

# KANSAS FARMER

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## PLOWING BY STEAM

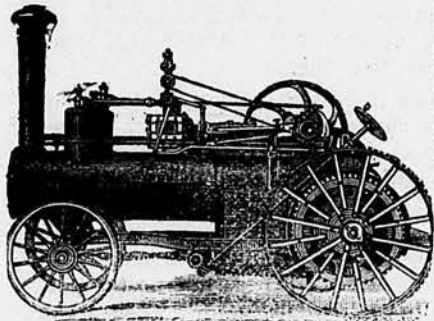
A Demonstrated Success by Use of Eclipse Engine, Manufactured by Frick & Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

The Exhibition at Wichita Last Week a Success.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The simple announcement that there would be an exhibition of steam plowing made at Wichita last Friday and Saturday was sufficient to attract a large crowd to witness this novel event. It was not only a "field day" for Wichita, but a matter of sufficient importance to cause men to come from a distance and the adjoining counties.

The place selected for the test was a tract of raw prairie south of the city. The place was one of easy access and was selected by J. A. Wallace, of Wichita, one of the largest machinery dealers of southwestern Kansas. He was anxious to see whether an ordinary threshing engine could be utilized for this purpose as well as for the ordinary work done by traction engines. Mr. R. F. Foster, general agent at Kansas City for Frick & Co.'s manufactory of engines and other machinery, Waynesboro, Pa., furnished one of his fifteen-horse-power traction engines—the Eclipse, which was attached to a gang of six plows, known as the Kimmell gang-plow, made at Cambridge City, Ind., and although the plows were rudely-constructed and did not scour well, the Eclipse engine glided along majestically, easily and quite steadily, the plows turning six furrows, each about fifteen inches in width and five inches in depth. The length of the sod plat being plowed was a quarter of a mile, and a round was made in some thirteen minutes. It took one man to manipulate the engine and another the plows. Your correspondent talked with a number of competent persons, who had carefully and doubtfully watched this test and the one made at Emporia, and they expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the success of the experiment and regarded it quite a victory for this traction engine, which, in addition to the many other farm purposes, could be utilized for plowing, and thus make a great saving of time and money, as the ordinary traction engine must necessarily lie idle a greater portion of the year; but now that Frick & Co. have a traction engine that can be used for plowing, the cost is of little moment.



THE "ECLIPSE" ENGINE.

The above cut is a correct representation of the Eclipse traction engine that was used at Wichita to demonstrate the fact that plowing by steam is practicable. The engine was manufactured by Frick & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and the above cut was kindly furnished us by R. F. Foster, manager of their branch house at Kansas City.

The visitors at the Kansas State fair will remember that the Eclipse was the sweepstakes traction engine, and not only was this the result at Topeka, but also at all the other leading fairs where it was exhibited.

It must be admitted that the advent of a traction engine of this character at this period is timely for all agriculturists.

This advent in the West can be viewed in no other light than as being very timely. Threshermen, farmers and other users of traction engines are heartily sick of paying exorbitant prices for light, incompetent machinery—engines that in many cases scantily pay for themselves. Poorly-designed and imperfectly constructed of poor material, therefore incapable of wholly dispensing with horse-power, for which purpose they were originally built, or of yielding that return to the purchaser which the investment justifies him in expecting.

This coming into the country offering the people a traction engine that can be made use of during the threshing season only, and which the balance of the year must lie idle—an "elephant" on the hands of the purchaser—but this honestly-rated "Eclipse" patent traction engine (which is this year built in five different sizes, varying from 8 to 15 H.-P.) is put in the market as an all-purpose engine, bringing profit to the owner all the year round. As a breaking, stirring, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, hauling, shelling or saw-mill power, it is equally fitted, and possessed of these many qualifications, the Eclipse traction engine practically inaugurates a new era for the farmer, and emancipates the thresherman from his too precarious and unprofitable occupation of the past.

Frick & Co. represent a million of capital and employ 1,000 men. The work goes on day and night, electric light being used at night. Almost every moment is thus utilized for the production of this class of machinery. It has been demonstrated in Dakota that the cost of plowing is reduced one-half by the use of steam, although fuel is high and water not very convenient.

We have given a brief notice of this firm, Frick & Co., which manufacture a greater variety of this kind of machinery than any other in the country, because they are the first to demonstrate that steam plowing was a possibility in this State, and it is a matter of importance to farmers to know that Frick & Co. have a branch establishment at Kansas City, and we shall give more extended notices soon.

It was estimated that such a steam-plow, using a gang of six plows, could plow 25 acres per day, and that it would take a ton of coal to run the engine. It is a fact patent to all that from the enormous production of wheat, that to raise it profitably hereafter we must be able, in some manner, to produce it much more cheaply, and the successful advent of the steam plow at this time is opportune, and we shall hail with gladness the arrival of the time when it has been demonstrated that steam shall be the medium for lightening the heavy labors of the farm, as well as greatly reducing the cost of producing the cereals. H. A. H.

Look Here!

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

## WHEAT AND STOCK.

Condition and Acreage of Winter Wheat, Condition of Rye, Live Stock and Fruit.

[Last Report State Board of Agriculture.]

### WINTER WHEAT.

The conditions were exceedingly favorable in September and October of last year to the seeding of winter wheat and rye. This, together with the encouragement received by wheat raisers from the more than average yields obtained at previous harvests, induced an increased area.

The southeastern counties—Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, and Montgomery—the only section of the State where the crop was not successful in 1883, in view of the favorable conditions at seeding time, put in a larger area than was contemplated earlier in the year, approaching very nearly the breadth sown in the fall of 1882. The eastern and northern counties, which have been gradually reducing their wheat areas from year to year, put in a larger acreage than was anticipated, although it is still a small decrease. In the wheat belt, and beyond it to the west, the increase has been large, and in view of the success attained during the past two seasons, was to be expected. In the western half of the State, there was an unusually heavy rainfall during the months of September, October and November, and the wheat plant made a strong and vigorous growth up to the first frost. This enabled it better to withstand the cold weather of December, January and February, and there was but a very slight proportion of the area winter killed. As compared with the area of 1883, there has been an increase for the State of 14 per cent., making a breadth of 1,868,000 acres. Of this area, 52,000 acres were winter killed, or the unusually small loss from this cause of but 3 per cent., the larger proportion of which comes from the southeastern counties.

The condition of the crop is still more promising than it was either in 1882 or 1883. Even in the southeastern counties, where the largest per cent. of damage was sustained from cold weather and other unfavorable conditions, the prospect for an average crop is now encouraging. There have been two warm rains during the last half of March, which extended to all portions of the State, and these have revived the plant, and it is now growing rapidly and vigorously. With ordinarily favorable conditions from now on, there is every probability that the yield will exceed that of last year. The condition in the western counties is more promising than ever has been had before, and correspondents from that section report farmers in high spirits in view of the encouraging prospects.

Of the wheat crop of 1883, there yet remains in the counties in which it was grown 6,000,000 bushels, or 20 per cent. of the whole. A small proportion of this will be shipped out as soon as prices become more satisfactory, but the great bulk will be retained at home until at least another crop has been harvested. It is a custom that is fast attaining popularity among Kansas farmers, to retain a fair proportion of the products of the farm until another crop is either gathered or assured.

For seed and home consumption up to August 1, 1884, 26 per cent. of the last crop will be necessary, or 7,500,000 bushels, leaving 21,400,000 bushels surplus, of which 17,120,000 bushels have been shipped out of the State, and the balance, 4,280,000 bushels, remains in the farmers' hands.

### RYE.

The value and importance of rye for fall and winter pasture is now well understood by Kansas farmers, and for the past five years the area has been steadily increasing. In the southern half of the State but little attention is given to it as a grain crop, but the area is pastured closely as long as it will serve the purpose. In the northern counties a much larger area is sown, and while it is pastured in the fall and early winter, care is taken that it is not injured for harvesting. In the northwestern counties the areas are especially large, and it has not yet met with failure. It is much harder than wheat, and has qualities that resist dry and cold weather successfully. In many of the counties in the section named it is accounted of more

value than wheat, and is grown in larger areas. The condition of rye is excellent in all portions of the State. In the southern half it now affords good spring pasture, and in those counties where feed is getting scarce and the range not yet ready for grazing, it has proved especially valuable. In the north the plant is short, but the roots are healthy and vigorous, and a large yield is confidently expected. The acreage for the State has increased, as compared with last year, very nearly twenty per cent.

### CORN.

The proportion of last year's crop of corn still remaining in the counties in which it was grown is 33 per cent., or 61,000,000 bushels. Nearly one-half of this amount has passed out of the hands of the producer, and is awaiting shipment in store at railway stations. It will move as soon as the market becomes more propitious. The short crop of merchantable corn last year in the United States should make the sound corn of Kansas very desirable. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, Kansas produced in 1883 more than twice as much merchantable corn as any other State in the Union. Many of our farmers have a large per cent. of their crop still on hand, and will retain it until the crop of 1884 is assured.

### LIVE STOCK.

Although the winter was of longer duration than usual, and more severe than for several years, stock generally have come through in good condition. The largest losses occurred in the extreme western counties, from insufficient food and inadequate shelter. Horses have suffered some loss in various portions of the State from influenza, and in Ottawa county from glanders. The last named disease has not yet disappeared, and is causing much anxiety. Aside from those mentioned, there have been no prevailing diseases among horses or mules, and they are in good condition for the large amount of spring and summer work in contemplation. More complete and appropriate preparations were made for wintering cattle than ever before known in Kansas. An abundance of feed was provided in most cases, and comfortable shelters made. Precautions were also taken against the usual diseases, and preventives were administered. The result is, that fewer cases of black-leg are reported among young cattle than ever before, and losses from all causes, except in the western counties, much less than usual. The range in the western portion of the State was much injured by the rains in October, and where other food was not provided, the loss was very large. The general condition of cattle is good, and a successful year among cattle raisers is confidently looked for.

Better care and more intelligent management than ever before has characterized the industry of sheep husbandry during the past year, and the result is, that sheep are in excellent condition, and free from disease, except the few flocks that still have "scab," which has not been eradicated, because the proper attention has not been given nor remedies applied. Two years ago this disease was general, but now it is confined to a few flocks.

The severity of the winter caused the loss of a large proportion of early pigs, and they will probably be scarce and dear. The only disease causing much loss among hogs during the winter was cholera. In most instances where this disease occurred, the cause could be traced directly to the importation of car-load lots of stock hogs from public stock yards, or from Iowa, or points in Missouri. The loss to the farmers of this State from this cause during the past winter will aggregate many thousands of dollars. It is safe to say that every large public stock yard in this country, and all stock cars that have been long in use, are more or less infected with some disease common to swine, and the importation of hogs from these yards and in these cars will in the large majority of cases bring contagion. Let the farmers of Kansas bear this in mind, and not endanger their own and their neighbors' fortunes by continuing the practice.

### FRUIT.

Some of the latest varieties of peach trees in southern Kansas will make a fair crop, while in other portions of the State the buds have been entirely killed. Indications now point to a fair crop of apples, plums, cherries, grapes, and small fruits.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.  
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
 May 16—Cass Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 28—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 May 29—Ross & McConnell, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 29—Lowe & Flood, Short-horns, Clay Center, Kas.  
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 June 11 and 12—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-horns, Safford, Kas.  
 June 13—Durham Park Herd of Short-horns, Abilene, Kas.  
 June 13—Stuyvesant & Foot, Short-horns and Polled, Chicago.  
 June 19—Thos. Hughes, Short-horns, Chicago.  
 September 30—Clay Co. Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.  
 October 9—C. S. Richholz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.  
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

### Preparing Wool for Market.

Paper prepared by A. J. Child, of St. Louis, and read before the Missouri Wool Growers at their recent meeting.

The subject of preparing wool for market does not admit of any originality, this topic having been written up by every author on sheep husbandry, and by writers in the agricultural and commercial papers by wool buyers and wool commission men time out of mind.

The best that can be done in this direction at this time seems to be to compile the ideas and suggestions that are applicable to the present conditions of wool growing, and to the customs and usages of the markets where wool is largely handled—bought and sold.

It was formerly the almost universal custom to wash the sheep, so much so, that probably ninety per cent. of all domestic wools were marketed as "fleece-washed," "brook-washed," or "tub-washed." To the western wool grower, it seems surprising that this barbarous practice of "sheep washing" existed so long, in these days it would be a proper subject for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Every season then had its record of men drowned while washing sheep in the rivers, and multitudes of men contracted rheumatism and other serious illnesses, while the loss of sheep by drowning and crowding to suffocation was quite a serious item. During the prevalence of this sheep washing foolishness, the clipping season was much later than now—from the very necessity of waiting until summer warmed the "branches" and rivers, so that men could endure many hours in the water and the sheep get dry without perishing after such a fearful soak.

Several causes tended toward the abolition of that vicious old practice. The more enlightened estimate of the value of human life and health; the scarcity and higher wages of labor; the gradual increase in the value of sheep and the unwillingness of owners to have them exposed to so harsh an ordeal; and also the discovery on the part of manufacturers that unwashed wools, particularly the Merinos and their grades, took a better scour, i. e., came out brighter and with a better lustre and consequently received the various dyes better when scoured from the natural unwashed state than after a cold water soak which left a permanent stain or discoloration to wools having much natural oiliness. This usage, of course, prevailed mainly in the eastern and middle States, which formerly produced the most of the wool of the country.

The extension in these later years of the wool growing interests into the West where the streams are muddy, and to the Territories and plains where streams are too scarce to be utilized for such purpose has rendered impracticable the old practice of sheep washing, even if it were desirable.

The wools which interest this Association and the western growers now are almost exclusively unwashed. If it

ever paid the grower to wash the sheep, it certainly does not now. Fleece-washed wool is practically an unknown and unrecognized commodity in the western markets.

The very few straggling lots that find their way to St. Louis or Chicago bring but a small shade more if any than unwashed, and instead of making a class or a pile in the wool houses are dumped into the piles of unwashed which, as a rule, are not improved in appearance by it.

The unwashed wools being our text, topic and theme, what shall we do to prepare them for market so that the best prices may be realized? The essential things in such preparation are simple, and every member of this Association would likely name them all with but slight variation—

- 1st.—A healthy staple or fiber.
- 2d.—Freedom from burrs, chaff, seeds, sand, manure, or any kind of trash.
- 3d.—Care in preserving fleece in good shape by shearer, and proper folding and tying or twining.
- 4th.—Judgment and discretion in sacking.

It is a notable fact that the lower the prices of wool become, the more critical is the examination of it on the part of buyers, and the more inclined are they to split hairs and dicker for the last small fraction of a cent on the price. This may seem anomalous, but I think all commission wool handlers of much experience and the older class of wool growers who remember war prices will bear me out in this statement. It is then clearly important when prices have declined to a point where wool growing is of but questionable profit at best, that it should be carefully prepared so that the best possible price may be obtained according to its grade and character.

To meet our first requirement of healthy staple it need hardly be told that it is necessary that the animals should be kept in a constantly thrifty state throughout the year that the wool may have an even and constant growth. Much well appearing wool at sight is found to have one or more weak or "brash" places at some point or points which nearly ruins such for combing and causes great loss in working the shorter wools. These weak places in the fiber of wool indicate a time when the animal which bore it declined in flesh or condition, generally from insufficient feed, but sometimes from disease which may have been unavoidable or otherwise. All expert wool buyers and all manufacturers and their agents who know their business regard staple as of much importance.

Our second requirement might as well have been our first, for no matter how healthy the growth of wool may have been if it is stuck so full of cockle burrs that it is like a hedge-hog to touch, and like a real sheep pelt to pull apart, it is degraded in price to about the same as the lowest and meanest class of wool. The burry wools are classed as "slightly burry," or such as can be hand-picked by the work of women and children at a cost of from 1 to 3 cents per pound; next "burry," which admits of hand-picking at a cost of from 4 to 6 or 7 cents per pound; and last "hard burry," which can only be freed from burrs by machinery. The fiber of such wool is very greatly injured in freeing it from the burrs, while the loss is also very considerable. This class ("hard burry") wool is degraded in selling value, an average of 9 or 10 cents per pound.

I do not wish to intimate that the members of this Association would tolerate burrs upon their farms or have any burrs to ship to market, but it is a fact that a hundred or more women and children work for months each year in St. Louis picking burrs from wool, and

many tons of burrs are picked out which come from somewhere and it must be said mostly from Missouri.

Chaff and seed being light, take off from the selling price much more than any possible gain from what they add to the weight.

It is no less than a bare-faced attempt at fraud to wrap up either green or dry manure in fleeces, and almost invariably reacts upon the shipper by reducing the value of a lot in price more than is gained by the additional weight.

Our third requisite—the proper folding and tying of fleeces—is a most important one and worthy of much more general attention than it receives. Every farmer and breeder knows that his hogs, steers, horses, mules, though of good breeding and training, will not bring a top price unless in first-class condition; but men who in most matters are wise and prudent, will botch their wool up in a way that would do credit to a cyclone, and much really nice wool is sold for 1, 2 and 3 cents per pound less than it need be because of careless and unskillful handling at shearing time.

It is considered perfectly legitimate for the manufacturer and tradesman to put up and exhibit their goods in the most attractive shape, and they would be thought very simple if they did otherwise. What farmer or farmer's wife or daughter would pay as much for the same prints, domestics, flannels, or any other cloths, if the same goods were piled promiscuously together and unsightly with twists and wrinkles? The goods might still be as serviceable as ever, but clearly they would have to sell for less and fewer customers would want to buy them at all. Nothing pays for the effort better than nice handling of wool at shearing time.

