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### Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1883, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

Shawnee—Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.  
Douglas—Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.  
Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.  
Bourbon—Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter, Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Brown—Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.  
Cloud—Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Coffey—Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Cowley—Cowley County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Crawford—Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle, Secretary, Girard, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Davis—Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W. Powers, Secretary, Junction City, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.  
Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Elk—Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns, Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.  
Ellis—Western Kansas Agricultural Association, P. W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.  
Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. H. Paramore, Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Greenwood—Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Harvey—Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, A. B. Lemmon, Secretary, Newton, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.  
Jefferson—Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Jewell—Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Geo. S. Bishop, Secretary, Mankato, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.  
Labette—Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.  
Linn—La Cygne District Fair Association, O. D. Harmon, Secretary, La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.  
Linn—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Marion—Marion County Agricultural Society, J. H. C. Brewer, Secretary, Peabody, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.  
Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Chas. B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
McPherson—McPherson Park Association, Jas. B. Darrab, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
Miami—Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Montgomery—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Kiefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.  
Morris—Morris County Agricultural Society, H. S. Day, Secretary, Parkerville, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.  
Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Moriarty, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Nemaha—Nemaha Fair Association, Abijah Wells, Secretary, Seneca, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.  
Ottawa—Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.  
Pawnee—Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Jno. R. Boesiger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.  
Rice—Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Webster, Secretary, Lyons, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.  
Saline—Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Chas. S. Martin, Secretary, Salina, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.  
Russell—Russell County Agricultural Society.  
Sedgwick—Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, D. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Wichita, Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.  
Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechan-

ical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.  
Washington—Washington County Agricultural Society, C. W. Uldrich, Secretary, Washington, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.  
Woodson—Neosho Valley District Fair Association, R. P. Hamm, Secretary, Neosho Falls, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

### Creamery Outfits.

[Republished from KANSAS FARMER of December 18th, 1882.]

A Minnesota reader asks us to publish a list of articles or apparatus comprising a creamery outfit, for from 60 to 100 cows. We comply with his request, giving at the same time lists from dairies with a larger number of cows, up to 600. Where it is only intended to handle the cream from a certain quantity of milk for butter making, the lists below will be found to comprise all the articles absolutely required, with the exception of the boiler required for making cream to warm the cream-tempering vats in winter.

For steaming the small sized vats the Anderson steamers will be found convenient and economical generators; for large sizes the "Acme" boiler, and for still larger creameries some larger vertical or horizontal boilers would be needed.

To handle the cream from milk of 50 cows for butter-making alone: One 100-gallon cream tempering vat, one 150-gallon revolving box churn, to run with hand or power, as desired; one factory size hand butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb. Union counter scale with platform and tin scoop; two 14-quart iron-clad pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

To make butter from cream of 100 cows: One 150-gallon cream tempering vat; one 200-gallon revolving box churn, to run with hand or power; one factory size hand butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb. Union scale with platform and tin scoop; two 14-quart iron clad tin pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

From cream of 150 cows: One 200-gallon cream tempering vat; one 250-gallon revolving box churn; one factory size hand butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb. Union counter scale with platform and tin scoop; two 14 quart iron-clad dairy pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

From cream of 200 cows: Two 150-gallon cream tempering vats; one 300-gallon revolving box churn; one factory sized hand butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb. Union counter scale with platform and tin scoop; two 14-quart iron clad tin pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

From cream of 400 cows: Two 300-gallon cream tempering vats; one 300-gallon revolving box churn, to run by power; one power butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb Union counter scale with platform and tin scoop; two 14-quart iron-clad tin pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

From cream of 600 cows: Two 300-gallon cream tempering vats; two 300-gallon revolving box churns, for power; one power butter worker; two butter ladles; one 240-lb. Union counter scale, with platform and tin scoop; two 14-quart iron-clad dairy pails; one 1-gallon dipper.

Cream tempering vats are made of all sizes. They are also complete cheese vats and may be used for cheese making if ever needed for that purpose. They are so constructed that cold water can be run around the tin vat in summer to cool the cream, and steam run on in cold weather to warm the cream, thus tempering it evenly and ripening it for churning as quickly as desired. It is a well established fact that cream should not be churned until slightly sour to obtain best results.—*Prairie Farmer*.

### Irrigation, Ahoy!

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have just been looking over the FARMER, and the spirit moves me to pay my compliments to Mr. Jones of the "pride, paradise and glory of the farmer, sheep and cattle men." Now friend Jones, haven't you put it just a little strong? I have heard before of the immense results of irrigating, and I have been there. Yes, sir; I have irrigated out of the great Platte river. I have worked many a day trying to dam it with brush and hay and sand, and I have heard it d-d otherwise until things looked rather blue, and yet the floods did not come because there was not snow enough in the mountains; consequently our crops dried up. (A man that will not d-n under such circumstances is not very profane.) Yes, sir; I am acquainted with the lady and she told me herself that she cooked a potato raised by irrigation on the ranch of Frank Guard, Big Thompson, Wild county, Colo., that made a dinner for 14, and she had fragments enough for breakfast for a large family next morning. (Where are you, Garden City?) And yet I know that three-fourths of the ranchmen in that wonderful country bought potatoes from across the back bone of the continent more than half the time for seven years because they could not raise them there. Yes; I have threshed wheat that made 55 bushels to the acre, and oats that made 80, but in two, and a part of the third years' experience, I did not thresh a crop that averaged for the season 20 bushels of wheat and 30 of oats. I have stepped across the Platte river in June within 50 miles of its exit from the mountains and seen the sand blowing in the bottom of our ditches that had cost tens of thousands of dollars, and our wheat dry enough to burn. I have never irrigated from the Arkansas, but have seen it at the canyon in July when there was not water enough in it to irrigate 5,000 acres, and I have a neighbor who tells me that when he came down it 4 years ago he had to dig in its bed for water part of the time. As to that 200 per cent. profit on sheep, I wonder friend Jones don't buy one or two millions. He might in a few years build him a railroad to New York, bust up Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, ship his own wool and mutton, have it all his own way, and make 300 per cent. I would.

No, thank you, Jones; I don't want any of your desert buffalo grass land. I know it makes good pasture, but it takes a heap of it to keep a sheep, and lots more for a cow, and if you don't "look a leetle out" you may do as I have done, get it badly over-stocked and have to do as I have done—hunt for better pasture. And as I have just closed out my last ditch stock at 25 per cent in a ditch that has had and is still having as great things written of it as the celebrated Garden City, I will not invest. I write this because I have seen so much written and heard so much blowing about irrigation; and having investigated the subject at a cost to myself of several thousand dollars, I think the people ought to hear something of the other side.

Wheat is looking very well; oats first rate; corn small, thin and getting weedy. One of the biggest rains of the season last night.  
Carbondale, June 12. RUSTICUS.

By actual trial the past season one hundred bushels of shelled corn shrank to ninety between December and the first of May. It was put in a tight bin, and the shrinkage was from evaporation—not from rats or mice.

### Tariff—By a Farmer.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Being of English birth, an American citizen by choice, am not ashamed of the country of my birth, and am proud of the country of my adoption. In the spring of 1866, after having been here a number of years, I made a visit to Europe. Since leaving, there had been built in the North of England, what is known as the Spennymore iron works, covering some forty acres of ground, and consuming the coal from the mines, each mine employing from two to three hundred miners, the iron works itself employing a large amount of men. While there, they were boxing up a machine to be sent to Baltimore, Maryland, said machine to be worked by compressed air and to mine coal in the mines near Baltimore. They had shipped one or two previous. We had conversation on the iron interest, and as the Chicago Tribune was advocating free trade—a paper that I had based my commercial transactions on, from its market reports, but in this matter I differed with the Chicago Tribune, and the subject caused our conversation to be somewhat extended. The foreman of the iron works said: "When we hear of a railroad to be built in the States, we send an agent over to try and sell the iron for the road, and if necessary sell the iron on time at 5 per cent interest. Not that our works has the money to carry this loan, but we can go into the market here and sell the bonds. We do not care for selling you small iron, because there is nothing in it; but in railroad iron it takes forty days labor to take the iron ore from the mines and put it in shape of railroad bars."

"Can you compete with us in small iron?" I asked.

"There is no profit in it," he said.

"Then if we buy a ton of railroad bars from you, we give you forty days labor, and on an average there is to feed and clothe, two adults and two children forty days for every ton of railroad bars we buy from you?"

"That is the estimate."

"No doubt you want free trade to give work to your population, but for us to do so it places the balance of trade against us, and the interest on such railroad bonds amounts to date up in the millions."

Now, the people of this great country have better iron ore and better coal, better machinery, and on an average better workmen, and it is admitted by all that American rails are better than English, either iron or steel. The process for making their steel rails is an American invention.

On small wares we as a nation have become exporters, but on the heavy railroad bars is where the competition comes. A very large portion of our politicians are seeking to be with the majority. The railroads will seek to strengthen the carrying trade. It is for the laborers, mechanics, tradesmen, and the farmers of this great country to say by their votes, whether we will feed those four persons forty days for every ton of railroad bars we buy from them and thus establish a market three thousand miles away and in another country, making it open for other countries to compete in providing for the wants of said market. Or shall we seek to establish this market here in this country? The true principle of self-government is to bring the consumer and producer as near together as can be. Then why should the government (which is the people) not look after this interest? Let me ask—Is there any freedom where there is no limit of power? Respectfully,  
JAMES BELL.  
Box 317, Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

June 28—H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas.  
July 11—James Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.  
July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.  
July 17, 18, 19, 20—Bluegrass Short-horn Sales (in Kentucky) by Geo. M. Bedford, Abram Renick, Ben F. Bedford, and D. C. Logan and J. E. Ingles.  
October 24 and 25—Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo.  
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

### Interesting Letter from Mr. Colvin.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Who will have the impudence to say that Kansas is a dry country or a desert? Crops of all kinds could not well be better and the acreage of wheat, rye, corn, sorghum and potatoes, is greater than ever before. The unbroken lands are covered with the finest growth of native grass that can be found growing in any State. If no calamity befalls the growing crops, there will be the greatest yield that this portion of Kansas has ever had. Stock of all kinds are in fine condition, but are few compared with the abundance of feed and grain raised. Old corn is plenty at 30 cents, oats 35. Wheat has all gone out of the country and the mills are shipping from Kansas City for grinding. The wool crop now coming off is the best I have ever seen in Kansas, but the clip will be light compared with the South and East, owing to the few being kept. They are gradually growing in favor with the farmers and stock men, and cattle are going back a little. Sheep are so much easier handled among the many small farms, both summer and winter, with their double harvest (wool and lambs), that people are beginning to see the difference between a calf at \$12 and a few good ewes shearing six to eight pounds of wool and bringing a lamb as good or better than themselves each year, at \$3. The low price of wool is frightening a good many new beginners, and in fact is a great drawback to the industry, but this state of things cannot and will not last long. We that have raised wool and sheep for forty years have seen in that length of time a great many ups and downs, and we have never known any one who had their herds paid for who was broken up by low prices of either sheep or wool. It is seldom that low prices prevail more than two years, and generally not more than one, and we do not remember of seeing but one season when feed and grain was not correspondingly low with sheep and wool.

If cattle and hogs will pay to raise for meat, sheep will pay equally as well for the same purpose alone. Sheep are freer from disease than either cattle or hogs, or in fact any other stock. The pooling practice, as it is conducted in the Southwest is proving very beneficial to small farmers, and in fact all men of small means, especially tradesmen and men in mercantile or other business that require their attention, as sheep, more especially require close attention, and there are few who properly understand the business sufficiently to make it profitable in connection with any other branch. This county could carry 300,000 sheep in a good average year. The thousands of acres of grass and hay land that every year go to waste, thousands of acres of corn stalks, and hundreds of tons of hay in stack, and straw burned and wasted, the corn hauled and shipped at 20 to 30 cents a bushel, with the abundance of other feed wasted, and good land that is vacant, if properly managed and consumed at home, would almost enrich the State, besides giving lucrative employment to numbers of poor people who are now in a measure idle or their farms under a mortgage that they can never lift.

This system of lawful robbery prac-

ticed by the monied men on the farmers is ruinous to the prosperity of the State at large, and is the main cause of its bad reputation abroad. If their money was invested in stock and the products of the country consumed at home, an easier condition of finances would soon be noticeable, and the rich lands of Kansas would not go begging at the beggarly figures it is now bought and sold at, and the hundreds of vacant farms with fine stone buildings would soon be occupied. That time will come, however, but not until many a hard-working, industrious man, with his family, has gone to the wall. Kansas is destined to be the leading wool-growing State of the West, and probably of the Union, if we are given proper protection from foreign productions, which it is our right to have, and the duty of our government to see that we have it, and not encourage capital to rob labor of its just rights. But enough.

I had intended to say more of the advantages of Kansas for wool and mutton over other States, but have gotten my letter too lengthy already, and will only say that Kansas cannot be beaten, the growers, notwithstanding. And any stock man or farmer who does not take and read the KANSAS FARMER stands greatly in his own light, and is among those who are grumbling about dry Kansas and the starving poor, etc. These are things of the past. Fat stock and wool are fast coming to the front, and the readers of the FARMER will get hold first and make stayers. Buy and raise every hoof of stock and poultry you can, feed every grain of corn, rye and wheat, hay, cornstalks, straw, weeds and everything else, and you will soon be free from debt and independent.

W. J. COLVIN.

Camp near Milo, Mitchell Co., Kas.

### Sure Cure for Black-leg.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see in the FARMER of June 6th a statement of farmers losing stock by black-leg, and I have seen other statements of young stock dying with this disease (so-called black-leg) in different parts of the State. Some parties give preventives, and some prescribe medicine to cure the disease, but I think they are all uncertain—those that I have seen. But I have a sure remedy and cure if the disease is not too far advanced. It is very simple and within the reach of any and everybody. It has been thoroughly tried and never known to fail. But I am somelike Prof. Swan; I want pay for it—but I ask nothing for it until the parties are satisfied that it is no humbug. Another thing: I want every one to know all about it when I sell. I can sell for more than my price to private individuals, but I want the State to have it and publish it far and near. It would save thousands and thousands of dollars every year and the beauty of it is it is so simple.

N. Y. HAWLEY.

Minneapolis, Kas.

### Stock and Crops in Osage.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

A very heavy rain fell here on the morning of June 12th. The creeks overflowed their banks; crops on the low bottoms are badly damaged, some washed out, others covered up. No heavy wind was noticed here, but the clouds were heavily charged with electricity. Corn has been growing for the past week very nicely, yet it is very small for the 15th of June. Some pieces of wheat have been covered with rust for a week past, yet other fields near by have not been attacked as yet, and it is hoped that the heavy rain may wash the rust off of the blades and let the wheat ripen in good shape.

Stock.—Good hogs are in demand and

they bring very good prices. Improvements are nowhere more visible than among the swine in this county. It has been a hard and tedious task to convince the farmers that it pays to secure the good breeders if they do cost high. The good breeders that had the nerve to purchase thoroughbred stock and practically demonstrate the fact that pure-blooded animals leave their mark on their progeny, now have good hogs, and all can see the results. Blooded stock brings good prices at home. A few years ago, any kind of a bull that was said to have been raised in Kentucky and was red, would sell for about as much as two Kansas bulls of the same quality, only lacking the necessary quality of the "Kentucky" attached to the pedigree; but of late the Kansas farmers have learned that a good calf can be raised even out West, and they do not have to undergo the change of climate and feed that young stock does that is shipped from the bluegrass regions, or any other place where they have been fed on tame geass. The same may be said in regard to swine. A good thoroughbred pig raised in Kansas is worth more to the farmer than one raised in any State east of us, yet breeders must once in a great while secure new importations to keep up their stock; but the farmer will always secure a better return for his money by purchasing of some reliable breeder he knows.

Correction.—In the FARMER of June 6th (fifth page), your type make me say corn is much better than usual, when it should be—corn is not as good as usual.

HIRAM WARD.

Burlingame, Kas., June 15.

### Color of Holsteins.

A week or two ago this item was published among our "scratchings."

True Holstein cattle are red and white and are found in the province of Holstein, which lies north of the river Elbe. The cattle called Holstein now in America are not Holstein, but Dutch, and come from Friesland, in North Holland, which adjoins the Zuyder Zee. These cattle are black and white.

Messrs. Smiths & Powell, noted Holstein breeders, Syracuse, N. Y., clip the item and return it to us with the following letter:

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We clip from your issue of the 6th inst., the inclosed article on Holsteins which is calculated to mislead. The Holstein cattle of this country are, without any exception, black and white, and none others are eligible to registry in the Holstein Herd Book of America. The article would lead your readers to suppose that all the cattle of Friesland in North Holland were black and white, when such is not the fact. Cattle of as many and various colors can be obtained there as can be found in our own country, but only the pure bred, black and white piebald cattle of that country are brought here by Holstein breeders, or are eligible to record in the Holstein Herd Book. Very truly yours,

SMITHS & POWELL.

### Wrinkles or Folds on Merino Sheep.

Washington and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania, as well as the border ones of Ohio and West Virginia, makes up one of the best Merino sheep districts of America; not inferior even in the goodness of their flocks to those of Vermont, although not quite so celebrated. The breeders here are beginning to be convinced that the large, unsightly wrinkles in the skins of their sheep, are very injurious to the evenness and length of staple of the fleece, and have now determined to get rid of these wrinkles as fast as possible. This they can do by selecting such rams and ewes as have the fewest and smallest wrinkles, couple these together, con-

tinue selecting in the same way with their progeny, and thus keep on until they show skins as smooth as those of the South Downs.

It has been a mere prejudice, breeding wrinkles thus long on Merino sheep. As they come to us in the first place with these ugly folds in their skins, our flockmasters thought they must be kept up; and thus they have gone on until the present day, greatly against their own interests and convenience. It takes a much longer time to shear a wrinkled sheep than it does a smooth one, and the wool on the folds is not so valuable as on other parts of the body.

There is the same foolish prejudice in regard to horns, as it is thought these indicate greater constitution in the rams. If so, why not keep them up in the ewes, for these formerly also often bore them. Breeders had the good sense to discard the ugly excrescence; let them do the same now by the rams.

—American Agriculturist.

### Points in Fattening Cattle.

Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

Give fattening cattle as much as they will eat, and oft times a day.

Never give rapid changes of food, but change often.

A good guide for a safe quantity of grain per day for maturing cattle is one pound to each hundred weight; thus an animal weighing 1,000 pounds may receive 10 pounds of grain.

Every stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by 30 per cent.

Give as much water and salt at all times as they will take.

In using roots it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal may not take any water.

In buildings have warmth, with complete ventilation, without currents, but never under 40 degrees, nor over 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

A cool, damp, airy temperature will cause animals to consume more food without corresponding result in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used to keep up warmth.

Stall-feeding is better for fat-making than box or yard management irrespective of health.

The growing animal intended for beef requires a little exercise daily, to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

Keep the temperature of the body about one hundred degrees; not under ninety-five degrees nor over one hundred and five degrees Fahrenheit.

Don't forget that one animal's meat may be another animal's poison.

It takes three days of good food to make up for one of bad food.

The faster the fattening the more the profits; less food, earlier returns and better flesh.

Get rid of every fattening cattle beast before it is three years old.

Every day an animal is kept after being prime is loss, exclusive of manure.

The external evidences of primeness are full rumps, flanks, twist, shoulder, pores, vein and eye.

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal.

It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on 30 head of fattening cattle.

Immediately when an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process.

Never begin fattening without definite plan.

