

# KANSAS FARMER

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## THE TARIFF.

Experience Under a Tariff Without Sufficient Protection.

Kansas Farmer:

When the war of 1812 was seen to be inevitable, Congress, feeling the need of additional revenue, doubled all the permanent duties on imports. These doubled duties were continued in force until the passage of the tariff of April 27, 1816. England was then the great workshop of the world, from which all countries satisfied their needs; and she being our enemy, our commercial intercourse with foreign nations during hostilities was reduced to such petty proportions that we were thrown upon our native resources for the bulk of our supply of manufactured articles. This unavoidable self-reliance served as a mighty stimulus to industrial activity at home. The extreme scarcity of numerous commodities so raised their prices as to offer the strongest inducement to domestic capital and labor to undertake the production of those things. Then the American genius for invention, unrivaled throughout the globe, found an encouraging field for the exercise of its faculties. Labor-saving appliances were multiplied and widely introduced, more especially in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. One after another, in large numbers, factories and shops were established for the manufacture of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and other fibers. Furnaces, forges, foundries, and machine shops dotted the landscape as by magic. A long list of other industries were set on foot. In 1813 it was computed that our diversified manufactures were \$200,000,000 in value, with a population of about 8,000,000, whereas the manufactures of England, in 1787, with a population of 8,500,000, had amounted to only \$266,000,000. Such a development of native resources was unprecedented in the United States, and it was enthusiastically hailed as the dawn of a new era.

But a transformation scene took place so soon as peace has displaced war. England, freed from the restraints of military campaigns in Europe, in consequence of the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte, seized the opportunity to inundate this country with her manufactures at slaughtered prices. The change is made manifest to the eye in the statistical record which follows:

### IMPORTS PER CAPITA.

Years ending Sept. 30.	Value of imports.	Population.	Value per capita.
1813.....	\$ 22,005,000.....	7,898,000.....	\$ 2.79
1814.....	12,965,000.....	8,181,000.....	1.59
1815.....	113,041,274.....	8,369,000.....	13.51
1816.....	147,103,000.....	8,614,000.....	17.08

The amount of \$17.08 of imports for every man, woman, and child in the whole country, as was the case in fiscal year 1816, was never before equaled in our history, nor has it been ever since. Within two years the consumption of foreign goods by the American people had been multiplied very nearly eleven times. The result was stunning and prostrating to our home manufacturers, who began to appeal to Congress for protection to sustain them against destructive foreign competition. It became plain that the double duties unaided by the restrictions imposed by the war upon European rivalry, were insufficient to shield our domestic industries from injurious outside influences. The following picture of the circumstances of those times is copied from Bishop's "History of American Manufactures," second volume, beginning on page 210:

The privations experienced during the war

had convinced many American statesmen of the impolicy of withholding adequate protection to the manufacturing classes. The remarkable spring given to manufactures during the few years of non-intercourse and war, had clearly shown the capacity of the country for their most profitable extension. The development they had already received in various new branches, and in the aggregate, was quite remarkable, and their almost total subversion, as in former periods, through passing neglect, became a subject of just apprehension. \* \* \* They had at length taken a position as one of the principal sources of national prosperity. The great body of manufacturers, who had transferred millions of capital from other pursuits to manufacturing establishments, had already become alarmed at the effects upon their interests of the revival of manufactures abroad, which would follow the general pacification of Europe, and of the unrestrained influx of British goods upon a peace with England.

Immense cargoes of foreign manufacture were already crowding the portals of the nation before peace had thrown open the gates of commerce, and several petitions had gone up to Congress to avert the danger which was impending. Many branches of the domestic industry were yet new and imperfectly established and few of the more recent enterprises had yet reimbursed the heavy expenses incidental to first undertakings on a large scale. \* \* \* It was supposed to be an object worth large sacrifice on the part of the English manufacturers to break down the formidable rivalry of growing but immature manufactures in America, by means of heavy consignments of goods to be disposed of at auction, and upon the most liberal credits, to the merchants. That this policy had, also, the approval of eminent British statesmen was inferred from the remarkable language of Mr. Brougham in parliament, soon after the peace when he declared in reference to the losses sustained by English manufacturers in these transactions, that "it was even worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportations, in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle these rising manufactures in the United States, which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things."

American merchants were in nowise averse to the encouragement of these excessive importations, and were lured by the large profits and ample fortunes realized by the first cargoes, some of which were at once sold entire for clear profits of fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five per cent., and in some cases as high as forty and fifty per cent. on large sales, to engage in extensive transactions. The greatest life and activity were at once given to all the avenues of trade, the shipyards were set at work, the banks, already relieved from the payment of specie discounted most unsparingly, and thereby stimulated all classes to seek their fortunes in mercantile operations and the largest ventures. The increased revenues from imports, and the activity imparted to commerce, appeared to furnish evidence of unusual prosperity, but were soon followed by a reversal of the flattering prospects. To a very large number of manufacturers, however, the enormous importations which burdened the warehouses of the merchants, and soon after greatly fell in prices, were fraught with the most disastrous consequences. Many were compelled to close their factories, in which their whole capitals were invested. Many others who ventured to continue, became in the end hopelessly bankrupt. Large numbers of workmen were compelled to seek support in other pursuits, to which they were unaccustomed.