Shearers should be required to keep their fleeces whole and compact, except the neck, legs and belly, which may be detached without detriment. Folding by hand when properly done can not be improved upon by any of the presses; but it comes pretty near high art to fold and tie right, and it requires a good deal of practice to attain it. There may be some wool presses or folding machines that are adjustable enough to be adapted to the various sizes of fleeces, but the most of them seem to bring all sizes and weights of fleeces inflexibly to one gauge which may be right for medium and light fleeces, but which make a large or heavy fleece feel like a clod. Fleeces should not be squeezed or twined tightly enough to feel "soggy" but rather woolly, white, soft and elastic. The most desirable shape is cubical, and in medium fleeces, tied twice each; large fleeces should be twined twice one way, and three times the other way. If very large and heavy, more twining may be necessary. The expert wool-tyer will never be at a loss to know how much.

Lastly, the best appearance of wool will depend very considerably upon how it is piled if not sacked immediately upon being clipped, and this should be done with a view to retaining symmetry of shape and not piled so deep as to compress it too hard. Sacks should be filled with the same view of preserving the fleeces in as good shape as possible, and not any harder pressed or tramped than is necessary to keep the wool steady and in place in shipment. It should be firm enough not to "shuck around" in the sack, but it is the best economy to use plenty of sacks rather than to fill them so hard as to scare buyers by their weight. The nice, smooth, even filling of the sacks adds to its attractiveness.

After all this sell to or through an honest, capable man, who knows a good thing when he sees it.

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

## In the Dairy.

### About Salting Butter.

A great deal of good butter is spoiled by defective salting. Too little salt is no better than too much. Mr. John Gould, Aurora, Ohio, gives his views on the subject in a late issue of the *Farmers' Advocate*, as follows:

It has been accepted without question for years that salt is the preservative agent in keeping butter, but when one considers for a moment that all poor butter is profusely salted, then there is another side to the question, and one perhaps worth considering for a moment. Butter is an animal fat, the same as tallow or lard, and why should we not salt them to give them keeping qualities? Oxygen, the "sharp tooth of time," it is true will after a while destroy lard and tallow, but why butter should deteriorate so quick even when preserved with salt is not so easy to understand.

If anyone has direct evidence that salt does keep butter they would confer a great favor upon the dairy public by publishing the methods of procedure, so that the dairymen of this country could avail themselves of its benefits, and so prepare their offerings that there would be about half a billion pounds less of badly preserved butter for the consumers to reject, or eat with distorted faces.

It may be said that lard and tallow keep because they have been rendered, or extracted by great heat, and possibly if butter could be cooked, it, too, would keep, but at the same time that we are arguing this we drop the salt theory and admit that salt does not keep the butter.

That salt has no power to keep or hasten the decay of butter is seen from the fact that salt and fats have no affinity for each other; mix them as we may they are yet salt and fats, the union being the same in principle as to mix salt and bird shot. Then what action does salt have upon butter?

Churn and work our butter as best we may, there are yet tracable findings of caseine, buttermilk, and milk sugar. If these are left in the butter, the caseine soon begins to ferment, the buttermilk changes to lactic acid, and the sugar also starts upon its natural changes. The result is that the ferment of the curd or cheesy matter gives off gases, just as it does in the unsalted cheese, and then we get off flavor, and lastly rancidity, not from the butter fats, but from this uncooked curd. In the process of cheese making, we cook the curd to render latent this very activity in developing gases, and the action of the rennet, with its digestive principle, also aids in holding this ferment—if it may be so called—in check, and the cheese cures, a principle which is not sought in the unsalted cheeses that have the active principle of the seven smells of cologne about them.

Now in butter, we have no control of this caseinous matter, and the nearest we can come to it is to salt it and try to hold this action in suspension. Even if we do exert some control over the caseine in the butter, we cannot prevent the traces of buttermilk from turning to lactic acid, and hence, salt or no salt, we have been defeated. Then what shall we do? If it is simply a matter of keeping the butter, all we need to do is to wash out the granulated butter with pure water until no traces of buttermilk can be discovered. Then drain the water off, and seal up this yet ungathered butter in brine and away from the air. If the moisture is forced out of this butter, it will keep for a long time with or without salt brine, sealed or



not, the salt neither adding to nor detracting from its keeping qualities.

The Danish butter exhibit at the Centennial in 1876 is a case in point of long-keeping unsalted butter, an article which had been made in 1873, which was quite as well as lard or tallow could have exhibited. This butter was made from sweet cream, and the buttermilk washed out thoroughly with water, which had been first boiled and then cooled down to the proper temperature for washing butter. Possibly in this we see that a long-keeping butter, if unsalted, needs to be made somewhat differently from sour cream butter, and that the keeping qualities of each are not equal, even though the same skill be exhibited in their manufacture; and I am quite inclined to think that success in the future in butter making will come quite as much from studying the conditions of age, temperature, and like matters of the cream before churning, and thus estimating its probable keeping and other qualities, as from better and more complicated mechanism, peculiar packages, and skillfully devised ways of salting.

Then we premise that the real object after all in salting butter is to gratify an acquired taste in this matter, and the yet other object of disguising the real flavor that the butter may have by unskillful management. Between the taste of salt and the true butter flavor there is a very wide gulf, and some day the butter consumer will prefer to do his own salting. Would the Esquimaux think the flavor of his seal oil improved by adding a proportion of salt? Does the wild red man season his buffalo steak with salt? Does the Oriental, who dresses his food with olive oil, season it with salt? And yet all these people eat oils and fats exactly as we do butter, and for the same purpose, that of supplying the body with carbon to produce heat.

So we are back to the original point of habit, and habit alone is the authority that has decreed that butter must be salted. The demands of the consumers indicate that there is no standard of salting. The wants of the consumer vary from no salt at all up to 1½ ounces to the pound of butter.

One of the important things for our butter makers to find out is that salt does not give keeping qualities to butter, but rather that such qualities are the result of careful study and inquiry into the process and working of cream and butter, and discernment of their actual needs.

**Feeding Calves.**

Writing from Farley, Iowa, a correspondent asks us how to feed flax-seed meal to calves. He asks if it is better "to feed it in with"—but does not say what. It is supposed that a ration for a calf can be made about as nutritious as new milk, by adding to it flax-seed gruel, made by boiling a pint of flax-seed and a pint of oil meal in twelve quarts of water, or flax-seed alone in six times its bulk of water. Mix one pint of gruel with two parts of skim-milk and feed blood warm. Feed it all it wants twice a day at regular times. If there is any tendency to scour feed in the milk for a couple of meals coarse wheat flour. Mr. Stewart says that we may feed whole milk a single week, and then substitute skim-milk, with a little flax-seed jelly mixed in as above described; or if flax-seed is difficult to procure, add two tablespoonfuls of oil meal per day, dissolved in hot water. This oil meal may be doubled in a week, gradually increasing to one pound per day; but this will be sufficient up to sixty days old. When the calf is sixty days old, add one pound of oats or oat-meal or wheat middlings. Continue this for

sixty days. Twenty pounds of skim-milk per day will be sufficient for the first ninety days, but no injury will occur from a larger ration as the calf grows older. For the next ninety days, if milk is short, feed only ten pounds of skim-milk, and increase the oats or middlings to two pounds per day. We have advised the linseed oil meal because it is excellent for the health of the calf, and as we saw by the analysis, has ten per cent. of oil and a large percentage of muscle-forming food, and phosphate of lime to build the bones and extend the frame. It has most excellent qualities as a food for raising calves and can always be had for this purpose at from one and a half to two cents per pound—generally at the former figure in the West, and the latter figure in the East. New process linseed meal is now gradually taking the place of the old style oil meal, the difference being that the oil is reduced to two and a half per cent.; but oil meal may be dispensed with, and oat-meal or middlings used in its stead, with skim-milk. In fact, if you have plenty of skim-milk, an excellent calf may be raised on this alone. But it often occurs that more calves are to be raised than the skim-milk will feed. Skim-milk is much more valuable as food than is generally supposed. It contains all the qualities of milk, except the cream. The casein, the most valuable food constituent of the milk, and the milk sugar or whey, are still in it. If you feed only skimmed milk to a healthy calf, it will require on an average, from fifteen to twenty pounds of milk to make one pound of live weight during the first ninety days, if the calf is given all it wants; and a good eater will gain two and a half pounds per day. —*Western Rural.*

The codling moth is just becoming established in Nevada.

One fourth of the cotton in this country is produced in Texas.

Peaches grow well on high ground with a southern exposure.

Cross-bred animals mature earlier and are better feeders than pure-bred stock.

When all other remedies fail, then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Pennsylvania farmers say the Chester-White breed of hogs is the best for their section.

R. K. Tabor of the A., T. & S. F. railroad writes that he has tried Lels' Dandelion Tonic, and considers it the best tonic he ever tried.

The surest way to get cheap freights is to condense the products of the soil within the hides of animals.

**That Husband of Mine**

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

There are twenty-nine glucose factories in the United States, with an estimated capital of \$5,000,000.

**Be Careful.**

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

It is bad policy for a farmer to cultivate only one crop. If that fails he has lost his year's work.

I HAVE BEEN been very much benefited by a 50 cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. When I began using it my Catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since to amount to anything. Please send me two more bottles.—JOHN H. SUMMERS, Stepney, Conn.

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

**T. T.**  
TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, No. 130 Kansas Ave., Topeka. All orders promptly filled. Also storage for all kinds of goods at reasonable charges. Orders taken for hacks. Moving families a specialty. A. G. DRAKE, Manager.

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

**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.**

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

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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. Eichholz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

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

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

**CATTLE AND SWINE.**

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JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

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

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**H. V. PUGSLEY.**



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

Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13; Bronze Turkey, \$3.50 per 12. Of the best strains.

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

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

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GET THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. One dollar will pay for 13 Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered, nicely packed, at express office. Gerald Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

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

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

THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 518, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.—Near Shunganung creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs—must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF, Office, 68 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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W. J. MCCOLM,  
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**Pure Bred Poultry.**

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

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Pierce, Judge. Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets. Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for - \$3.00 Black Java, thirteen for - - - 3.00 All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for - - 3.00

**THE LINWOOD HERD**

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**



IMP. BARON VICTOR  
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytyn, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URVA, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42324, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station; Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



## Correspondence.

### Notes and Queries.

#### Kansas Farmer:

We have had the best weather thus far this spring for farming in Russell county there has been for the last six years, and everything in the grain line is booming except a very few pieces of corn that showed above ground a little too early and the frost nipped them. Some herds of cattle in this county suffered considerably during the storm which commenced last Friday night (the 18th) and continued nearly three days; one in our immediate vicinity lost about 8 per cent, and we have heard of nearly as much in some others; but in every instance the cattle were in poor condition and without suitable shelter. How much schooling it does take to teach some people common sense.

I see there are some people opposed to cane for feed, but it has proved a success in this part of Kansas, and there will be a larger acreage sown this year than ever before, unless there is some intervening Providence between this and harvest time farming will be a success this year. As this is the time for political conventions, a word to the moral element in society will not be amiss. If you want good legislation, put the best men in office; and in order to do that you must attend the primaries and see that the right delegates are sent to the conventions. Be sure whoever is the candidate that he is pledged to work for temperance and morality. RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

#### From Brown County.

#### Kansas Farmer:

With us spring is late and wet. Although we had but little frost in April, it has been unusually cloudy and cool, so that both man and beast begins to long for the wonted Kansas sunshine. It has just been raining two days (19th and 20th) and is finishing up with a snow to-day (21st.) The ground is thoroughly soaked, and as the small grain is sown it will get a good start. Much tame grass, timothy, and clover chiefly, has also been sown for which the weather is very propitious. The tame grasses are no longer an experiment here, but an established success, and it is now as green as the wild grass will be a month hence. Fall wheat looks tolerably well, some pieces extra well—a smaller acreage than heretofore.

Improvement in the shape of buildings not behind last year; carpenters engaged months ahead. A great many hog houses and piggeries are being built. As the hog crop has been the most paying crop for several years, farmers are trying to increase it. Experience teaches that it pays to have shelter and raise early pigs so as to get the benefit of a full summer's growth.

Some time ago one of your correspondents strongly advised against investing in new varieties in different crops. The strict following of his advice would preclude all improvement. We know that many new seeds and plants are worthless, at least for our climate and soil; yet now and then we find new plants much superior to what we have. Of course it is not advisable to invest much in the new and untried, yet although a large per cent. turns out failures, the few real successes amply pay us to continue experimenting on a small scale. When the Early Rose potato first appeared, we paid a precious price and did not regret it. We tried other new varieties and discarded them. In the spring of 1882 while potatoes were scarce and high here, we sent to St. Louis for a barrel of the Beauty of Hebron, to be divided among six farmers, costing each of us one dollar. The dollar was well invested. This spring we invested another dollar for two new varieties, a peck of each. In like manner we tried the Palestine wheat as a spring wheat; it failed; our loss 25 cents. We also tried the Welcome oats of which the same correspondent speaks. We raised about a peck from 2 ounces of seed, think it is an improvement; will try it further this year. We expect to continue testing new varieties of farm products, both animal and vegetable, exercising due caution; 1st, not investing too much; and 2d, not discarding the old till we have found something better.

On seeing an article on seed corn in the paper, I thought I would try ours. Took some at random out of the crib one grain from each ear. Of the white 60 per cent,

germinated; of the yellow 90 per cent. I think with carefully selected corn there will be no trouble here to get a stand so far as the seed is concerned. H. F. M.

#### Millet as Feed.

#### Kansas Farmer:

Our winter has lapped over a long way on to the spring and yet seems loth to let go. Snow to-day from the north reminds us that there must be cold somewhere up north and east.

About midwinter we thought our stock would come through in good condition—strong, as there was such an abundance of millet hay to rely upon; but the theme has changed to a minor key, and to the millet is laid the charge of poor cattle, poor horses, and everything that millet was fed to. My own stock is a sample. I had an abundance of millet and hay and cane-fodder, and as long as it was convenient to give a change of each every day, they were fat enough for beef, and the horses could hardly be taken to water with safety; but when the cane gave out and hay not convenient to get at, millet became the sole feed for roughness. The horses lost their life, and their hair stood forward and all was wrong. As soon as we left off the millet and fed hay they began to mend.

I thought I was cutting it green, but if I should sow any more I should cut as soon as the head makes its appearance. I think, however, that cane sown thick so as to make hay of it, would be better feed for cattle and horses than anything we can sow in the spring. It may be that cane will be the forage plant of the future as well as the sugar producing plant that will set Kansas in the front rank again.

Wheat is growing slowly, but now the long needed rains will help it. Three-fourths of the corn is planted, but the cold may cause it to rot, so that will have to be planted again. Grass grows slowly, but cattle can live now if they can graze all the time. Stock of all kinds high. There is a greater demand for cows and brood mares than for any other stock. More fruit trees have been planted out this season than for a long time. No less than ten tree peddlers have called to sell us trees during the past year. We found it better to go to the nursery and select stock. Take trees home and not without exposing them, and then when we deal with home stock we know better what to rely upon. D. W. KINGSLEY.

#### Timber Culture Laws.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I don't see any answer to your inquiry in regard to the working of the timber culture act from northwestern Kansas. I think it is a very important one affecting the vital interests of our growing State. Every person who has lived on a prairie to see orchards, groves and hedges grow, will bear testimony to the beneficial effects upon the climate and productiveness, the beauty and pleasantness of the country. The recent floods in the Ohio and other rivers is a powerful argument in favor of tree culture. A liberal bounty given by government and State to encourage the culture of timber would in a very few years give proof of the wisdom of the act if properly guarded against fraudulent claimants.

In this section (northwestern Kansas) I think a very small proportion of the actual settlers have timber claims, and most of those who have, have gotten them by contesting for them or buying rights and are honestly trying to comply with the law, though poor and many of them having to go back east to work owing to failures in crops here. So far timber culture is not a success here, and may be a failure until the country is developed. This is not an agricultural, but an excellent grazing country. I believe wheat, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, rice corn, etc., may be depended on if properly cultivated.

As immigration pushed westward the capitalist and ranchman by the aid of cow boys and not being required to come as citizens, gobbled up nearly all the timber claims for ranches and speculation, nearly all of which are contestible, and the settler must contest if he gets one or buy somebody's right (who has no right.) We came here in 1870, but could not find two good homesteads and timber claims close enough together to live on one and cultivate the other. Agents had rights to sell for speculators by the score. There are three good timber claims contest-

ible adjoining and cornering with my homestead, but if the act is repealed I don't want any. One hundred and sixty acres are more than I want while such bodies of land are held from settlement.

Judge McFarland can see the defects of the present law, but his remedy and recommendation to repeal is too shallow and thin for a man holding such a position. A repeal would not open up the lands fraudulently taken to settlement, but leave them in the hands of the present claimants unmolested for years—the very thing they desire. A repeal would not remedy the evils of the past, and is in direct conflict with the best interest of the settler, the State and the general government. Uncle Sam has thousands of acres of wild land that are useless to him in an uncultivated state; he also has thousands of homeless sons and daughters in whose bosoms are yearnings for a place they could call their own (a home) to beautify.