## In the Dairy.

### Butter vs. Oleomargarine.

Dairymen, indeed every farmer, and all users of butter are interested in the adulterations of and substitutes for this universal article of diet. Oleomargarine is not an adulteration, but it is a substitute so nearly resembling butter that many persons are deceived by it, and the extent to which it is being sold and used is seriously affecting the regular and legitimate butter trade. The New York Evening Post lately gave some interesting facts on the subject, as follows:

For years after the appearance of oleomargarine in the market it was regarded by the butter merchants with strong disapproval as an illegitimate product, and the Mercantile Exchange, the association of produce merchants doing business in the district bounded by Courtlandt, Canal and Church streets and the North river, subscribed many thousands of dollars toward driving the stuff out of the market. Agents were employed to make sure that the law regarding the stamping of oleomargarine as such was complied with, and every effort was made to influence legislation unfavorable to the oleomargarine makers and dealers. All such efforts have completely failed and the Mercantile Exchange capitulated last year, and now numbers oleomargarine among the staple articles of trade. The President of the Exchange, Mr. Washington Winsor, who was once known as the bitterest opponent of "oleo" and its makers, now sells thousands of tubs of it every month. The members of the Exchange have been obliged to either deal in it or lose custom, and after a hard fight the new stuff has gained the day.

Mr. H. S. Butler, of the Washington street commission firm of Butler & Co., said this morning that the long opposition to oleomargarine in the butter trade had been injurious to the butter merchants, having driven good customers away and built up the trade of rival dealers who accepted the new product on its merits. By crying down oleomargarine persistently the grocers and retail dealers have been selling it as butter, and as no one but an expert can tell it from a medium quality of butter hundreds of grocers had given up buying anything else. At present there is no sale at all for medium qualities of butter at more than from 12 to 20 cents a pound at wholesale, a price which does not pay the maker. The average price this winter for the finest grade of butter has been from 40 to 45 cents, for "dairy" butter from 26 to 32 cents has been the price asked, but not obtained, and for oleomargarine from 20 to 22 cents. The result of these prices has been that thousands of tubs of dairy butter have remained unsold, and oleomargarine has swept the market, except in competition with the finest grades of creamery butter. The production of oleomargarine is now estimated at double that of last year, and constantly increasing.

It is generally conceded by butter merchants that good oleomargarine is better than poor butter. The quality of the latter is apparent at once, while there is little taste of any kind about oleomargarine to betray it. Butter at 20 cents a pound wholesale may be rancid, one lot may be pretty good and others pretty bad, but oleomargarine is made on a gigantic scale by machinery and is said never to become rancid. It may safely be said that very little real butter is sold at retail in New York for less than the price asked for the very finest grades. The retail grocers all tell

the same story—their customers never complain of oleomargarine. One great advantage of oleomargarine is that the retail grocer knows exactly what he gets in buying "oleo;" it is always even in quality, whereas, unless a grocer is a good judge of butter, he is liable to get the worst of a bargain now and then, for two tubs of butter are not always alike.

The Northwestern Dairyman (Oregon) copies the foregoing, and then adds:

These extracts show that patent butter has gained a strong foothold in eastern markets, and that real butter, unless gilt-edged creamery make, stands a poor show in competition with it. Of course, if the consumer always knew what he was purchasing, oleomargarine would be slow sale. We believe that the imitation article has better keeping qualities, and middlemen, when they find that the imitation is more profitable to handle than real butter, will not always scruple to deal in it, and will also find a way to get around any laws which may be enacted to guard against its imposition on the market.

The outlook for small dairies is not favorable. Even here in Oregon oleomargarine has captured the market. None but the best brands of real butter will sell in the Portland market at anything like a profitable figure, and as consumers are not all on guard against oleomargarine, it is palmed off on them for the genuine article. It is not pleasant for us to publish such extracts, as these from the Post, but we believe them to be a fair statement of facts and that it is our duty to lay them before our readers. No one should think of engaging in the dairy business nowadays unless he knew he could turn out butter of first quality at all seasons of the year. The establishment of creameries in localities in Oregon and Washington where the dairy interests are large enough to make it an object, where butter could be made in large quantities by machinery and scientific principles, reducing its cost and improving its qualities, seems to be the only safe course to pursue. In the creamery districts of Iowa the dairy farmers are the most prosperous and they fear no competition for their butter products. The same prosperity may be obtained here in the Northwest, where we have a better climate and more natural advantages to favor the dairyman. Good butter will always command a good price, while an inferior article must be sold at a loss to the producer.

### In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists.

Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip is made at Louisville, Kentucky, the great headquarters for Tobacco, which enters largely into its composition. For sale at manufacturers' prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

#### Cattle.

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

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle, and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle.

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, having sold his farm will now sell at a bargain forty SHORT-HORN BULLS. Four miles east of Anthony.

ALTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., fashionable-bred Short-horn cattle. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Young cattle for sale; bulls suitable to head any show herd.

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

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas. T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

H. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PICKETT & HENSHAW, Plattburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxford, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattburg is near Leavenworth.

#### Cattle and Swine.

M. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kansas, breeder of Hogs, Light Brahmas and Black Spanish Chickens. Correspondence solicited.

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle, Hambletonian horses of the most fashionable strain, and pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs.

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN cattle and POLAND-CHINA swine. The very best. Write.

W. W. WALTIRE, Side Hill View Farm, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Proprietor of "Kavenswood" herd of Short-horn cattle, Merino Sheep, Jacks and Jennets 2. O., Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., R. R. station, Buncheon.

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J. S. HAWES, Mt. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of

125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE. Stock for sale and correspondence invited.

#### Swine.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

FOR JERSEY RED PIGS, Write to EDGAR OGDEN, Eddyville Iowa.

S. V. WALTON & SON, shippers and breeders of pure blood Poland-China hogs for twenty years. Pigs constantly on hand. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, on K. C. L. & S. K. R. R. Postoffice, Wellington, Kansas.

FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize-winning animals. All spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. Catalogue free.

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PERSIMMON HILL STOCK FARM, D. W. McQuilly, Proprietor, breeder and importer of American Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks. Rocheport, Boone county, Mo.

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E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleeces. Average weight of fleeces for the flock of 564 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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#### Poultry.

### Wichita Poultry Yards.

I. HAWKINS, Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, and PEKIN DUCKS.

Eggs now for sale. Send for price list. I. HAWKINS, Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

JAC WEIDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY. At K. S. P. Show my blacks took \$185 in premiums winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale. O. H. RHODES, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

MARK S. SALISBURY, box 961, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

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

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THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY, Home Nursery at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch, Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A full line of all kinds of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Reference First National Bank, Fort Scott.

PLEASANTON STAR NURSERY, Established in 1868. J. W. Lattimer & Co., Pleasanton, Kansas, do a wholesale and retail business. Neighboring clubbing together get stock at wholesale, a specialty with us. Send for terms and catalogue.

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY. Established here in 1869. KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or those wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 2-year-old; 30,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Pie-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. FLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisville, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedge. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, Kas.

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

### Hereford Cattle.



#### Walter Morgan & Son

Have for sale fifteen Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also some Thoroughbred Heifers, and one car load of Grade Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

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

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## Poultry and Egg Farm

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Forty varieties of the leading Land and Water Fowls, including Brahmas, Cochins, French, American, Plymouth Rock, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Spanish, Dorkings, Langshans, Guineas, Bantams, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 300 1st and special premiums.

Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

## Correspondence.

### Pertinent Tariff Questions.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Seeing that the ball on the tariff question has fairly begun to roll, I cannot forbear from saying a few words on this great important question.

I notice in your last two or three issues that some of your correspondents come out in a bold manner, and claim that the tariff is a very great curse to this country. I have watched to discover some ray of information, and some glimmer of argument, but I have failed to see anything argumentative about them. Your correspondent, Mr. Hendry, says that "England had tariff laws for ages until she built up a wealthy, proud and tyrannical aristocracy and monopolies that possess unlimited money and actuated by devilish greed." Now he just hit the nail on the head when he said that. I ask you where is there a nation on the face of this earth that has more devilish greed than England has? Great Britain would have swallowed us soul and body long years ago, if she could, but she came to the conclusion that we were too much of a self-protecting people for that. Show me a nation that has stood the tests of time, and maintained herself by the agency of law and governmental principles that has not had a protective tariff. You can not point out one.

And then, they say that "the tariff all reads nice, but lacks one very important element, and that is truth." I will say that the main reason why free trade is all bosh and foolishness, is because it "lacks the essential qualities of adaptation." It cannot be adopted by the ruling nations of the world, or at least it has not been, and it is reasonable to say it will not be. The main argument brought up against tariff protection is because it is not right and just. Now is not that hefty argument? Does that not weigh heavy against statesmanship, free government, and the benefits of a nation? Did any nation ever adopt that plan?

Supposing we were to sweep away from our statute books the laws of the tariff protection, and then open our doors and declare to the world free and unrestricted trade. How long would it be before the flood-gates of European manufactories would be pouring in upon us, manufactured by pauper labor? Even if foreign manufacturers did not come up on prices, how long would it be before North American manufacturers would be swept to the wall and become producers instead of consumers? And again, your free traders say "why is it that in England the day laborer can buy as much or more with his wages than the American laborer can with his wages." We answer that he can not do any such thing. Pick up the London Times, or any other paper that has the markets in, and see for yourself. Come, post up, and then tell us the facts as they exist. The average day wages in the principal cities of the United States is \$1.33 per day, while those of England are from 69 to 90 cents per day. And then again, the same writer contradicted himself by saying that "they don't take into consideration that everything they buy here is much dearer than there."

Now Mr. Freetraders, as you have asked us a few questions, suppose we ask you a few questions. Why was it, when it appeared probable in 1880, that the tariff would be reduced from \$28 to \$10 a ton, English rails were put up \$15 a ton, and when it became certain that the reduction would not be made, the price dropped to its former figures? Why is it, that as soon as the tariff is raised or lowered, the foreign market raises and lowers? Why is it, if the tariff is such a great harm to this country, that because of the coming reduction of the tariff duty on wool which comes into effect the first of next month, is causing such uneasiness of the markets and of the manufacturers, causing a decline in prices? Why is it, if as you say, America is as prosperous to-day as she ever was, which we admit, do you want to try the greatest experiment that ever was tried?

If we farmers had to depend upon foreign markets for all our wheat, corn, pork and beef, and all the necessities of life, then as farmers the tariff might hurt us. But to-day we have good markets and good prices right within a few miles from home. Why is it then that we should growl and cry against our own interests for the sole reason that the tariff is discriminating on the interests of poor, inoffensive England?

GEO. C. NEWTON.  
Garnett, Anderson Co., Kas.

### Agricultural College Farm.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Some one has been kind enough to send in a few copies of the Manhattan Industrialist, the college paper. I find it to be full of good things—concise and to the point. That the college is doing a good work in promoting useful knowledge of agriculture, I think no one will deny. Agriculture is the wealth of any nation. It not only feeds mankind but all kinds of domestic animals.

The first experiment at the college I shall notice is wheat. Prof. Shelton says out of seventeen varieties of wheat he only found four varieties he would recommend cultivating in Kansas, viz: The Early May, Turkey, Orange and Zimmermann, have suffered the least during the winter.

On the 20th day of April last meadow-oat grass showed shoots 9 to 11 inches high; Alfalfa, 2 to 10; English blue grass, 5 to 8; Orchard grass, 3 to 6; Timothy, 4 to 5; Red clover, 2 to 5; Bermuda grass had not started yet.

Our prairie grass this year was not much ahead of the Bermuda grass at that date. On the 7th of April, we find in the Industrialist: "Alfalfa at this date shows the most vigorous growth with meadow-oat grass a good second if second at all; it has blades six and seven inches long and plenty of them. Blue grass follows the oatgrass with orchard grass or red clover in the fourth place." On the 26th it says, "Already the orchard grass and clover are from one to two feet tall and growing at a rapid pace." The other grasses are not mentioned here but I wish they were. "After our recent trip," says Prof. Shelton, "to Old and New Mexico, I returned home with the conviction that we can show upon the college farm a better field of alfalfa than can be found in the whole extent of the Mexicoes." I wish you could all read Prof. Shelton's "Agricultural View of the Editorial Excursion" to the Mexicoes, also "The College Graduate," by Lieut. Todd. Both are in Industrialist of May 26th.

Feb. 29th we find Prof. Shelton says "Tame grasses will carry at least 15 head of three-year old cattle on 20 acres from April 25th to November 15th or 6½ months equally as well as wild pasture will carry 8 head from May 1st to Oct. 1st, or 5 months. In cutting both kinds for hay the difference is fully as great as from having the late pasture on tame grasses. In the 17th of March number there is quite a lengthy article on tame grasses and some Kansas experience with them at the college farm and elsewhere. W. WALTIRE.

### About Tariff Matters.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am a constant reader of your valued paper, and always find something in every number to amuse or instruct; but sometimes after reading some of the letters on the tariff question, I am at a loss to know whether they either amuse or enlighten.

The tariff in my opinion has ceased to be a party question, for numbers of eminent Republicans favor Free Trade, while Democrats just as highly esteemed favor protection in a greater or less degree, and it is my opinion also, that there is a larger amount of ignorance among the common people with regard to this question than most people are aware of; but in the last year or two a healthy agitation of this subject has been going on, and it will be productive of much good.

One of the weakest points in the theory of protection, is that so many of the protected industries want the privilege of importing duty free the raw material to use in their business. For instance some branches of woolen manufacture want wool admitted free, but also want a heavy duty on goods made from such wool in other lands; the cutlers in this country want English steel to use in their business, but the steel interest want English steel shut out by a heavy duty; some of the steel rail mills would like to import duty free, English steel in blooms to use in their business, but want the same blooms manufactured into rails kept out by a heavy duty. This same selfish idea pervades the whole system, and of necessity must do so.

Then the talk of the pauper labor of England in competition with the well paid labor of America sounds grand to some people, but it is not all true. The workers of iron, coal, and nearly all the different kinds of manufactures in England, are not pauper

laborers by any means; but the agricultural laborer in England I admit is very poorly paid.

If the British workman did not spend so much for drink, he would be as well off as the American workman, except that he could not get a home of his own quite so easily. But rents are lower in England than here. Flour, meat, butter and eggs are higher; groceries cheaper, and good woolen clothing very much cheaper; medical attendance is much cheaper; and a laboring man's personal property is not taxed, neither does he pay road or poll tax; and I might add, also, that the rising generation in England to-day are getting as good or better education than the same class in this country.

In the last issue of the FARMER one writer, after abusing Prof. Canfield, says free trade would "break down American manufactures by opening the flood-gates and let in the manufactured articles of England and other countries free, compelling American manufacturers to shut up or reduce the price of labor to the standard of the old countries and compel the laborers to dispense with meat, except once or twice a week and canned fruits, and thus cut off from the farmers their best market for their beef and vegetables; this would soon end, and the manufacturers and their laborers would be driven to farming to make a living." Now it seems to me that if the farmers' best market was gone, it would not be much encouragement for green hands to start in the business; and then again, it takes more money to go to farming than most laborers possess; and again, if they had homes of their own, who would buy them to give them the means to buy a farm or the tools to work a rented one? And then, this Osage Co. Farmer must bear in mind that the wages of coal and iron workers, mechanics and factory employes in England, are as good as the wages of the American farm laborer; and there is not one mechanic or factory hand in a thousand but would sooner work for one dollar per day in a shop or factory than for the same wages on a farm.

Hoping to see this question stirred up more and more, I remain yours,

JOE NIXON.

Wellington, Kas., June 10, 1883.

### A Strike at Free Trade.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am sorry that men in the position of Mr. Hendry will make such lame attempts at free trade argument as he did in the FARMER of May 30th. He is talking to the farmers of Kansas, and he tells us that "the laborer in England can buy as much or more with his wages of the necessities of life than the laborer can here with his wages," but then he tells the farmers who raises the necessities of life that it would be better for our own factories to stand idle and then ship our necessities to the English laborer and sell to him for less than our own laborers would pay here at home. We believe Mr. Hendry's statement to be fallacious, and only give his argument to show the extreme lameness of free trade doctrine, even when based largely on false statements. He tried to frighten us a little by saying that England had tariff laws till she built up monopolies; but he seems to forget that in this country there can be no monopoly in manufacturing, for the gentleman can go and set up a factory of his own if he wants to and has the collateral.

I do not know a town of any size in the West but would be glad to donate a handsome bonus to one of these same. "Monopolies that possess unlimited money and actuated by devilish greed," if they would only locate in their vicinity and manufacture anything, no matter what. No civilized nation ever did, and in all probabilities never will practice free trade. England came the nearest to it, and she takes the poor man's tea, coffee and sugar. Some articles of domestic manufacture are unreasonably high in this country, but it is owing more to monopolies fostered by our patent laws than it is to the tariff. While I believe that an inventor should have all the reward his invention merits, such abuses have grown up under the patent laws that I believe they need revision more than the tariff does.

We are getting plenty of rain in this country this spring. Corn looks well, but is a little late. I should sincerely advise any one raising calves by hand to warm their milk. Calves will not do very well on cold skimmed milk, while if it is warm and plenty of it, they will do as well as they would to run with the cow. N. D. MINOR.  
Wild Horse, Graham Co., Kas.

## SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.  
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.  
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,  
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

Brown Chemical Co.  
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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## 1,000 MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE.

350 Lambs; the balance are one year old and over. Raised here. Perfectly healthy and sound. Address E. S. PIERCE, Coffeyville, Kansas.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright . . . . . \$2.00 for thirteen.  
Black Jaws . . . . . 2.50 for thirteen.  
Houdans . . . . . 1.50 for thirteen.  
Plymouth Rocks . . . . . 1.50 for thirteen.  
Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Salina Co., Kansas.  
Money Order office, Salina, Kas.

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#### RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

Scotch Colley Shepherd Puppies (either sex) . . . \$5.00  
Bronze Turkey Eggs, per dozen . . . . . 3.00  
Plymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen . . . . . 1.50  
Pekin Ducks, per pair . . . . . 3.00  
" " Eggs, per dozen . . . . . 1.50  
Canary Birds, per pair . . . . . \$3.00 to 5.00  
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### John A. Van Pelt

Lately in New Jersey, will save over \$100 by writing a once to McDERMOTT & THEROCKMORTON, Counsellors at Law, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY.

## Short Letters.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., June 11.—Are having plenty of rain and crops are booming, except corn, which is a little behind, not having its toes quite warm enough to be able to keep pace with the small grain. Farmers are working very hard to keep their corn clean, knowing full well that those who had well worked corn last year got well paid, while those who let the corn take care of itself after planting got nothing. So it will always be. To those who think we cannot raise strawberries in Northwestern Kansas, I would say, I set some Capt. Jack and Chas. Downing plants this spring and have berries on both varieties now. Mulch heavily and do not let them burn out in July and August or freeze out in winter, and you have them. Early potatoes are very fine; sweet potatoes ditto, a little slow,—has not been quite warm enough. D. S. A.

COLLYER, June 4.—Stock in our county is looking and doing finely; a very reasonable amount of rain has fallen since the first of May and the grass is green and very abundant. A good many eastern cattle have been shipped into the county this spring, among which are some fine thoroughbred Short-horns, Herefords and Polled Angus. In short here is the place to raise fine flocks and herds and line your purse, but no place of churches or schools. Small grains this spring are looking very well though most too cold for corn; wheat and rye will not be much of a crop. J. B. W.

STERLING, Rice Co., June 15.—Weather fine. Wheat harvest will commence next week. Our prospects for good crops of all kinds were never better. Land buyers are very numerous. Stock of all kinds healthy and doing finely. My young Galloway bull, Collier, bought at Matthew's sale in Kansas City in April, gained in weight 130 pounds in the first 30 days after arriving home, and in the last 29 days 120 pounds, making 250 pounds in 59 days; is now 16 months old. Who can do better? WILSON KEYS.