Matthew Carey, who was an old man at the time, and an eye witness to what he described, makes (in "The Crisis," page 35) the following statements about the ruinous consequences of the enormous importations:

A general stagnation took place. The means of payment in the interior of the country were soon exhausted, and conveyed to the seaboard, and thence transported to Europe. Remittances from the country wholly failed, and remittances to Europe equally. Distress became general. Thus passed the year 1816 in great embarrassment and difficulty. To heighten the evil, the banks were obliged in 1816 to make preparations for specie payments in 1817. They

were, therefore, imperiously obliged to curtail rapidly and oppressively. The commercial world was in the situation of the Israelites when called upon to make bricks without straw. They were required to pay money without means of payment. The vendue stores were crowded with goods sold at enormous sacrifices. Bankruptcies, to an extent rarely paralleled, took place in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere. Scarcely a day passed in the first city for some time without one or two. The first inquiry, when two commercial friends met, was—Any new failures to-day?

Respecting the result of the enormous importations of 1815 and 1816, it may not be improper to state a few facts, which shed strong light on the subject. Two of the most extensive importers in Philadelphia failed in the year 1818. The outstanding debts due them, chiefly in the western country, amounted to above 700,000 dollars for goods chiefly sold in 1815 and 1816. They exhibited a surplus on their books, the one of about 150,000 dollars, and the other of about 200,000 dollars. One of them has only paid a single dividend of 25 per cent., the other a much smaller one. They entered into business with large capitals, one with \$200,000 clear of the world. Numerous other cases occurred, equally calamitous to the individuals, though not to the same extent, of which the recollection must be familiar to many of my readers.

The same writer annexes a picture of the disastrous state of things in the city of New York, copied from the sketch of an eye witness there, and says that it equally applied to Philadelphia and Baltimore at the same period, as follows:

It appears the merchants owed more money than at any previous period since the peace; that the banks had gradually increased the amount of their discounts; and that at the very moment the merchants required the most assistance, the banks were compelled to draw in their paper. This produced a pressure for money without a parallel in this country. The consequences were truly deplorable. The fancied wealth of the merchants vanished in an instant. It was nothing but a continual series of devising means to pay the debts of the day; of running through the streets to borrow money; of petitioning the banks for assistance; of bowing and cringing and fawning around the directors, hoping to be taken into favor by these then lords of paper rags. Some were successful, and others were not. Those who had the most friends in the banks received the most money. Capital had but little influence; patronage was the order of the day. It is a mistaken idea that banks facilitate mercantile operations. They present allurements to many, and give assistance to only a few. The auctions were crowded with goods. Prices were reduced. Immense sacrifices were made. What cost one pound sterling brought us more currency. Sometimes goods did not bring enough to pay the duties upon them. The spirit and independence of the merchants were broken. They presented the gloomy spectacle of a defeated army, flying at every point, and using no combined effort to ward off the blow that was falling upon every one of them.

Matthew Carey then proceeds to point out the calamitous influence upon our navigation interests, as follows:

The losses by tonnage were greater perhaps than had ever occurred before. Estimates have been made that the loss by this species of prosperity during the first three years of peace were at least twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars. Merchants who owned numbers of ships, and could not sell them at reasonable prices, undertook hazardous and often ruinous voyages in order to find employment for them. I have been assured by gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who, from an enviable situation, have been reduced to bankruptcy, that had they burned or given away their vessels the day of the signature of the treaty of Ghent, they might have retired from the bustle of trade of commerce with a handsome competence.

Thus were the manufacturers, the importers, the ship-owners, and the masses of the people involved in the general catastrophe which represented the outcome of enormously excessive importations. Had the

traffic been high enough to give adequate protection to home industry, these ruinous importations would have been prevented; the domestic establishments would have multiplied and flourished; the country, by employing labor which otherwise would have been idle, would have produced a supply equivalent to the things brought in from abroad; this aggregate of production would have been additional to all the production which was actually realized, and therefore a clear gain to the nation to that extent; there would not have been any drain of gold and silver to pay off unfavorable balances of trade with foreign countries; with ample resources of the precious metals thus secured, the banks would not have been brought to the necessity of suspending specie payments, nor would they have been involved in heavy loans and discounts to the merchants to enable them to handle excessive stocks of European goods, nor been obliged by the pressure of their own embarrassment to contract their accommodations in a manner disastrous to the public. The enormous importations represented the first brick which, in tumbling, tumbled all the other bricks in the row. Only two years were required to transform prosperity into adversity; for the country was in a thriving condition when the war closed. On this point Matthew Carey says, in "The New Olive Branch," page 88:

The war was closed under the most favorable auspices. The country was everywhere prosperous. Inestimable manufacturing establishments, in which probably 60,000,000 of dollars were invested, were spread over the face of the land, and were diffusing happiness among thousands of industrious people. No man, woman, or child, able and willing to work, was unemployed. With almost every possible variety of soil and climate, and likewise with the three greatest staples in the world—cotton, wool, and iron; the first to an extent commensurate with our utmost wants, and a capacity to produce the other two—a sound policy would have rendered us more independent probably of foreign supplies, for all the comforts of life, than any other nation whatever.

