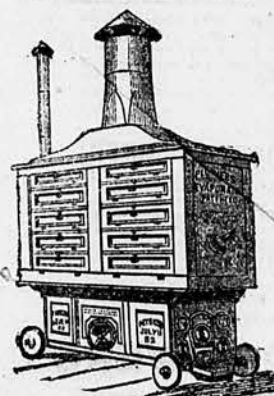
Rev. W. J. Jones, pastor of the first M. E. church, Lawrence, Kas., testifies that having given *Leis Dandelion Tonic* a fair trial, he is pleased to recommend it as an efficient tonic and restorative. He regards it a valuable remedy.

There is said to be nothing better than barley for fattening young geese.

#### Skinny Men.

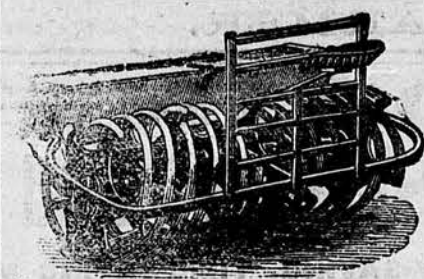
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

In Florida good fertilizers for Irish potatoes are dried muck and ashes

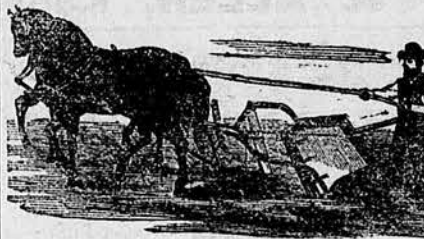


Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and full Particulars mailed free.  
**PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO.,**  
No. 118 Delaware St.,  
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Culls and Wind-fall Apples  
WORTH 50 CENTS PER BUSHEL NET,  
**SAVE THEM!**  
By the  
**PATENT PROCESS.**  
**PLUMMER**  
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**Chicago Screw Pulverizer**

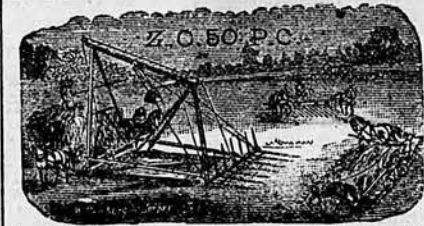


**Chicago Scraper & Ditcher**

For Circulars address

**MAYWOOD CO., MAYWOOD, ILL.**

## "ACME" HAY RICKER



## LOADER AND RAKES.

Protected by the only Original Patents.  
This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in less time, and at less than half the cost by any other known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by five employees, will in one day take from 20 to 30 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by the mower, and pitch the same on the stack or wagon, in better condition than twice the force can windrow and cock the same. It seldom gets out of repair, but if it should any farmer can repair it. No farmer can afford to do without it. Write for price lists terms and circulars giving full information.

**ACME HAY HARVESTER CO., M.S., Peoria, ILL.**

## Minneapolis

Ties the best bundles and uses least twine. Has all of Appleby's latest improvements. Easily managed and light on team.

Finest piece of machinery ever invented. Arrangements for shifting very handy. Requires little attention to keep in order. Makes harvesting easy and pleasant. Every purchaser fully satisfied. Receives volumes of praise from farmers. Saves grain, time and money.

Choking impossible with **PACKER TRIP**. Handles bad and good grain alike. Only Binder using **DOUBLE PACKER TRIP**. Is strongly built, and practical in working. Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.

Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the manufacturers.  
**MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS**  
Minneapolis, Minn.

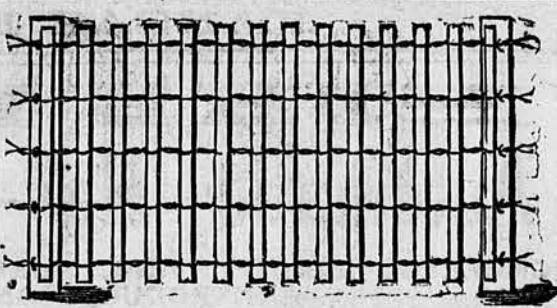


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**BATAVIA, ILL.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Geared Wind Mills.**

For Grinding Grain, Cutting Feed, Shelling Corn, Pumping Water, and running all kinds of Machinery. Also Feed and Meal Mills, Pumps, Etc. Agents wanted for all unassigned territory.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."  
**ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clover Haulers**  
(Sent to all sections. Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.)