The State Journal, democratic paper published at Topeka, is responsible for this statement: There lies in a Topeka safe to-day a document, written last January in Topeka, and signed by Representatives of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway, the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and the St. Louis and San Francisco road, agreeing to make Harrison Kelly, State Senator from Coffey county, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas in 1884. There lies in another iron safe in Topeka, another document signed by Harrison Kelly, in which he agrees, as State Senator, to do certain things for these roads. Kelly filled his part of the contract the best he could, but the fact that those documents have not been kept from others' eyes will prevent the possibility of him receiving his reward. Some tools are rendered useless by being used once.

The Peabody creamery is doing well. The Gazette says:

On Tuesday morning 850 pounds of cream was churned, and still the demand for creamery cans is greater than can be supplied. Our tanners are making large quantities of them. As the capacity of the creamery is 2500 pounds per day, there is no doubt that all who desire will have a chance to sell their cream. It don't need much argument to show a farmer that if he can get about twice as much for his cream as he could for the butter when it is made—then the creamery is certainly a benefit to the farmers.

## BUTLER COUNTY STOCK FARMS.

The Walnut Valley Land Office has the best Improved and Unimproved Farms at LOW PRICES.

## STOCK RANGES OF ANY SIZE

a specialty. The largest County, with no Debt. Magnificent Range and Short Winters. For information or price lists, address A. J. PALMER, El Dorado (Butler Co.), Kansas.

## TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELCH & WELCH, Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

H. H. WILCOX,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, Topeka, Kas. Established in 1868. The oldest in the city. If you desire to purchase or sell lands or city property, address or call on H. H. WILCOX, 91 Kansas Avenue.

SNYDER'S

ART GALLERY,

No. 174 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

\$25.00 per dozen for BEST CABINETS.

TOPEKA TRUNK FACTORY,

99 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Shawl Straps Shopping Satchels, Pocket Books, etc. Trunks & Sample Cases made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEO. B. PALMER,

UNDERSTAKER, 261 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received and answered at all hours of the night and day.

D. HOLMES,

DRUGGIST, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Reliable brands of Machine Oils, White Lead, Colors and Mixed Paints. Agency for SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP at manufacturers' prices.

C. E. BURRE,

JEWELER,

123 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, keeps the largest and best selected stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds in the State. All goods engraved free. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

BRODERSON & KLAUER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS and Dealers in

Tobacco and Smokers' Articles.

189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR KRAUSS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Findings,

Hides, Furs, Etc., and

Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness.

21 and 23 Kansas Ave., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS

TOPEKA TALLOW FACTORY,

66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

Dealer in HIDES, TALLOW, FURS and WOOL

Cash paid for Dry Bones and Dead Hogs in good condition.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

83 and 85 Sixth Avenue,

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

Located in the Central part of the City.

New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.

OUR TABLE SHALL NOT BE EXCELLED.

Large Sample Rooms.

We have just taken charge and have come to stay. Call, when in the city.

TERMS REASONABLE.

TALLMAN & BARKER, Proprietors.

PATHS TO WEALTH,

By JOHN D. KNOX, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Just published, a book 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, 538 pages, 13 full-page illustrations. Send \$2.00 to the author for a copy. It is highly commended. Take a few:

"A live, practical, high-toned work."—*Hilton Recorder*.

"We know of nothing equal to its maxims, except Benjamin Franklin's works."—*Baltimore Methodist*.

"It would make a very appropriate gift-book for young men."—*Rhodes' Journal of Banking*.

"It is chock full of common sense and practical advice."—*Church Union*.

"A household jewel."—*Freeport Press*.

"A book of pithy sayings, wise counsels and interesting facts."—*Methodist Recorder*.

"I know of none that equals this for wholesome and safe instruction."—*G. W. Ross, LL.D.*

"Nothing has yet appeared equal to it."—"Like palatable food, it pleases while it nourishes."—*J. A. Swaney, D.D.*

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"Such a book can never fail of doing good."—*Capital*.

## COOLEY CREAMER.

The COOLEY (the only submerged) system for setting milk for cream is the only way to make the

Most and Best BUTTER in all seasons of the year. Creamers, or cans only. Wholesale or retail, by

J. H. LYMAN,

259 Kansas Avenue,

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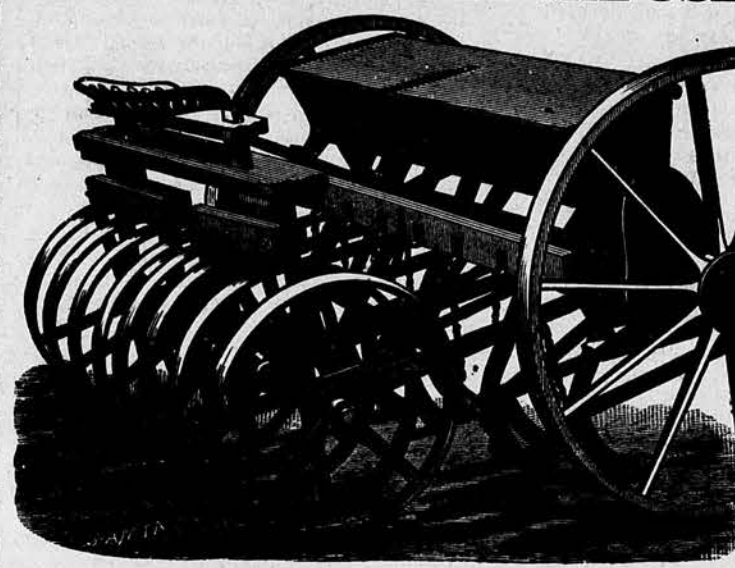
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# WHEAT-GROWING

MADE A CERTAINTY BY THE USE OF

P. H. Smith's



PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT

FOR SEED DRILLS.

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination. The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth. Requiring less than one-half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter-killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill-hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather the wheat has to pass through. The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

The IMPROVED HAY-STACKER works by a single horse, elevates the hay and dumps at any point of elevation, thereby saving travel for the horse and time in the operation. Will handle 60 to 70 tons per day. The Improved Rake runs on wheels and before the team. The rake is tilting, and when loaded the teeth are raised off the ground and all the weight is carried on the wheels,—operated by a boy. Simplicity, durability and perfection of work is not yet equalled.

Circulars and any information sent free to any address upon application.

Manufactured by

Topeka Manufacturing Co., Topeka, Kas.

## TOPEKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW

SHAWNEE Roller Mills,

Topeka, . . . Kansas,

Manufacturing the celebrated brands of flour

SHAWNEE FANCY

—AND—

TOPEKA PATENT

American Roller Process.

EVERY SACK WARRANTED.

Wheat taken on Deposit for Flour. Highest cash price for wheat.

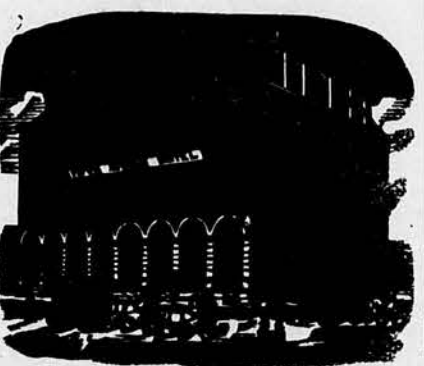
SHELLABARGER & GRISWOLD.

E. HARRIS.

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Fifth Avenue Hotel,

TOPEKA : : KANSAS.



Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms

\$2.00 PER DAY.

HARRIS & McARTHUR, Proprietors.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Established 1854.

W. A. ALLEN & CO., 142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$72 a week, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation.

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,

Springboro, (Crawford Co.), Pennsylvania.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

FINE STOCK

—AND—

RANCHE FOR SALE.

One of the best Ranches in the State of Kansas—OVER TWO THOUSAND ACRES deeded land; 6 miles of never-falling water running through it; plenty of timber; good shelter for stock, and good buildings; 1,500 acres under fence; 500 acres in rye, sorghum and millet; well stocked with Registered and high-grade

Short-Horn Cattle,

CLYDESDALE AND KENTUCKY MARES.

Adjoins Fort Larned Reservation of over 10,000 acres of fine grazing land. The increase of the stock alone this year will be over \$10,000.

Reason for selling, ill health. For further information as to price, etc., call on or address,

F. E. SAGE, LARNED, KANSAS.

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant Sent one year for \$1.00. Address,

WEEKLY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2344 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

## Ladies' Department.

Around the window toward the east,  
What ghost-like groups appear  
Each morning as the moon grows pale  
And the day is drawing near.  
Arrayed in garments of the night  
We stand and gaze in wonder;  
"The children want to see the sight,  
Shall we disturb their slumber?"

"They heard us talking yesterday,  
About the wondrous comet;  
They're sleeping now so sound and sweet  
We hate to wake them from it."  
But then, you know, we promised them,  
If they'd retire early,  
We'd wake them up to see the sight,  
Both Will, and Little Curly.

And soon they join us in the group,  
Half waking and half sleeping;  
And soon four wond'ring little eyes  
Up toward the sky are peeping,  
And long they look and long they talk  
Each wondering little guesser,  
And half the questions that they ask  
Would puzzle a professor.

The sun begins to light the east,  
The fog comes from the river;  
Bare little feet are getting cold,  
And they begin to shiver  
Again they scramble into bed  
And hide beneath the clothes,  
And, though their bodies need a rest,  
Their minds can not repose.

For Will, who thinks he's very wise  
Because he's almost seven,  
Says: "Mamma, I know what it is,  
There's a fire up in Heaven."  
Then up speaks little Curlyhead,  
Who knows the "why and which;"  
"The moon is dest a doin' to bed,  
She's taten off her switch."

### Help for Farmers' Wives.

There has been much said about farmers' wives being over-worked. It seems to be the prevailing idea among a class of farmers that this life must be a life of sacrifice and of drudgery; that no labor-saving machine can be afforded for the house; that many conveniences that others find a necessity are out of place on a farm, and the life of a farmer's wife becomes a drudge. If they insisted on having screens at the doors and windows, much hard labor would be saved, besides much vexation of spirit. Nearly every one has a sewing machine, then a good washing machine materially helps to lessen the hardest of all work that women have to do—the weekly washing. There are mop-wringers which are made to fasten to the mop pail, making a great saving for the hands. Bread-kneaders, butter-workers, and I might mention many more articles that have been invented and are in more common use in the East than in the West, any or all of which tend to make light the labor of farmers' wives, making their life less burdensome and often more contented.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

### How to Enforce Prohibition.

I think Mrs. Ramsey, of Hasteed, Kansas, must be a sensible woman; I wish she would write again. Why is it that prohibition does not prohibit, and what can we do to make it prohibit? I know of no way but to allow the ladies to vote. But will that keep the drug stores in little country towns from violating on the sly? We may extend our most heartfelt sympathies to the unfortunate creature who in some way is connected with an intemperate person; but, dear friends, until you have seen some dear one—a father, husband, or perhaps an idolized and only brother, come home to you under the influence of strong drink, you have never known the real meaning of intemperance. It is then the heart is wrung with real grief; and that grief is deeper than if we were deprived of some loved one by the angel of death. Oh, it is then we press our hands to our burning, aching foreheads and pray for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Dear sisters, let us do our part in helping to drive this terrible curse from the fair State of Kansas. Let us make our voices heard, though feeble they may be. Right will prevail over wrong. Let us help it; be brave and stand up for the right notwithstanding an eloquent opposition.

VIOLET.

### Crops, Calves, Worms, Cakes.

I agree with Aunt Polly that a woman should be permitted to talk and write about farm affairs when her interest is there. Corn and oats look well, but somewhat backward on account of the cold weather. Wheat looks well but not to compare with last year. Land is changing hands, and all the vacant land is being fenced up for pastures and improvements. The health of the community is very good. Stock doing well—no disease; swine doing well, are selling at \$6 per hundred; have been up to \$6.75.

I notice in the L. D. methods of raising calves; I will give my method: Plenty of sweet milk, and a slice of bread broken in to the milk. The bread will make them learn to drink alone very fast, and it will make your calves grow and look as fine as if they were running with the cows.

I will ask a question and give a receipt for cake and close.

Will some one through the FARMER tell me what to do for the green worm on cabbage? Last year the cabbage was nearly eaten up.

**Cocoa Lemon or Orange Cake:** 12 egg whites, 1 cup butter, 3 cups sugar, 5 cups flour, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder; to be baked in layers.

**For frosting:** Whites of 6 eggs, 1 pound sugar, 2 lemons, 2 oranges, 2 cups cocoanut. Do not take the full amount for the frosting, and also half of the ingredients make a large cake.

MRS. ANNA M. S.

Richmond, Kas.

### Shut the Door—Softly.

Nine people out of ten leave a door open behind them. They do not seem to know how to shut a door. It seems to be a natural, and probably an inherited, inability, just as with some people there is no such thing as knowing one tune from another, as with others it is impossible to acquire facility and handiness in the use of tools. Modern ingenuity has taken itself to make up to a suffering world for incapacity or negligence of people who never close a door, by the application of weights or springs that will automatically do what every man, woman, and child ought to do instinctively. But even these appliances are not to be relied upon. Clearly the door ought to be shut by the person who opens it. There ought to be a thorough course of instruction in our schools in the art of shutting doors. The first lesson should inculcate the elemental and simple duty. Boys and girls should be kept passing a doorway, each one opening and closing the door for himself or herself, until not a mother's son or daughter of them would leave a door ajar. Then the finer features of the accomplishment might be introduced. There are people who always slam a door; there are others who hold it open and close it so slowly that numberless colds and sore throats have time to march through. But without becoming too fastidious; it is important that every one should be taught to close the door and fasten it in some way.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### How to Carve at Table.

First, as to tools, let the knife be of the keenest and the fork of the sharpest, and keep them in excellent condition at all times; otherwise the most competent carver cannot avoid mangling fish, flesh and fowl. Before setting the carver to work it may be well to advise as to what may be called carvers' etiquette. When carving do not stand up, or sit with arms akimbo or bow the back. All the necessary strength can be brought to bear while seated by inclining the body sufficiently forward. During all the pauses in the carving, the knife and fork should be placed on the knife rest, and never be thrust under what is being carved. Nor should the knife and fork be held in one hand, while adding the gravy with the spoon in the other. Do not tilt the dish while serving the gravy, or the tablecloth may be soiled or the roast capsize. Should there be no gravy well, a tiny crust of bread may be placed under one end of the dish to cant it a little. Serve horseradish with a fork. Up to the moment of using the gravy spoon should be in a vessel of hot water placed at the right hand of the dish. Hot plates are essential to the perfect condition of roast meat; even a second hot plate for a second helping. It is scarcely necessary to caution the carver not to forget to ask what the preference is before carving.

When carving fish, if salmon, avoid break-

ing the flakes by dividing crosswise; carry the knife down to the bone lengthwise of the fish, and remove a slice of either the thick or the thin part, as preferred. Mackerel are split at the tail, and the upper half raised from the bone at that part; the bone is removed and the lower half served either entire or divided in sections. This applies to most other small fish.

In carving a turkey or chicken, roasted or boiled, place it with the neck toward you; take off the leg at the first joint and then the thigh, or take off the whole leg and then joint it. Remove the wing close to the joint, leaving the breast intact. Then commence from the wing joint, cutting straight into the bone and somewhat diagonally up to the front of the breast bone. Remove the side bones by placing the fork firmly into the breast bone and cutting with the knife from the tail end.

With a goose or a duck, after the joints are removed, as already described, draw the knife straight across the breast bone the entire length of the meat and directly to the bone, serving outwardly and with parts of the meat from the thigh.

### Be Neat.

Young ladies, if they only knew how disgusting to men slovenliness is, and how attractive are displays of neatness and taste, would array themselves in the simplicity and cleanliness of the lilies of the field; or, if able to indulge in costly attire, they would study the harmonious blending of colors which nature exhibits in all her works. A girl of good taste, and habit of neatness, can make a more fascinating toilet with a shilling calico dress, a few cheap ribbons and laces, and such ornaments as she can gather from the garden than a vulgar, tawdry creature who is worth thousands, and has the jewelry and wardrobe of a princess.—*Ex.*

### Revitalizing a Worn-out System.

An elderly lady in East Orleans, Mass., after a year's use of Compound Oxygen, reports that, through its vitalizing effects, she has been able to keep about in her little store, and earn enough for her daily needs. "I commenced," she said, "using your Compound Oxygen a year ago last April; have had in all, three supplies. For more than a year I have not failed to be able to be in my little store, and, averaging sales, earn enough for the day's needs. This I esteem a very great blessing, and as I believe the ability to do this was due to the use of the Compound Oxygen, I have wished others on the down-hill side of life and obliged (because unable to work) to depend on others for support, could know, as I do, its power to revive waning abilities of both mind and body."

Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clean the granary every year, or weevil may breed among the old grain.

The wet weather may cause weeds to spring up rapidly among the corn. Every effort should be made to put them down at once.

### Youthful Vigor

Is restored by Lels' Dandelion Tonic when everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

If fed when fresh and with other foods, whey has considerable value as a food for pigs. Use daily and for wetting corn meal, wheat, shorts and other grains.

When you don't just know what ails you; when you feel aches and pains all over; when you feel tired and faint, use Brown's Iron Bitters. A wonderful reviver.

The California wool product for the past twelve years is given at 466,906,700 pounds, showing a value of \$86,861,700. The largest product was in 1876, aggregating 56,550,000 pounds. Two years later it was 41,402,000. It was then 46,000,000 pounds for two years, and last year it was 43,000,000 pounds.

### Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

A writer recommends as the best fertilizer for fruits and cereal crops a mixture of finely-ground fresh bones and good wood ashes—six barrels of the former and twelve of the latter, to be well mixed together on a shed floor, adding during the mixing twenty buckets of water and one barrel of gypsum or plaster.

### What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

The general failure of the apple crop a year ago has greatly lessened the numbers of the codling moth. We may, therefore, hope for a full crop of fruit, free from worms, the coming season.

### Wells' "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, Bunions.

In cutting out the blighted portion of pear trees, the knife, saw or pruning shears should be frequently rinsed in carbolic acid and water to prevent the spread of the disease to healthy trees.

### Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

\* Our Spring style \*  
\* and price book \*  
\* tells how to order \*  
\* Clothing, Shirts or \*  
\* Furnishing Goods. \*  
\* A postal request \*  
\* will get it. \* \* \*

\* Wanamaker  
and Brown.

OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.**  
**TURNIP SEED**  
NEW CROP  
READY  
IN JULY.  
**SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST**  
**HIRAM SIBLEY & CO**  
179-183 MAIN STREET,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
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### Whitman's Patent Americus.



The Best Cider and Wind Mill made. Will make 20 per cent. more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.



Get of your Druggist or Grocer  
**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, etc. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 25c. CHAS. E. CARTELL, Lowell, Mass.



### PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.

Deep setting without ice. Perfect refrigerator included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Wm. E. LINCOLN, Warren, Mass.

### ASTHMA & HAY FEVER

THEIR CAUSE & CURE.

KNIGHT'S NEW TREATISE sent free.  
Address L. A. KNIGHT, 15 E. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

## The Young Folks.

### The Kink.

A boy had a pig with a kinky tail—  
A pig the size of a small tin pail;  
The boy took a notion, don't you think,  
One day he'd straighten out that kink.  
Well, at it he went; his will was good;  
He splintered it up with bits of wood;  
He greased it and soaped long and hard,  
With tallow and oil and soap and lard.  
The rags he gathered that kink to dress  
Would make a junk shop a success.  
The cellar got full of old roap ends  
He'd borrowed and begged of all his friends;  
He held up the pig by the tail a week,  
Till he got too feeble himself to speak;  
He tied the tail to a lilac bush  
To coax him out of his skin with mush,  
And straighten the skin this way; but that  
Was a waste of temper and time and fat.  
The boys, his neighbors, took sides and fought  
About the matter, for some boys thought  
He never could straighten that kink, and some  
Were "sure he would," and "he would by gum!"  
So the tale of the pig threw the city flew,  
Not the pig's own tail, for that merely grew  
Where it ought to grow, in the people's view;  
But the tale of the tail, and the strange employ  
That sorely puzzled this lively boy,  
And wise old people would chuckle and wink  
And much consider this famous kink.  
Ministers learned and lawyers profound,  
For much more sense than a horse renowned,  
Mayors and merchants and aldermen,  
Hotel clerks and railroad men,  
They came by dozens, they came pell-mell,  
To see if the job was working well;  
But the pig went mad with his tail unbent,  
He wouldn't unkink it worth a cent.