In the events of those times we have another signal illustration of the folly of allowing foreign trade to regulate itself. A nation without a protective tariff will be sure to import more than it exports, until the specie and public securities are absorbed and carried out of the country to discharge adverse commercial balances, and the people are impoverished and distressed. Production, not buying cheap, is the source of national wealth and power. To sacrifice home production to foreign commerce is to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. Every time this foolish sacrifice has been made, its calamitous results have forced Congress to resort to the protective system for relief, and every time the relief has been obtained. Why, then, should Congress be asked to abandon protection for the sake of trying over again an always destructive experiment? Why give up protection, with a certainty of being driven by distress to its re-adoption? DAVID H. MASON.

Chicago, Dec. 6.

Flotsingen, Wurtemberg, has a brigade of forty-two female water carriers belonging to the fire department, each of the four squads being commanded by a "female corporal."

Texas marriage notice: "No cards, no cake, no flowers, no thanks, no regrets, nobody's business."

An amateur punster says he has seen a house fly—we thought it was only the chimney flue.

## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 18—W. G. Anderson, Short-horns, Ocheltree, Kas.  
 March 19—The Leonards, Galloways & Polled Angus, Emporia, Kas.  
 April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.  
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
 April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.  
 April 22—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 5, 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 21—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 22—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 June 9—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.  
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

### Stock Breeding and Feeding.

Paper prepared by Wilson Keys and read before the Farmers' Institute at Sterling, February 20th, 1884.

Stock raising in Kansas is the right bower in successful farming for different reasons—first, because we are far from market; second, because of our natural grasses and admirable climate. The dry winters and freeness from mud makes cattle feeding in this section more pleasant than in any country I ever knew. Then again, the amount of rough feed and cheap grain that we can turn into money which otherwise would go to waste.

Another item not to be overlooked is the fertility of our land. It is not reasonable to expect that our farms can hold out many years to produce large crops of grain to be shipped away and the straw burned or wasted instead of being fed and converted into manure and returned to the soil. Nature has done much for this country. We should endeavor to assist rather than detract from the natural resources of our soil. This we can best do by breeding or feeding stock on our farms.

The kind of stock to breed or feed may be different in different locations and under different circumstances. Cattle, however, seem to me to be best adapted to the general farmer in this section. Hogs, of course, go with profit with cattle in proportion to the amount of corn fed to cattle. Then the question of cheap feed naturally arises. I will give my opinion on this subject from experience of several years of feeding cattle in Rice county. Having raised and fed millet, dwarf broom-corn, oats mowed and fed as hay, also sorgo cane—have used it the past three winters, and taking all things into consideration, I believe it to be the best exclusive feed we can raise. The quantity per acre being nearly three times as great as millet or mowed oats, and costing less than half as much per ton to harvest. I list my ground early in the spring, removing subsoiler, run rows about three feet apart. I have my corn planted and cultivated once, then about the last of May split the ridges not too deep, but put subsoiler down, drill in six or seven pounds of seed per acre. The weeds having been all well started, the second listing destroys them. The weather being warm, the cane will come rapidly and requires very little work to keep it clean. My cane raised in this way was ripe in September. I cut and shock in large shocks. I weighed some as cut and shocked last September and found it had not lost quite one-half, and by estimating the shocks found my field to contain about eight tons cured feed per acre. I have fed it exclusively to my stock cattle, all the change being a run on a stalk field of about an hour on pleasant days. I find it an excellent green feed for hogs, and even now they will leave their corn to chew the cane. Horses and mules also eat it in preference to the best hay. Every farmer should try a small patch of it sown broadcast and mixed with corn. Have it close to barn or corral. You will be

astonished at its value as a change for your horses and hogs or any other stock that have not free access to pasture.

Now, the question naturally arises—What is the best breed of cattle to raise? It is a question open to debate. The Short-horn has stood long in the lead, but of late years has had two great rivals for honor as beef producers, and they are the Hereford and polled Scotch cattle—Galloways and Polled Angus. These are the leading beef producing breeds and the honors have been pretty well divided between them for some years. I would not expect every farmer to breed pure or thoroughbred cattle. There are but few men that have the facilities and knowledge to make it a success. There is more money made by the average farmer in breeding grade cattle by using pure-bred sires on good domestic cows of either of the beef producing breeds. The grade Short-horn cow stands without a competitor as a foundation to grade from with any of the above mentioned breeds. It is only necessary to convince any man that raising common scrub cattle or hogs does not pay to let him visit the stock yards at Kansas City and take a look through the pens, see the animals weighed and learn the prices given. It does not require any more corn to fit a steer for market that at three years old will weigh 1,450 pounds than it will a scrub that you can hardly make reach 1,200. Then take the market quotations and you find the first to be quick sale at \$6.50 per hundred, while the light scrub is dull at \$5 per hundred, and brings \$60 while the heavy steer brings \$91—a difference of \$31. Now multiply this by the number of steers you expect to raise and feed, and you will see at a glance which will pay the best. This is no show on paper merely, but has been pretty well illustrated by shipments from Sterling this winter. You can see it illustrated every day in any of our great cattle markets. What would you think of a farmer that would buy impure and imperfect seed to sow because it was cheap, or send his child to school with a medical almanac for a text book because it was cheap? You would say at once he must be crazy. Now the man that will persist in raising and sending scrub stock to market can not make it pay, and will either have to abandon the business as unprofitable, and change his base. You will hear such men say cattle breeding and feeding don't pay; but you will never hear a man that is raising good cattle and taking good care of them complain that it does not pay. Liberal feeding and good care are indispensable in all cases; without it no man can expect success. It has taken a great many years of judicious breeding and feeding to put them back where they started; or, in other words, you can deteriorate a herd of fine cattle more in one year than you can repair in ten. This is one of the reasons that so many new breeders of fine stock fail. It requires great care and good judgment to keep imperfections from creeping into the herd or when they do appear to know how to counteract them. No rules can be laid down on paper that would be an infallible guide in this matter. The eye of an expert breeder soon detects imperfections, then he sets himself to work to correct them, while most of us would be like a mariner at sea without a compass. As like produces like, then we should endeavor to choose sires as near perfect as possible. The pedigree of an animal is a guarantee of purity of blood; but I should not think of using any sire, no difference how good his pedigree might be, without his general form was up to the proper standard of excellence. It has become too common to sell the pedigree and not the animal. A plain pedigree, a short leg, a long level back, a round barrel with good constitution is what we want to grade from.