## FARMERS,

Remember the Best is Cheapest!

We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our **SHORT FENCE** is made especially for Sheep and Hogs, and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built. For Circulars giving description of Fence, address

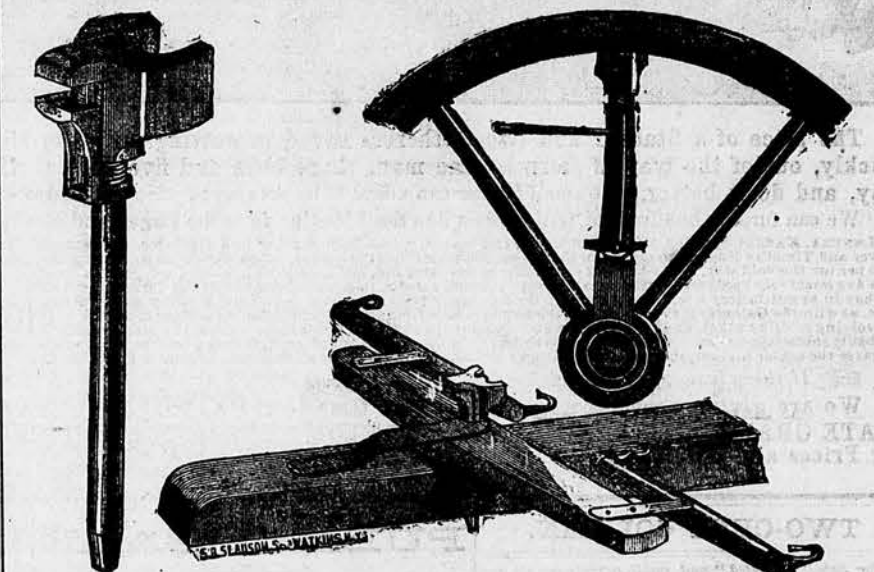
**DEMING & RENOH,**  
Topeka,  
or, Geo. N. Deming & Son,  
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## SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick States**, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest **All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate**, also **Cheapest and Neatest all Iron Fence**. **Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger**. Also **Manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines** for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper,

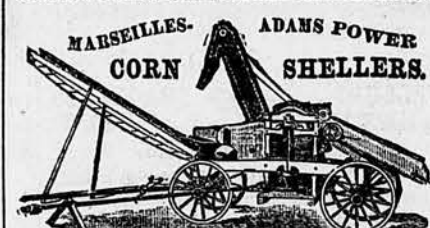
**SEDGWICK BROS. Mfrs., Richmond, Indiana.**



## FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware stores write to **The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas**. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at eight cents. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 200 in a month's time. This implement was invented by a practical farm r. A big discount to agents.

**DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.**



## MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS.

**HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.**

**BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS.**

Pumping or Power

**WIND MILLS,**

ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF

**Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe,**

**SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS**

Riding, Walking and Combined

**ADAMS SPRING CULTIVATORS.**

**MARSEILLES MFG. CO., MARSEILLES, La Salle Co., Illinois.**

## A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

**RHEUMATISM.** "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your **SARSAPARILLA**, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."  
**E. F. HARRIS,**  
River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

**SALT RHEUM.** **GEORGE ANDREWS**, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with **SALT RHEUM** in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**. See certificate in *Ayer's Almanac* for 1883.

PREPARED BY  
**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**  
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