Liberal aid in donations of these lands would relieve the sufferings of thousands of honest, industrious poor. State and government would be enriched and cities relieved of burdens by aiding their poor on to these lands with the means to improve them. What if they did help some improvident and lazy—are they not doing so now? As a proof of the working of such a course, look at the results of the large land grants made to railroad companies, making them rich while government was none the poorer and should have shared in the speculation. Look also at the beautiful homes along the line of those roads. See also how the speculator follows up the pioneer grabbing up all the land he can get to await the hard honest toil of the settler to make them valuable. We want practical, common sense men to make laws for us, and not so many judges and politicians, who can not see any farther than they can feel down into their pockets.

It certainly is possible to frame a law that would make it impossible for any person to acquire a title to land without full proof of compliance therewith. And the terms made so liberal and easy as would conduce to the successful culture of trees wherever they can be grown, and an honest effort enable the settler to acquire a title. Call it a gift if you please; government would receive more back than she gave, and beautiful homes would be made on the Great American Desert. In my opinion none but actual citizens or such as will become settlers, should be permitted to take claims, and not the time living on them, but improvements made and reported from year to year to the land department be the test for the right to till, failure to report after being notified to make filings subject to cancellation.

And every son and daughter of the United States who can comply with the required improvements and is a pioneer be entitled to take claims whether under twenty-one or over one hundred years of age. Children of pioneers are the greater sufferers, being deprived of educational advantages of older settled portions. A. M. MCKINNEY.

Rawlins county, Kas.

#### Crops in Nemaha County.

#### Kansas Farmer:

For three days and nights it has rained and snowed, and still is snowing. We are starting out on the slow order this spring with our farm work, but preparing to lead on the home stretch. We have sown a very large breadth of the tame grasses, mostly timothy and red clover for pastures and meadows, but mixing in with smaller plats, the orchard-grass, the blue grass, the alfalfa, and on low lands the red top. All grow nicely here so far as they have been tried. The clover and timothy are set down as a success in northern Kansas. The orchard-grass, so far as it has been tested, proves to be very fine for grazing, and very productive. We are fast learning to depend no longer on the prairie grass, which is excellent in quality while it lasts, but its season is too short. With the tame pastures we can shorten up our winter feeding two to four months, which is an object.

Add to the advantages we already have, viz., a fine corn and fruit growing soil and climate, the shortening of our winters by the earlier and later grasses, the general introduction of the better classes of cattle, horses, and hogs, and we are here even in Kansas on the sure road to prosperity and happiness. We do not wish to be understood to be behind now with our neighbor-

ing states. No, this is the land of corn and milk and honey. (No wine.)

Our wheat in Nemaha county has come out of the cold winter in splendid condition, never better. A very small breadth of spring wheat is sown here. We have learned that it is not profitable, and is very productive of chinch bugs.

Corn, very little planting done yet; but all hands are prepared and ready to fairly rain it into the ground when the storm has passed and the ground warms up a little. Farmers here are jubilant over the prospects of another abundant harvest. Our cattle have come through the winter in good shape and you may expect some animals from here for your State Fair, and fat stock shows. Only give us three experts as judges, and premiums that will pay running expenses, and we will be there.

April 21, 1884.

W. S. WHITE.

#### Sumner County.

#### Kansas Farmer:

To-day is the 20th; a cold north wind with drizzling rain set in yesterday morning, after a good rain Friday night, and if it clears up to-night our splendid prospect for a peach crop will likely be spoiled and some of the early apple and cherry trees are in bloom, also crab apples are in bloom and will be killed should it freeze much. Fruit trees of all kinds were never so full of fruit buds as now.

Wheat is in good condition, oats same; corn about all planted; first planting is coming up and shows a good stand. My timothy and clover sowed a year ago this month looks as well as any I ever saw back in America. Will report the yield in due time. I have sowed some alfalfa and Johnson grass the past week. The seed I purchased from one of the reliable advertisers of the FARMER, Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, Mo. Will give the yield (which is no longer an experiment in this part of sunny Kansas) some time in the future.

Wellington, Kas.

G. W. BAILEY.

#### French Horses--What the English Say.

The *British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* says: "The horses of Normandy are a capital race for hard work and scanty fare. Have never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or cumbrous cabriolet, or on the farm, they are enduring and energetic beyond description. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment." The superiority of French stallions for crossing on the common mares of America is established. This fact has caused the development of the two largest importing and breeding establishments in the world, M. W. Dunham having imported from France nearly 1,400 Percheron-Normans to his "Oaklawn Farm" at Wayne, Ill, now having there on hand about 500 pure-breds, and 2,000 mares, and 21 imported Percheron stallions on Colorado ranges.

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**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER**

Liver and Kidney Remedy,

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**THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,**  
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**REGULATE THE BOWELS,**  
AND  
They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.

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Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

**Hops and Malt Bitters Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.

TONIC



GIFFORD'S SHORT-HORN SALE.

The Greatest Short-horn Sale Ever Made in Kansas--Thirty-nine Animals Bring \$8,040, an Average of \$206.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER. The great sale held at Manhattan, Kas., as advertised in the FARMER, is over. It was the best Short-horn sale ever made in the State, and the Giffords, of Milford, Riley county, have very good reasons for feeling proud of this sale.

The attendance at this sale was good and had the best representative attendance of breeders of any sale held this season. Among those present were the following prominent breeders: Governor Ghick; A. N. and H. L. Miller, Junction City; H. M. Spalding, Concordia; Geo. Caldwell, Cool; J. P. Ewing, St. Joe, Mo.; Thos. Cain, W. D. Miner, Hiram Ward and R. R. Houghton, Burlingame; Wm. Haskin, Leonard; Lieut. M. F. Goodwin and G. C. Dunham, Junction City; O. B. Heath, Milford; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; J. E. Guild and Ira C. Johnson, Silver Lake; Geo. Shultice, Georgetown; Col. Wm. Halllowell, Durham Park; Frank R. Shaw and J. B. McAfee, Topeka; H. Carlin, Mentor; F. H. Conger, Wa-Keeney; Chas. Lowe, Clay Center. The breeders of Manhattan present were Prof. E. M. Shelton, Chas. Burnham, W. Bill, J. J. Mails, F. M. Neal, E. Huse, W. P. Higinbotham, John Warner, Frank Leach, A. W. Rollins and A. H. Viles.

Col. J. W. Judy and S. A. Sawyer had the credit of being the auctioneers and making this best sale ever made in Kansas. The bidding was lively throughout on each animal as it was led in by that champion "bull man," Thos. Jeffries, who did the honors of the sale in conducting the Short-horns to and from the breeders' sale tent.

The highest-priced female was a Flat Creek Mary, and was captured by Bill & Burnham for \$475. The highest-priced bull, Grand Renic Barrington, a Josephine, was taken by J. E. Guild, of Capital View stock farm, Silver Lake, for \$330.

The following is a detailed report of the sale:

FEMALES.

- Barrington Bates 11th and b.c., calved Aug. 20, '78, Young Mary, Johnson & Williams, Silver Lake.....\$425 00
La Belle Airdrie, a Young Mary, calved May 22, '82, Frank Wilson, Coal..... 250 00
Geneva Belle Lady, calved May 20, '79, a Young Mary, Bill & Burnham, Manhattan..... 475 00
2d Belle Beauty of Clark, calved June 1, '77, a Young Mary, W. D. Miner, Burlingame..... 255 00
Sharon Belle B. 2d, calved June 3, '75, a Young Mary, Frank Wilson..... 230 00
Mary of Cleveland, calved March 20, '80, a Young Mary, F. Wilson..... 375 00
Belle Airdrie, calved Aug. 15, '79, a Young Mary, J. E. Hewey, Manhattan..... 250 00
Miss R. Noxubee and b.c., a Josephine, calved April 3, '73, J. M. Carpenter, Jewell City..... 160 00
Miss Renic Geneva, a Josephine, calved June 30, '80, Thos. Cain, Burlingame..... 250 00
Sharon Blossom, a Rose of Sharon, calved May 1, '77, W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan..... 275 00
Virgil 2d, a Goodness, calved April 20, '77, J. E. Guild, Silver Lake..... 200 00
Goodness 6th, calved May 16, '77, R. R. Houghton, Burlingame..... 175 00
Greenwood Maid, a Goodness, calved Sept. 18, '80, Neils Christensen, Mariadahl..... 195 00
Annie of Elmwood, a White Rose, calved April 20, '82, J. E. Guild..... 190 00
Empress and c. c., an Adelaide, calved January 7, '81, J. E. Hewey..... 255 00
Yarico 62d, an Arabella, calved March 13, '78, W. D. Miner..... 260 00
Nannie May and c. c., a Britannia, calved March 31, '81, Neils Christensen..... 260 00
Queen Amy, a Daisy, calved March 23, '79, W. S. Brewer, Jewell City..... 235 00
Acklam Girl, a Daisy, calved April 28, '82, J. G. Cowell, Wakefield..... 135 00

Lilly, an Amelia, calved August 25, '78, R. R. Houghton..... 100 00
Twenty Short-horn females averaged \$242.50.

BULLS.

- 6th Duke of Elmhurst, a Young Mary W. D. Miner.....\$145 00
Young Mary Duke, a Young Mary, Miller Bros., Junction City..... 300 00
Lord Sharon Sangamon, a Rose of Sharon, J. T. Smith, Lincoln..... 140 00
2d Duke of Madison, a Harriet, S. F. Baker, Madison Creek..... 255 00
Grand Renic Barrington, a Josephine, J. E. Guild..... 330 00
Geneva Duke, a Josephine, Wm. Huey, Manhattan..... 200 00
Oxford's Sharon Duke, a Belle, J. M. Carpenter..... 300 00
Lonlow's Duke, a White Rose, E. Marvel, Jewell City..... 170 00
Ashland Duke, a Florinda, L. C. Gibbons, Wamego..... 115 00
Jerry Campell, a Florinda, W. J. Cowell..... 95 00
Duke of Goodness, a Goodness, O. B. Heath, Milford..... 120 00
Airdrie Duke of Elmwood 2d, a Young Mary, A. W. Rollins..... 165 00
Florentia's Duke, a Britannia, O. B. Heath..... 100 00
Major Kingscote, an Elizabeth, O. B. Heath..... 115 00
Col. Harding, an Amelia, J. C. McDowell, Manhattan..... 235 00
Lalla's Airdrie Duke, a Lilly, W. F. Brewer..... 105 00
3d Duke of Madison, a Harriet, Lowe & Flood, Clay Center..... 85 00
Lillie's Duke, a Harriet, W. P. Higinbotham..... 100 00
Duke of Elmwood, a Young Mary, J. G. Cowell..... 115 00
Nineteen Short-horn bulls, average \$168.
Thirty-nine Short-horns \$8,040; average \$206.

In the above the bulls are all yearlings. H. A. H.

Diseases of Young Chicks.

DIARRHOEA.

Diarrhoea among young chicks is generally caused by sour, sloppy uncooked food and impure water. When first noticed, give half a teaspoonful of castor oil, and for a few days afterward feed on cooked rice and stale bread soaked in milk, and seasoned with pepper.

GAPES.

It really seems to me that first and last I have said enough about this chicken ail, but all the same the question will be sure to come up again--nothing ever stays settled in this world.

The chief symptom of this disease is throwing up the head and gasping. The best remedy is fumigation with carbolic acid; the next best fumigation with sulphur, followed by a dose of the solution of carbolic acid and water. Shut the chicks up in a box or close coop and smoke them well, but take care not to suffocate them.

CHILLS

are caused by exposure to cold and wet. If still able to stand when discovered, all that is necessary is to put the chick in a warm, dry place at once; but if almost dead, they must be warmed quickly, else they will soon be very dead. Dip them in water as hot as you can bear your hand in, and keep them there till they begin to protest by kicking around pretty lively; then give them a dose of pepper tea, and put in a warm place till quite dry. Treat chilled ducklings and turkeys the same way.

LACK OF VITALITY.

It frequently happens that chicks die without any apparent disease--they just grow weaker and weaker and mope about until they finally die just because they have not strength enough to live longer. This trouble comes from the lack of vitality in the parent stock, and there is no cure. Never breed from fowls that are not strong and healthy in every respect.--Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

ORANGE JUDD, editor of the American Agriculturist for some thirty years, but unconnected with its business management for a year or two past, has lately retired from its editorial department and located in the West. He desires to gather a complete "Postal-Card Album" of his old readers and friends, and requests them all to send him now a postal giving their present location and address, naming also, when convenient, the years in which they were his subscribers. Mr. Judd's address is Chicago, Illinois.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

A Father's Despair and Self-Inflicted Death. His Son's Final Rescue, Too Late to Save His Parent.

The graphic occurrence that is described below is one of the most remarkable episodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified.

The inhabitants of the pleasant town of Cortland, N. Y., were shocked one morning by the announcement that Mr. Clinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citizens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly and aroused the entire neighborhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and favorably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quiet and domestic could do so rash a deed, and the enquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on investigation proved to be as follows:

Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children and pride in their development. And indeed he had good reason to be proud for they gave promise of long lives of success and usefulness. But an evil day came. His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He felt unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep the entire afternoon if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely, but with a dull, heavy feeling. There was a sinking sensation at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relish for food and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly. The father became alarmed and consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms and he was taken to Buffalo where a painful operation was performed resulting in the loss of much blood but affording little relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared there was no hope of final recovery and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at first; then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and took his own life, preferring death rather than to survive his idolized son. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends waited for his death believing that the fiend Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not be removed. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her brother. The doctors interposed, assuring her it was useless and that she would only hasten the end by the means she proposed to employ. But she was firm, and putting all back, approached her brother's side and administered a remedy which she fortunately had on hand. Within an hour he seemed more easy, and before the day was over he showed signs of decided improvement. These favorable signs continued, and to-day William B. Rindge is well, having been virtually raised from the dead through the marvelous power of Warner's Safe Cure, as can be readily verified by any citizen of Cortland.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible; the son restored to health to mourn the loss of his father and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could recover he would to-day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain and caused him to commit suicide were such as any one would accept as true.

However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of people are at this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge and in as great danger of causing misery if not death to their friends. Liver and kidney diseases are become the most common and most dangerous of any or all modern complaints. They are the most deceptive in their beginnings and horrible in

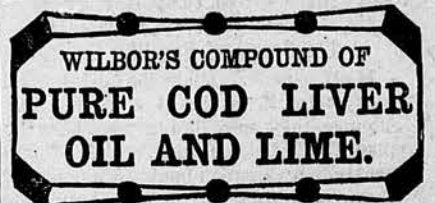
their final stages. They are far more deceptive than consumption, and can rarely be detected even by skillful physicians unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest approach, or possibility of approach should strike terror to the one who is threatened as well as to all his or her friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headache, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsations of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and prolong life with all its pleasures and blessings.

The orange crop this year will net the Florida growers \$1,500,000.

Make experiments yourself, and note the result of other people's.

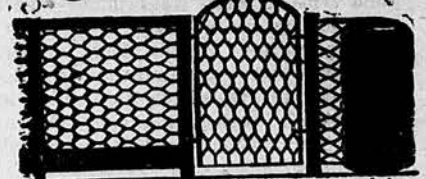
One-half the students of Wisconsin University are sons of farmers.

Eleven thousand homesteads were entered in Florida during the past year.



Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.--The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



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

THE DAVIS SWING CHURN.

The Most Popular Churn on the Market. Because it makes the most butter. Because no other Churn works so easy. Because it makes the best grained butter. Because it is the easiest cleaned. It has no floats or paddles inside. Also the Eureka Butter Worker, the Nesbitt Butter Printer, and a full line of Butter Making Utensils for Dairies and Factories. Send for Illustrated Circulars. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.



Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause. At Harness or Drug Stores. 50 Cents a Box.

Cut This Out & Return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York.

FARMS On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia



## The Home Circle.

### All The Good We Can.

If the sunshine never crept  
Into hovels dark and sad,  
If its glories never shone  
Save where everything was glad,  
If it scattered not its beams  
Over hearts by sorrow chilled,  
Would the sunshine do his will?  
Would its mission be fulfilled?

If the roses never bloomed  
Save for gladsome eyes alone,  
If their beauty and their grace  
For the weary never shone,  
If they never brought a smile  
To the wayside passer-by,  
Would the roses do their task  
While the hours of summer fly?

If the birdies sang their songs  
Far from every listening ear,  
If they poured them not abroad,  
All the earth to glad and cheer,  
Would the birdie's work be done  
Ere the autumn breezes call,  
Ere the gold and crimson leaves  
O'er the grave of summer fall?

If the sunshine of our smiles  
We have scattered not afar,  
If our roses—kindly deeds—  
Bloom not where the lowly are,  
If our words of hope and joy  
Never fall to bless and cheer,  
Have we done our Maker's will?  
Have we filled our mission here?

—Geo. Cooper, in *Examiner*.

### The Origin of Familiar Sayings.

If other persons share the curiosity I have had as to the origin of many familiar old sayings, they may like to have here the explanation of some such, which I found recently in an English book. The majority of these proverbial sayings are, I suppose, of old date, and come down to us from our English or Dutch forefathers. Here is the origin of the expression "tick," for credit, which I have always taken to be quite modern slang. It seems, on the contrary, that it is as old as the seventeenth century and is corrupted from ticket, as a tradesman's bill was then commonly called. On tick was on ticket.

"Humble pie" refers to the days when the English forests were stocked with deer, and venison pastry was commonly seen on the tables of the wealthy. The inferior and refuse portions of the deer, termed the "umbles," were generally appropriated to the poor, who made them into a pie; hence "umble pie" became suggestive of poverty and afterwards was applied to degradations of other kinds.