### Stock in Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been out among the stockmen and farmers of Edwards, Barton and Pawnee counties the last two weeks, and find most of the herds in fair condition, especially those that have been fed and sheltered. Sorghum seems to be the favorite feed, and cutting and piling on the ground seems to give the best satisfaction in feeding. That which was left standing seems to have soured either from late heavy rains or from some other cause, and it is not good. A large crop will be raised the coming season.

Among the best conditioned herds of sheep that I saw was Mr. Bindles, the Welch Bro.'s, and Mr. Bollman's, on Pawnee creek. The finest herd of dairy cattle and the best arranged was at Col. Louis', on the old Hollingsworth place. Col. Louis seems to know what he is doing, or what he is going to do, and is putting things in proper shape for a paying dairy farm.

I am not much acquainted with the Jersey stock, but believe Mr. Louis has the best herd of Jerseys in Western Kansas if not in the State. His cattle are rather thin but smart and healthy. I do not know how many cows he milks, but he makes from forty to fifty pounds of beautiful yellow butter each day, for which he tells me he gets 30 cents per pound by contract. I notice that nothing is done by halves at this place. Dairying and stock raising will pay when conducted in a proper manner. So will sheep and hogs, and in fact any variety of stock and fowls; and nothing will pay when half done or neglected.

Wheat and rye are also looking well every place, and people are buying more land and fencing and preparing to do business in a different style. The range cattle are not doing as well; some are losing heavily and all are losing more or less. Different diseases are taking them off as is usually the case with half starved stock, and the starvation principle will soon play-out here as it has in other States.

There seems to be a general stir among the sheep men of all the States and Territories on the tariff question—all except Kansas, and especially Western Kansas. They seem to be asleep as usual. Only six were out at the Pawnee Valley annual meeting, although over 100 special invitations were sent out. It would be a long time before a change would be had at that rate.

March is coming in in very good shape and we are quite of the opinion that we will escape our usual March storm that has done so much damage to wheat and stock for several years past. We confidently look for a very prosperous year. People are fast adopting the mixed farming and stock raising principle; and to do what they can in better style. We have a great many men who are capable of doing good in giving their opinions on agricultural topics through the FARMER or other good papers. If they would do so it would not be necessary for such men as I to expose our ignorance. W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Kas.

### SOME QUESTIONS.

Has anyone tried the gum tree or Eucalyptus as a forest or shade tree? They thrive well in California, and are very hardy and fast growers. Who has any of the hardy Catalpas for sale—or the seed? Are the Johnson and Bermuda grass the same? Does it require seeding every year, or do the roots live through the winter to produce a sufficient crop the second year? Does it make a good green feed for hogs and cattle while growing? Has anyone tried the squaw or blue corn? It is very prolific and is early and supposed to withstand the dry weather and produce an immense amount of fodder. W. J. C.

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



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

The most fastidious smokers among all nations and all classes of men agree that the tobacco grown on the Golden Tobacco Belt of North Carolina is the most delicious and refined in the world. Lighter than Turkish, more fragrant than Havana, freer from nitrates and nicotine than any other, it is just what the connoisseur prizes and the habitual smoker demands.

The very choicest tobacco grown on this Belt is bought by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., and appears in their celebrated Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. It is known the world over. Get the genuine, with Bull trade-mark, then you will be sure of having absolutely pure tobacco.



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

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## In the Dairy.