—Eugene Field.

### CURIOUS PATENTS.

#### Products of Our Yankee Invention.

Some investigating person has furnished the New York Times with a brief list of patents on small things—such as any man or boy might have thought of, but didn't, and which in many instances have proved mines of wealth to the lucky discoverer.

Among these trifles is the favorite toy—the "return ball"—a wooden ball with an elastic string attached, selling for the sum of 10 cents each, but yielding to its patentee an income equal to fair returns on a capital of \$500,000. The rubber tip on the end of lead pencils, affords the owner of the royalty an independent fortune. The inventor of the gummed newspaper wrapper is also a rich man. The gimlet pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most silver mines, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him \$2,000,000 in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not so much used in countries where ice is abundant, in South America, especially in Brazil, they are very highly esteemed and have yielded over \$1,000,000 to their inventor. But he had to spend \$125,000 in England alone fighting infringements. The "dancing Jim Crow," a toy, provides an annual income of \$30,000 to its inventor, and the common needle threader is worth \$10,000 a year to the man who thought of it. The "drive well" was an idea of Col. Green, whose troops, during the war, were in want of water. He conceived the notion of driving a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented after the war, and the tens of thousands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, a moderate estimate of which is placed at \$2,000,000. The spring window shade yields an income equal to an investment of \$1,000,000; the stylographic pen, with which this article is written, also \$1,000,000; the marking pen, for shading in different colors, \$1,000,000; rubber stamps, the same. A large fortune has been reaped by a western miner who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of breeches and coat pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. Fortunes have been made out of the dead as well as the living. The torpedo grave, which will explode when body-snatchers meddle with

it, is one bonanza; another odd, but probably not lucrative one, is an open tube, running from the top of the ground to the coffin lid, just over the face of the corpse. If the person is in a trance and has been buried alive, he draws himself up through the hole and returns to the surface by means of a rope-ladder in the tube. If he prefers, however, to send for assistance, he pulls a cord which rings a bell near the top of the tube. After lying there long enough to assure his friends that he has no intention of coming back the tube is pulled up, drawing as it comes a glass plate over the face of the inmate of the coffin.

Every time a woman pricks the shell of an egg preparatory to boiling it she violates a patent right, this having been secured by some genius who discovered that it would prevent their breaking during the boiling. It having been said that chickens hatched by artificial heat do not thrive as well as others because they miss the maternal affection expressed in the "cluck, cluck" of the natural hen, an inventor has taken out a patent which imitates that sound, soothing and charming the tender-hearted but bereaved offspring with its artificial croon and consoling the young orphan with its mechanical solicitude. This is based evidently upon another patent for babies of a machine producing a low and melancholy murmur which no child, however wakeful, can successfully resist, but to which it succumbs in profound slumber. There is also the false-bottomed nest which deludes the hen into the belief that she has not laid an egg, and, combined with her own conscientious devotion to duty, persuades her to continuance of her work until she is exhausted or undecieved. A patent hen roost, by the action of the hens, closes the doors of a bee-hive at night and opens them in the morning, protecting the hive against the ravages of the bee-moth. A wire frame strung above a horse's head is also patented. It is meant to persuade the animal that it is the top of a fence too high for him to over-leap. This, of course, presumes that the horse is an ass.

#### A Bridge Twenty-one Miles Long.

On Sunday a party composed mainly of railroad officials and contractors interested in the building of the New Orleans and Northwestern railroads, took a trip across Lake Ponchartrain for the purpose of examining the great trestle work now in course of construction. The entire length of the trestle work when completed will be twenty-one and a half miles. The distance comprises thirteen and a half miles from People's Avenue Canal to the Point, five and three-quarter miles across the lake, and two and four-tenth miles from the north shore. All of the piling along the southern shore, with the exception of about one mile, has been driven, and the division will be completed about July 1st. Of the piling in the lake two and a quarter miles have been driven, and one mile of the work is completed. The trestle on the north shore has been finished some time, and the rails are laid nine miles, or to Pearl river. The trestlework is all constructed after the same plan, except that the cross-ties are further apart in the approaches than in the bridge proper, and that the timber used on the latter is all creosoted. The description of the bridge will answer for the other work.

This structure, which probably will be the longest of the kind in the United States, will also be one of the most substantial. Experts in railroad building pronounce the sections already finished the most perfect specimen of trestle construction they have ever seen. The piles average sixty feet in length, and are driven about forty feet. In each bent there are four piles, and the bents are fifteen feet apart. The caps of the piles are twelve by fourteen inches and the stringers are six by sixteen inches, and three of them on each side laid on edge. The cross-ties are only four inches apart, and on them are bolted stringers, which act as guard rails. The ties form a secure decking to the trestlework, upon which the wheels of a car could run without danger of leaving the bridge on account of the guard rails.

The trestle work from beginning to end, is one of the grandest undertakings connected with railroad building in the South. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed from the statement that the quantity of lumber required, outside of the piles, is over \$15,000,000 feet. There will be 8,161 bents, of four piles each, or 32,644 piles.—New Orleans Picayune.

### Letters From Little People.

DEAR EDITOR: I thought I would write, seeing that you lack so few letters from the little folks. We live  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Greenleaf. I like to read the Young Folks' page real well. We had a big rain last Saturday; it raised the creek up very high. It is getting as much too wet as it was too dry. My flowers are nearly all up. My father has got all of his corn in. We take the KANSAS FARMER. We sell our cream to the creamery; we are getting 15 cents a gauge for it. The creamery commenced the first of April. We milk 9 cows. My sister has a lemon tree a year old; she planted the seeds last summer. It is a foot high and is so pretty, the leaves are so green and glossy. S. S. Koloko, Washington Co., June 6.

### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

#### ENIGMA No. 26.

I am composed of 17 letters.  
My 1, 8, 5, 5, 2, 7, is an article belonging to a lady.  
My 17, 9, 14, 7, 4, 16, is a girl's name.  
My 11, 15, 4, 11, 3, 9, 5, is seen on every farm.  
My 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, is a name of a territory.  
My whole is a good motto for little folks.

#### A Free Press Fable.

A fox one day made a call upon a peasant, and bitterly complained of the custom of shutting poultry up nights in fox-proof pens. "It isn't because I suffer at all," added Reynard, "but think how uncomfortable it must be for the poor fowls. It is their condition I wish to mitigate." The peasant took the matter under advisement, and next evening he neglected to shut up his fowls. Next morning he came across the fox just as he had finished feasting on a fat pullet, and cried out: "Ah! this is the way you take to pity my poor fowls, is it?" "Well, you see," grinned Reynard, "I feel very sorry for the fowls, but at the same time cannot afford to miss an opportunity." Moral—The man with ten acres of land to sell is the chap who first sees the need of an orphan asylum.

The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money thus obtained is pretty certain to remain with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes in without a just and fair equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few shillings a month and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of solid work honestly done—stands a better chance to spend the rest of his life in affluence than he who, in haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations or the devious means which abound in the foggy regions which lie between fair dealing and fraud.

A large elm tree at Norwich, Conn., has moved a house by force of its growth. The tree is more than seventy years old, and the trunk reaches a height of thirty feet before a limb branches out. During the March winds the limbs spreading over the house swept off part of the chimney, and it was removed. The tree, which stands at the northeast corner of the house, has grown so large that it raised and moved the house from its original position.

"Investigator" wants to know what is good for cabbage worms. Bless your heart, man, cabbages, of course. A good, plump cabbage will last several worms a week.

Whoever has a contented mind has all riches. To him whose foot is inclosed in a shoe, it is not as though the earth were carpeted with leather.

The mere wants of nature, even when nature is refined by education, are few and simple; but the wants of pride and self-love are insatiable.

The man whose soul is in his work finds his best reward in the work itself. The joy of achievement is vastly beyond the joy of reward.

The American hog is forbidden to enter Germany. That shuts out the man who tries to occupy four seats in a railway car.

When you fret and fume at the petty ills of life, remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last the longest.

Never marry but for love, but see that thou lovest what is lovely.

Sheep entrails, long used in the manufacture of so-called "cat-gut" strings, and for "skins" of bologna sausages, have found a demand in a more recent manufacture—that of belting for propelling machinery. A contemporary thus describes the process employed by a manufactory recently established at Oakland, California: The entrails are first cleaned and immersed in brine for some days. From this they are wound on bobbins, after which the process is about the same as making rope, if a round belt is required, but where a flat belt is wanted a loom is employed, and the strands of gut are woven as in the manufacture of ribbons. Round belts vary in size from 11-16 of an inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; flats are made of any required width. Three-quarter inch belts, it is claimed, will stand a strain of seven tons, and last more than twice as long as a hemp rope of equal size.

An interesting fact about Russia is that in many of its coldest provinces fruit growing is an important branch of industry. In the province of Kazan, which is 350 miles further north than Winnipeg, and where the mercury in winter sometimes falls as low as 60 degrees below zero, apples are grown in large quantities at a profit. In the province of Vladimir, which is almost as cold as Kazan, cherries of excellent quality are raised in great abundance. Both apples and cherries are shipped from these provinces in large quantities. In these high latitudes fruit trees are usually small, being not over eight feet in height, and are planted in clumps like stalks of corn. Their low branching limbs are usually loaded with the most luscious fruit.

Maine has forty-nine cheese factories and those who know their value are hoping for many more.

### Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Lels' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince any one of the truth of this assertion.

One or two crops of buckwheat will rid a field of wire-worms, as these pests will not eat the roots of that plant.

### Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. "HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS," Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

There is a condensed milk factory at Wallkill, N. Y., where they consume 30,000 quarts of milk a day. The greatest cleanliness is observed in every department. The factory employs a large number of women and girls.

Many who never complain are nevertheless seriously ill. Use Brown's Iron Bitters and there will be no cause of complaint.

American cheese is chiefly consumed at home and the demand for the best is constantly raising the standard. The cheese exports fell from 2,352,020 boxes in 1881 to 1,748,457 boxes in 1882, with no present prospect for a revival.

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Buffalo, N. Y.

After seeding, oats and barley require cool, wet weather. Hence the cold rains which delay corn planting are not without their compensation.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption.

### Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

If any disease attacks a peach tree, dig it up and put another in its place. In all probability it is a case of the yellows, and the loss of a tree is a trifle as compared with the danger of spreading the infection.

### That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

**YOUNG MEN.** Now is the time to learn TELEGRAPHY. Written guarantee given to furnish paying situations. For terms, address, COMMERCIAL & R. E. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

**BIG** Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

H. C. DeMotte, President.  
E. E. Brown, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. Heath, General Business Agent.  
W. A. Pfeffer, Editor.

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Abram Renick.....	Sale.
D. W. McQuilty.....	Breeder's Card.
G. O. Hildebrand.....	Breeder's Card.
Topeka Manufacturing Co.....	Wheat-growing.
C. W. McKeehan.....	Address Wanted.
Edgar Ogden.....	Breeder's Card.
James Easler.....	Stolen.
Chas. E. Willette.....	For Sale.

Farmers or breeders having any stock, or in fact anything for sale, will find it to their advantage to try our cheap "For sale column." You can reach thousands of readers at a trifling cost. Try it.

The Pleasanton Star Nursery makes a new departure in selling nursery stock that is commendable. They sell at wholesale to farmers who club together and order their stock; also they replace trees free that fail to grow the first season.

We find this in one of our exchanges: To kill cabbage worms, put a quantity of green tansy into a barrel and add cold water. Let it stand a day or two, then sprinkle the cabbage heads (using a fine sprinkler,) with the liquid about twice a week. Continue to sprinkle or the worms will appear. Sure death if applied as above.

An exchange says that in Crawford county, Kas., are two tree plantations of 500 acres each. Catalpa is the favorite tree, and is being cultivated for railroad ties by the Fort Scott and Gulf railroad company; a block of 100,000 seedlings planted four years ago range from ten to fifteen feet in height; in circumference the trees range from eight to eleven inches.

Wheat harvest has begun along the southern line of the State. The acreage is not as large as last year, but the yield, in many places will be as good as in any former year. Our reports are pretty general, and we are confident of an average crop for the acres harvested. Corn is reported as growing vigorously. Rye and oats generally good. We learn of rust on wheat in some localities, but no injury thus far. Next week we shall know more.

Prof. H. C. DeMotte, President of the KANSAS FARMER Company, was seriously injured two weeks ago last Saturday by a fall from the roof of a barn. He is slowly recovering, but is still helpless. No bones broken, but a general sprain. This is unfortunate. Prof. D. is a very active, energetic, useful man, just in his prime years. It will be a painful waiting; but when he gets about again life will be all the brighter.

The wool market continues dull. W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, say the new clip has not as yet received much attention from eastern buyers. Some few manufacturers, mainly worsted spinners, have been purchasing in the country, but the trade generally seems unusually indifferent. Advices from various points indicate the same apathetic feeling among western operators, and what wool is being brought is closely scrutinized, and better deductions obtained than ever before. Range of prices 17 to 31 cents per pound.

## Attend the Fairs.

We publish a list of agricultural fairs to be held next fall in this State. These fairs are the best means yet devised for improving both general and special agriculture. Farmers necessarily live apart from one another. It would not be farming at all if the people lived closed together as they do in towns. Isolation naturally begets a disposition to be let alone. It does not tend to frequent visiting and social intercourse. A farmer passes whole days, and sometimes even a week without being close enough to a neighbor to speak to him. This does not work selfishness, for farmers are proverbially the most liberal and generous hearted people in the world. But its natural tendency and common result is to encourage local, home exclusiveness. While the farm house is a perpetual refuge for honest weariness, and while not one farmer in a thousand will turn away a tired, well behaved traveler, without feeding him and giving him drink, yet, from the very nature of the case, that farm is his dominion, and it seems as if that were enough of this world for him.

But farmers, like all other progressive people, are interested in their neighbors and their neighbors' welfare. What is best for all is generally better for one. Agriculture is a progressive science. Men often grow eloquent over the progress made in mechanic arts. One magnificent building, with its thousands of spindles and looms driven by one great engine under control of one man, now does more and better work than many thousands of our mothers did with innumerable spinning wheels only a few years ago. But see what has been accomplished by way of improvement in methods of agriculture. Not only may our farmers now sit at ease while performing what was once the hardest kind of work, but their physical weight is even becoming necessary for the successful operation of some of our modern farm implements, and that element is taken into account in building the machine. And besides improvement in farm implements, great progress, also, has been made in farm management. In this country, where nearly every farmer owns the land he tills, it would be strange if they did not strive to learn better methods. Also, we find, through the influence of newspaper publications devoted to rural interests, there has been an equally marked improvement in the mental make-up of country people generally. Farmers here are reading people; they inform themselves in matters pertaining to their own calling and as to affairs of State as well.

As a proper and helping accompaniment of all these good things, agricultural fairs are growing in importance every year. Here farmers have opportunities for meeting farmers on a common plane and in a common cause. Here they may gather, take counsel and compare methods and results. It affords opportunities to people generally that, otherwise, could be enjoyed by only a few. One man has a new variety of potatoes, corn or wheat at the fair, while a thousand of his fellows may see and learn, and thus be benefitted, he has advertised his discovery to just that many persons and all others to whom they communicate their information. So of a horse, hog, cow, or any other animal; so of machinery, of dairy or orchard or garden products; so of anything.

Here, too, all may learn what other farmers are doing, how they are doing, and what the results are. Here may be seen what one or another method or machine has done; what certain animals or breeds have accomplished; what grains, what different kinds of food, and

varied methods of planting or of preparation have done. Indeed, it would be impossible to enumerate the benefits that may be derived from these helpful associations.

Then, we say—attend the fairs. Go, everybody. Not only that, but see to it that you help some yourself. Don't let the town people run them; but do it yourselves. Prepare for the fair. Get your things ready then take your families and go. If the management is not what it ought to be, improve that. Put all things in order; make the fairs things of profit as well as pleasure.

## About Wool Markets.

Hardly anything could be of greater interest to wool growers than the best market in which to dispose of it. The KANSAS FARMER has often called attention to the general subject, more, however, for the purpose of directing attention to establishing some uniformity among Kansas wool growers in the matter of marketing wool than distinguish between different places of trade. The general complaint about long delays in returns from far away markets, ranging from six to nine months, is what set us to thinking on the subject; and we feel much interest in applying some practical remedy in that case. It seems to our minds that with harmonious action by wool growers of this State some plan could be found to secure not only better sales, but also quicker ones.

But we are now on the verge of a discussion upon which is the best market, as things now stand. At this stage the dispute is between Boston and St. Louis. Mr. Gentry, President of the Missouri State Wool Growers' Association, prefers Boston. Mr. Gentry is good authority, and it is reasonable that his opinion should have much and wide influence.

But the best of us is often mistaken; and while one may be well informed and therefore more competent than some others to judge, yet he decides according to evidence which he recognizes as being entitled to weight. Mr. Gentry and many of his wool growing associates may have advantages, by reason of breed, grade, experience or other things, which most of us here in Kansas do not enjoy. And then, with all this in his favor and duly placed to his credit, it may be true, after all, that so far as a market for Kansas wool is concerned, there may be a better place than Boston, and nearer home. St. Louis is a large and substantially growing city. Woolen manufacture is growing there. It is right in the heart of an almost boundless wool growing region. St. Louis is in Missouri, and Missouri is growing a great deal of fine wool—wool which Boston manufacturers need for their mills. St. Louis, therefore, is a competing market, and it is business that for Missouri wool Boston would strain a point.

But we do not know how this is. We are not growing wool, and hence can know nothing practically about the markets more than any other outsider. But we are interested, all the same, and therefore are pleased to see the opening of this discussion, which we hope will be continued in this paper until something useful is learned on the subject. Our columns are open to the experience of any one in marketing wool.

But what inspired this article was the contents of a letter just received from T. E. Scott, Churchill, Ottawa county, Kas. He is the person referred to in the communication of Mr. J. E. White a week or two ago, published in the FARMER. It will be remembered that Mr. White was placed at some disadvantage because in a certain letter of Mr. Scott, published in the Texas Wool

Grower, there was no statement of amount received in St. Louis for his and his neighbors' wool. Mr. Scott incloses a copy of the letter referred to, and gives a reason for the omission referred to by Mr. White, an explanation which, so far as Mr. Scott is concerned, will, we doubt not, be perfectly satisfactory to every one. The letter was addressed to Price, Marmaduke & Co., his commission merchants who made the sales and therefore knew all about the prices received. It was not necessary to mention that to them. And when the letter was published by them, nothing could be properly added. Mr. Scott, seeing, doubtless, how reasonably Mr. White might wonder why prices referred to were not somewhere given, nevertheless feels that without this explanation, his object in writing the letter might be misconstrued. It was a business letter written to his agent, a very proper one, too, and the agent published it as a matter of business. In Mr. Scott's letter to us he says:

"The reason I did not tell Price and Marmaduke in those letters that I received for my wool 22½ cents was because I consigned the wool to them and I suppose they knew about as well as I what it sold for."

In another place in this issue, under the head—"The Best Wool Market," we publish the Price, Marmaduke & Co. letter, and also another from Mr. Scott, as we find them, with editorial comments in a Minneapolis, Kas., paper.