"A wild goose chase" was a sort of racing, resembling the flying of wild geese, in which, after one horse had gotten the lead, the other was obliged to follow after. As the second horse generally exhausted himself in vain efforts to overtake the first, this mode of racing was finally discontinued.

The expression "a feather in his cap" did not signify merely the right to decorate one's self with some token of success, but referred to an ancient custom among the people of Hungary, of which mention is made in the Lansdowne manuscripts in the British Museum. None but he who had killed a Turk was permitted to adorn himself in this fashion, or to "shew the number of his slain enemies by the number of feathers in his cap." It occurs to me to question whether the similar phrase, to "plume himself," has not its source in the same tradition.

A "baker's dozen" was originally the devil's dozen, thirteen being the number of witches supposed to sit down together at their great meetings or sabbaths; hence the superstition about sitting thirteen at table. The baker was an unpopular character and became substituted for the devil.

The explanation of the proverbial saying about "Hobson's choice" is given by Steele in the Spectator, No. 509. Hobson kept a livery stable, his stalls being ranged one behind another, counting from the door. Each customer was obliged to take the horse which happened to be in the stall nearest the door, this chance fashion of serving being thought to secure perfect impartiality.—*Atlantic*.

If a singer has a false set of teeth, can she be said to have a falsetto voice?

### Nursing.

Don't fuss around a sick person whom even well meant attentions worry. Even a bunch of flowers will sometimes "aggravate" one—in fact I think, from my own experience, a great deal too much is made of flowers and fancy attentions to sick people. I want a well-browned tender mutton chop, sans fat, gristle or bone, on a clean hot plate, without cracks or specks in the ware, a fresh napkin on the tray, and a thick, white towel to spread over the bedclothes to keep them from soil, some good bread, the best on earth is none too good for the sick, but no foolishness of flowers on the tray. Sick people don't want flowers and food together; the scent of the two doesn't combine well, and there may be insects on the leaves to get into the dishes. Bring the flowers in after the meal is all over, put them in sight in a vase, and say nothing about them till the patient's eye lights on them for himself. Don't put your hand on a sick person, even in the way of kindness, unless you are very intimate—the too familiar, frequent stroking of one's head is very annoying. In the case of headache, ask if it would be agreeable to soothe it with your hands, and see that they are both cool and clean before you touch any one. A warm, moist hand never ought to touch another person, sick or well. If your hands are apt to be moist, rub them with the fine soap-stone powder used for gloves.

Study all the arts of comfort for the sick. Better is good nursing without medicine than medicine without good nursing. Cool a fevered patient by bathing him in very hot water, and then fanning him, which will relieve much more than using cold water at first. Or lay wet cloths on the wrist and back of the neck, and fan them, which will soon cool the whole body. Wet a hot head on the top and sides and fan it to reduce fever or rush of blood to the head. The last, together with nervous headache, is often better relieved by the use of very hot water than by cold. When one suffers from chill, put on a flannel nightgown and woolen stockings and drawers, then put hot soapstones to the spine and feet, give the patient something warm to hold in the hands, and cover with blankets next to the person, which will warm him sooner than you can possibly do in a cotton gown and sheets. Hospitals have hot water cushions of rubber for sick persons to hold between their hands, but as water is sure to leak by nature, there is nothing so good for home heating as the old-fashioned soapstone slabs, of which every house ought to have a supply. Hot bricks are next best, because they hold a tempered heat a long time. Cover all compresses and poultices with warm dry flannel to keep the heat in, and be particular not to let the bedding remain wet when such things are in use, for the patient is easily chilled by damp clothing. Change sheets and blankets as often as the strength of the sick person will allow. It is not necessary to wash them, but they, as well as the nightgowns, can be hung in the sun, or thoroughly dried and heated by the fire, when they will be almost as sweet and fresh to put on as if newly washed. Hardly anything gives a patient more refreshment than the change from body clothes and bedding, charged with perspiration, smelling of poultices and lotions, to dry, sun-sweetened sheets and gowns. Night clothes and underclothes for the sick should never be made to slip over the head, but open all the way down for ease in changing; and where applications are to be made in the back, have everything button both back and front, or turn the garment round. Much inconvenience to nurses and fatigue to the sick is saved by these simple devices.

The doctor will prescribe for Willie, but I will tell you a common thing to relieve the smarting and itching, not only of scarlet fever, but measles, and erysipelas, and all kinds of poxes and rashes, from those made by mosquito bites down. It is carbolated oil; fifteen drops of strong carbolic acid to six tablespoonfuls of sweet oil or almond oil. Any pure sweet fat will answer if you cannot get the oil, but the acid must be of strength sufficient to heal the smarting, and if too strong will make it worse. You must test it on your own skin in some tender spot, or on a patch of the eruption. It ought to relieve in a moment. If too strong, add more oil, drop by drop. This is a hospital remedy, and you need not be afraid of it. When too strong, relieve the smarting by a

little fresh oil without acid. Rub this oil over the entire body wherever the eruption is seen, as often as the itching is felt. It not only heals, but lessens the chance of infection from the scales which it brings away at each bathing, instead of leaving them to fall off in the bedclothes, the carpet or to float in the air, dealing disease wherever they chance to light. Burn oil bottle and the cloths you rub it on with when the child has no farther use for them, and never let an article of any sort he has used or worn be carried into another room. Put all soiled clothing, sheets and towels into a bag hung outside the window. No matter if it doesn't look very nice, it is better than giving the entire house a chance at the fever. When things are to be washed, lower the bag to the ground and if possible do the washing out of doors, boiling all linen and cotton things an hour in clean water to which strong disinfectants have been added. The room with all bedding and furniture is disinfected, when the physician pronounces it safe for the patient to go about, by closing doors and windows tight, spreading blankets, mats and clothing wide over chairs and railings in it, and fumigating. Have a shovel of hot coals placed where it will not set anything on fire in the room, sprinkle on two large handfuls of powdered sulphur, and leave the room shut up overnight. You will want to leave all windows open wide all the next day and the day after, if not for a week, to get the sulphur smell out, but you will not have to dread that any one who enters risks taking the disease for a year after. The fumigation is the same for all infectious diseases.—*Wide Awake*.

### Helps and Recipes.

Corn starch makes the best paste for scrap books.

Lemon juice and glycerine will remove tan and freckles.

Camphor gum placed on shelves or in drawers will effectually drive away mice.

Iron rust may be removed by salt mixed with a little lemon juice. Put in the sun. This may be done twice.

Neuralgia and toothache are some times speedily relieved by applying to the wrist a quantity of grated horseradish.

The best thing to clean tinware is common soda; dampen a cloth, dip in soda, rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry.

A little saltpeter or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

Hemorrhage of the lungs or stomach is promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

Hoarseness and tickling in the throat are best relieved by gargle of the white of an egg, beaten to a froth, in half a glass of warm, sweetened water.

To clean nickel on stoves, take the dust from hard coal ashes, to be found in the hole under the ash pan. Apply with a wet cloth, polish with a dry one.

Insect bites, and even that of a rattlesnake, have proved harmless by stirring enough of common salt into a good egg to make it sufficiently thin for a plaster, to be kept on the bitten part.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with the spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, it is said to be sufficient preservation against moths.

On rising in the morning always put on the shoes and stockings the first thing. Never walk about in the bare feet, or stand on the oil cloth. Even in summer time this is a dangerous and unhealthy practice.

In a case of poisoning, one of the best emetics is salt and water, the quantity being two tablespoonfuls to about a pint of tepid water. It acts promptly and has the advantage of always being near at hand.

### Shrewdness vs. Sharpness.

Shrewdness is an excellent quality in a business man. It carries him through difficulties that would swamp others, and enables him to avoid dangers into which less shrewd men would be certain to stumble. But when shrewdness degenerates into mere sharpness—which may be defined as shrewdness devoid of conscientiousness—it becomes as dangerous as a two-edged sword in the hands of a child. It cuts both its pos-

essor and all with whom he has dealings. Shrewdness is honest, taking advantage of circumstances in an honest manner, and only for legitimate purposes. Sharpness frequently descends to trickery to accomplish its object, and is so closely allied to downright dishonesty oftentimes that the difference between them is not apparent to the ordinary observer. The shrewd merchant is respected and successful, while the mere sharper—equally shrewd but less honest—is avoided, despised, and at constant war with the world. He is rarely successful, and success never brings him respect. Most frequently he may be found at the bottom of the ladder of fortune, sore from the tumbles he has received, for he sometimes climbs part way up by hanging to the skirts of more energetic climbers only to fall when shaken off and left to his own exertions. He hopes to reach the top at the expense of others; and wastes more brain and muscle in the endeavor to ascend by trickery than would suffice to carry him triumphantly to the highest round by honest endeavor. To such men shrewdness, instead of being a blessing, is a curse.

### Unconscious Bias in Walking.

Mr. G. H. Darwin, in *Nature*, states that some ten years ago he made a few experiments upon the subject of "Unconscious bias in walking." He began by walking himself, and getting various friends to walk, with eyes shut in a grass field. All walked with amazing crookedness in paths which were not far removed from circles. Two of the circles described were not more than fifty yards in diameter, although the pedestrians thought they were going straight. All diverged to the right excepting one, who was strongly left-handed.

"I then got eight village schoolboys, from ten to twelve years of age," continues Mr. Darwin "and offered a shilling to the boy who should walk straightest blindfold. Before the contest, however, I dusted some sawdust on the ground, and after making each of the boys walk over it, measured their strides from right to left and left to right. They were also made to hop, and the foot on which they hopped was noted; they were then made to jump over a stick, and the foot from which they sprang was entered; lastly, they were instructed to throw a stone, and the hand with which they threw was noted. Each of these tests was applied twice over.

"I think they were all right-handed in throwing a stone, but I believe that two of them exhibited some mark of being partly left-handed. The six who are totally right-handed strode longer from left to right than from right to left, hopped on the left leg, and rose in jumping from that leg. One boy pursued the opposite course, and the last walked irregularly, but with no average difference between his strides. When I took them into the field, I made the boys successively take a good look at a stick at about forty yards distance, and then blindfolded them and started them to walk, guiding them straight for the first three or four paces. The result was that the left-legged boys all diverged to the right, the right-legged boys diverged to the left, and the one who would not reveal himself won the prize. The trial was repeated a second time with closely similar results, although the prize winner did not walk nearly so straight on a second trial.

"I also measured the strides of myself and of some of my friends, and found the same connection between divergence and comparative length of stride. My own step from left to right is about a quarter of an inch longer than from right to left, and I am strongly right-handed."

Mr. Darwin believes that nine out of ten strongly right-handed persons are left-legged, the reason being that every active effort with the right hand is almost necessarily accompanied by an effort with the left leg, and a right-handed man is almost compelled to use his left leg more than the other.

FOR THREE WINTERS I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented. — T. F. McCORMICK (Judge Common Pleas), Elizabeth, N. J. (Price 50 cents.)

Swill-tubs should not be near doors or windows.

### Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc.



## The Young Folks.

### Suppose.

Suppose, my little lady,  
Your doll should break her head,  
Could you make it whole by crying  
Till your eyes and nose are red?  
And wouldn't it be pleasanter  
To treat it as a joke,  
And say you're glad 'twas Dolly's  
And not your head that broke?"

Suppose that you're dressed for walking,  
And the rain comes pouring down,  
Will it clear off any sooner  
Because you scold and frown?  
And wouldn't it be nicer  
For you to smile than pout,  
And so make sunshine in the house,  
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,  
Is very hard to get,  
Will it make it any easier  
For you to sit and fret?  
And wouldn't it be wiser,  
Than waiting like a dunce,  
To go to work in earnest  
And learn the thing at once?

Suppose that some boys have a horse,  
And some a coach and pair,  
Will it tire you less while walking  
To say, "It isn't fair?"  
And wouldn't it be nobler  
To keep your temper sweet,  
And in your heart be thankful  
You can walk upon your feet?

And suppose the world don't please you,  
Nor the way some people do,  
Do you think the whole creation  
Will be altered just for you?  
And isn't it, my boy or girl,  
The wisest, bravest plan,  
Whatever comes or doesn't come,  
To do the best you can?

Phæbe Cary.

### LIFE ON A RANOH.

#### The Routine Duties of a Texas Sheep Herder.

The truth of the statement that "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives" was never so fully impressed upon my mind until I became acquainted with those who care for and breed sheep.

In the great cities there is a constant push and strife, each looking out for his own interest; neighbor pushing neighbor to the wall in the grand scramble for wealth and position; and in this great struggle wearing out energies and even life itself to be the most successful one. Some one says: "Life in a great city resembles a microscopic view of a drop of water, where you see the larger insects devouring the weaker ones, and all scrambling and diving in their efforts to catch their prey or escape from their pursuers."

On a ranch the opposite aspect of life is seen. No striving, no worry, but everything peaceful and quiet.

A ranch is the herder's house and the sheds and pens for the shelter of the sheep; the range is the land surrounding these on which the sheep graze, although I believe the word ranch is generally applied to the buildings and ground taken together. The word camp is often used here when speaking of the herder's house.

Sheep herders are men of peculiar disposition. They must be to follow such an occupation. Rising early, before daylight in the winter, he cooks and eats his meagre breakfast, takes his flock on the range and from that until sundown follows them as they graze. At sundown the sheep are driven home, fed, and left in the sheds for the night. He gets his supper, smokes his pipe and goes to bed, unless a visitor happens to drop in, when he chats for a while. This routine he follows month after month, varied only by the lambing and shearing seasons, when, having extra help, there is more excitement for him.

The work is not difficult if the sheep are well, but if sick they require attention at night, and then the work becomes quite tiresome. Housekeeping on ranches is of the simplest kind.

NO SCRUBBING OF FLOORS or scouring of pans; none of the little worrying cares to which housekeepers with more extensive establishments are sub-

jected. The few dishes used are easily washed; the floor is sometimes scrubbed; the bed being a wooden bunk, that is, some planks nailed to the wall, with a mattress and blankets for bedding, is easily cared for. His food is easily prepared, and of the simplest kind. Coffee without milk, corn bread, bacon, molasses, potatoes, and occasionally dried apples. Vegetables and fruit, being scarce in this part of the world, even during spring and summer, are luxuries not to be thought of. These things are scarce because farmers prefer to raise the staples corn, oats, wheat and cotton, because they sell readily and are less trouble to raise than garden vegetables.

You might suppose that the herder would improve his time and add to his stock of knowledge while following his sheep to the range by reading; but I have not met one yet that does so. Those who have any ambition that way seldom follow the occupation for any length of time. I know of one herder here who is a naturalist, studying the habit of the insects he meets with while following his flock.

These men pay little attention to dress, and yet they are governed more or less by the fashion of their class. To have a broad-brimmed, light colored felt hat with leather band, to secure it from being blown away by the strong winds of our prairies; a pair of high-heeled top boots, long enough so that the pants may be worn inside; a slicker, that is an oil cloth coat, and a large pair of spurs is to be in the height of fashion. It makes little difference as to cleanliness of face or smoothness of hair.

Being in the saddle at least two-thirds of their time, these men become the most graceful of riders; sitting on their horses like statues, they ride with an ease and grace of motion that city folks are entirely unacquainted with. The riding masters of St. Louis might gain a few useful points from the sons of these Texas prairies. While they cannot be surpassed as riders they are not the most, but certainly very awkward walkers.

The lambing and shearing seasons are the two important events in ranch life. The lambs begin to come in February and the season lasts for five or six weeks. Extra hands are necessary during this time, for with a flock of from eight hundred to one thousand, two men are always required to be in attendance during the night. Strange to say, some of the ewes disown their lambs, and then the herder by various means compels them to do so. One way is to put the refractory ewe into a small pen where she is obliged to stand still until the lamb has nursed a number of times, when she gives no further trouble.

WHEN LAMBS ARE MOTHERLESS other ewes are induced to take them, or if this cannot be done, they must be raised by the bottle. Sometimes a norter strikes us, just in the middle of lambing time, and then many lambs are lost by being chilled. When chilled they are wrapped up and put into the oven, and some warm milk poured down their throats. In most cases when this is done in time they come around all right. The ewes with lambs are separated from the rest of the flock, and must have a special herder until the whole flock has lambed, when they all run together again.

The shearing season comes about May. Men who make a business of shearing are employed for this work. They shear from twenty-five to thirty per day, depending, of course, on the heaviness and closeness of the fleece. High grade Merinos shear on an average nine pounds. The fleeces are burred and then packed in sacks holding from 250 to 300 pounds. Burring consists in picking out all burrs and other substances that may adhere to the wool. Good flock-masters are always careful to see that their fleeces are perfectly free from tags and dirt before sending to market. During the winter oats, corn, cotton-seed meal, the last being a good milk producer, are fed. Hay is given to the sheep when kept in by inclement weather.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Alabama negroes believe that a knife under the pillow keeps off witches, and have no faith in the superstition current among the poor whites that a sieve on the foot of the bed will have the same effect.

A meteor recently exploded just above the bridge of an ocean steamer, knocking the helmsman from the wheel and stunning the officer of the deck, but doing no other damage.

### IN AN OPEN BOAT.

#### The Dreadful Experience of Wrecked Sailor.

The Pacific Mail steamship Acapulco, which arrived from Aspinwall, brought as a passenger James Pratt, a seaman, who is the sole survivor of the brigantine A. G. Jewett, which left Philadelphia for Matanzas on February 19. Pratt was found in an exhausted condition in an open boat at sea on February 5, and was rescued by the barkentine Edward Cushing, Capt. Bickmore, after having been in the boat fifty-four hours.