### Different Breeds for the Dairy.

The following are the conclusions from experiments at the Ontario model farm, as deduced from the last report of Professor Brown: First, it is said that an average cow for dairy purposes should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days every year; eight pounds of cream from every 100 pounds of milk; forty-five pounds of butter from every 100 pounds of cream; and fully ten pounds of cheese for every 100 pounds of milk. Bulk, volume, or percentage of cream is no safe criterion of the quantity of butter in the cream; weight alone is the proper mode of judging. Breed, as much, if not more than food, affects the quantity and quality of milk, cream, butter and cheese. In Ontario experimental farm experience the Short-horn is an average milker, short in duration per season, low in specific gravity, high in percentage of cream, proportionately high in butter, and also high in cheese production. The grade of this breed approaches the nearest of any others to what is called a "general purpose cow." The Aberdeen-poll is low in quantity of milk, and the second highest of any in specific gravity. The grade of this breed is much improved in milking properties, giving a greater weight of cream, though a lower percentage of it. The Hereford is not more prominent than the Short-horn and Aberdeen-poll in regard to milk, except in proportion of butter from cream, in which it is highest. The grade is very prominently in advance, particularly in proportion of cream, but one of the lowest in cheese. The Devon is most distinct in highest specific gravity of milk, and the weight of cheese from milk. We have no experience with the grade of this breed. The Galloway milk appears to be of a peculiar texture—rich, or so very small in butter globules as to rise very slowly and very indistinct in the test tube. The Ayrshire is a particularly heavy, long milker, giving five times her own weight per season. The milk is somewhat low in specific gravity and percentage of cream, but it is over the average in cheese production. The Ayrshire grade is not improved in any respect except in duration of milking season. The Jersey is remarkable for proportion of cream, averaging 35 per cent, and giving a value of dairy products incomparable to any other breed in our experience.

### The Chariton Creamery Experiment.

The Chariton, Iowa, creamery has rendered the cause of honest, progressive dairying a great service, by a series of experiments made in October last, to determine the reliability of the much vaunted standard "cream gauge." It has been claimed, as every western dairyman knows, that an inch of cream in a standard can—the model after which the Fairlamb can, for instance, was made—would yield a pound of butter, and so the cream-gatherer would give his patrons credit for so many inches of cream as he found it on the cans as he went to skim them. It was soon found that this was not a reliable measure; some patrons were paid too much and some not enough for their cream. To settle this question beyond dispute the Chariton experiments were made with thirty-six patrons. To the surprise, probably, of every one interested, it was found that instead of each inch of cream yielding just sixteen ounces of butter, the range was from eight to twenty-four ounces of butter to an inch of cream. There were ten patrons whose cream yielded twelve or less than twelve ounces of butter to the inch of cream;

one yielded eight, and three nine ounces. Of those which yielded more than a pound to the inch, there were eleven which ranged between sixteen and twenty ounces; two went over twenty ounces, one giving twenty-two and the other 24 ounces of butter to the inch of cream. Hence the "cream gauge" is relegated to the catalogue of dairy myths, and the next best thing is the frequent tests of each patron's milk or cream, and pay accordingly, and to this every well ordered, successful gathered-cream creamery will, or has come, until something equally reliable and more simple in management is devised, for no system can long survive which pays one man much less than his milk or cream is worth, and another as much more than its true value. Honest men want only and all their just due, and the cream gauge does not give it.

### A Common Cow.

Having seen so many reports of what pure-bred cows have done, I will tell you my experience with a common cow. About the middle of last April I purchased a cow, with only three teats, for \$35. Since that time she has supplied a family of three persons with all the butter and milk they used, beside suckling a very fine calf, the calf having the milk from one teat, and we having the milk of the other two. The butter and milk at the prices here have been worth over \$40, and the calf is worth \$15. Up to Dec. 20th, 1883, the cow or calf had not cost me one cent; since then about \$3. The cow has brought me in a clean \$55, at an outlay of only \$38, and I have the cow yet. It will not cost over \$8 to take her through till spring. How many blooded cows will pay \$17 above first cost and keeping the first season as this poor three-teated common cow has done?—*M., Medical Lake, W. T.*

Cotton seed enters largely into milk rations in English dairy husbandry.

Do not ruin your face by using washes, or any outward application to remove blotches, pimples, &c., but take Leis' Dandelion Tonic, which not only removes these blemishes, but improves your health and strength also.

The value of prime dressed mutton in New Zealand is about four cents per pound, freight and other charges bringing the cost put down in England at about eleven to twelve cents, and it is sold as English "home-grown" mutton at about twenty cents. There is plenty of money in that for somebody.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.—The wise man is prepared for them by keeping on hand a bottle of Phenol Sodique, the great remedy for scalds, burns, cuts, etc. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

A Canadian dairyman suggests that cheese boxes should be made of pulp, the same as paper palls, barrels, &c., as they would stand more hard usage and be practically air tight, and so less shrinkage and damage to cheese than in elm boxes.

### Gorged Livers and Gall,

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

### Skinny Men.

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

The chinch bug has parasites in its alimentary canal, which, when the bug cannot find suitable food, increases very rapidly, preying upon the vitals until it is destroyed

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and fourteen varieties High-class Poultry, all of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

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.

WOLFF & MCINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the first Tuesday of each month.  
A. J. HUNGATE, Saleman.

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

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

## 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-HORN. 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. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

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

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

### Hereford Cattle.

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, Dictator 1989 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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.

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

### SHEEP.

#### 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.

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 Rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33 1/2 lbs.

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

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette Howard Co., Missour, breeder of Merino SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardhood and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

### SWINE.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

L. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

## POULTRY.

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

MISS MARY VOORHEES, Garnett, Kas., dealer in pure Plymouth Rock eggs. Price, \$1.00 per dozen. No birds for sale.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers Eggs of Pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting (13). Felch strain.