## Gossip about Stock.

Wm. Booth's late purchases were Small Yorkshires, not Yorkshires, as we reported it.

Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kansas, bought 25 head of Short-horns at the Central Illinois sales.

E. W. Payne, Barbour county, recently purchased 24 head of Jerseys from G. H. Phillips, Lebanon, Ky.

That new Galloway bull of neighbor Wilson Keys is a rouser. He gained 250 pounds in 59 days. No wonder his owner is proud of him.

The Price Current says A. S. Drake was at the yards Saturday with a nice lot of Galloway bulls and heifers which he is taking to his ranch in Kansas.

W. E. & J. W. Needels, of Burlington, Kas., go to Harrison county, Mo., after a flock of Merino sheep. The Messrs. Needels will soon have a fine flock with this addition.

A. J. Snider sold for J. D. Reed, Tom Ward and Frank Byler, of Fort Worth, Tex., 7,000 head of cattle located on the Cimarron river, south of Dodge City, Kas. These cattle were sold to parties on Indian contracts, and brought the snug sum of \$224,000, or \$32 per head, on the range.

July 17, the veteran Shorthorn breeder George M. Bedford, at the Fair grounds, Paris, Ky., will begin the series of summer sales by offering his entire herd. Duchess of Goodness, Lady Bates and Annette are the substantial families comprising his celebrated herd. Mr. Bedford is too well known as one of our oldest and best breeders to need any commendation from us. He believes in choice pedigrees with faultless animals to correspond, and no one will be disappointed in not seeing good individuals on the day of his sale. July 18th, Mr. Abram Renick will sell at his place in Clark county, sixty head, choice of his splendid herd of Rose of Sharons. July 16th, Mr. Ben F. Bedford will sell at his farm, near Paris, Ky., eighty head, his entire premium herd comprising Desdemonas, Red Daisies, Loudon Duchesses, Jessamines and Rose of Sharons. July 20th, Mr. D. C. Logan and J. H. Ingels will sell at Ingels Place,

sixty head, Kirklevingtons, Young Marys, Goodnesses, etc., and they will be found to be really good cattle. Refer to their advertisement and address each at their respective post offices for catalogues.

Our Kansas Short-horn breeders will find it to their interest to look up the advertisement of Kentucky public sales to be made by Abe Renick and the Bedfords. This is a fine opportunity for breeders to complete their herds of breeding stock of the best families of Short-horns. A large number of superior Rose of Sharons will be offered.

The first of a series of monthly sales was held at Strong City last Saturday. Hereafter they will be held on the fourth Saturday of each month giving any one a chance to buy thoroughbred or grade cattle, as well as horses. Messrs. S. F. Jones, H. R. Hilton, G. O. Hilderband, D. Lantry, D. B. Berry, W. P. Martin, H. Murdock, J. C. Scruggins and others are the principal persons interested.

The Live Stock Record recently says: J. S. Hawes, Colony, Anderson county, has sold all of his thoroughbred Merino sheep to J. H. McCarthy, of the same place. Mr. McCarthy will now sell all his high grade Merinos, 700 head, and devote his entire time to breeding registered Merinos. To begin with he has a flock of more than 100 head of as good sheep as there is in Kansas. The average weight of his shearing this year was a little better than 13 pounds. Mr. McCarthy is not a new flockmaster, but has had much experience in handling sheep and is sure to make a success of his adventure.

Don't forget the great Kansas Short-horn sale at Peabody, Kas., next week, June 28, by H. H. Lackey & Son. They offer 125 head of cattle, representing the noted and popular families and every person who desires to get a good bargain in good paying cattle, should make it a point to be present. It is the largest offering ever made in the State, and the first for that section of Kansas, and will give purchasers a better opportunity than will again be given this year. Col. Sawyer of Manhattan, the coming live stock auctioneer of Kansas will do the selling. Remember this is a large offering of good stock and will be sold, even if a sacrifice must be made.

#### Franklin County Horticultural Society.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

This society held their last monthly meeting at the fine farm residence of W. W. Woodruff. There was a good attendance of the members and their families. S. S. Kramer made a report on orchards. He found all the varieties doing well except the Winesap and Rawles Janet. The round headed borer is doing considerable damage, except in orchards where they had taken pains to get rid of them. The flat headed borer was only doing work on trees that were decaying or sunburned.

H. Kelsey made a report on the vineyards. The German renewal system was not a success, the trellis system was preferred. The cause of grape rot is somewhat of a conjecture yet. His own theory was that it was caused by too rapid growth and insects puncturing the grape. There is a fair prospect for a good crop, but the amount lost by rot is a great disadvantage to the culture. The best variety either for market or table use, is the Concord. The Dracut Amber is a splendid variety. Speaking of small fruits, he said the Black Cap and Doolittle were doing well, but there was no money in raising the latter. The Mammoth Cluster is the most profitable kind. Blackberries promise well, but the canes are rusting a great deal. The Lawton is doing well but the Kit-

tanny is a failure this season. After this report President Willis gave a report of his attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the State society which was received with interest on account of the information and encouragement it gave.

The society then regaled themselves with their picnic dinner, which was a "feast fit for the gods," after which the society listened to the prize essays, on the "Ideal Home," by C. E. Turner, Judson Williams, Mrs. J. Gray and Mrs. E. Underwood, the latter receiving the \$5 prize given by President Willis.

#### THE IDEAL HOME.

"Home is the sacred refuge of our life," a dwelling place, and should embrace all that makes life a precious boon, and surely one short essay could not be expected to depict that in its fulness; but an endeavor to hint at a few essentials as to physical necessities, conveniences and domestic economy, including hygienic and congenial surroundings as well as ornamental external and internal, and a few points as to culture, etc., shall be my aim. Home refers to country, and whether native or adopted should be endeared to the heart by ties of patriotism, and a due appreciation of the privileges and blessings it confers upon us. We could none of us be happy in a country where the government and laws were all antagonistic to our sense of justice, or where customs, manners and language were disagreeable or unfamiliar; hence a choice of location in this regard is necessary, and should also be selected with a view to health, as remote as possible from malarial or miasmatic emanations. Though probably more sickness is due to unhygienic habits of living than to those causes; and as happiness cannot exist without health, this may be considered a point of paramount importance.

A house and grounds are a small part of a home. It may be a palace of exquisite design, beautifully ornamented within and without, having all the appurtenances for convenience and comfort possible; it may be a simple, plain-wreathed cottage, with but few accommodations and fewer adornments; it may be even one of meaner pretensions, though kept in tidiness. I could not admit that an untidy and disorderly house could be a home. But the ideal home must depend mainly on the domestic felicity which pervades it, and this depends on the health and amiability of the individuals comprising the family. This again depends largely on the habits of living, which brings us to consider of what inestimable value is a knowledge and practice of hygienic law. I do not propose here and now to solve the problem of "woman's sphere;" but without fear of contradiction, we may call the home circle woman's primary sphere, and beg leave (though it may be thought a digression) to suggest a few thoughts on good physical development, which may be considered the ground work of the ideal home, and which woman's care and labor may do much to bring about, for mental and moral elevation are based to a great extent on bodily conditions.

It is a lamentable fact that in our own enlightened land a want of conformity to hygienic law is dwarfing woman in all her powers; and as an ideal home would not exist without an ideal wife, as well as an ideal husband, some reference to reform of which she is especially in need might not be untimely.

Conformity to fashion and conventionalism is surely precipitating decline and death. Styles of dress which interfere with respiratory and circulatory functions; indigestible, unwholesome and stimulating food, which renders the blood unfit to rebuild the wearing structure; and either too much or too little exercise are among the causes of early decay. They develop pale faces and rheumatic joints, instead of blooming cheeks and graceful movements; small waists and feet, instead of large hearts and active brains; nervous frowns and harsh tones rather than bright smiles and kind words.

Labor is the necessity of most women and the duty of all; not overtaxing so as to encroach upon organic law, nor trammelled with binding, uncomfortable attire. Indeed, the most renowned and honored of our sex in all lands and ages have been proud of their industrial accomplishments, their capability of being self-supporting and helps to others. A wife's or mother's handiwork in useful as well as ornamental departments, is

equally indispensable in the model home to that performed by the acknowledged stronger arm of husband in rearing the structure and lovingly providing the more substantial sustenance.

As to fashion and rules of etiquette, I would not discard them only as far as they interfere with health and happiness. I admire the beautiful and artistic, and do not think there is sin in every pretty color, but a cheer, be it tastily worn or adapted. The extravagance of high prices put upon style of material rather than excellence, which in many cases must be paid, burden they ever so heavily the indulgent husband or father, makes observing men quite willing to forego the pleasures of domestic bliss, rather than peril the happiness of a household by inability to meet the demands of this pride of life. Beware then, young ladies, for this, with many other false ideas, of what furnishes true happiness, is a prolific source of old maids and bachelors. Beware, then young men, and by your influence discourage these tendencies, inasmuch as you would sometime meet the pretty, reasonable ideal wife you have dreamed of.

Woman has no higher sphere than in the family. She may have a secondary, but none more ennobling or where she can accomplish a greater good, for the culture of head and heart of the children in this ideal home is largely left to the mother. Of course they all should be taught good manners. This consists not in the observance of those stiff and irksome rules of etiquette or politeness, so called, which too often are little less than heartless and hypocritical forms; but in looks, words and acts of genuine kindness to all with whom we are associated, without ostentation or parade. Rules of etiquette should not be ignored for they are of value in certain circles, and may give ease and self possession, which might not otherwise be felt, and help one at once to be understood and appreciated; but if the cherished and exalted science of etiquette be studied and practiced until one is able to walk genteelly and bow gracefully, to enter the parlor properly, greet friends scientifically, they may yet not possess a tithe of the true element of politeness; but when we shall cultivate the higher and nobler impulses of the soul, and all shall feel that we have a sincere regard for their happiness and interests, and that professions of friendship are not mere sounds of words with no heart in them, where in truth the teaching and practice of the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them," be the lesson learned and practiced, there will be an ideal home.

Roses and all beautiful flowers; delicious fruits, trees, paintings, statuary, books, and all that is lovely and in harmony with nature, are auxiliaries, and to be coveted; but they can never satisfy, for the ideal home is the home of the heart, and where God's laws are studied and observed.

H. Kelsey then gave the following paper on

#### "MULCHING."

In all its applications, objects, and ends, is the one word or seed-thought which is expected to enlist the thoughts and bring out the experience and observations of the society to-day. Mulching, like other human efforts improperly applied, may prove disadvantageous to many crops. We must not take it for granted that he will be most successful who mulches most; for retaining a sufficient amount of moisture to mature a certain crop is the general object of all summer mulching, and so much depends on "the early and the later rains," that we can set no certain rule for this operation. We find Webster's definition of mulch is half rotten straw, but out here in Kansas we have a much broader meaning to the word, such as half rotten hay, leaves, stalks, weeds and dry earth, all well adapted to serve the object desired. As already intimated, the subject may be and often is overdone, as in mulching a young orchard it tends to bring the roots too near the surface, so that when the mulch has passed away, as pass it will, the roots are left too near the surface and too much exposed to the drouth of summer and the frosts of winter. So much of caution. I now give some experience on the active side of the subject for winter protection. The best mulch I ever used for strawberries is dry wheat straw, or dry prairie hay; it handles much easier than if wet; should be applied late in fall generally last of November or even later, just before heavy freezing; should be about two or three inches thick, and remain there until the crop is gathered the succeeding summer. Raspberries

and blackberries do not need mulching as the canes only kill by freezing; have never known the roots to suffer from frost. Some, I am aware, advocate mulching these to keep the weeds down. After all our caution about roots drawn to the surface in young and rapid growing orchards of the apple, peach, plum, etc., by mulching, we may well suppose that dame nature stands ready in the fall to mantle the earth with the leaves of the trees for a good purpose, as an enriching drapery far excelling all our efforts. Potatoes may be mulched with half rotten hay and straw to the depth of 6 to 8 inches, according to the material used.

But there is another material not talked of or written about. I mean dry earth, the best and most practical to use in dry weather, when setting or watering any garden plant such as cabbage, sweet potatoes or other plants. After watering, which should be done at night, dust the wet ground over with dry earth; this will to a great degree prevent evaporation, baking and cracking of the ground. The origin of mulching may be lost in antiquity for aught I know, unless we claim that it was a part of the duties of Adam in dressing the garden of Eden.

Again we see the good results of an after math on the tame grasses. They pass the winter much better. Also we learn the need of mulch when we see the ill effects of short pasturing our prairie pasture by finding that the natural grass soon runs out when so used.

There was a good display of small fruits that was a credit to the society. W. S. Plummer, of the Leavenworth Fruit Evaporating Mfg. Company, was present and exhibited one of his evaporators which met the approval of the members and several sales were made. This society ranks as one of the first in the State, and is doing excellent work. At their next meeting in July, varieties, culture and handling of summer fruits, mission of flowers, and our insect friends and enemies will be considered.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 18, 1883.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Market steady; native steers, averaging 1123 to 1389 pounds sold at 4 65a5 35; stockers and feeders 3 80a4 75; cows 2 75a4 40.  
HOGS Market opened steady but closed weak; lots averaging 181 to 252 pounds sold at 5 85a6 25; bulk at 6 20a6 25.  
SHEEP Market steady; natives averaging 97 pounds sold at 3 50.

	Receipts	Shipments
Cattle	1,519	.....
Hogs	1,687	.....
Sheep	191	.....

### Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 1,144 bushels; withdrawn 5,459, in store 83,446. A fairly active market was had to day at lower prices. No. 2 cash was bid down 1/4c to 96 1/4c; June sold 1/4c down at 96 1/4c. July was bid down 1/4c to 96c. August sold opening 1c off, and closing 1 1/4c off at 95 1/4c; September was bid down 1 1/4c to 96 1/4c; the year sold 1 1/4c lower at 94 1/4c. No. 3 was inactive except September, which sold unchanged at 92c. No. 2 soft, No. 1, rejected cash and No. 4 were inactive.

CORN Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 5,462 bus; withdrawn 19,561 bus; in store 94,358. The market was weaker to day on 'change with trading freer. No. 2 mixed cash sold opening at 1/4c advance, but lost the 1/4c and closed unchanged. June was nominal and July 1/4c weaker. August sold opening 1/4c higher, but closed unchanged at 44c. The year was 1/4c lower. No. 2 white mixed was nominal.

OATS Quiet. No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. June 1 car at 36 1/4c. July no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids, 47 1/4c asked. June no bids, 47c asked. July no bids 48 1/4c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER Dealers are complaining to-day of the inferior quality and condition of the late receipts. The warm weather has soured some of it, it is lacking the body which marked it 10 days ago and which should mark June grass butter and is inoculated with weeds and wild onions. The receipts are not large to day and much of it is poor; choice dairy is in good demand from the city trade while the market is pretty well cleared up. Creamery is in light receipt and slow sale. We note the sale of 60 packages held creamery, off quality, at 12 1/4c.

We quote packed.  
Creamery, fancy..... 17a18  
Creamery, choice..... 15a16  
Choice dairy..... 12a13  
Good to choice Western store packed..... 10a11  
Fair to good dairy..... 8a10  
Medium..... 8a 9

CHEESE  
Young America..... 14  
Full cream flats..... 14  
Cheddar..... 13 1/2  
Skim flats..... 7a 9

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1 80a1 35 per bus.

FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1 20a1 23 per bu.

MILLET SEED Buyers paying for cleaned 35a 40c per bus for common and 40a45c per bus for choice German.

PEACHES We quote good 1 00a1 25 per 1/2 bus. box; damaged lots 10a50c.

## KATIE DARLING,

OR,  
Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[This story is copyrighted by the author, and no paper, except the KANSAS FARMER, has authority to publish it.]

## CHAPTER VIII.

Six years had passed since the events recorded in our last chapter; six years, with their spring flowers, their summer fruitage, their tall harvests, and winter frosts. On a lonely bluff on the banks of Rushing water, these six years had left their record of sorrow. A few rude stones to mark the resting place, and the wild birds to sing their requiem. Approaching one of these stones we read,

DAISY,  
Aged 3 months,  
Daughter of Dick and Lucie Rogers.

They, too, had passed under the rod of affliction. How changed the once bare prairies are now. Crossed every section by beautiful lanes, lined on either side by tall cottonwoods, groves, and sometimes hedges. We pass a school house where a drove of romping girls and boys are having recess, then turn into a long straight lane, which is lost in the distance ahead. On either side is a strong young hedge which extends around each quarter section; each quarter is divided into four equal parts, one devoted to pasture, another to timber, the balance to grain, etc. Some fine horses, cattle, and sheep are feeding or resting in the pastures. Toward the other side are two neat frame dwellings, surrounded by tall trees, shrubs, etc., stables and outbuildings. These are the homes of Tom and Dick. The realization of their many dreams. A horse-man is seen riding slowly opposite the dwellings, and from Tom's house two chubby boys come to meet him shouting. You'd know they were boys by the noise they make in their efforts to get a ride. Andrews alights and lifts them both up; and then a shout from the other side, "Wait for me," and a fair child bounds down the drive scarce touching the ground with her light feet, and stops panting before the group. "My May Queen all the year round," said Andrews. "Kiss me for a ride," she put up her delicate mouth and paid the tax thus levied, thinking only of the ride. Then Andrews set her behind the boys, the patient horse watching them, waiting to go when bidden. Holding little May with one hand and the rein in the other, they proceeded up the drive by the house. Lucie sitting by a window smiles and nods her head as they pass, the children shouting and laughing. Andrews touches his hat and they pass on around to the small barn. Dick is there; the children are lifted down, all but Bert, the eldest, who declares his independence by sliding down by the stirrup strap; and while Dick and Andrews exchange a few remarks about the news at town, old Caesar, as he is now called, stands patiently holding down his head for May to caress, while the younger boy amuses himself by trying to climb up one of his legs.

"See, Dick, ain't you afraid the children will be hurt?"

Dick laughed, saying "No, I really believe this horse regards them as his special charge. It is remarkable what affection and care a horse will manifest for children when kindly treated."

"Papa," said May, "Didn't we bring old Caesar from Illinois?"

"Yes darling; why?"

"Cause Bert and I told Mr. Andrews so, and he didn't believe it, and wanted to trade his claim for him. I wouldn't give old Caesar for all his land, would you papa?"

"I think not, my child," said Dick thoughtfully, as he led the horse to his stable, "not if we value him in proportion to the pleasure and comfort he gives us all."

"I never saw it in that light before," said Andrews, "That must be the way the children see it."

"Just so," said Dick, as taking May's hand they started for the house. "Their young hearts are as yet strangers to mercenary views. I think we would all be happier if we were able to value things in this way. It is the stern realities of life which force this sordid principle upon us until we come to value everything in proportion to what it

will bring in dollars and cents. May is right. All you are worth could not give my family and Tom's the healthful pleasure they derive from the service of this faithful horse. I have set him apart for their use, careful of him for their sake. Tom thinks it nonsense to lose the labor of so valuable a horse, but with me, enjoyment, not riches, is life."

"But," said Andrews, "Some people are trained from childhood to this mercenary view. Women of wealth and refinement; people, too, of different dispositions have a different way of estimation. You will sometimes see two ladies enter a store to purchase a bonnet or shawl. One will value her shawl in proportion to the exorbitance of the price she pays. The other will value it in proportion to what reduction she has been able to obtain below what she knows to be its real value. The former case we might class as sordid vanity, the latter as mercenary shrewdness."

"We have a fair specimen of the first class in a lady who is now stopping at Tom's," said Dick, as they entered the room, while Lucie, taking Andrew's hat, gave him a chair, saying, "Yes, she is one of the most amusing studies I've met in Kansas. They are from Pennsylvania. Her husband struck oil, and they have come out here to invest some of the incumbrance, she says 'to rusticate.' She is always careful to impress every one with the pecuniary valuation of her apparel, which is chosen for that reason, without regard to harmony or taste."