The Jewett left Philadelphia with a cargo of machinery and coal, under the command of Capt. Joseph B. Reed. Under him were Mate Clark, a cook and five seamen. Pratt does not remember the names of any of the lost men, with the exception of the captain and mate. Early in the evening of February 22, when the vessel was southeast of Hatteras and in the Gulf Stream, a heavy southeasterly gale set in. The wind suddenly chopped around to the southwest during the evening and caused a terrific sea. The brigantine labored badly and shipped large quantities of water. During the night the cargo shifted in the hold, giving the vessel a list to one side. At the same time it was discovered that a serious leak had been sprung. All hands went to the pumps, but they were unable to make any headway against the leak. At 4 o'clock the next morning Capt. Reed attempted to put the vessel on the other tack, but he was unable to wear the ship around, and she lay rolling violently in the trough of the sea. Huge waves swept over the sides so frequently that it was impossible for men to remain at the pumps. At 5:30 in the morning a tremendous sea rolled up from the windward, and, striking the vessel, laid her on her beam ends, with the masts even with the water.

Capt. Reed and his men succeeded in reaching the weather shrouds, where they clung for life. They were preparing to lash themselves there when another terrific sea was seen sweeping up from the windward. The vast wall of water broke over the vessel. She gave a frightful roll and turned bottom upward. Capt. Reed and the cook were seen struggling to get clear of the wreck when she capsized. As not a trace of them were afterward found, they doubtless perished when the ship went over. The remainder of the crew were thrown into the water. They struggled toward the upturned keel of the brigantine, but in an instant that disappeared. Among the debris left behind when the Jewett sunk was a boat which had been lashed to a spar on deck. The spar was still attached to the boat, which was half full of water. After desperate struggles, the mate and the five seamen reached the boat into which they climbed. A large hole had been knocked in her bottom, and it was impossible to bail her out. But for the spar lashed to her she could not have remained afloat.

The men had neither oars, fresh water, nor provisions, and they were obliged to stand up in the boat, the gunwales of which were but little above the water's edge. Showers of spray frequently covered them, and waves occasionally broke over them, compelling them to cling to the gunwales to prevent being washed into the sea. The weather was bitterly cold, and the drenched castaways suffered terribly. The storm continued, and the sufferings of some of the men were so great that they were compelled to lie down on the seats. During the afternoon the mate and two of the seamen died from exposure. As soon as they were dead their bodies were thrown overboard in order to lighten the boat. It stormed during the entire night of February 23, and the sufferings of the three survivors were terrible. No vessel had hove in sight during the day, and the men entertained little hopes of being rescued.

During the morning of February 24 the strength of another of the seamen gave out, and, lying down in the bottom of the boat, where the water almost covered him, he died in a few moments. His body was also thrown overboard by the two survivors. No sail hove in sight during the day, and the weather continued cold and stormy. Toward evening Pratt found that his fellow survivor was fast becoming exhausted. At length the poor fellow gave up the struggle, and, lying down in the leaking boat was soon

among the dead. Pratt was so weak himself that he had hardly the strength necessary to throw the body into the sea. Night set in, and he now suffered almost as much from thirst and hunger as he did from exposure. When daylight appeared on February 25 no sail was in sight. He had now passed forty-eight hours in the open boat. He felt that he was rapidly becoming exhausted, and he gave himself up for lost. Towards noon he descried a vessel headed towards him, but he was too weak to make any signal. The crew of the stranger, which proved to be the Edward Cushing, observed the open boat and came alongside it. Pratt could hardly speak, but the rescuers passed a line under his arms and drew him up on deck. The leaking boat in which he had passed fifty-four hours was then cast adrift. Under the kind treatment which he received Pratt slowly recovered his strength. He is a man of remarkable constitution, and it is to this fact that he owes his life. The Cushing reached Aspinwall on February 14, and Pratt was taken before the United States Consul, who arranged for his passage to this city on the Acapulco. Capt. Reed was highly spoken of as a shipmaster. He was about 54 years of age and leaves a wife and four grown children, who reside near Bangor, Me. Capt. Reed was the principal owner of the lost vessel which was valued at about \$10,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

### Definition of Bible Terms.

A day's journey was thirty-three and one-fifth miles.  
A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.  
Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet, nearly.  
A cubit is twenty-two inches, nearly.  
A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.  
A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.  
A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.  
A shekel of gold was \$8.00.  
A talent of silver was \$338.82.  
A talent of gold was \$13,800.  
A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.  
A farthing was three cents.  
A gerah was one cent.  
A mite was one cent.  
An epha, or bath, contains seven gallon and five pints.  
A hin was one gallon and two pints.  
A firkin was seven pints.  
An omer was six pints.  
A cab was three pints.—*Household.*

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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

Our neighbor Blake, whose residence is on the northeast corner of Sixth and Tyler, Topeka, has a small blue grass farm, and he favored this office with a fourteen inch sample last Saturday. That proves that blue grass will grow and grow well in Shawnee county.

Messrs. Bailey & Hanford have an advertisement in this week's FARMER that will be interesting to a great many of our readers. These gentlemen have been advertising with us so long and have treated us so fairly that we have learned to regard them very favorably as business men.

The April returns of the Department of Agriculture make the winter wheat area about 27,600,000 acres. The last preceding acreage was more than this, but 5 to 6 per cent. of it was plowed up, leaving 26,400,000 acres to be harvested comparing with the area harvested, the present acreage is an increase of 5 per cent. It is two million acres more than that of the last census year—1880. The largest increase is in the West and South. The condition is 95 on a standard of 100 for a full stand.

A crop of early turnips may be raised in time for late potatoes on the same ground. If one is near a town he may sell the turnips readily; if not, they will be relished by cattle and hogs, and there is no more wholesome vegetable food for the farmer's table. Turnips are better than most people know. Every farmer ought to raise some for winter feeding if for nothing else. But a small crop of early turnips, if there is a market for them, will bring in a little money at a time when it will come handy.

The York Nursery company, of Fort Scott, Kas., whose card appears elsewhere in our columns, is one of the most reliable and extensive dealers in nursery stock in the West. There is no question that home grown trees are preferable to those grown in distant localities and then subjected to long lines of shipment. Our Kansas farmers will do well to bear this fact in mind, when the tree peddler makes his annual visit, and give their orders to Kansas enterprises, such as the York Nursery company, of Fort Scott.

## The Wool Market.

It is not expected anywhere, we suppose, that wool will command any better prices this year than it did last. Recent action in Congress plainly shows that there is no ground for hope of raising tariff duties. Republicans concede that they made a mistake in reducing the duties, and they are willing to restore them, but Democrats do not seem to think such action necessary. So, a bill to restore to wools the tariff rates of 1867, was voted down, or rather out, the other day in the House of Representatives.

The tariff reduction was ten per cent., and it is the opinion of well informed dealers that wool will show about that difference this year as compared with 1883.

Messrs. W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., of Philadelphia, in their circular letter of the 21st inst., discuss the subject sensibly. What follows is copied:

As above stated, this decline in the market has been brought about principally by the 10 per cent. reduction in the duty on foreign wool, which went into effect on July 1st, 1883. Were it produced by the usual influences which regulate values, a recovery would seem probable; but as foreign wool is admitted 10 per cent. lower than a year ago, it becomes necessary that prices of the coming clip should be adjusted to meet the new state of affairs. This competition from foreign sources is plainly shown by the depressed state of fine fleeces to-day, which is caused largely by imports of about 12,000,000 pounds Australian; and the low prices obtainable for New Mexican is due to free importations of East India and similar low-priced carpet stock. These imports directly hurt the price of domestic fleece; but there are also importations of ready-made clothing, worsted yarn and goods which are being placed in the United States at less than our manufacturers can make them, and thus indirectly depress domestic wools. In our circular of April 21st, 1883, we said: "Whatever wool may open at, we are inclined to think that prices of the clip of 1883 will average lower than those of the year we have just passed through; or, in other words, that we are approaching an era of lower values. Therefore, if operators did not make money on purchases of 1882, they cannot expect a profit if they pay as much for the coming clip." This proved so correct, and is so applicable to the present time, that we can do no better than to ask its careful consideration by our correspondents.

Regarding the demand, we anticipate it will be fully up to last season's, as but few mills are idle, and these are more than counterbalanced by the increased consumption of many large mills and the addition made to the number of our worsted establishments. The grades of combing wool most likely to be in best request will be quarter-blood and common. Medium combing and fine delaine will sell nearer to the price of the corresponding clothing grades than has heretofore been the case. Quarter-blood clothing will likely be in good demand, when light conditioned, free of burrs, and of good staple. Fine wool is now in better request than medium, and it looks as though it would rule higher in price and find readier sale. Just at the present it seems, in fact, as though medium was going to be rather slow. As usual, light and bright lots will sell more freely than dark and heavy. Shrinkage will have more to do in establishing the value than ever before. In previous circulars we have called attention to this fact and tried to impress it on our correspondents, and we hope they will keep it in mind this coming year. The scoured pound is what the manufacturer looks at, and

the wool that will lose the least in cleansing will bring the highest price. Texas wool will probably sell in the neighborhood of 25 cents for light and bright medium of full growth, and from 22 to 25 cents for fine. Six months' growth will not command as much within about 5 per cent., unless the condition be particularly desirable, while dark mixed and heavy lots will be hard to sell at any reasonable price. It is, of course, too early to state these as fixed quotations; but, judging by samples received, they will be found about correct, though of course there may be exceptionally choice clips which will command higher figures.

Unwashed wools are quoted in Philadelphia at 28 to 29 cents for medium combing, ranging on downward to 14c for unimproved New Mexican. Kansas fine is quoted at 17@20c, medium at 20@22c.

## Final Report--Cattle Disease.

The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, and several prominent veterinarians reported to the Governor last week. Dr. James Law, of Cornell University, president of the United States Cattle Commission, Dr. Salmon, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and Dr. Holcomb, State Veterinary Surgeon, accompanied the Commission. Upon their arrival in Topeka, a consultation was had with the Governor, and the Board and the veterinary surgeons made verbal reports to the Governor which were taken down by Mr. Alexander, the Governor's stenographer, and will be transcribed as part of an official report.

A number of experiments have been made among the affected cattle at Neosho Falls, and among other animals there, and the Board and surgeons have given the matter a careful investigation. Though their experiments are as yet incomplete, it is fully established that the disease is not what is known as "European foot and mouth disease. It is true that many of its symptoms are the same, but it has been demonstrated by experiments that its contagion is not like that of the foot and mouth disease. One peculiarity of the present disease is that when communicated to a second animal it is in a much milder form, and if communicated to a third animal by the second one it is still milder and cannot be further communicated. As in Continental foot and mouth disease all calves take the disease and with them it generally proves fatal.

Drs. Law and Holcomb are agreed that the disease is not "European foot and mouth" disease, though they are both at a loss to say what it is. Dr. Salmon is still impressed with the belief that the disease is Ergotism, while Dr. McAchran, the veterinary surgeon from Montreal Canada, who spent some weeks at Neosho Falls investigating the disease, holds to the theory that the disease is Continental or European foot and mouth disease.

All agree, however, that the danger is passed, and that there need not be any further alarm as to the spread of the disease; that it is not contagious like the European foot and mouth disease, though it is equally if not more damaging to the affected cattle.

The Governor telegraphed to the British consul at New York, informing him of these reports, and the Commission determined to take some action in regard to the pleura pneumonia which is raging among cattle in some parts of the United States, and requested the Governor to communicate at once with the Governors of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming Territory, asking for their co-operation in the matter.

## More About Sorghum.

The more our farmers learn about the value of sorghum for feed, the more anxious they become to acquire still further knowledge. This plant is making a wonderful record for itself. It has no equal in history. It will grow anywhere the seed is sown if it has anything like a reasonable opportunity, and when it does grow it furnishes better fodder than any other plant known. It does not require nearly as much moisture as corn, and yet it makes better feed. Cane seed is as good as corn for any animal, and cane blades are better than the blades of corn. Animals, unless nearly at starvation point, will not eat corn stalks, but they are fond of the stalks of sorghum.

Our more experienced farmers are settling down upon the broadcast, or drill sowing when intending to use the crop for rough feed. The FARMER has published the experience of several successful cane growers lately, and now we give that of Col. H. C. StClair, Sumner county. His post-office is Belle Plaine. The Col. is a good farmer,—one of those go-ahead, pushing men that hurries things up, adopting the best and rejecting the bad. He is not afraid to experiment, and is not ashamed to admit his errors when he commits any. He has a good farm, and knows how to handle it. He has been experimenting with sorghum very satisfactorily. Last year he sowed some seed broadcast in May (first week.) There was a piece of grass land in same lot. Cattle were on the grass when the cane ground was seeded, and so remained during the season, grazing on the grass and cane at liberty. The cane grew so rapidly that a considerable quantity of it was mown and made into hay.

Another piece was sown broadcast July 10, on wheat stubble. This was not pastured. The crop was cut October first when it was heading and the seed soft. It was mowed and cured in swath like hay, raked in winrows and stacked. It kept well except that in bottom of stack, it soured.

The Col. says in future he will put in small stacks—large cocks, of about 1,000 pounds, in the field, instead of large stacks as heretofore. He has seen the small stack method tried successfully by one of his neighbors. In this broadcast sowing he covers the seed with harrow.

## Quarterly Report.

Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has published his report for the quarter ending March 31, '84. It contains special reports from every county in the State, and a summary made up from them by the Secretary. This summary will be found in the FARMER in another place.

Besides this, the report contains some very interesting matter in articles prepared by practical men. A paper on Practical Botany, by Prof. J. W. Robson, Dickinson county; Agriculture of Northwestern Kansas, Martin Mohler, Osborne county; Sheep Raising in Western Kansas, by Chas. H. Gibbs, Trego county; Sheep Husbandry in Central Kansas, by Donald McKay, Dickinson county; The Cultivated Grasses and Clovers, by Prof. E. M. Shelton, Agricultural college; Sorghum, its Cultivation and Uses in Kansas, E. B. Cowgill, Rice county; The Northern Cane-Sugar Industry, by Prof. M. Swenson, Hutchinson, Kas., are all instructive papers. Then we have the report of the Inspector of Mines, and a chapter on lands, government and schools, laws for the protection of domestic animals, a card from the Governor on Foot and Mouth disease, and Meteorology by J. T. Lovell.

To Our Friends, the Farmers:

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



**Sensible Language.**

Last week the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company elected a new board of directors. Mr. W. B. Strong was re-elected President, and what follows is part of the address he delivered on the occasion.

It is so seldom that railroad men talk to and for the people, or as if there was any such thing in existence as the people, that when one does speak and that respectfully, it is worthy of preservation. If every railroad president in the country would feel and speak as Mr. Strong does, the journey of the people and the railroad companies along the line of progress would be mutually pleasant and profitable. We commend the spirit of Mr. Strong's language. He said:

Since our last meeting the railroad commission law has been put in operation in Kansas. The problems with which the Commissioners have to deal are difficult and important. The question of transportation is the commanding one of the present time, requiring wise, conservative, and thoughtful attention.

All rights are reciprocal; all duties are trusts, and those who are called upon by the State to manage railroad property equally with the stockholders and directors are honorably bound to recognize and protect all public and corporation, or private rights. This is the true theory of the legislative control of railroads.

I do not believe there exists in the State of Kansas any general hostility towards railroad property, and I feel sure no such hostility exists against this company.

The Atchison road is the child of the State, has suffered with it and grown with it, and is to-day one of the greatest factors of the State's prosperity. I hope and believe that the company will receive the candid and liberal treatment which it deserves.

You have no other purpose, I am sure, than to sacredly perform all the duties which your position as a corporation and a common carrier imposes. It is the right of a corporation equally with an individual to defend itself against unjust attacks.

But I trust that as the public mind reflects upon the questions in dispute and discerns the true relation between the public and the railroads, such attacks will be less and less frequent, and harmony and good feeling will be permanently established. To promote such a state of feeling I am sure this board will do everything in its power that is right and reasonable, and I feel confident that the people of Kansas will do the same.

Concerning the progress and influence of the road, Mr. Strong said: "The comprehensive scheme of taking Colorado, California and Mexico into partnership with Kansas is rapidly being realized. With its extensions and connections to the West and Southwest, the Atchison is to-day one of the most important railroad systems on the continent. It has tracks in seven different States and Territories, and in a foreign country. It traverses regions of the most diversified character, varying in soil, climate, productions, laws and customs, with the great possibilities of growth which these diversities bring comes also the increased possibility of adjusting ourselves to the relations which the situation imposes. The system is one but the interests to be considered are many and frequently conflicting. I do not doubt that the same wisdom and sagacity which you have manifested in the past will be continued as you come to grapple with the new questions which will constantly come before you."

Different persons will have varying degrees of success in attempts to do similar things. Some people have never raised good potatoes under straw, but here is what an Indiana farmer did in such a case: "I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. The soil was now level and smooth. The seed pieces were planted on top of the

soil in straight lines, ten inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. During the season the moles raised the soil somewhat, but did not injure the potatoes." He adds that a liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice during the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched measured five feet, and the tubers were the finest he ever raised.

**A Word to Traveling Agents.**

We have a letter from a lady correspondent of the "Home Circle" calling attention to at least two acts of as many men representing business houses, as agents. Her letter will be published next week. She says these agents stopped at her house, and for the free entertainment given them by her husband and herself, they promised to send some choice plants from the home nursery to people who had fed them. There was no disposition or intention to demand any compensation, and no complaint is made on that score; but the agents promised voluntarily to send these plants, and the lady had a right to expect them. She is very much disappointed in not receiving them.