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

LOUIS DUTSCHER No. 90 Madison street, Topeka, Kansas, has for sale 100 Light and Dark Brahmas and Black Cochins pure-bred poultry of the Jersey and F-ich strains. Also, for sale a Continental and Common-Sense Incubators. All the above will be sold very cheap.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph, Prop'r. Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

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

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS. Closing out sale—cheap! Write for particulars. Address S. L. Ives, Mound City, Kansas.

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. R. G. Santams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26. Also Black and-tan Dogs.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 818, North Topeka, Kansas.

### THE LINWOOD HERD

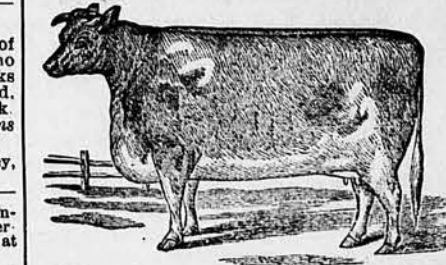
## SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Siltition, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

### 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.

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

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause. At Harness or Drug Stores. 50 Cents a Box.



## Correspondence.

### Prairie Grass.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Many years experience in pasturing cattle has satisfied me and the weighing of the stock that there is no grass grown to my knowledge that will make the same weight in cattle that good prairie grass will during its season of good to fair growing weather. But it is true it does not last so long, and will kill out, not from tramping as almost every one thinks, but from the manner it is eaten or drawn from the parent root. Notice who will and see the spears as cattle feed on it, and you will find that it breaks loose down deep in the ground until it begins to fail in growth, and its being drawn from below the surface and from the bunch of roots, the sap fills the cavity, sours, and the roots perish from sourness, and not from tramping.

J. H. C. SWANN.

### Osage County Items.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Thus far stock has wintered well; feed has been plenty and stock breeders have learned that it pays to feed well and keep stock growing all winter instead of letting it get poor during winter. Stock hogs are rather scarce and some parties during the past fall shipped in hogs from Missouri and other States. In a few cases cholera has broken out among the hogs shipped in. No cholera has been heard of among hogs raised in Kansas.

The two Clydesdale colts purchased by the Burlingame Horse Breeders' Association has attracted more attention than any purchase of stock in the county. The colts will be three years old this spring. They were imported from Scotland; the company paid \$3,250, or about that for the two colts delivered in Burlingame, and they are cheap at that price. They are the best draft horses ever brought to the county. They weighed about 1500 pounds each—a good size for colts under 3 years.

H. WARD.

### Prairie Grass.

*Kansas Farmer:*

As there appears to be a great demand for and inquiry as to what is the best forage plant to replace the prairie grass, permit me to say, that having observed that the prairie grass on the margin of washed out wagon roads grows luxuriantly, doubling the yield of that growing elsewhere. And where the sod is turned early in the spring, it grows very tall and thrifty. It is my impression that if this plant is accorded the same cultivation its development would be as great as that of our other grasses. I think it is worthy of a trial. And to attain a good stand on land that has been long under cultivation, I would have it plowed very deep in the fall. Early as possible in the spring sow oats, harrow smooth, check it with marker. Then with a breaking plow turn some choice piece of prairie sod, cut in squares and place one at each check; roll or press it in place. The oats is sown for the purpose of keeping out undesirable plants, as weeds. This would give the prairie grass a chance to fill out by root and seed.

W. H. HINCKLEY.

### Prairie Hay and Sorghum Cane.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Stock as a rule are doing well this winter. Feed has been plenty, the winter favorable for all kinds of stock, and any stock that is not thrifty or at least in fair condition has been neglected, or through bad management, or a poor quality of feed, such as lots made and perhaps half spoiled prairie hay. I am not much of an advocate of prairie hay, no matter when cut. I visited a neighbors' farm a few days ago, that has quite a stock of cattle and though they had plenty of prairie hay and had been fed all they would eat, yet those cattle were very poor and just living through the winter, not worth as much by 25 per cent. as they were last fall. The same holds good in every instance I know of where stock is being wintered on prairie hay; thus the time and labor and what feed is consumed is all lost. The profits on stock is only derived from the animal that is kept in a growing and thrifty condition till maturity, or placed upon the market; hence the necessity of feeding well and with nutritious feed.

Since the discovery of sorghum as a (win-

ter) forage crop there is but little excuse for having poor stock. I find all kind of stock eat it and thrive finely on it; and the absolute certainty of sorghum over all others as a crop, makes it valuable. Also, the quantity raised per acre, is several times that of any other and requires less labor to save and feed out than anything we ever had. We have 1300 head of sheep, are fattening about 300 Wethers and we find they thrive much better and faster when fed on sorghum than on anything else. We had several hundred shocks of corn cut up in good season, and they will not eat it at all if they can get sorghum; so that ends the cutting up of corn only to a limited extent, for it is hard work. We say then plant sorghum, and sow some millet for a change, and keep your stock well.

FAIRVIEW FARMER.

Kent, Kas.

### Highways.

*Kansas Farmer:*

How much good roads add to the pleasure and convenience of the public. They add greatly to the attractiveness of the country. Like the great iron trails, they are its life. All desire good roads, and many deplore the lack of labor and funds to form and keep them in order. It is my opinion that if at an early date the State authorities had by a competent civil engineer issued a manual of instruction for the guidance of overseers, thus insuring an intelligent performance of labor due, there would be less to regret, and the profiles of many roads be an improvement of the original. At date they are apparently as rugged as ever. Too little attention has been given to the formation of fills and retention of accretions by washage from the higher land into the depressions. To attain the desired result I would advise the planting of rows of willows at the lower side of ravines. When willows are large enough to be cut and used as filling the idea is to hold soil by the roots and prevent its displacement of flowage.