"Tom, who never loses an opportunity for fun, soon discovered that she was exceedingly solicitous about preserving her complexion, and he told her these Kansas winds were ruinous to delicate complexions like hers, and since then he is amused by seeing her shun the breeze, the hottest days, and even shut herself in her room with doors and windows closed."

"Katie and I told him it was shameful to amuse himself with the follies of people in this way, for her husband, when there, must suffer with her. But Tom says if they will be tormented before their time he ain't responsible."

"You can't work on Tom's conscience in a case of fun," said Dick, laughing.

"By the way, Mrs. Rogers," said Andrews, "at what price would you value your buggy horse, should one desire to purchase?"

"He is a noble animal," she said thoughtfully. "A hundred and fifty dollars would perhaps cover his cash value; but with me, the comfort and pleasure he affords us all places his value beyond estimation. That horse, Mr. Andrews, is associated with the happiest, and some of the saddest events of my life. I could not willingly part with him for any price."

"But come; supper is waiting," and she led the way to the apartment which was both kitchen and dining room. As they sat down little May, with quivering lips, whispered close to Dick's ear—"Papa, will you sell old Caesar?"

"No, darling," said Dick. "Mr. Andrew only wished to find out how much we thought of him."

"Well," said Dick, after returning thanks, "You've been at the county seat to-day; how goes the battle?"

"Booming," said Andrews. "The town is alive; farmers are buying heavy in prospect of a good crop; many are mortgaging to build, or pay off heavy debts; clever office-seekers talking everywhere."

"Men are not apt to incur heavy debts without some outward influence," said Dick. These machine agents are ruining many an honest industrious fellow by persuading him to buy machinery which he can not pay for and could do without. Poor Jake Hard-up is the victim of every agent who comes along. Lately, a man even deluded him into buying a lightning rod for his dugout, and gave his note for almost enough to buy material to build a house. And a fellow up the creek has bought two lightning rods, costing no doubt sixty dollars, for a shell of a house, which he has to prop up with heavy poles to keep it from blowing over."

"Well," said Andrews, "since neither you nor I are magnanimous enough to stump the county all over for their enlightenment, we must see them suffer."

"Their condition might be reached with a paper representing their interests; but when you present one for that purpose, this class will invariably tell you they are too poor to

pay for it, and I doubt if many of them would read it if it was sent gratis. Last of all comes the office-seeker, and even their vote is turned against them."

"We're going to have lively times toward election," said Andrews. "Each party is running a paper in their own interest, and their efforts to disgrace each other are a shame to the community."

"If men could be made to realize the importance of voting for principle instead of party, this class of candidates would be left to fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away."

"I believe there will be a reaction resulting from the present state of politics, and until then, these things will grow worse and worse. Politicians will grow more corrupt. I am no politician, but I'm ready when I see I'm needed."

"And I, too, said Andrews."

This, then, is Dick's home. The realization of all his dreams. An air of restful happiness pervades it everywhere. Convenience and comfort was a principle with Dick and Lucie, and wherever machinery could be made to lighten labor, it was used. There was no extravagant outlay of means, yet the systematic arrangement of the house and its environs made it pleasant and comfortable. "Comfort is the basis of health and happiness," Dick would tell you. A neat tenement house on the farm was the rendezvous for the work hands, affording also a good home for a poor family, thus preserving the sacred quiet of their home from intrusions. While the convenient arrangement of the house obviated the necessity for help, and little May took lessons in housekeeping as well as on the piano. "She shall never know the mortification that I experienced in my first efforts at practical housekeeping. No one but Dick could ever have borne with my blunders," Lucie would say. "They were all I could endure, much less to have been censured."

No wonder that Andrews, with his refined tastes, loved to visit there. 'Twas like an "oasis in his desert life." It is natural and almost irresistible for people of similar tastes and habits to seek each other's society. We are apt to like people who think as we think, who live as we would live. And we even give them the credit of being more sensible than the rest of our associates, because they agree with us in our views on a certain policy, or favorite hobby.

Supper being over, Lucie retired to read some letters, while Dick and Andrews took seats on the little porch and resumed their conversation. Settling themselves into a comfortable position. For a while each remained deeply absorbed in his own reflections. Then, heaving a deep sigh, Andrews leaned suddenly forward, and placing his hand on Dick's shoulder as though to rouse him, remarked—

"Dick, I feel like a drone in a busy hive. This aimless, useless life I have been living all these years is growing irksome. I may come here and bask for a while in the happiness of your pleasant home, but it only makes my desolate condition the more dreary—by contrast. I seem to be awaking to a sense of my own selfishness, and the stern rebukings of conscience can no longer be silenced. I must do something for the good of others; but how? Where shall I begin?"

"My dear fellow," replied Dick, "I have been expecting this reaction in you for a long time. Yes, there is work everywhere. The wants of humanity are numberless. Food and raiment is not all they need, though judging from their habits of living, one would think it all they desire. Many are so absorbed in their struggle for a living that they never realize their own wants. They need some one to direct their attention to these facts. You have only to go out and mingle with them in their spirit, and your work will make itself known. We must associate with our fellowmen if we would benefit them, or influence them for good. I, too, have 'bulldozed me a tabernacle,' and feel that I am acting selfishly toward my fellows. It might soon be reversed, desolated, in which case your condition would be Paradise to my desolation. We should not live thus to ourselves, for our own pleasure. It is wrong, like the man who had one talent and buried it."

"Well," said Andrews, rising to go, "your words and counsel encourage me; they ever do. I can't tell you how much your society and that of your lovely wife, have contributed to my life, and in return I have given nothing, had nothing to give. A lonely outcast I found myself to be, and you took me in; your noble generosity and friendship warmed me to life; your society fed me, I've lived on it. I am strong now and ready to do for others, and will, God helping me," he added solemnly.

"Amen," responded Dick. "You have the qualities in you of which patriots are made. I always thought so."

They shook hands warmly, and Andrews walked home slowly, thoughtfully. Dick re-entered the room where Lucie sat apparently deeply absorbed in the contents of a letter which lay open on the table before her, her head resting on her hand, she did not look up. Seeing she was in earnest thought, Dick said nothing, and taking up a letter from the table addressed to himself, he took a seat and proceeded to open and read. It was from Aunt Deb. She wrote: "MY DEAR BOY: The time cannot be told

in years since I last saw you. I long to see your face once more. If I am spared I will try to make you a visit this fall and see those (your wife and child) who have filled your heart which once was all my own. But that is natural. I tried not to murmur, only I've been so lonely."

Then she gives the general news and adds:

"The little Lucie you left so long ago has grown into a beautiful woman. But I fear her beauty, and also the indiscretion of her parents have caused her a life of sorrow. Three months since, a stylish young fellow from the city came here seeking a school. He secured the school and also boarding at Lucie's home. I remonstrated, but it was no use. His fine ways and the price of his board out-weighted my arguments. And as I expected, he won Lucie's affections. (You know she always had a fancy for dainty dress and looks.) Soon rumors came that he was a profligate fellow, and as a last resort, his parents had thrown him on his own resources. Your Aunt and Uncle hearing of this, told him to seek other lodgings and forbade his seeing Lucie again. This brought things to a climax. He left, but Lucie, poor girl, went with him. They sent back a notice of their marriage, but no other word has reached us since. Poor girl, her sorrows have only begun; no telling where they will end. If parents would only use a little foresight in these matters, many a girl would be saved a life of misery and sorrow."

Dick drew a long sigh as he finished and folded the letter. He had loved the wayward, impulsive child. How strange it seemed, the change that a few years will bring. Placing the letter in his pocket he rose and placing his hand gently on Lucie's head he drew her face upward, half playfully, as though trying to disguise his own serious mood. But the smile, or rather the effort at one, was such a sad failure he almost started. "Why, dearest, what's this? You look troubled."

With a slight gesture toward the letter she replied "It's from father. He is in feeble health and earnestly desires me to visit him; also that I take May with me." This she said tremulously, earnestly watching his face as though trying to read his reply before it was uttered. He did not answer, only took both her hands in his, looked at the letter, then in her upturned face smiled, and kissed the slender hands he held. "It has been so long since I've seen father," she added pleadingly, her lips quivering with suppressed emotion.

"But darling, how can I give you up? I know I'm selfish to keep you from him all these years; but how could I live without you? May, too. I shall be all alone. Yes; you may go." It took an effort to say this, but he felt that in doing so he was making atonement for the extreme selfishness of which he had found himself guilty. It was the first great sacrifice he had ever made voluntarily. He seemed at war with himself. He had no mercy for the spirit of selfishness which of late he had discovered lurking at the basis of every motive in his life. Determined that no power should govern him which was at variance with the principles he had chosen to govern his life. Generous and considerate toward others, he was severe with himself, conscientious to the extreme. His face wore a stern, resolute expression, as turning away from Lucie he said calmly—"Yes; you shall go." She didn't understand him or his manners, and felt hurt. And often during the following week of preparation as she arranged her clothing, the silent tears would fall. "Dear Dick," she would say, "If he knew how sad I feel, he wouldn't be so averse to my going." Still everything was done that would contribute to the happiness of either during the absence; yet a prescience of evil seemed to weigh on Dick's spirits, and he was not cheerful as was his wont. He would try to shake off the feeling, but the effort only made it more apparent to her keen observing nature. So she would go about the preparations sometimes humming a low tune, while he would sit silently watching her movements, thinking how lonely he'd be when she was gone, then grow angry with himself for being so silly, humiliated that he should thus yield to his feelings.

A week later and they are at the depot. The train rushes up, there is a warm embrace, an earnest look from tear-dimmed eyes, the flutter of a white handkerchief, and they are gone. Dick is alone.

O, love! quivering to the blast  
Through every nerve; yet rooted deep and fast,  
Midst life's dark sea.

Alone with multitudes of people all around.

[To be Continued.]

### THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

PROPRIETORS:  
HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.  
No Family Should be Without It!  
No Factory Should be Without It!  
No Workshop Should be Without It!  
No Hospital Should be Without It!  
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"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."  
ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,  
Horse Powers Clover Hullers  
(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet  
and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

### The Best Wool Market.

[Minneapolis paper.]

In Kansas the wool clip will soon be ready for market, and as wool-growing figures extensively in the industries of this county and valley, it is important to find the best market for the same. For some time a certain Boston wool firm has been sending to newspapers in the west its "wool circular," ostensibly as a matter of news, but really as a matter of free advertisement. Said firm also figures largely in wool-growers' associations, and secures a large share of the wool grown in Kansas. We believe it is to the interest of western farmers to build up Western manufacturing and markets, when they do just as well. Our attention has been called to a communication in a St. Louis paper, which we believe throws some light on the subject. Whenever a president of any industrial association advises that a certain firm be patronized, his motives, as a rule, will do to scrutinize. The article is from the Globe-Democrat of April 30, and explains itself:

To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:

Mr. R. W. Gentry, President of the Wool-growers' Association of Missouri in the Sedalia Democrat of April 27, in his "sheep column," says: "The editor of this column shipped his wool this week to Walter Brown & Co., Boston. Our readers should do likewise." And again: "Kansas flockmasters sent this firm 1,500,000 pounds of wool last year, and were well pleased." We think Mr. Gentry is unintentionally doing St. Louis and the wool interests of the West in general great injustice. Had he taken the pains to investigate fully we believe he would have found those who shipped the 1,500,000 pounds to Boston were not all well satisfied; and, further, that these who tried both the St. Louis and the eastern markets last season were better pleased with our St. Louis markets, and for the most part realized better results. Concerning the point in question, namely, St. Louis vs. Boston as a wool market for Western wools, we have numerous letters from Kansas to the effect that their ventures in shipping wool last season to Boston were not satisfactory. We could supply many extracts to that effect, but the following will cover the ground most completely. The writer, Mr. T. E. Scott, of Churchill, Kas., is a large flock-master, shearing about 4,000 head of sheep. He divided his clip last year, sending part to us and part, we believe, to Walter Brown & Co., Boston. Under date of September 9, 1882, he wrote us: "Account sales of wool and draft received; am very much pleased indeed with your sale. Not a man in this county that I have heard from has done so well. Mr. Gregory shipped to Philadelphia and his returns show only 19-10-10 cents net per pound. Mr. Skidmore shipped to Boston, with returns for only 20 cents per pound net. As above said, not one I have heard from has done as well as you have done for me. Every one in asking me if I have sold say, when I tell them of my returns, 'If Brown will do so well I will be satisfied.'" Under date of January 2, 1883, Mr. Scott writes again: "Just received returns for the last of our Boston wool. Shall have to acknowledge ourselves much better pleased with your sales; should have been about \$200 ahead had we shipped all our wool to you." In support of Mr. Scott's statements we may add that, so far, we have unsolicited letters from most of the Kansas wool-shippers who favored us with their consignments last year, and with one exception they propose to ship here this season. Had we anticipated that the President of the Missouri Wool-growers' Association would have taken such strong ground in favor of Boston as against our home market we would have collected data in full from all those who tried both markets last year, both in Missouri and Kansas, and are satisfied the results would have been largely in favor of St. Louis for Western wools. We trust Mr. Gentry will take the trouble to post himself more fully on this point, and in doing so will favor the readers of his "sheep column" with the results. If so, we are sure he will find St. Louis far in the lead, and his prompt acknowledgment will but follow as a necessary sequence to his high character and standing.

Very respectfully,  
PRICE, MARMADUKE & CO.

We have frequently asked several of

our sheep men to give us any items that would be of interest to sheep growers; and in connection with this Mr. T. E. Scott, who owns one of the most extensive sheep ranches in this part of the State, has noticed the communication quoted, and supplements the following statement, which also explains itself:

CHURCHILL, KAS., May 9, 1883

Mr. HOYT—Dear Sir: In addition to the article above mentioned, I would say Walter Brown and Mr. Price both visited my ranch last summer, and after talking with them about the advantages and disadvantages of the Boston and St. Louis markets, I concluded to consign about an equal amount to each place. Both consignments were the same grade of wool, and shipped the same day. Six days after shipping I received an advance from St. Louis of 20 cents per pound, and about six weeks later they made a sale of my wool and sent me a draft for balance.

From Boston my advance was much longer in getting around—which would necessarily be the case. Then again, the shrinkage in the consignment to Walter Brown & Co., was very much greater, which, perhaps, was unavoidable, too, as the distance is much greater, yet it affects the consignor's pocket all the same. The freight, commission and insurance was fully one-third more to the Boston than to the St. Louis market.

I forgot to mention that Price, Marmaduke & Co. allowed me 25 cents each for my sacks, while Walter Brown & Co. gave no credit whatever. I do not say that the latter did not do the very best they could, except as regards the sacks, for I am inclined to believe they did. Yet I do say I am very much better pleased with the sale made by the former. The next difference in the two consignments was two cents per pound in favor of St. Louis. I would say, too, that this is not my first consignment to St. Louis. Two years ago Mr. T. B. Sears and myself consigned our entire clip to Mr. Price, and were pleased with the sale made.

I have made this simple statement unsolicited and without the knowledge of Price & Marmaduke, and all I have to say in conclusion is that I shall not take Mr. Gentry's advice and ship my present clip to Walter Brown & Co., but shall try Price, Marmaduke & Co. again. I have written the above with no unkind feelings toward Brown & Co.; nor would I advise any brother flock-master to ship to Price, Marmaduke & Co. unless they feel inclined to do so. I simply give you my experience with the two markets for Kansas wool.

T. E. SCOTT.

### Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

For sale by all druggists.

The Canadian cattle and meat export trade has grown to very considerable proportions during the past few years, and it promises soon to become one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the Dominion. So far as pork is concerned at present the Canadians have a decided advantage over our own shippers, from the fact that the markets of France and Germany are closed to the importation of American pork.

### DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the FLUID will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

#### Darby's Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

Also as a Gargle for the Throat, as a Wash for the Person, and as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.

### FRUIT GROWERS

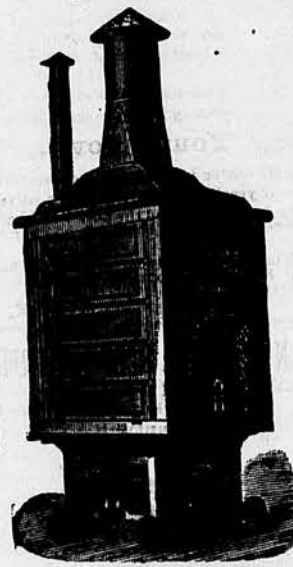
Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

—Manufactured by the—

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.

GREAT PARIS MEDAL, 1878.  
California and Oregon Gold Medals,  
1877, 1878 and 1880.



AWARDED THE  
CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876.

No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

Price, \$75 to \$1,500.

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.



IS THE ACT OF  
FLOWING WATER  
over lands, to  
NOURISH CROPS.

The Streams of the  
ROCKY MOUNTAINS  
enable the  
COLORADO FARMER

to raise a

Big Crop Every Year.

He defies drought and  
never suffers from rain.  
Summer is temperate,  
winter open and mild.

THE GREAT

Irrigation Canals!

recently built, have  
opened up the most de-  
sirable lands in America.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO

S. J. GILMORE,

ASSISTANT MANAGER

The Platte Land Co.

(LIMITED)

Denver, Colorado.

\*Late Land Commis-  
sioner Union Pacific R.R.

Spalding's Commercial College  
LARGEST - TO - CHEAPEST - BEST  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING, AM. PRES.

### THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL, 27 YEARS IN USE.



#### GUARANTEED

Superior to any other make.

17 Sizes-1 to 40 H.P. Power

Adopted by U.S. govern-

ment at forts and

garrisons and by all

leading railroad com-

panies of this and

other countries.

Also the Celebrated

I X L FEED MILL,

which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill.

[State where you saw this advertisement.]

### A MAN

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



### 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 Finest 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 C&N.

### "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanabec, 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 Fold-ers of the

### GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address

R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,

Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO.

### SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

### Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

### NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, and all points in

### TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL, J. E. LOCKWOOD,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,

Kansas City, - - - - Mo.

### THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.

### FLORIDA.

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y.—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

For further information address

C. B. KINMAN, F. CHANDLER,

Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

### The Louisville Exhibition.

As our readers have been several times informed, there is to be an important exhibition at Louisville, Ky., beginning August 1, and continuing one hundred days. While it will have many features of a national character—at least to the extent of having exhibits from many different parts of the country, yet it is gotten up by southern men in the interest of southern industries.

The Cotton Exposition at Atlanta in 1881 was the first really great effort put forth by our southern neighbors in the direction of building up that magnificent country. Its effect was wonderful in extent. The Louisville Exposition is in the same line, though perhaps wider in scope and intended to vitalize some energies not touched by Atlanta. It is in this light that we call attention to it at this time. We have many satisfying evidences that the South is drawing in new life and that she is really growing. Agricultural literature is circulating all over that beautiful land. Farm papers are issued regularly from every State capital and from many less pretentious towns. These all act as so many stimulants to the new growth. Now comes this combined effort, showing that life is vigorous and that the people are in earnest. We commend the enterprise and wish it all possible success. We wish that every Kansan that can possibly spare the necessary time and money will go and take an ear or two of Kansas corn with him. Let Kansas and her productions have a small place there. They will be welcome, and it will do us good to go down and see many that we have not seen for some years. Let us help them now that they are helping themselves.

This is what a late number of the Louisville Courier-Journal says about it:

"The Agricultural Committee of the Southern Exposition will do all in its power to make known in the North the vast capabilities of Southern agriculture. Its inexhaustible richness and variety the South itself is only just now beginning to understand, as is evidenced by the growth of truck farming and stock raising. Heretofore the impression has been widespread that the South was not a grass-growing country. The delusion is fast disappearing, and the Agricultural Committee can do nothing better than to induce Prof. Phares, of Starkville, Miss., to prepare a complete exhibit of the grasses of the South, with a statement of their character and value."