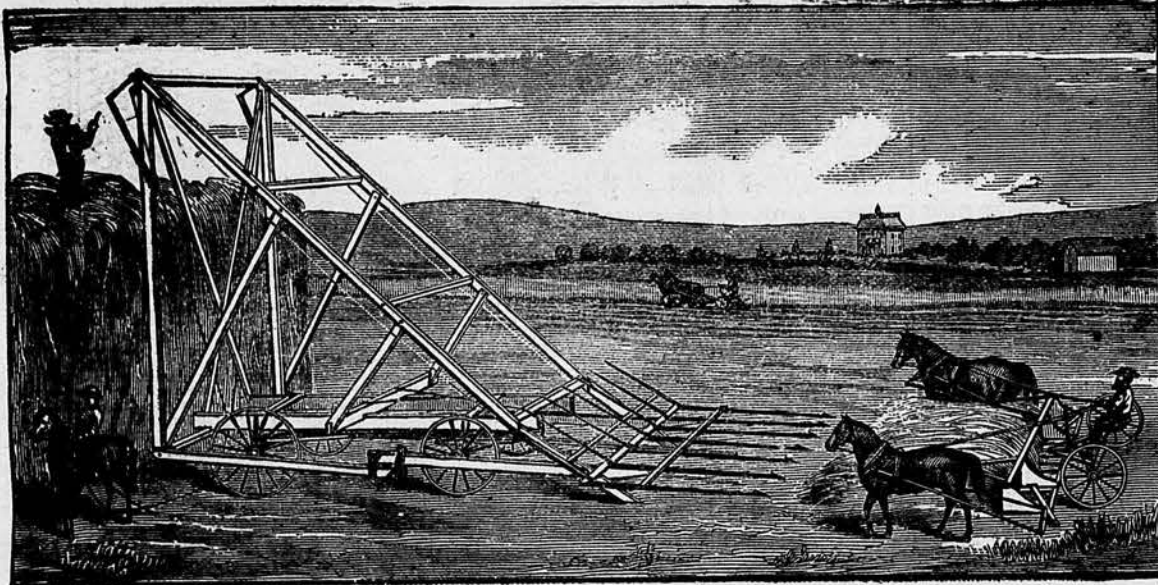


# THE DAIN

## Improved Automatic Hay-Stacker and Gatherers!

THE MOST WONDERFUL LABOR-SAVING, MONEY-SAVING, TIME-SAVING MACHINERY EVER INTRODUCED ON THE FARM.

Manufactured by TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.



The price of a Stacker and two Gatherers saved in putting up 70 to 75 tons of Hay. Many times its price often saved in putting up Hay quickly, out of the way of storms. One man, three boys and five horses, with this machinery, will do the work of ten men and six horses the old way, and do it better. No small farmer can afford to be without it. No large farmer or ranchman can afford to be without it.

We can furnish hundreds of testimonials like the following from the largest and best farmers in the country:

LENEXA, KANSAS, March 5, 1883.—I put up the past season, with a Dain Stacker and Gatherer, 300 tons of Clover and Timothy Hay, at an expense of 25 cents per ton after it left the mower, when it has been costing me \$1.00 per ton the "old way." My hay has kept better than it ever did, and I consider it worth \$1.00 per ton more than hay stacked the "old way"—with a pitch-fork. In fact, I never, in my whole experience of farming, put up the hay in as satisfactory a manner. I put up the hay better than it can be done with a sulky or revolving rake, as with the Gatherer it simply gathers the hay as it falls from the mower (instead of rolling it up, as with a revolving or sulky rake), and puts it on the Stacker straight, and the Stacker throws it on the stack straight, so that it sheds rain better. The Stacker also throws it in the middle of the stack, so that when the sides settle it leaves the center highest, instead of sagged down or hollow, as is the case when pitched with a fork. With

If there is no agent in your locality, write us direct.

We are giving especial attention at this time to the PEERLESS REAPER AND MOWER TRADE, DEDERICK HAY PRESSES, SUCKER STATE GRAIN DRILLS, AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHERS, and BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and SPRING WAGONS. If interested, write us for Prices and Catalogue. Address

the exception of a man on the stack, I can do all the work with boys. I cannot hire pitchers who will do the work as well as this Stacker.

EL DORADO, KANSAS, August 3, 1883.—Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.—Gentlemen: The Dain Improved Hay Stacker and Gatherers purchased from you are doing splendid work. Three men and two boys are mowing, raking and stacking twenty tons a day with ease. Our stacks are standing the rainy weather much better than those built in the "old way," owing to the hay being thrown in the center. I will more than save the entire cost of machine in putting up by crop of hay this season. Respectfully yours, A. A. BAINBRIDGE.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

J. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horns of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—Two car loads of high-grade Short-horns, one and two years old. Address S. E. Brown, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

EGGS FOR SALE—Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Waltemire, Carbondale, Kas.

FOR SALE—900 healthy Sheep, mainly high-grade Merinos. Choice Rams. In lots to suit purchasers, at reasonable prices, or will exchange for land. Address Connelly Bros., Council Grove, Kas.

MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate, 3 or 5 years, at a low rate of interest. Frank S. Thomas, 117 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BEES FOR SALE.—I have a few colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees for sale—all in good condition. Also, will have choice Italian Queens for sale at \$1.00 each during the season. J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

### For Sale.

500 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed; also a few bushels of Texas Honey and Early Orange Cane Seed. H. C. ST. CLAIR, Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Kas.

Black Walnuts & Peach Pits In good planting condition. Red Cedar and Forest Tree Seedlings. The famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry—hardest and best berry out. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

### FOR SALE!

6 Young Berkshire Boars

Very superior animals in size, shape, make and build—the set of the renowned Hewer boar, Hopewell 3377, out of Toubee 7424, a sow weighing 630 lbs., one of the best sows ever brought to Kansas.

Price \$25 each, boxed and aboard the cars. April 23, 1884. H. H. LACKEY & SONS, Peabody, Kansas.

### Sheep for Sale.

One of the finest and most highly-bred flocks of MERINO SHEEP in the State of Kansas—nearly all under four years of age, and a considerable number Thoroughbred. Will be sold with wool on and cheap, to close out at once. Flock will average over 10 lbs. of fine Delaine per head. If not sold by May 12th, shall begin shearing. Lambs thrown in. Apply at Ranch or by letter to C. T. C. WHITE, Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

## PUBLIC SALE OF Short-Horns

Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

61 head of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

KIRKLEVINGTONS, ORAGGS, VELLUMS, BRACELETS, MISS WILEYS, YARICOS, LADY ELIZABETHS,

and other families equally good and well-known. 18 are bulls from 8 months to 2½ years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2-year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

All recorded, and all guaranteed in all respects.

### TERMS:

Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent, for cash. Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues sent on application after April 1st.

J. O. STONE, Jr.

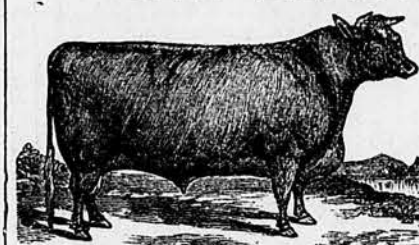
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

3,000,000 PLANTS. EARLY GOLDEN

and all leading kinds, \$1 per 200 by Mail; by Express, \$1 per 400, \$2 per 1,000. Nansemond, \$1.50 per 1,000 for 2,000 and upwards. Write for Circular. W. W. RAYBONE, Marietta, Ohio.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1883, now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

## Large Public Sale of Short-Horn Cattle, ON MAY 29, 1884.



On the above date, at my farm, adjoining the town of

LEES SUMMIT, Jackson Co., MO.

I will sell at public auction 100 head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, mostly Females, that for purity of blood, individual excellence, milk and beef, are not surpassed, representing about 20 of the best standard families. All old enough will have calves at side, or have been bred to a No. 1 sire. The splendid sire BARON BELL 37543 (pure Bates) stands at the head of my herd. I will also sell 5 or 6 Unregistered and Grade Jerseys, that I have bred for my own family use.

LEE'S SUMMIT is 24 miles east of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Trains leave Kansas City at 4:30 and 6:30 a. m., and return after the sale. I will also have an extra train to leave Union Depot, Kansas City, at 8:30 a. m. for the sale. Trains from St. Louis, Sedalia and Carthage, Mo., arrive at Lee's Summit at 7:10 a. m. and 7:50 and 10:02 p. m. Hotel accommodations are limited, but arrangements have been made with private families to take care of all persons who wish to be here the night before and after the sale, at hotel rates.

The sale will be under cover, regardless of the weather. Lunch from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TERMS CASH. Sale at 12 o'clock, sharp.

Catalogues on application.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

W. T. HEARNE.

### 400 Bushels Sorghum Seed.

Link's Hybrid, Early Orange and Early Amber, put on cars, at 50 cents per bushel. Sacks at cost. Address J. E. WHITE, Kent, Kas.

NEW SINGER Model Sewing Machines only \$15 Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfectly. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 27 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers abroad. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MORE'S PYRAMIDAL STRAINER! The most perfect Milk Strainer ever offered to Dairymen. Cleans Milk perfectly and rapidly. Adapted to all uses for which a Milk Strainer is required. Has finer strainer cloth than can be used with any other Strainer. Send for circulars to sole mfrs. MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO., Foulney, Vt.

## SCAB! WOOL GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

## LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.