All culverts or rockfills should be as near lower side as practicable, to permanently hold accruing soil from higher land. Then loosen soil by frequent plowings of the crest of a ridge, or cone of a hill, alternately leaving a side for travel. The flowage by rains and melting snows would soon add enough to fills to secure an easy grade. Keeping the depressions level would add greatly to the safety of night travel as well as day. Public spirited farmers could on leaving home with an empty wagon bring and deliver as a labor of love, a small quantity of rough rock if they have them to spare for the improvement of a leading thoroughfare. Let Kansas the State of the three capitals, Brawn, Brains and Bullion, inaugurate a new era in road working.

Topeka.

W. H. HINCKLEY.

### Our Tax Laws.

*Kansas Farmer:*

There is no subject in which the farmers are more interested than the tax law. And there is no law to my mind, which is so manifestly unjust and unequal as our present tax law. Thousands of farmers have been compelled to make loans on their farms in order to improve or stock them. Any one who has a mortgage on his farm knows full well that it sticks closer than a brother. They have hired the use of the money for a given length of time. When the assessor makes his yearly rounds, the real estate is valued at a certain price per acre, without regard to the indebtedness on the land. While the parties loaning the money are assessed on it also, making a double assessment on the amount borrowed. Now when the farmer who borrows pays first a heavy commission to get the money, then a heavy interest, then a heavy tax on all, it requires a good deal of grit to stand up to it. Let me draw another illustration which every enterprising farmer knows to be a fact. In the eastern half of the State, the last corn crop was very heavy and many farmers felt that there would be more money in feeding stock than selling the corn for shipment, consequently many of them borrowed the money to buy stock, paying therefor a heavy interest. Now, all the actual interest they have in this stock is just what fat they have put on or what the stock have increased in value by feeding. Should he hold this stock until after the first of March he will be assessed on all of them just the same as if he had raised them, while the person holding the notes is also taxed, thus taxing the

first cost of the stock to double its cash value. The farmer takes the risk of having his stock die, also of a declining market, and many other risks which enterprising feeders know well. This is a heavy burden on a class of the most industrious and enterprising citizens in the State. If a farmer hires a horse of a neighbor for a few months for which he pays a stipulated price per month, and the assessor finds the horse in his possession, does he assess the horse to the man who is using him? Certainly not. Now, money is property in law just the same as a horse is property, and there should be no distinction or discrimination nor double assessment.

W. RAMSEY.

Solomon City, Feb. 13.

### The Farmer is About Right.

*Kansas Farmer:*

At the risk of adding to Monotony, I want to say that I too am much pleased with the editorial management of the FARMER. You have just about struck my idea of a farm journal. Just as a watch is made up of a great many different pieces, each of them necessary to a complete watch, so the farmers' home combines many and varied interests which if omitted from his weekly paper would mar or limit its character or usefulness. No subjects are more vitally connected with the purity of the farmers' home than christianity, temperance, or good morals; and there are many reasons why his paper should discuss them, and kindred subjects, as well as topics which are strictly agricultural. Many farmers take none but agricultural papers; and all they learn of other matters is gleaned from this source. The newspaper becomes to the farmers' family, more than to any other class of citizens, an educator, and it is an all important matter as to the nature of the lesson it teaches around the hearthstone.

If all the papers which come into agricultural homes were sound and out-spoken on the temperance question they would wield an immense influence in that field of reform; and if they could succeed in cutting off the support which farmers and their sons give to the saloons of the country there would be little need for legislation, prohibition or otherwise, outside of our large cities.

You are just about right. Give us a pure journal, crammed with lessons of practical utility in the culture of our crops, and the care of our stock, the development of our resources, the beautifying of our homes, and the training and culture of our sons and daughters in every good word and work; and if here and there an over sensitive subscriber drops you, many who appreciate a manly defence of home against the vicious tendencies of the age, will rally to your standard.

UNCLE MACK.

### This, That and the Other.

In some South American earthquakes the waves raised by the first shock have been 200 feet high.

Why is a washerwoman like a navigator? Because she spreads her sheets, crosses the line and goes from pole to pole.

An exchange says five petrified gulls' eggs have been discovered in California. Scientists deny that a petrified gull can lay an egg.

It is said that the reason why Bismarck objects to the American hog is that he doesn't propose to have a rival while he lives.

This was the very concise verdict of a coroner's jury in Idaho: "We find that the deceased came to his death by calling Tom Watkins a liar."

A South Carolinian has taught four frogs to croak "The Sweet By and By." The alto and soprano quarrel as if fitting themselves for a church choir.

The land crabs of Jamaica live on the tops of the mountains, but once a year they go down to the sea in crowds, lay their eggs and return to their homes.

The *Mont de pieté*, in Paris, established by royal command in 1717, often has in its possession forty casks filled with gold watches that have been pledged.

### Business Matters.

A cautious feeling has pervaded business circles some months past, and there is little in sight to hasten liberality. Steadiness of trade, however indicates health at the bottom, and there does not now appear any unusual watchfulness.