"But this is not sufficient; if a perfect, or by any means satisfactory exhibition of southern agriculture is to be made, if we are to show our inquisitive northern visitor that our cheap lands are really more productive than are the high-priced lands of the North, the work must be done to a large extent by the farmers themselves. They must do this through their local granges and agricultural associations, and by arousing the interest of their State authorities and their local newspapers."

"Some of the States, notably Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Florida, are now preparing exhibits which will inform and attract the prospecting immigrant, but every State in the South should take hold of this matter in the most vigorous way."

"This is the South's opportunity. More northern people will come to Louisville than could by any means be induced to go to any other southern city. It is no rash estimate to place the attendance here during the hundred days at one million. As we have said, these visitors will be made up, to a large extent, of families in search of cheap and productive lands. In addition to this the exposition will be the industrial event of the year, and it will receive, as it has already received, widespread at-

tention from the press. If the South is here with the products of her fields as well as of her mines—if she sends corn and wheat and tobacco as well as iron, peaches and pears and grasses as well as cotton, silk and sugar, vegetables and grain of all kinds, as well as a wonderful variety of timber—if the South will make an exhibit of this character, which she can well make, it will do more to attract attention, to bring to us immigrants and capital, than without such an exhibit she can accomplish in ten years with all her immigration bureaus and land syndicates actively at work after their usual and well-approved methods.

"We hope to see the press direct special attention to this feature of the exhibition, which, so far as the South is concerned, is the most important feature of all. During the month of May 140,000 acres of land were entered in Mississippi, but this is only an indication of the change in tide which should enrich every southern State."

## RENICK ROSES OF SHARON —AT— PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883,

I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Kentucky, sixty head of Short-horns all bred by myself and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals, constituting its choice and bloom.

### Twenty Young Cows,

with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers; twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years, three aged and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold.

Catalogues will be ready by July 1st, and can be had on application to P. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky.

ABRAM RENICK.

## REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM, HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES, WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NYANZA No. 389—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

## PROSPECT STOCK FARM.



The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned. I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place. Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.

H. W. McAFEE,  
Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.

## Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



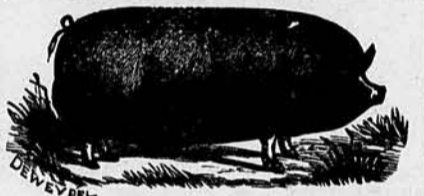
AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

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.



H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swine. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck, stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL, Blue Valley Stock Farm, Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.



J. J. ATHERTON,  
EMPORIA, : : KANSAS.

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Seventy-five choice young Berkshires ready for sale; also, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, and Plymouth Rock poultry eggs in season. Terms reasonable. Write.

## BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.

M. F. BALDWIN & SON,  
Steele City, Nebraska.

## Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

## 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. McOULLUGH,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

## MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth.

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. We are using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands Gentry's Lord Liverpool No. 3615, sire Lord Liverpool No. 221. We are breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them Registered, and eligible to registry. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. Our stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

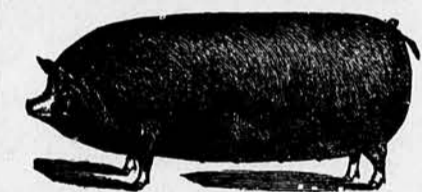


## Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 269 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow impig, write us.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,  
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Established in 1868.



## RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

J. V. RANDOLPH,  
Emporia, Kansas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.

CURES SCAB.

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

## Construction of Small Greenhouses.

A small greenhouse, in a plain, substantial manner, can easily be built by any handy carpenter and painter used to setting glass. A span, or equal sided roof, should be either ten or seventeen feet wide. The one of ten should have a table three feet six inches wide on each side, leaving three feet for a pathway. One of seventeen feet wide should have tables two feet six inches wide on each side, and a center-table six feet wide, leaving a pathway of two feet six inches on each side. These dimensions will be found convenient for the handling and caring of plants by amateurs.

The sides should be four feet high for a ten foot house, and may be six inches lower in one seventeen feet wide. Dressed cedar, or other hard wood posts that will not decay quickly, should be set in the ground two feet, or deeper, and four feet apart, the parts standing out to be dressed four inches square on two sides. Common boards are then nailed lengthwise to the outside of the posts, and covered entirely with thick roofing paper; against this the outside siding of dressed matched boards is nailed. This makes a very substantial and durable wall. The plate should be one and a half to two inches thick, and seven inches wide nailed to the posts, the same pitch as the roof.

The sash-bars should be of good, clean lumber—yellow pine is best—two inches deep, one a quarter inches wide, and, for a ten foot house, six feet long; the lower edges should be beveled to three-quarter inch. The rebate for glass should be half an inch deep and a quarter inch wide. The glass should be twelve by ten or fourteen, double thick, and of good quality. For a seventeen foot house the sash bars should be nine feet six inches long, with purline three by one and a half inches running across the center, supported by light rods from center stage, six feet apart.

Ventilation is effected partly through the door at one end, a movable sash opposite, also with small sashes on the roof, every six feet, hung so as to open from the inside.

The tables are made by nailing two by four string-pieces to the posts of the wall, one foot below the plate, and other stronger ones on posts parallel with the wall. One inch boards are then nailed on crosswise, a strip five inches wide on the back, far enough inside the house that the drip from the edge of the plate does not fall into the bench, and another nine inches wide against the front of the bench, giving a finish to the walk-side. Then, with an inch and a half auger, bore holes through the table at intervals sufficient to prevent accumulation of water. Close up these holes with temporary wooden plugs, and give the whole inside bench a coat of good cement, such as is used for cisterns, three-quarters of an inch thick. Before this has become thoroughly hard, pull out the plugs, and the bench will last from ten to fifteen years.

Cows when first turned to grass will eat and need considerable dry feed daily. Even straw will be eaten at this time, the grass not having substance enough to it to satisfy the animal. If the cow is giving milk the meal ration should be continued until June, or longer, if eaten readily.

A flock of 900 good young sheep, nearly all ewes, and 600 lambs, for sale. Also 150 head of good cattle—2 and 3-year-old steers, cows, yearlings and calves. For further particulars apply to  
FRED B. CLOSE,  
Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.

It is the belief of many close observers that the gestation of domestic animals is retarded by a severe winter like the last, and hastened by a warm winter. Some reported facts this year tend to confirm this theory.

## "Rex Magnus"

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

THE HUMISTON  
FOOD PRESERVATIVE

Perfect in Work.  
Safe and Harmless.  
Economical.  
DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

Rex Magnus is a perfect food preservative, and the only one ever discovered by man, which embodies at the same time healthfulness, cheapness, certainty of results, and general adaptability for the wants of all mankind. This preservative, as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conqueror.

## The Discoverer—A Benefactor.

This field has long demanded a combination and unifying, blending and happy harmonizing of elements, agencies and forces which has been heretofore unobtainable. Men have sought for it, in all ages, and in all countries—and they have uniformly failed. Prof. R. F. Humiston was somewhat like Morse, Franklin, Fulton and others in their respective fields, the man and the only one, who was destined to wear the proud title of discoverer of this preparation and of a benefactor of his race.

## 35 DAYS' TEST.

REX MAGNUS has kept twenty-three kinds of Meats and other Food thirty-five days in a warm room (average 70°) and here is the testimony of the eminent scientific gentleman who had exclusive control of the experiment in his private laboratory, viz: PROF. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, OF YALE COLLEGE.

The Professor's report, dated March 7, '88, says: "My tests of 35 days on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe in daily mean temperature of 70 deg., and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable for domestic use. At the banquet on 'treated' meats at the New Haven House I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were all as good as I have ever eaten."

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use, and consider it less harmful than common salt."

Thousands of equally conclusive experiments in all parts of the country have brought the same good results."

## Time is Conquered.

It is an unquestioned fact that all flesh food is improved by keeping, and as "Rex Magnus" will do this it at once becomes an important factor in every family, restaurant, hotel and market.

## Cream Kept Fifty-nine Days.

No fear of muggy days or bad weather after this. It is equally good in any climate. Cream has been put up in Boston and eaten in Italy forty-two days after and in Switzerland fifty-nine days after in perfect condition. It works equally well with all kinds of food.

## A Trial Will Prove It.

In these days of bombastical essays, some persons may call in question the statements made in reference to "Rex Magnus," and the wonderful results and benefits accomplished by its use. Our answer to all such persons is this, viz.: It will do all that is claimed for it, and a trial will prove this statement.

## How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one nor the other.

## Samples Mailed Postpaid.

We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist, or general store keeper hasn't it on hand—with any brand of "Rex Magnus" which you may desire, upon receipt of the price. We will prepay postage charges on sample packages. The several brands and their respective uses and functions are herewith mentioned as a guide to readers. (It will not do to use for anything else than designated, as long experience proves it to be necessary for different combinations.)

## Brands and Prices.

"Viandine" for preserving meats, fish and game, 50 cts. per lb.  
"Ocean Wave" for preserving oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per lb.  
"Pearl" for preserving cream, \$1 per lb.

"Snow Flake" for preserving milk, cheese and butter, 50 cts. per lb.

"Queen" for preserving eggs, green corn on the ear, &c., 50 cts. per lb.

"Aqua-Vitae" for preserving fluid extracts, without alcohol, &c., \$1 per lb.

"Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti Mold" are explained by their names. 50 cts. per lb.

## Improves Food.

Every article of food treated by "Rex Magnus" remains perfectly sweet, natural in flavor, ripens, and is indeed enhanced in value by the effects of this king of preservative agents.

## It is Tasteless and Harmless.

Banquets in New Haven, Ct., Boston, Mass., and Chicago Ill., have been held, at which food, treated and saved as Prof. Johnson treated his 23 articles of food, were served. These public demonstrations of the wonderful effects of this preparation were uniformly applauded by the invited and attendant guests, and they came from every branch and walk of domestic and private life, and embraced men of national and international fame.

## Wins Applause.

The press of the country applaud the result; the people at large, both in this and every other country, need "Rex Magnus," and better still, it is within the reach of every one, as to price.

Fresh food, in all seasons and climates, has heretofore been a luxury for the wealthy alone. Now, every one may enjoy it, by using "Rex Magnus." Send for a package and test it yourself. In writing for it, give your name, state, county and mention the brand desired. Send money order or by registered letter. Physicians who will agree to test it can receive sample package free. Please state school of practice. Circular of testimonials sent when requested. Address, mentioning the "Kansas Farmer,"

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,  
72 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAAK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

## 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 appraisement, 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 estray, 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 it out 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 appraisement.

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 June 6, 1888.

## McPherson county—J. A. Fletcher, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Ray, in Sharp's Creek township, on the 7th day of May, 1888, one bay mare about three years old, small fresh cut on left hind leg; valued at \$70.

COLT—Also by same, at same time and place, one

roan yearling horse colt; valued at \$30.  
CALF—Taken up by Isaac Oaks, in Battle Hill township, May 4, 1888, one 1-year-old white steer calf with red ears, branded R on right hip; valued at \$12.50.

## Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. N. Redpath, in Oxford township, November 18th, 1887, one steer 3 years old, light red, spot in forehead, branded "O" high on left hip and "H" low on left hip, swallow fork in each ear; valued at \$30.

## Strays for week ending June 13, 1888.

## Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Oliver, in Ridgeway township, November 18th, 1887, one deep red 5-year-old steer, crop off of left ear, slope off under part right ear, bush tail, branded on right hip looks like "M & L" joined together; valued at \$35.

MARE—One light bay mare 10 years old, about 16 hands high, blind in left eye, slit on top of right ear, white spot in face, right hind foot white, light-lined, time to colt on the 10th of July. \$5 reward for delivering her or information leading the owner to where she is.

## Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. E. Sisco, in Branch township, one 3-year-old bay mare colt, has star in forehead; valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by same, one 2-year-old bay stallion colt left fore foot and left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

## Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

JACK—Taken up by Abraham Koch, of Powhatan township, one light gray jack, supposed to be about 12 years old, 12½ hands high, the right front hoof turned in, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40.

## Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by O. J. Bodley, of Hayes township, one dark mare colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

COLT—Also by same at same time and place, one light sorrel horse colt one year old; valued at \$20.

## Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. W. James, Roseville township, May 21, 1888, one bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, white hind feet, about 14 hands 3 inches high, branded H. K. on left shoulder.

HORSE—Also by same, one black horse, 12 or 14 years old, 15½ hands high, right hind foot a little white, small white spot in forehead, severe cut in the breast, no other marks or brands.

## Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Lucas Burnett, in Valley Brook township, June 7, 1888, one 1-year-old iron gray mare colt, white stripe in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Pleasant Griggs, in Arvon township, May 18, 1888, one 4-year-old light sorrel horse, white stripe forehead, letter "E" branded on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

## Strays for week ending June 20, 1888.

## Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Asa Carter and John Michael, of Wilmington township, May 30, 1888, one 6-year-old black horse, a little white around right fore foot, white strip about half way around neck, hard leather halter on with about half of stay-chain on halter, no other marks or brands; valued at \$40.

## Osage County—C. A. Cottrell Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Edward Fisher, in Olivet township, May 21, 1888, one 6-year-old small bright sorrel horse pony, white stripe in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by S. M. Keplein, in Rock township, May 19, 1888, one 3-year-old dark iron gray filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

## Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Brown, Hackberry township, May 23, 1888, one dapple iron gray mare about 3 years old, 15 hands high, salt-r marks on nose and top of head, branded JW on right hip; valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by H. M. Merrill, in North township, May 30, 1888, one 2-year-old dark iron gray gelding colt, no marks or brands, leather head-stall on at time of taking up; valued at \$40.

## Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James H. Holliday, in Illinois township, one black mare pony 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white strip in face, mule shoe brand on left shoulder, saddle scar 4 inches back of withers; valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Stephen Mullins, in Guelph township, May 19, 1888, one 10-year-old bay horse, stake in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, branded OW connected on right hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

## Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Pinkston, Cottonwood township, May 2, 1888, one mare pony about 13 years old, scar on left hip, star in forehead, shoes on front feet, no brands; value not given.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Sharp, Bazaar township, one light bay horse, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, branded with a hook on shoulders and hips; cash value \$15.

## Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Max M. Beeher, of Easton township, June 8, 1888, one white cow, 12 years old, square crop off left ear, slit in same, round crop off right ear, flat ring in upper part of same stamped S. S. Mathew; valued at \$20.

## Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jas. T. Walker, of Walnut township, one chestnut sorrel mare pony with halter on and harness marks, supposed to be six years old; valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken up by Berry & Goucher, of Pawnee township, June 1, one mouse-colored mare mule about 14½ hands high, about 4 years old; valued at \$60.

MARE—Also by same one bay mare 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, black mane and tail, blind in left eye; valued at \$40.

## Montgomery county—E. S. Way, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Philander Benham, four miles northeast of Cherryvale, one light bay horse mule with trimmed mane, 16 years old, branded "C" on left hip, shod on front feet, leather halter on when taken up, fifteen hands high.

## LOST.—A yellow mare, 5 years old; black feet and

mane, and two black spots on left side; nearly 15 hands high. A reward of \$25 is offered for her recovery by the owner. DR. WILTSCHK No. 44 Monroe street, Topeka, Ks.

## State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

## STOLEN.

From stable in Topeka, Kansas, on night of June 6th, one blue-roan horse pony, 11 or 12 years old, weight about 800 pounds; is perfectly gentle; has one, and I think two, white hind feet; small white spot in forehead; ears, mouth and limbs small; trots and lope; small lump on shoulder, slowly disappearing. \$15.00 reward for return of same to JAMES EASLEE, Topeka, Kansas.

### The Shepherd's Life.

None but those who have followed herding sheep, as a business, can begin to realize and comprehend the privations, isolation and self-denial it entails.

Often for days, weeks, and even months he is away as it were from the habitations of men, cut off from an association with his fellows, with no companion save his sheep, or perchance, his faithful dog. Of things transpiring in the active, busy world, he has no cognizance; to all intents and purposes a prisoner within the circumscribed boundaries of his range. Early and late he is expected to be with his flocks, to have a constant watch over them and is held responsible for their safety. No matter what conditions of weather, he must face and endure it without complaint. After his day's work with his sheep, tired and hungry, he must make his fire, get water and cook his food.

Then as the shades of night fall about him, lonely and silently he keeps his vigils, holding communion with none but his own thoughts.

Each succeeding day brings the same monotonous routine of duty, with but little, if any change or variety. Yet if he be faithful to the trust confided to him and mindful of the interests of his employer, time and patience thus employed, is not wasted, but reaps its reward.

To-day in Texas are to be met with many successful and prosperous sheep owners, who began as herders. In our experience we have frequently known men to be employed as shepherds, who in culture, intelligence and deportment were gentlemen. They followed this life, not merely for a support, but to acquire that practical experience in the care and handling of sheep, so essential to success in every flockmaster. The time has been, not only in Texas, but in even far more ancient history when the shepherd was looked upon as occupying a very low place in society. We have frequently heard the assertion that none but a lazy man would herd sheep. Now is this true? What flock-master, who knows the value of his flock, wants such a character in charge of them? We say a lazy sheep-herder is a nuisance, not worth the rations he eats. In the handling of a flock there are too many responsibilities to be entrusted to any such person. The active, wide-awake shepherd can always find employment about his camp or herd, although the duties of every day may be the same. For two long years we followed this life, and know whereof we speak. The flock-masters who have had a like experience, are those who appreciate and value good, honest work on the part of their shepherds. They know how to sympathize with their isolation and exposure, and are ever ready with a word of cheer and approbation. Of course there is a class of shepherds whose only ambition is to receive their wages and food. By nature they have no higher aim, and are but a few degrees removed from the flocks they tend. They have no conception of the feelings of the shepherd who has in view the attainment of flocks of his own. Many of this class are to be found, however, who in so far as they comprehend the nature of a contract involving only service and compensation, are faithful and honest.

We have now in our employ as shepherds, men who read the Wool Grower with deep interest and profit to themselves. At times they call our attention to articles in it, and express their judgment in regard to them. Other flock-masters can doubtless say as much. Our object in penning these thoughts is to hold out the idea, both to the flock-master and shepherd, that the life of the latter is just as much entitled to be honored as that of any other calling. That is where the shepherd knows his duties and to the best of his ability performs them. We have a laudable desire if by any means in our power to do so, to render the life of the shepherd as pleasing as possible, and to ameliorate and soften its privations and hardships. For when we thus elevate the standard and the shepherd rises to the importance of his position, we directly increase the profits in favor of the owner of the sheep. If the flock-master in his efforts to provide for the comfort and well being of his flock, is assisted by intelligent, faithful herding, he is enabled to count with something like certainty upon his profits.

Therefore, to the sheepmen we say, be watchful and considerate towards your shep-

herds. At all times be kindly disposed towards them, exercise patience in their inexperience, and by every means at your command render them as comfortable as you can. In so doing you will reap your reward, while at the same time you aid a struggling fellow-man along the road to success. To the shepherd who reads and thinks for himself, we say, magnify and honor your calling. Be true to every trust, faithful in little as well as large matters, and make yourself of value and use to your employers. Take encouragement from the knowledge that in the history of the distant past, great men at some era of their lives followed this same humble pursuit.

In sacred writ, what glorious memories are linked with the shepherd! 'Twas to shepherds tending their flocks on the plains of Judea, heavenly messengers appeared to announce the birth of Him who was to be the Savior of men. Jacob, the grand old patriarch in Israel, tended flocks to obtain the woman he loved, to become his wife. David also, called the "Sweet singer of Israel" was called upon to lay down his shepherds' crook to wield the sceptre as king of a mighty nation. With such instances as these to solace and cheer your lonely life, you can assuredly be proud of your calling, step by step you bring about the time when you become a flock-master.