The value of the plants, in money, is a trifle, and no point is made on that; but an agent, representing a business firm, making a promise that he does not keep, not only betrays a confidence, but he dishonors himself personally and injures the company he represents.

In one case the lady says they wrote to the proprietor of the nursery and received no reply. That will have the effect to destroy all confidence of this family in that nursery, and if the agent ever appears again at the same house, he will not be welcome, to say the least.

An agent that thus treats people ought to be discharged at once. He is a dishonest sponge and is not a fit person to represent a reliable business or to deal with the people at large.

**Gossip About Stock.**

Five car loads of ponies were shipped from Hutchison a few days ago.

Messrs. R. W. Owen & Sons, of Kentucky, took a lot of nice Short-horns to Marion recently.

McCormell & Ross, Bucyrus, Ohio, announce a public sale of Short-horns at Manhattan, May 29.

Fourteen races are entered for the spring meeting of the Independence (Kas.) jockey club, May 7 to 9.

A. J. Uhl, the originator of the famous "Uhl flock" of Merino sheep has removed to Osborn, Mo., where he has purchased a blue grass farm.

W. W. Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., advertises a sale of Kentucky Short-horns. His cattle are what he represents them to be. See his advertisement.

Albert Crane, of Chicago, the former proprietor of Durham Park, has purchased a 12,000-acre stock farm at West Plains, Mo. It is difficult to keep out of a good business.

H. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kansas, bought the highest priced female Short-horn sold at the L. Palmer sale at Chicago. He paid \$670 for Imp. Aconite, a Cruickshank.

McCormell & Ross., of Bucyrus and Upper Sandusky, Ohio, will sell in Manhattan, on the 29th of May, 50 head of Short-horn cattle, bulls and heifers, of choice families and good individuals.

M. H. Reynolds, formerly of Butler county, Kansas, and now at Osborne, Missouri, shipped 155 car loads of swine from Douglass, Butler county, during six months. We would like to see the shipper that can beat this record.

The *Cowboy* says: G. H. Steeley, from Circleville, Ohio, one of the partners of H. R. Gregg, arrived in Sidney last Monday and went the next day to his ranch on Darr creek, near the Lane county line. Mr. Renick, another of the firm, will not arrive until next fall. These Ohio gentlemen will immediately construct corrals and stables on

their ranch and make arrangements for providing for 1,000 head of cattle, with which the ranch will be stocked. They will bring some thoroughbred and graded cattle from Ohio.

Fairholme Herd, J. C. Stone, proprietor, will sell some thoroughbred Short-horn cattle May 27. It will be well to keep track of this sale, for the stock is good. Fairholme is near Leavenworth on the Lawrence road. Catalogues are ready.

J. E. Guild, of Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, secured the highest priced bull at the Gifford's Short-horn sale. A rumor is current that Mr. Guild will be a candidate for the Legislature this fall. He will make a fit representative of the agricultural and live stock interests.

Hiram Ward, of Osage county, recently purchased the Mary show cow, Gracious, from Wm. P. Higinbotham. Mr. H. also sold six head—3 pure bred and 3 high grades to Messrs. Marvel and Bruder, Jewell City. This sale includes Roxamus Duke, a Josephine bull 20 months old.

Haven Live Stock Association, in Reno county, was organized a few weeks ago. Mr. C. W. Peckham is president; Joseph Kenack, vice president; Jas. Frazier, secretary and treasurer. They have purchased, at the cost of \$1,600, a full-blood Clyde stallion, 16½ hands high and three years old.

We gather this from the *Cowboy*: Henry Richards has purchased of E. F. Knight 280 head of sheep, for which was paid \$2.50 per head.—The Rochester Land & Cattle company have purchased 200 head of Texas ponies of Sternberg & Swarthout.—N. C. Merrill has forty calves which were sired by his Polled-Angus bull. They are hearty and frisky and none have died.—Noah Chenoweth says that the drift fence of the Smoky Hill pool has been a first-class success. It has been the means of preventing the drifting of the pool cattle to the Arkansas.—During the recent snow storm the ravines on the Forrester were filled with snow to the depth of several feet and a large number of cattle drifted to that stream from the Smoky Hill river. We hear of many losses of cattle by that storm.

**Inquiries Answered.**

Eggs of large geese may be had by addressing C. Votaw Oxford, Sumner county, Kas.

We do not know of any person having carp for sale, but advise our correspondent to address Mr. W. S. Gile, the Commissioner, at Venango, Ellsworth county.

It is impossible to tell what ails M. Votaw's chickens without knowing more about them. Their feet may be injured in alighting from the roost, and they may have internal disease.

No person has any lawful right to flood the premises of another; and in this respect, the public means the same thing as an individual person. He must not only pay damages for doing so, but his work will be abated (done away with) as a nuisance.

Spawning carp may be removed to new ponds. Do the work carefully and quickly as possible. Have some straw or coarse hay tramped in and mixed with muddy bottom of new pond if there is no such material already there, for use in catching and holding the eggs.

A very large pond might be made in open country without endangering health of fish or people, but willow and maple trees ought to be planted all about the banks, and an arrangement made by which water might be drawn off from the bottom occasionally. Write to W. S. Gile, Fish Commissioner, Venango, Ellsworth county, Kas., about fish eggs.

**THE MARKETS.**

By Telegraph, April 28, 1884.

**STOCK MARKETS.**

**Kansas City.**  
The Live Stock Indicator Reports:  
CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,620 head. The offerings to-day were moderate and the market generally steady, although in some cases sales were made at a shade higher figures than Saturday. Sales ranged for butchers' steers 5 20a 5 30.  
HOGS Receipts since Saturday 6,244 head. The market to-day opened weak but active at a decline of 10c from Saturday's prices. Towards

the close there was a more steady feeling. Sales ranged 5 25a 5 70; bulk at 5 40a 5 60.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 223 head. Offerings light and market steady for good. Sales: 26 stockers av. 77 lbs at 3 40; 224 Colorado wethers, clipped, av 81 lbs at 3 10.

**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports:  
HOGS Receipts 15,500, shipments 2,600. Market slow at 10c lower. Rough packing 5 35a 5 80, packing and shipping 5 80a 5 15, light 5 25a 5 80, skips 4 00a 5 10.

CATTLE Receipts 55,000, shipments 1,600. Market fairly active and firm. Exports 6 15a 6 70, good o choice shipping steers 5 80a 6 10, common to medium 5 25a 5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,600. Market strong at 10a 20c higher. Inferior to fair 4 00a 4 50, medium to good 4 75a 5 50, choice to extra 5 60a 6 75.

Journal's Liverpool cable says that supply is heavy, best American ½c lower at 14½a 15½c for dressed. Sheep steady, best 17a 18c.

**St. Louis.**

CATTLE Receipts 2,700, shipments 1,600. Shipping quiet, others stronger. Exports 6 30a 6 65, good to choice shipping 5 75a 6 25, common to medium 5 00a 5 60, butchers' steers 4 50a 5 50, feeders 4 60a 5 25. Corn fed Texas 5 25a 5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 400, shipments 250. Clipped good demand at 4 00a 4 25, but none offered, woolled steady, inferior to fair 3 75a 4 50, medium to good 4 75a 5 50, choice to extra 5 60a 6 00, Texans 3 50a 5 60.

**New York.**

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 4,900. Market fairly active. Extremes 6 00a 7 25, mainly 6 30a 6 60.

SHEEP Receipts 7,000. Market firm at 5 70a 7 50 for unshorn sheep, 6 75a 8 86 for unshorn yearlings, 5 00a 6 09 for clipped sheep, 5 25a 7 25 for clipped yearlings.

HOGS Receipts 12,000. 2 cars sold at 5 80a 6 00.

**PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**Kansas City.**

Price Current Reports:  
WHEAT Received into elevators the past 24 hours 2,282 bus, withdrawn 16,699, in store 245,788. There was moderate life to the market to-day. No. 3 Red Winter, cash 78c bid, 78c asked. April 75½c bid, no offerings. May no bids nor offerings.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 2 cars at 87c; 3 cars at 86½c. April 86½c bid, no offerings. May 5 cars at 86½c, 10 cars at 86½c. June 86½c bid, 87c asked. July 82c bid, 84c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 9,927 bus, withdrawn 15,142 bus, in store 145,136. The market was stronger to-day with good speculative trading but slow cash movements.

No. 2 White Mixed, cash 1 car at 48c in special elevator; 5 cars at 47½c regular.

OATS No. 2 cash, 32½c bid, 32½c asked. April 1 car at 32½c. May 32½c, no offerings. RYE No bids nor offerings.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 2 00 per bus. FLAX SEED We quote at 1 50 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER Supply larger and feeling weaker. Fresh goods of all kinds, creamery, dairy or store-packed are some damaged now by garlic. We quote storepacked lower.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy..... 28a  
Creamery, choice..... 25a 26  
Choice dairy..... 24a 25  
Fair to good dairy..... 20a 22  
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 18a 20  
Medium to good..... 15a 16

We quote roll butter:  
Choice, fresh..... 16a 18  
Fair to good..... 12a 14  
Medium..... 10a

EGGS Supply good and market weak and slow at 10½c.  
CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 16½c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10½a 11c; cheddar 9a 9½c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8½a 9c; Cheddar 7a 7½c.

POTATOES We quote consignments 30a 38c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 30a 35c for Early Rose; Peachblows 37a 41c; White Neshanock 37a 41c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2½c per lb; Misouri evergreen 4a 5c; hurl 6a 7c.

**Chicago.**

WHEAT Demand active and feverish. May 92½a 95c, April 92½a 94½c.  
CORN Demand active, but very unsettled. Cash 54½a 55½c.

OATS May 32½a 34c.  
RYE Dull at 62a 62½c.  
BARLEY Weak and lower at 72a 73c.  
FLAXSEED Scarce at 1 68.

**St. Louis.**

WHEAT No. 2 red 1 11½ bid, cash 1 10½a 1 11.  
CORN Higher and very unsettled, closed above Saturday. 50½a 51½c cash.  
OATS Higher. 34½a 34½c bid.  
RYE Slow at 59½a 60½c bid.  
BARLEY Quiet at 60a 80c.

**New York.**

WHEAT Receipts 148,000 bus, exports 180,000. No. 2 Chicago 1 0½a 1 03½, No. 3 red 1 04. No. 2 do 1 13.  
CORN Receipts 57,000 bushels, exports 47,000 No. 2 61a 64½c.



## Horticulture.

### Asparagus.

#### Kansas Farmer:

The family that has not a bed of asparagus in the garden fails to enjoy one of the earliest vegetables grown. When properly prepared for the table is equal if not better than green peas, coming as it does so early in the spring. Before anything else that is planted in the garden is up, your bed of asparagus is ready for use, and each morning yields its daily crop, equal if not better than the preceding one. How long it would continue to grow I am unable to say; but we use it from about April 1st until peas are large enough for use. Seed sown in the spring should be transplanted the following spring. Ground need not be trenched, but should be well prepared as for the garden. Plants should be set four to five inches deep, rows three feet apart, plants twenty inches apart in the row. The following spring give a good dressing of well rotted stable manure. Salt should be sown on the bed each spring—one and a half gallons to each row seventy-five feet long. A heavy harrow run over the bed two or three times early in the spring after the old growth has been removed, is the way I treat mine. As an inducement to those who have no asparagus growing, to plant some seed or secure roots and plant them now, I will give my experience last year with two rows seventy-five feet long each fourth year from planting. From the 1st of April until about the middle of June we used it every day for one or more meals, our family of six to eight persons, and all are fond of it. Besides what we used, we sold over ten dollars worth. This you see was grown on a small piece of ground—three by seventy-five feet. Now, suppose I'd had an acre or—well this is too good a chance for some side-walk farmer to figure out; so I will not spoil it by a mathematical calculation what my quarter section would have panned out if I should have had it all in that very early vegetable that once planted is always planted, and which should be found in every well regulated garden.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Kas.

### Frozen Trees.

In a late number of the *Farmers' Review*, Prof. T. J. Burrell, of Champaign, Ill., explains the philosophy of tree freezing and its effect. He says there is about forty per cent., by weight, of water in living wood and bark in the ripened condition under which trees in our climate are normally fitted for winter. This water does not exist as a liquid in the cavities of the cells or ducts, but is absorbed by the solid substances of the plants—the cell walls (cellulose), and the more or less solid materials contained within the cells. In this condition this water does not freeze at 32 deg. Fah., but may at various degrees below, according to the attractive or holding power of the molecular structure. As a rule, the less water there is present the greater the cold must be to cause the formation of ice. In most of our hardy seeds, when well ripened, the proportion of water which can be evaporated by heat, up to 212 deg. Fah., is not more than one-tenth their weight. In this case the water may not be frozen at the lowest temperatures known in our climate. Seeds of wheat have been long exposed to the cold of Arctic winters without injury to vitality, and, we may add, without any considerable proportion of the water which they contained having been converted into ice. We need not ascribe this remarkable resistance to the immaterial life principles of the plant, much

less to the evolution of heat in the substance of the kernels. When saturated brine is exposed to cold, everyone knows that it does not freeze at 32 degrees. If kept quite still the liquid may be cooled to about 4 deg. Fah. before the contained water begins to crystallize, and then, let us note, it is the water, not the salt solution, which freezes. The attractions existing between the molecules of the salt and those of the water prevent the separation of the latter, and hence the arrangement of these in the regular order required to form a crystal. A similar explanation holds good for the phenomenon mentioned in regard to living wood and seeds—the molecular attractions, however, being often much stronger in these latter than in the saturated brine, and so ice formation occurs only at considerably lower temperatures. During the remarkably cold weather of the present winter, numerous observations showed that certain hardy trees and shrubs had no ice formed in their tissues, though the thermometer reached at one time, at Champaign, Ill., 28 deg. Fah., and in specimens cut from these same trees, nearly half of their weight was found, by evaporation, to be water. If one of these green sticks was dipped in water, even after bringing the pieces into a warm room, a layer of ice instantly formed upon the surface, like tallow in the old method of dipping candles. This shows that the stick was actually very cold, far below the freezing point of pure water, at the same time there was forty per cent. of unfrozen water within the tissues. In other cases, however, as in the "water shoots" of apple trees, the freezing took place several degrees above zero.

Now, trees are not necessarily killed when ice forms from the water which living tissues always hold, for this water is very gradually extracted by the freezing process. After the first congeals the molecular attractions for the remainder are increased, and further freezing can only take place at a still lower temperature. By the constant depression of the latter more and more water is extracted, and at some point the death of the tissues occurs from the loss. That this is the real method of injury, we have a curious confirmation in the effects of thawing under different conditions. It is well known that green plants, like those usually grown in windows, may be frozen to a certain extent and recover without injury, if thawed very slowly in a cool, shady place, while they die if thawed quickly. In the first place, the ice crystals melt from the inner ends in close contact with the plant substance, and the water, through the molecular attractions get back into the structure. But with quick thawing the ice melts first on the outside and the water runs away. The molecular attractions for water in living plant substance is very strong, but is limited to almost infinitely small distances, so that water simply resting on the surfaces does not come within the attractive reach.

To illustrate again, we all know that potatoes are injuriously affected by a temperature only a little below the freezing point of pure water. If frozen and thawed in the air, some of the starch is changed to glucose and we readily detect the sweet but disagreeable flavor. But if potatoes are frozen as hard as stones, and in this condition are plunged into boiling water, no bad effects will be noticed. In this case the melting of the ice crystals is so rapid that no water can be re-absorbed, and as this is necessary for the chemical change spoken of, it does not occur. The vital functions of the tissues is so much the more endangered by this rapid thawing, but of this we care nothing with potatoes to be eaten.

There are other things besides the

amount of water in the tissues which makes so much difference in the ability, on the part of different plants or the same plant in different states, to stand uninjured by cold. Some of these things are known and some are not, but we cannot further discuss the matter here.

What should be done with trees known to be injured by frost? This query is especially asked now by those who have injured peach orchards. In the past, many have promptly cut down such trees, believing them dead or so nearly dead as to be worthless. Yet a chance one left has nearly recovered, and afterward borne paying crops of fruit. In the first place, it should be understood, that the heart of a tree freezes and becomes injured first, and the discoloration found here should be taken for nothing more than it shows. Because the heart is dead this is no sign that the external wood and the bark is badly injured. The heart-wood in a tree, so long as sound, does serve very useful purposes, and a tree injured in this cannot afterward be accounted perfectly healthy; still, good growth and abundant fruitage may follow the loss—not on account of but in spite of it. If the bark and young, external layer of wood are living, and it is otherwise valuable, it will be prudent to spare the tree, treating it, however, as injured and needing recuperation. Prune away a part of the top—in the peach "head in"—cultivate the soil or otherwise stimulate growth in the early part of the season. If fruitful the following year, as will very probably happen, prevent overbearing by thinning, and give support toward the end of the season to the weakened branches to prevent splitting.

In the case of the apple and some other trees, the bark will be separated from the wood near the ground, usually on the south side. When this is discovered, by tapping with a hammer or otherwise, nail it fast and heap a mound of earth over the injured part. Trees can be saved in this way which must otherwise perish.



"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infantile Humors cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases. Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM



has gained an enviable reputation where ever known, displacing all other preparations. An article of undoubted merit. Is convenient and cleanly. It causes no pain nor sneezing.

IT IS NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

Apply by the finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for COLD in the HEAD, Headache and Deafness, or any kind of mucous membrane irritations. Send for circular. By mail, prepaid, 50c. a package—stamps received. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to know that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.



## KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

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## INSURES

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

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

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

## PROSPECT FARM.



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

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions.

Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

H. W. McAFEE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. A. LAUDE,

Humboldt, Kas.

## PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.

R. S. & A. P. LACEY,

Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.



### The Veterinarian.

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

**CURE FOR HEAVES.**—Asafetida, pulverized, 1 ounce; camphor gum, pulverized, 1/2 ounce; mix and divide into four powders; feed one every other night for a week.

**DRY ROT.**—The best remedy for this trouble is to keep the animal standing on a clean floor and occasionally remove all decayed horn, using great care not to injure the vital parts of the foot. Frequent applications of tar will then be all that is required.

**MANGE ITCH.**—After a vigorous scrubbing with a coarse brush, wash the horse well with castile soap and soft water, and dry carefully. As soon as thoroughly dried apply an ointment made of 4 ounces of sulphur, 10 ounces of lard, and 1/2 ounce carbolic acid, well mixed.

**HARDENING OF THE SKIN**—Frequently results from pressure of the harness and from cutting the integuments and sub-cellular tissue with the calks of the shoes. Make a mixture of 1 ounce of acetic acid, 1 ounce of pulverized cantharides and 5 ounces of water. After allowing the mixture to stand two weeks, filter it through linen, add 1 ounce spirits of wine and apply with a sponge.

**PILES IN HOGS.**—Instead of keeping hogs on too stimulating food in dry condition, change to keep on rather loosening diet, such as ground, mixed feed, made sloppy; also give plenty of sour milk or butter milk. The animals suffering from piles should never be allowed to become oostive. In cases of prolapse of the anus, caused by piles, warm fomentations of decoction of oak bark, previous to replacing the gut, will be of service, and should the presence of large piles prevent reposition, these should be opened with a small lancet. If the anus appears very much swollen, applications of oily or greasy substances would be beneficial in relieving pain and irritation. If stock hogs are suffering from piles, and there is reason to believe the malady is founded on hereditary disposition, it would be proper not to use such animals for breeding purposes.

**SALTING STOCK.**—Is there any doubt but what all cattle, horses, and hogs should be salted? If not, should they all be salted equally frequent, and how often? Some cattle are more eager for salt than others; is there not danger of their getting too much? A person of experience tells me to feed one part salt and two of wood ashes; claims this prevents and does away with worms. [Depending upon the general keep and management, our domestic animals will require uncertain quantities of salt, and at uncertain times more of this than at others. Inasmuch as it is impossible for any of us to decide exactly how often or how much of salt is required by an animal, the best course is to leave the matter entirely to the instinct or cravings of the animal; and this may at all times of the year be done without any risk whatever. We have for many years recommended this course, and those who have adopted it have had no reason to regret it. When kept indoors, a small corner in front of each animal may be boarded so as to afford convenience for a constant supply of salt, which the animal can reach at any time and partake of at will. During the season when the animals are at liberty outdoors, small troughs may be placed here and there in the field or pasture, in such a manner that, by a few boards overhead, the salt is protected from rain. There is never

any danger of the animals taking too much of it. But it should never be forgotten that, while salt materially aids digestion and is an excellent worm remedy, it also creates thirst; wherefore access to plenty of pure water should at all times be provided.

**LOP HORNS.**—If the horn lops, put a brass knob on the end of the horn which is bruised, and a pulley above the head and one over the back of the calf; put a cord through both pulleys and fasten to the horn, putting a weight of three or four pounds on the back end of the cord, according to the size of the animal. Oil the horn near the end, which will soften it, and keep it on. In a little while he will have it where he wants it. After the horn is straight, there will be a ridge left; take a rasp, file it down and sandpaper it afterward.

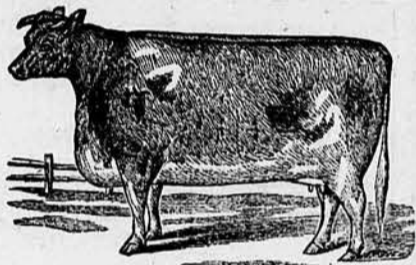
For nervous or physical prostration, no matter how caused, there is nothing equal to Let's Dandelion Tonic. It tones up the nerves, improves the digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, and thus brings back vigorous health to the body.

Two hundred strawberry plants, well cared for, will yield two bushels of berries, as many as a small family will require for home consumption.

The production of fine wool in the United States is increasing even more rapidly than the consumption

"AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Phenol Sodique, a preparation for the cure of burns, cuts, bruises, and wounds of any kind, is fast becoming a favorite remedy for the uses intended.—*Jeffersonian*, West Chester, Pa.

#### SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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

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

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

#### HEADQUARTERS FOR HEREFORDS

In the Southwest,

**HUNTON & SOTHAM,**

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Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,**

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Headquarters in the Southwest for **WHITFIELD**

**SHORT-HORNS.**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.  
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.



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



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

#### River Side Herds OF POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868.

#### Improved Poland-China Hogs



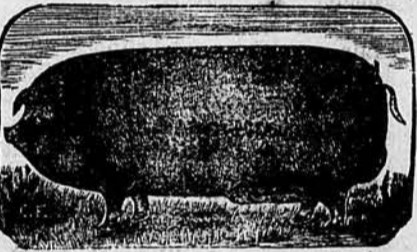
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

#### Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON, P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box, 307, Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield



**ROME PARK STOCK FARM**, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 55 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire sows. Also 230 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of sows to be seen. Am using six boars—Cornshell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Kansas.

#### Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther.) All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. MILLER BROS Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

#### PHENOL SODIQUE THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY

Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS. For description of the uses, see next week's paper.



#### Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.

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

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

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

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



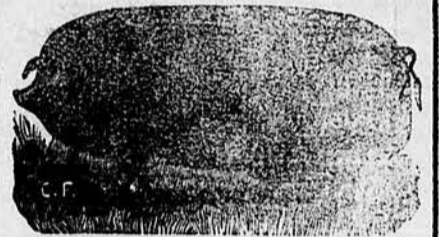
My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices. JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

#### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



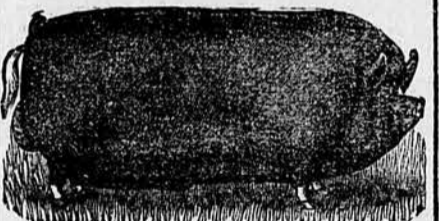
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2319, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

#### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



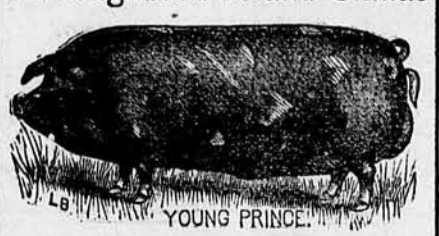
Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

#### WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

#### 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 large 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. *Siebie Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

**PIG EXTRICATOR**, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.



Arkansas Valley's Shorn Sheep.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER. The Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' association held their third annual sheep-shearing at Wichita, April 19. The day was wintry, which militated against the shearing and a large attendance. Thoroughbred Merino sheep were represented by David Fox, R. Hoffman, R. N. Alexander and G. C. Strong, of Wichita, and E. Copeland & Son, Douglass, Kas. The grade Merinos were represented by H. Oliver, Wichita. The Cotswold sheep-breeders had an unusually fine lot of their breed, and were represented by R. N. Alexander and W. H. Ranson, Wichita. Two Mexican sheep, owned by David Fox, were also clipped. Sheep are in good condition, having wintered well, although February and March were rough on them. The losses have been remarkably light. Not many new flocks are being started, yet there seems to be no great anxiety to close out their flocks and but a very small per cent. of the lambs will be lost. The sheep men generally have suitable and comfortable accommodations for sheep and the quality of the sheep in the valley is above the average, and a very general improvement of the flocks has been made. The sweepstakes ram ("Lord Wool" No. 50) at the last Kansas State fair, was shorn, and clipped a fleece of 33 lbs. 13 oz. The fleece contained but little oil and will scour heavily. It was the finest and most dense fleece I ever saw, and was a matter of comment and admiration by all present. The fleece of "Rip-Van-Winkle" No. 170 weighed 39 lbs. He had an almost unlimited surface covered with wool, which was quite oily and waxy, and will not make as much cleansed wool as the fleece of "Lord Wool."

The record of this public shearing has never been surpassed in the West, as far as heard from at present. Below we give a full and accurate report of the shearing which is worth the careful consideration of all that are interested in wool or mutton:

Table with columns: OWNER, No. of sheep, Sex, Age, Gross weight, Age of fleece, Wt. of fleece, Length of staple, and BREEDER. Includes entries for David Fox, Fox & Copeland, E. Copeland & Son, R. N. Alexander, R. Hoffman, G. C. Strong, H. Oliver, R. N. Alexander, and W. H. Ranson.

Butler County's Best Sheep.

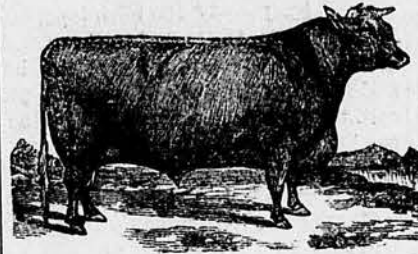
Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER. The annual sheep-shearing of some of the best Merino sheep in Butler and adjoining counties, was held at the barn of A. J. Uhl, Douglass, Kas. The flocks represented were those of E. Copeland & Son, J. C. Taylor and W. Cole, Douglass; J. Stalker, Rock, Cowley county, and R. Hoffman and David Fox, Wichita.

The sheep were of large size and the wool was clean and had great length of staple. The celebrated Uhl flock, now owned mainly by E. Copeland & Son, was well represented and made a good record. The following table speaks volumes for the character and class of sheep in these three counties. The sheep shorn and owned by J. Stalker, were of his own and A. J. Uhl's breeding; Copland & Son's were bred by A. J. Uhl, E. N. Bissell, J. G. Barker, Cutting and J. T. and V. Rich, of Vermont; J. C. Taylor's were bred by himself and A. J. Uhl; R. Hoffman and Fox & Hoffman were all bred by Fox & Askew. That portion of the Uhl flock now owned by E. Copland & Son, has just been accepted for registry in the American Merino Sheep Registry. The president, C. S. Miller, Caldwell's Prairie, Wis., visited this celebrated flock last week to see whether the animals were eligible for registry, and as a result admitted them without any hesitation. H.

Table with columns: OWNER, No., Sex, Age, Gross weight, Wt. of fleece, Age of fleece, Length of staple, and BREEDER. Includes entries for J. Stalker, Copland & Son, J. C. Taylor, R. Hoffman, Fox & Hoffman, and W. Cole.

Georgia farmers suffered a loss by dogs last year of 50,000 sheep.

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



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

LEES SUMMIT, Jackson Co., MO.

I will sell at public auction 100 head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, mostly Females, that for purity of blood, individual excellence, milk and beef, are not surpassed, representing about 20 of the best standard families. All old enough will have calves at side, or have been bred to a No. 1 sire. The splendid sire BAYON BELL 3743 (pure Bates) stands at the head of my herd. I will also sell 5 or 6 Unregistered and Grade Jerseys, that I have bred for my own family use.

LEE'S SUMMIT is 24 miles east of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Trains leave Kansas City at 4:30 and 6:30 a. m., and return after the sale. I will also have an extra train to leave Union Depot, Kansas City, at 9:30 a. m. for the sale. Trains from St. Louis, Sedalia and Carthage, Mo., arrive at Lee's Summit at 7:10 a. m. and 7:50 and 10:02 p. m. Hotel accommodations are limited, but arrangements have been made with private families to take care of all persons who wish to be here the night before and after the sale, at hotel rates.

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

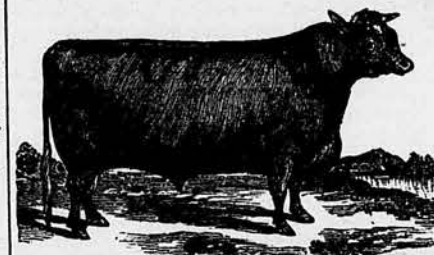
TERMS CASH. Sale at 12 o'clock, sharp.

Catalogues on application.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

W. T. HEARNE.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle



CASS CO. BREEDERS' Association

Will Sell on FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1884,

Fair Grounds,

PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI,

About Seventy-five head of Short-horns of the following well-known and popular families: Young Mary, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Pearllette, Arabella, etc. About half will be Bulls ready for service. All Females old enough will be bred or have calves by their sides.

Catalogues ready by April 20th. Apply to Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

J. F. NEAL, Sec'y., Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE, PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.

Will Hold the FIFTH ANNUAL

SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE

JERSEY CATTLE,

Consigned by Prominent Breeders, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7 to 10, 1884, at—

The American Horse Exchange, Limit'd, Broadway and Fiftieth St., New York, (Office, 107 John Street.)

The unrivaled attractions of this great annual sale has made it a nucleus around which other sales have been dated, making an aggregate of about

500 JERSEYS TO BE SOLD

in New York within the space of a week. It will be preceded on Tuesday by the sale of the increase during 1883 of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's herd.

Intending buyers of Registered Jersey Cattle in large or small numbers will find the fifth annual Special Combination Sale the most valuable opportunity of the year for securing them, with large numbers to select from, and every animal pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection.

The catalogue contains consignments from such noted breeders as Messrs. S. M. Burnham, A. B. Darling, John I. Holly, J. V. N. Willis (all cup-winners in former sales), D. F. Appleton, Moulton Brothers, John D. Wing, B. M. Shoemaker, H. S. Russell, W. R. McCready, J. H. Walker and some twenty-five others, many of whom are likewise prominently known, and who take great pride in the quality of their representation in this great annual sale.

Every strain of blood of importance is creditably represented, and the offspring of some of the most noted cows in the country will be sold.

Catalogues will be ready April 28.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., 107 John Street, New York.

Short-Horns

Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 61 head of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

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

and other families equally good and well-known. 18 are bulls from 8 months to 2 1/2 years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2-year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

All recorded, and all guaranteed in all respects.

TERMS: Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent, for cash. Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues sent on application after April 1st. J. C. STONE, Jr. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Important Public Sale

KENTUCKY SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Fifty head of choicely-bred bulls, from the herds of the most reputable breeders in Kentucky, will be sold MAY 23, AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

FRANK CRANE,

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

COMMISSION AGENT

For the Sale of—

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN,

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds. Carload Lots a Specialty.

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

SOLDIERS or heirs, send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pensions, bounty, &c. L. C. WOOD, Box 34 Washington, D. C.

Book Notices. The life, orations, speeches and lectures of Wendell Phillips, a book of 562 pages, has recently been published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. To any person wishing an inside view of the anti-slavery war before the rebellion, this book is invaluable, yet the price in paper cover is only 50 cents. Volume III of the Percheron Stud Book is ready for sale. The publisher, J. H. Sanders, has our thanks for a copy. A cow properly fed and cared for is the most profitable animal on the farm.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about 1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year Near 400 Bulls. Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.; H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo. or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.







This, That and the Other.

There are 334 deer parks in England. Buy thermometers now. They will be higher in July. Eye should have been happy; Adam never had a latch key. "What's the man yelling at?" "Why, at the top of his voice." The Indian does not wear a feather head-dress to keep his wigwam. Nature abhors a vacuum yet we find many under Congressman's hats. Floods come high but Ohioans and Missis-sippians must have them. The man with a lottery ticket looks out for number won—and never gets it. Every pig born in this country on the first of April, should be christened Bismarck. The crown princess of Prussia has a neck-lace of thirty-two pearls which cost \$93,000. Barnum's sacred elephant is not purely white, but it is said to be the pink of perfec-tion.

A lion named Porrey died in the Tower of London in 1760, after seventy years con-finement. Paris has a beggar who is literally on horse-back, for he has lost his legs and makes his rounds mounted. In Australia the production of peaches is so enormous that, until a few years ago, pigs were fed on the fruit. Berlin has one drug store to every 16,266 inhabitants; Breslau one to every 13,000, and Cologne one to every 11,000. A man with a head the shape and color of a calf's is now on exhibition in Paris. He is, doubtless, the original dude. A lime tree planted in Switzerland in 1410 was in existence in 1720, and had a trunk thirty-six feet in circumference. A patent has been granted in Washington for a "hen's nest." The only wonder is that somebody has not yet got a patent on the hen. A little fellow of five, with his first boots on, being told that the baby wanted to kiss him, replied: "Yes, he takes me for his papa!" A single flower was the cause of war be-tween Montezuma and Malinally, lord of the Miztecs, in 1507, if we may believe the Aztec traditions.

Psychologists assert that the ha-ha laugh indicates a refined mind, the he-he laugh a shallow mind, and a ho-ho-ho laugh a gross mind. The Russian barbers practice the old Round-head fashion, and really clip hair by putting a bowl over the heads of their cus-tomers and clipping whatever hair protrudes. The Chinese divide their prescriptions into seven classes: 1. The great prescription; 2. The little prescription; 3. The slow pre-scription; 4. The prompt prescription; 5. The odd prescription; 6. The even prescrip-tion; 7. The double prescription. Each of these recipes apply to particular cases, and the ingredients are weighed with scrupulous accuracy.