We have written more than was intended on this subject, but if it in any way tends to render an otherwise hard life more pleasant and endurable, we will feel compensated.

If it should cause our shepherds to realize the importance of their occupation in enhancing the values of the sheep they handle. No flock-master who reads it can find cause for complaint.

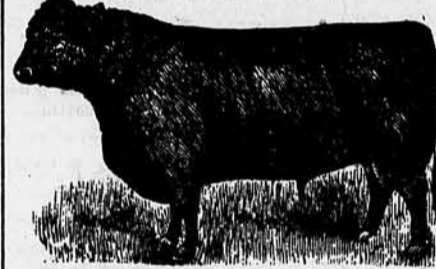
Confidence and esteem on the part of flock-master and shepherd is what we inculcate, together with co-operation in management and care of sheep.

Herein lies much of subsequent success, and will go far towards maintaining and building up the prosperity of sheep husbandry.—Texas Wool Grower.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

### Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.



Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming two and three years old; recently imported and all registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale. Address L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

### Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILES, Proprietor,  
And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Kellor Photograph 3561, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sully boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.  
Address J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kansas.



R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,  
Lee's Summit, Mo.,  
Breeder of Pure Spanish Merino SHEEP.

300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selection from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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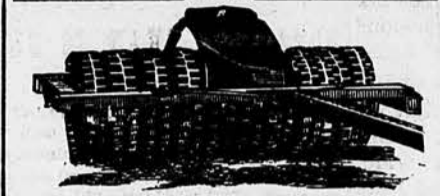
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As the most SIMPLE and STRONGEST-BUILT  
Clod-Crusher and  
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Does better work with less labor in shorter time than can be done with any other implement for the purpose.

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Lane, Kansas.



BEAN'S HAY-STACKER is guaranteed to do more and better work than any hay machine in the world. Our NEW LOADER everywhere receives the highest praise. All need our stack roof. Send for Circular J. H. BEAN & SON, DECATUR, ILL.

### MOORE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

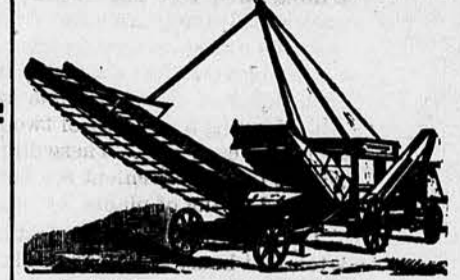
Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease. It is a Sure Cure and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it. Send for circulars and testimonials to Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake St., CHICAGO. Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.



**WORTH SENDING FOR!**  
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW TO CURE THEM which is offered FREE, post paid, to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German Book.)



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Complete. Convenient. Durable.  
It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves the chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack.  
PRICE, COMPLETE, \$125.00.  
Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to any Thresher. Address for full particulars, RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

### STOVER WIND MILL

We manufacture the Old Reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. Winger's Improved \$20 FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Brass, and Laid PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

### 26.999 NOW IN USE.



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 May Hakes. 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.



Established 1840. THE CELEBRATED "BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL. CORN, WHEAT & FEED. FLOUR MILL MACHINERY. Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly THOS. BRADFORD & CO. 174, 176, 178 W. Second St. CINCINNATI, O.

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The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

### TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas. The latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

### ARKANSAS VALLEY

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

### LANDS

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

### Out of Debt: Happy Homes

Jefferson county, Kansas, don't owe a dollar. Map, statistics, price of land, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Okaloosa, Kas.

## The Poultry Yard.

### A Neglected Duty.

Farmers' wives, read this. During the first six months of 1882 there were nearly seven million dozen eggs, hen eggs, not ostrich or other fancy eggs, but hen eggs, imported into the United States. Now, as a matter of fact, the wives of our farmers, mechanics and country ministers ought to go into the egg business so thoroughly and successfully that they can have all the fresh eggs they want in their own families, and have enough to supply all the bankers, merchants and other families in the land, and export the surplus product to the "down trodden" natives of Europe. The idea of a people with all our open country going to France and Belgium for eggs to go with our morning toast and coffee. We shall buy a coop of hens and start the reform at once. No eggs with French socialism or Irish agrarianism in them for our breakfast. Tariff or no tariff, America must raise her own eggs.—*Farmers' Review.*

### The Aylesbury Duck.

Aylesbury ducks have long been considered by most breeders of this class of fowls, as standing at the head, all things being taken into account, as the best variety of ducks known. Their distinctive characteristics consist of a plumage of unspotted white, a pale flesh-colored bill, a dark, prominent eye, orange legs, stately carriage, prolificness and excellent quality as market birds. The weight of the grown fowls averages, if properly fed, from ten to twelve pounds a pair (duck and drake.) The ducks often weigh eight to ten pounds each. The ducks are prolific layers. Instances have been known where three hundred eggs have been obtained from two ducks in one year, besides which one of them sat twice and the other once during the time, the three nests giving thirty young ducks. It is also claimed for Aylesbury ducks that their consumption of food is less than other sorts, besides obtaining maturity at an early age as compared with common ducks, and being far more marketable from their superior appearance when plucked. The females are good sitters and excellent mothers.

### Dusting.

A dust bath in the henry, where space is limited, is absolutely necessary, and affords both the means of keeping the fowls free from lice and parasites and giving them agreeable exercise. Those flocks which roam at will do not need any special arrangement in warm weather; they will choose the most convenient bed of dry earth to be found, and there will nestle in the loose bed of dust and roll first on one side and then on the other, dive their heads into the heap and dash the fine dust with feet and wings through their ruffled feathers to the place where the lice and other insect enemies love to harbor.

Breeders who value their fowl stock and look to their comfort and well-being usually provide them with baths. But there are others who keep poultry year after year who never think of such things. An hour's time spent in all that is required to construct a bath place for your fowls—an open frame box of suitable size for the number of fowls, filled with road dust, fine loam or sifted coal ashes and placed in the henry where the genial rays of the sun will keep it warm, dry and dispel the effete matter, is all that is necessary. To make it more effectual the addition of sulphur and carbolic powder should be thoroughly incorporated with the dust.

Avoid using wood ashes that is wet or damp for a bath, as the ley will injure the fowls' feet, head and wings. Renew the dust in the boxes once in a while, and feel thankful at the same time that you are following nature in her wise provision and teachings and doing an incalculable benefit to your fowls.—*Poultry Monthly.*

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE

### Or CHILLS and FEVER.

### AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

**DR. JOHN BULL,**  
Manufacturer and Vendor of  
**SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,**  
**BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,**  
**BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**  
The Popular Remedies of the Day.  
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### A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
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work 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.

## DR. A. C. GIBSON'S FEVER and AGUE CURE.

This TONIC NEVER FAILS to cure  
Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malarial Fever,  
Night Sweats, Ague Cake, Neuralgia, Jaundice,  
Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever,  
Rheumatism, and Typhoid Fever.  
Laboratory 123 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 Cents.

## Public Sale



The undersigned will sell

At the Stock Yards of the Hon. G. W. Campbell,  
Peabody, Marion Co., Ks.,  
On Thursday, June 28th, 1883,

Their entire herd of well-bred Short-horns, numbering 125 head—mostly Cows and Heifers, and representing such noted and popular families as

ARABELLAS, ROSE OF SHARONS, PRINCESSES,  
ROSEMARYS, YOUNG MARYS, LADY ELIZABETHS,  
LOUISAS, YOUNG PHYLLISSES, MRS. MOTTES,

And others. Our Cows have been bred for milk as well as beef, and are first-class milkers, as the calves by their sides will show. A pure Princess Bull,

BLYTHEDALE PRINCE 42931,

And a fine Young Mary Bull head our herd.  
The sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, and continue till all are sold. Lunch at 1 p. m. A credit of 9 months will be given on bankable notes at 10 per cent. Catalogues ready June 15th.

**H. H. LACKEY & SON,**

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

PEABODY, KANSAS.

## Kansas City Stock Yards,

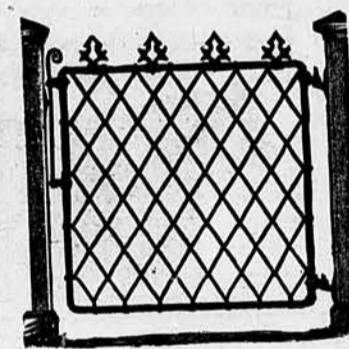
Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y  
C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,  
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,  
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway,  
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,  
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the  
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad,) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.



## GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

"Wire Netting Fence," for Farms,  
Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap  
as barbed wire. If not for sale in  
your town, write for illustrations to  
the manufacturers,

**E. HOLENSHADE,**

136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## SHEEP, WOOL-CROWERS AND STOCKMEN! The Gold-Leaf Dip!

Is the best and most reliable yet discovered. All who used it last year speak of it in the highest terms. It can be used with little trouble. Is a cure for SCAB, insects or screw-worm, and on healthy sheep it promotes the growth of wool so the increased clip will pay more than double what it will cost to use it. Merchants in nearly all the Western towns keep it and have the circulars, giving price and directions for use. When it cannot be had near home, order from

**RIDENOUR, BAKER & CO.,**

Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

## LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS  
SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS  
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS  
SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS  
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

**DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA**

**D. M. MAGIE COMPANY,** Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magie or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 300 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 8 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not at all. Reduced rates by express.

The India wheat crop is said to be larger than ever before. The export of wheat from that far-off country has greatly increased within a few years, and indications are that India, rather than Russia, will be our chief competitor in supplying Europe with bread.

There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished.

"Some of our farmers who have used Phenol Sodique, pronounce it one of the best remedies they have ever used for hurts, galls, scratches, itch, and other diseases of animals. It is an excellent remedy to prevent the spread of contagion."—Jeffersonian, West Chester, Pa.

A young calf will begin to eat grain or good bright hay at five or six months old. A little scalded meal at this age is better than an all-milk ration, as it is best to accustom them to solid food as early as possible.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

## For sale.

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

FOR SALE—300 Domestic 3 and 4-year-old Steers. CHAS. E. WILLETTTS, Olney, Rush Co., Kansas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—700 Merino Sheep, 3 years old and under. Will shear 8 pounds. One-half of them ewes. J. H. MCCARTNEY, Colony, Ks.

WANTED—1,000 sheep on shares, for one or more years. Range near Topeka, Ks. A. F. MEECH, Tremont, Neb.

1,400 Graded Merino Sheep for sale, after they are shorn. Spring lambs not counted. Cheap for cash. Inquire of KANSAS FARMER.

## ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,  
Washington, - - Kansas,  
(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,  
MERINO SHEEP,  
Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

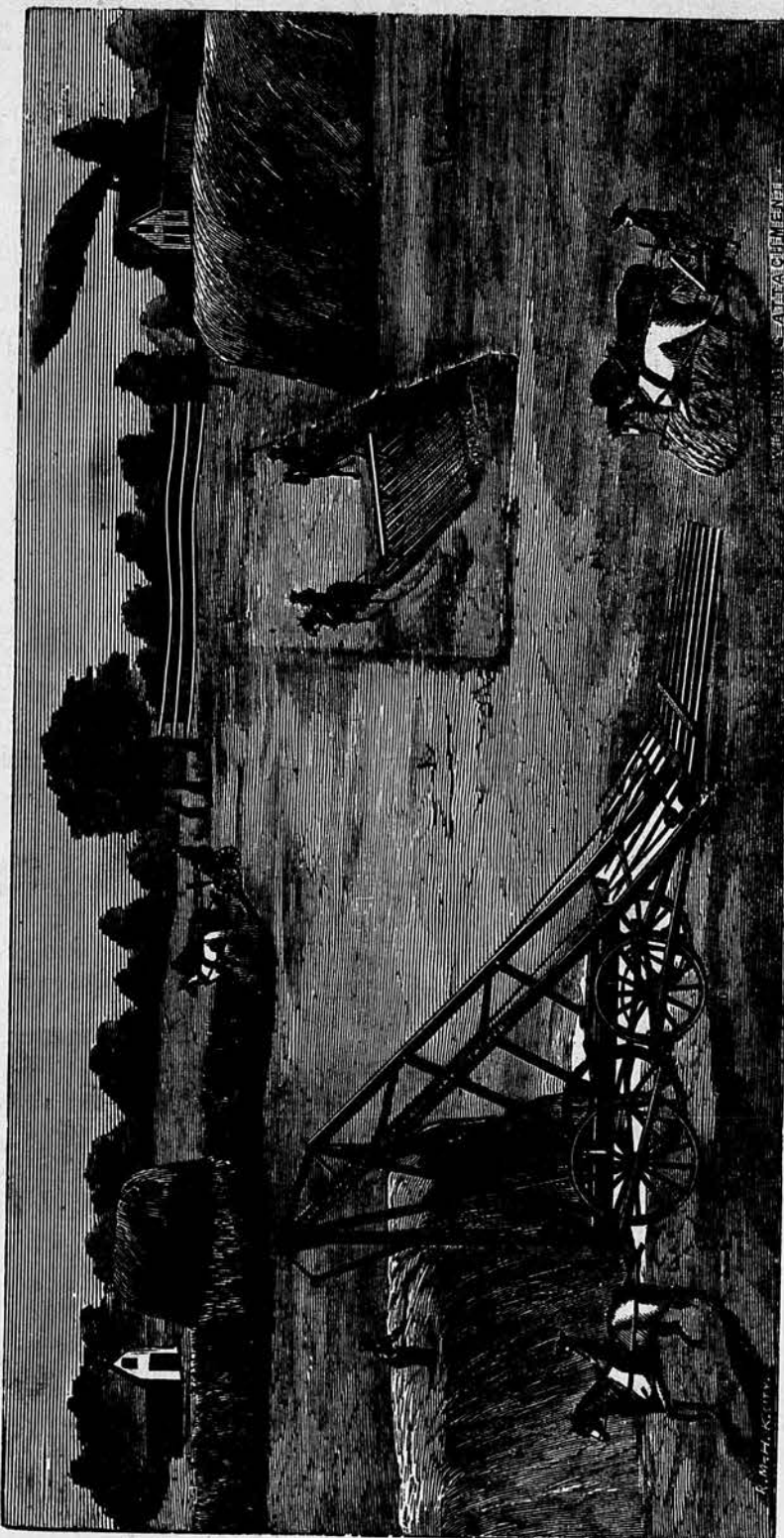
GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS,  
YOUNG PHYLISES, ROSE OF SHARONS  
YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42324, bred by Cruickshank and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

IF JAMES MCKEEHAN (or his family), formerly of Bla'n county, Pa., and brother of Dr. Oliver P. McKeehan, will send his address to the undersigned he will learn of something to his advantage. Address C. W. McKeehan, Atty at law, 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America," It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address FORSHES & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio

## DAIN'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER and GATHERERS.



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

The Great Labor-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Saving Hay M. chinery. With the use of this Machinery Hay can be stacked at an expense of 25 cents per ton, or a saving of 75 cents per ton over the old way, and it can be done better, so that it keeps better, and Hay is worth \$1 per ton more in the Spring. The foregoing assertions we can prove by farmers who have used this Machinery. ANY farmer will admit it when he uses the Machinery, or even sees it, and ANY farmer can calculate from the above basis how much he will save in buying a STACKER and GATHERER. For further particulars, send for full descriptive circular or call on our Agents.

## KANSAS AGENCIES:

Shockey & Cowen, Abilene.  
G. W. Mickle, Leavenworth.  
Johnson & Briggs, Humboldt.  
Kutus Williams, Independence.  
Konuser & Faxon, Garnett.  
Thos. Lawling, Warrego.  
Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City.

Wheelock & Hill, Hiawatha.  
Allen Bros. & Girard.  
M. J. Irwin, Fulton.  
Neal & Hoover, Peabody.  
C. F. Derby & Co., Wichita.  
L. Becker, Newton.  
McKenzie & Jellison, Wilson.

Hakes & Griffin, Clyde.  
I. Brickley, Marion.  
David Badger, Mulvane.  
Marion (ross, Neodesha.  
Finney & Stratton, Fredonia.  
Hamilton & Gresham, Burdett.  
Chas. Coffinberry & Son, O-ge Mission.

Craig & Wilson, Williamsburg.  
Kesterson Bros. Plunk.  
L. J. Wilson & Bro., Burlington.  
Lowry Bros. Larrick.  
Scott & Thurston, Junction City.  
H. A. Sturges, Florence.  
O. V. Dodge & Co., Great Bend.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY. ADDRESS

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**  
MANUFACTORY--ARMOURDALE, KANSAS.

## BLUE GRASS SHORT-HORN SALES IN KENTUCKY, 1883.

JULY 17—Geo. M. BEDFORD, PARIS, KY.,  
Will sell his entire herd at Fair Grounds, Paris, Ky., on the K. C. R. R. All morning trains arrive there in time for sale. Lunch at 12 o'clock; sale to commence at 12:30 o'clock. The herd is composed of three families, viz.: Duchess of Goodness, Lady Bates and Annette. Send for catalogues; they are now ready.

JULY 18—ABRAM RENICK, (Select Short-horns),  
CLINTONVILLE, BOURBON CO.

JULY 19—BEN F. BEDFORD, PARIS, KY.,  
Will sell at his farm, 3 1/4 miles from Paris, on Clintonville turnpike, about 80 head of Short-horn cattle—his entire herd—of the following families: Deadmonas, Red Daisies, London Duchess, Jessamines and Rose of Sharon. The trains on extension of K. C. R. R. will stop at place of sale. Send for catalogue.

JULY 20—D. C. LOGAN, and J. H. INGLES,  
Will sell sixty-five head of Short-horns at J. H. Ingles, near Hutchison, K. C. R. R., Bourbon county, consisting of the following families: Kirklevingtons, Young Marys Goodnesses. Trains stop at sale grounds. Sale at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue.

## FULL BLOOD MERINOS.

100 Ewes and Lambs. 95 Merino Bucks.

I am closing out the well known flock of the deceased C. Pugsley.

Write for bargains.

MRS. S. E. PUGSLEY,  
Independence, Mo.

## FOR SALE.

100 High Grade Red and Roan Heifers,

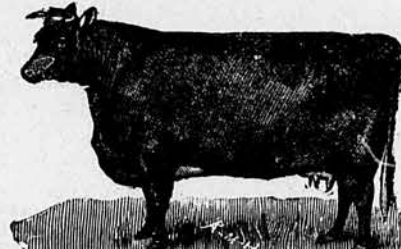
One and two years old, at \$25.00 per head.

Address M. R. HUGHES & SON,  
Independence, Mo.

## GREAT CLOSING SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE



MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.



KATE SOLSON.

AT KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
On Wednesday, July 11th, 1883.

I will sell at public auction, at the above time and place, my ENTIRE HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 75 head, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, all, with one exception, of my own breeding, of the

YOUNG MARY, ADELAIDE AND FLORA FAMILIES,

Sired by such noted Bulls as Baron Breastplate 3d, Marquis of Worcester (he by imported 2d Marquis of Worcester), and A. H. B. 39694, Lord Lieutenant 10177 S. H. R., bred by Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, who says he is one of the best, if not the best bull ever bred.

These cattle combine PURITY OF BLOOD and individual merit—size and milk qualities unsurpassed, and have won more premiums in the last three years than any other herd west of the Mississippi river. All the females of sufficient age will either have calves by their side or be bred.

All will be sold without reserve. No postponement, as the sale will take place under shelter and commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—CASH, but a credit of four months will be given, if desired on bankable paper, at 10 per cent. interest.

Catalogues ready by June 20th, and may be had on application.

COL. L. P. MUIR,  
Auctioneer.

JAMES RICHARDSON,  
ROANOKE, RANDOLPH CO., MO.

## MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and full to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.