FROM COL. C. H. MACKEY, 23d Iowa Infantry: I have derived more benefit from tly's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh what-ever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years. —C. H. MACKEY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, '82.

Some fine horses have recently been purchas ed in Kentucky to be taken to Cuba.

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-palpa." \$1.

THE KRIEBEL ENGINES Simplest first-class Engines Made. For farms, creameries, machine shops, printing offices, &c. Send for catalogue U. Mention this paper. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. H. H. SMITH'S... For all kinds of... Send for... RICE, WHITACRE & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-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.

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 Patent Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

2 \$156 SHONINGER ORGANS FREE! Equal chance for all. One organ to be given West and one East of the Mississippi River. The publishers of "Home Cheer" (a 4-col. journal) to increase its circulation, offer said (2) organs free to the persons naming the shortest verse in the Old Testament before June 1st. If three or more send the correct answer, the first received from East and West will be awarded the organs. With your name, address, and 50 cents, (postal note or 2c. stamps) for which Home Cheer will be sent to you 6 months. Address HOME CHEER, New Haven, Ct. (For winner of last organ see May issue.)

PIANOS

Our stock of Pianos is larger and more attractive this season than ever before. Over thirty years experience has taught us the secret of having just THE instruments with which to supply the DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE—not of any one class, but of ALL CLASSES. We, therefore, have Pianos of all prices and styles, to conform to the circumstances and tastes of people of all classes and occupations, and sell either upon monthly payments or for cash, as our customers may prefer.

We sell no Pianos of inferior quality—even our cheapest Pianos are fully warranted.



We allow no misrepresentations. Every Piano is just exactly as represented, and satisfaction assured.

DECKER CHICKERING, HAINES, BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON & CO., FISCHER AND STORY & CAMP PIANOS.

ESTHEY AND STORY & CAMP ORGANS AND ORGANS. FARMERS, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN, ATTORNEYS, CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS. We have the Piano or Organ that will exactly suit each one of you, and invite you to correspond with us, or, if possible, call upon us. Catalogues and all information cheerfully furnished. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME, whether wishing to purchase or not. STORY & CAMP, 203 NORTH FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DID YOU EVER THINK

THAT using poor Salt for butter and cheese was like using poor thread in making up good material into a garment. The difference in cost between using the best and the poorest Salt amounts to less than 1-30th of a cent per pound on butter, and 1-60th of a cent on cheese, and we have seen it make a difference of three cents per pound in quality. When Higgin's Eureka Salt was first introduced many people naturally desired to wait and see results. In seven years it has carried off nearly all the honors, and it is now generally admitted that it compares with other Salt as refined sugar compares with raw sugar, and the Higgin process in Salt manufacture was as great an advance as the Bessemer process was in making steel. IT ADDS MILLIONS EACH YEAR to the value of American dairy products, and the following figures show that this is appreciated by American butter and cheese makers who do not believe in the principle of using poor thread to make up good material.

IMPORTS OF HIGGIN'S "EUREKA" SALT FOR EIGHT YEARS. 1876..... 5,950 Sacks. 1880..... 117,000 Sacks. 1877..... 32,800 " 1881..... 142,000 " 1878..... 69,045 " 1882..... 154,000 " 1879..... 93,000 " 1883..... 197,000 "

FOR SALE BY SALT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. New York Office, 116 Beade St. THE HIGGIN EUREKA SALT CO., Chicago Office, 230 Michigan Ave. Liverpool, England.

LANDRETHS' 1784 SEED 1884 CATALOGUE "GARDENERS' COMPANION." PRICE 10 CENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever published, costing fifteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth twenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this Ornate Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Phila, Pa.

INVINCIBLE RIDING cultivator

Is made with 4, 5, 6 and 7 Show up. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease of arrangement and good working qualities. TRIUMPH AND WALKING CULTIVATORS fitted in the following styles: Double and single row, Double, Iron Beans, Wood Beans with iron and wood Standards, Double and single row. When we placed the Triumph and Gem first on the market, we were convinced they possessed certain points of merit that would command the attention of those interested in that line of goods, and we have added such improvements shown by the experience to be the most desirable, until now we can truly say we have Walking Cultivators unsurpassed in the world. Price-List free. BARNES MANUFACTURING CO. Freeport, Illinois.

MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED

For Hoing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. SENT ON 30 Days' TEST TRIAL. An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.

MARSEILLES-ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS



HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS. BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe, SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS



—AND— Riding, Walking and Combined. ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS. MARSEILLES MFG. CO., In Salle Co., Illinois



**COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK**  
 With the Triumph Steam-Generator. It will save one-third to one-half of your feed. Send for circular T. Mention this paper.  
**Rico, Whitacre & Co., CHICAGO**



**The Little Gem Creamer**  
 Is WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR REAL MERIT.  
 Is the verdict of the many that are using it. It saves more labor, requires no ice; has double the Milk Capacity, is the Creamer for the Dairy in all climates.  
**WAY & WOODRUFF, Manufacturers, Geneva, Ill.**



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



**DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES.**  
 are sent any where on trial to operate against all other presses, keeping the one that suits best.  
 Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.  
**P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.**



**THE BATCHELLER**  
 BARREL CHURN - The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in the top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. Dairy Churn at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. H. F. Batcheller & Son, Rock Falls, Ill.



**CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY**  
 Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept., 1883. First Premium and Medal, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, September, 1883. Has taken the first premium at the State Fairs in nearly every Western State. Takes the most cream with least labor. Makes the best butter. Its mode of the best factories or dairies. Send for illustrated Circular. Dairy Implement Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.



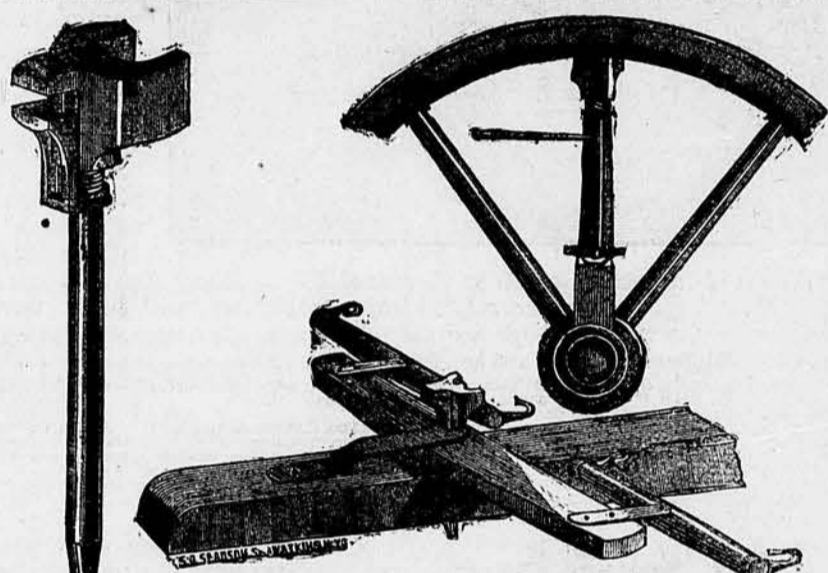
**O.K. CREAMERY**  
 Has the largest cooling surface, takes less cooling material, takes less labor in operating it, and GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.  
 Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the creaming the whole length in drawing off. It raises all cream between milkings.  
**JOHN S. CARTER, Sole Manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**



**CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO. BATAVIA, ILL.**  
 Manufacturers of Geared Wind Mills.  
 For Grinding Grain, Cutting Feed, Shelling Corn, Pumping Water, and running all kinds of Machinery. Also Feed and Meal Mills, Pumps, Etc. Agents wanted for all unassigned territory.



**Breeder of PURE BRED POULTRY**  
 (Norwood Park is 10 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.)  
**READ! READ!!**  
**The Great Poultry Show at Chicago, Nov. 14-22, 1883.**  
 LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cock—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—None shown. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Breeding Pen—1st and 2d.  
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1st, 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Breeding Pen—1st, 2d and 3d.  
 BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1st. Hen—1st; score 95½.  
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hen—3d. Pullet—4th. Breeding Pen—3d.  
**STATE FAIR AT CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1883.**  
 Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.  
 LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.  
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st on Chicks.  
 BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.  
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.  
 St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883,—B. N. Pierce, Judge.  
 LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
 PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.  
 PLYMOUTH ROCKS—2d on Pair.  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, PARTRIDGE and BUFF COCHINS and P. ROCKS MY SPECIALTY.**  
 All correspondence cheerfully answered. Send Stamp for 4 page Illustrated Circular.

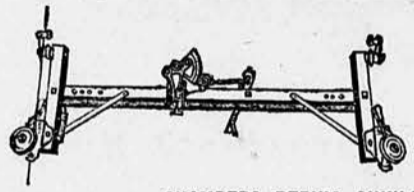



**FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.**

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

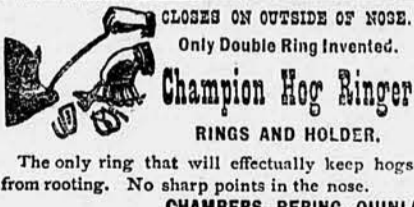
**DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.**

**LEADS THEM ALL! Barnes' Wire Check Rower. Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field. WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.**



**Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.**  
 It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.  
 The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

**CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.**



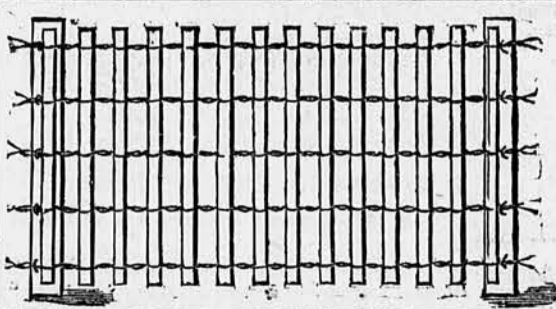
**CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. Champion Hog Ringer RINGS AND HOLDER.**

The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.  
**CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.**



**Only Single Ring ever invented that Closes on Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Ring. Triple Groove Ring and Holder.**

Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose.  
**CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.**



**FARMERS, Remember the Best is Cheapest!**  
 We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our SHOOT FENCE is made especially for Sheep and Hogs and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built.  
 For circulars giving description of Fence, address  
**DEMING & RENCH, Topeka, or, Geo. N. Deming & Son, Lawrence, Kas.**

**"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers Clover Hoppers and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.**

**3% LOANS.**  
 For men of moderate means. Money loaned in any part of the country. Address, with 2-cent stamp, **MICHIGAN LOAN & PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, MICH.**

**Minneapolis**  
 Ties the best bundles and uses least twine. Has all of Appleby's latest improvements. Easily managed and light on team.  
 Finest piece of machinery ever invented. Arrangements for shifting very handy. Requires little attention to keep in order. Makes harvesting easy and pleasant. Every purchaser fully satisfied. Receives volumes of praise from farmers. Saves grain, time and money.  
 Choking impossible with PACKER TRIP. Handles bad and good grain alike. Only Binder using DOUBLE PACKER TRIP. Is strongly built and practical in working. Can be run without expert help. Extensively imitated, but equaled by none.  
 Call on local agent, or send for Descriptive and Testimonial Circular to the Manufacturer.  
**MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER WORKS Minneapolis, Minn.**



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



**Chicago Screw Pulverizer**  
**Chicago Scraper & Ditcher**  
 For Circulars address **MAYWOOD CO., MAYWOOD, ILL.**



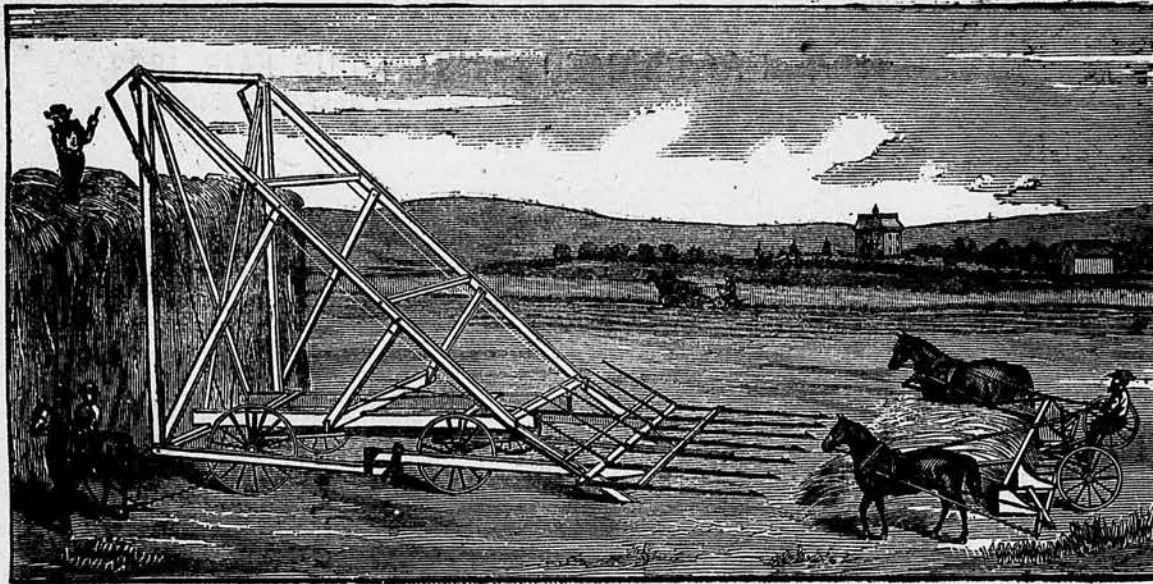


# THE DAIN

## Improved Automatic Hay-Stacker and Gatherers!

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

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



We made and sold over 1,000 of these Machines last year—the first of its introduction. Are turning out 3,000 this season, and could sell more if we could make them. Shall increase our capacity for another season to try and supply the demand. Our object this season will be to supply the natural demand that comes to us voluntarily, without working the trade vigorously. We have already received more orders than all we sold last season.

Our latest order for a car load came from the Swan Cattle Co., of Cheyenne, Wyoming, for the ranches of their company and neighbors, the order coming to us, voluntarily, by letter, after hearing of the merits of this machinery.

We give these few facts as the strongest arguments we could use to show you what the farmers and ranchmen who have examined into this machinery think of it.

Hay is put up at a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over the old way. It does the work better than it can be done by hand, so that the Hay keeps better and is worth \$1.00 per ton more. Takes the Hay direct from the swath to the stack, saves win-rowing and cocking. Hay is not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.**

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

**SEED POTATOES**—In order to close out my stock I soon, I make the following offer: White Elephant, Mammoth Pearl and White Star at \$1.00 per sack of 1 1/2 bushels, including sack to ship in. Address W. C. Sturdevant, Jefferson, Iowa.

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

**FOR SALE**—200 bushels of pure German Millet Seed. J. B. McAfee, 188 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

**FOR SALE**—A few "Western Queen" Bee Hives and a patent Bee Smoker. Clarence Skinner, 212 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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

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

**BRONZE TURKEYS**—G. W. Wagner, Erie, Kas., has three pair of fine Bronze Turkeys for sale cheap. Also eggs on hand.

**TO POULTRY RAISERS**—Crushed Green Bones for Poultry, \$2.50 per hundred lbs. In quantities, 3 cents per lb. Address T. H. Miller & Co., Great Bend, Kas.

### E. A. TAFT & CO.,

(Formerly Taft, Emery & Co.),  
129 Kansas Ave., Topeka,  
Are now open with an entire New Stock, all of which is offered at extremely low prices.  
[Say you saw this in the FARMER.]

### For Sale.

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

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

### The KANSAS Mutual Life Association.

OF HIAWATHA, KAS.  
The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age.  
Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to  
J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

### ON HAND, APRIL 1st, 1884, AT OAKLAWN FARM.

### 50 Imported Stallions,

Weight 1,500 to 2,300 lbs., well acclimated and ready for service. Also

### 100 YOUNGER STALLIONS

### and 125 IMPORTED MARES.

Nearly all the above registered in the **PERCHERON STUD BOOK OF FRANCE**, which is the only draft horse record of that country.



Notwithstanding this immense stock, my importations for 1884 have already begun. The first installment of

### 20 FINE LARGE STALLIONS

will be shipped from Franco the first week in April, to be followed by

### HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

during the season.

### ALL STALLIONS GUARANTEED BREEDERS.

Catalogue free. Address

**M. W. DUNHAM,**  
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois,  
35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Ry.

## KNABE

### PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.  
**WILLIAM KNABE & CO.**  
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,  
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

**FREE.** A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 60-page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10 cents to help pay postage.  
E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

### NINTH ANNUAL SALE

## 180 Short-Horn Cattle,

BY THE  
**JACKSON CO., MO.,**  
BREEDERS,  
—AT—  
**RIVERVIEW PARK,**

Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 7 and 8, 1884,

Consisting of 100 choice Cows and Heifers and 80 young Bulls ready for service. This is strictly a Breeders' Sale, and the offerings are drafts from the most prominent herds in the county, and will compare favorably both in breeding and individual merit with any that have ever been offered in the West. If desired, cattle will be kept till the close of sale without expense to purchaser.

For catalogues address either of Committee at Independence, Mo.  
Col. L. P. MUIR,  
Auctioneer.

C. C. CHILES,  
G. L. CHRISTMAN,  
JOHN T. SMITH.

## FAY Currant GRAPES

ALL BEST, NEW AND OLD. SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. SEND TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. Stock First-Class. Free Catalogues. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

## SCAB! WOOL CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

### LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

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

**LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.**