### Book Notices.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas the enterprising Newspaper Advertising Agents of Chicago have issued a pocket map of the United States, showing in colors the divisions of Standard Time in the five continental sections, also the difference between Standard and Sun time in all the principal cities on the continent. They will send it to any address on receipt of ten cents.

HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES, fully illustrated with over two hundred engravings. Every housekeeper can save many times the cost of the work by providing herself with a long list of cheap, easily constructed labor-saving devices. The secret of success in house keeping is knowing how to do things quickly and well. "Household Conveniences" is a key to this secret. A most complete volume, filled with valuable hints and suggestions for doing all kinds of work in the household. None of these contrivances are patented, and all housekeepers can readily make them for themselves. Cloth, 12 mo. price, postpaid, \$1.50. Orange Judd Co., Publishers, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM CONVENIENCES, a practical hand book for the farm. Over two hundred illustrations describing all manner of home made aids to farm work. None of these contrivances are patented, and all farmers can readily make most of them for themselves. A manual of what to do and how to do it. Made up of the best ideas from the experience of a large number of practical men. Every one of the two hundred and forty pages and two hundred engravings, teaches a lesson in itself in farm economy. This invaluable work contains simple and clear descriptions of labor-saving devices, for all departments of farm work. It abounds in important hints and suggestions, to aid farmers in the construction of these labor-saving devices. The volume is, so to speak, a complete hand book for doing every day work quickly and readily. Cloth, 12 mo. price, postpaid, \$1.50. Orange Judd Co., Publishers, 751 Broadway, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The April number has such an abundance of good things that our space will not permit us to particularize. The editor (Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage) has an admirable article, "Practical Sympathy," and in the Home Pulpit is a sermon by him, "The Royal Exile." Among the elaborately illustrated articles are: "A Pilgrim in Yellowstone Park;" "Johann Wolfgang von Goethe," by D. E. Hervey; "Easter Festivities at St. Petersburg;" "The Foundling Asylum of New York City," and other articles, essays, sketches, etc., by Alfreton Hervey, Leigh Norval, Rev. E. Rand, Mrs. A. E. Alexander, Rev. J. F. Clay-Moran, J. Alexander Patten, etc. The serial and short stories are by Helen W. Pierson, L. T. Meade, Josephine R. Williams, etc. The poems are of great merit, and the miscellany is most comprehensive, interesting and entertaining. Price, 25 cents a single number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

## 25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD

108 Pages. It teaches you how to rear them to take care for them, to feed, to have them lay eggs in cold weather, to prevent and treat all diseases of old or young, to be a "successful" poultryman. Only 25c. in stamps. A Fifty-page book FREE FOR ALL with it.

A. M. LANG, Cove Dale Farm, Concord, Ky.

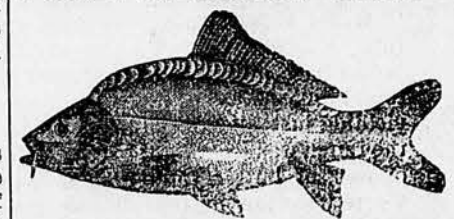
J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., Jno. E. Moon, Sec'y.

## 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.

## PURE GERMAN CARP.



The Largest Private Carp-Hatching Establishment in the U. S. Buy only PURE Carp. Send for price list. CHAS. S. MEDARY, Little Falls, New Jersey.

**Inquiries Answered.**

Ed. K. F.—I have been troubled most every season by having a great deal of my corn cut off and the grain ate up by field mice or gophers and would like to know if there is anything that I could soak my seed corn in before planting that would prevent it being destroyed. Perhaps if you would answer through the FARMER it would be of some benefit to other subscribers.—S. G. B. W.

REPLY.—We never found anything better than continuous cultivation until the roots are well started, but we know that is not a very satisfactory way where these little animals are very numerous. We have heard of soaking some corn in poison and mixing this with good seed when planting, dropping very thickly so as to make allowance for bad seed and also for some to be destroyed by the mice. We do not now recall any instance of perfect success in such cases anywhere, and would therefore be much pleased to publish any useful hints that our readers will furnish on the subject.

Ed. K. F.—I am desirous of obtaining some kind of green feed just as early as possible this spring, to cut and feed to my cows and hogs. You will confer a favor by stating in the FARMER what I should sow or plant, for the above purpose. Also, state what you consider the best kind of feed to raise during the summer and fall seasons, for milk cows, where it is to be cut and fed to them.—J. H. B.

REPLY.—Oats is the best early plant for you this year, but you ought to start a field of orchard grass for future years. Sow oats whenever the ground is fit—not until then, sow thick, at least two bushels per acre and cover well. Also, sow a small lot with rye, not, however, until the ground is warm enough to plant corn. This may not succeed well, but try a small piece—say half an acre, using three pecks of seed. The object is grass not matured grain. After the oats, plant millet, corn and sugar cane in season. Immediately after harvest sow sorghum seed and rye, not mixed. They will furnish green feed in the fall. You need orchard grass for very early, also very late pasture, and the other crops we have named will run you through the summer for green feed cut from the field—soiling.

A number of the cattle kings of western Nebraska and Wyoming have adopted the Texas method of enclosing vast tracts of the public domain with barbed wire fence, and unless the fences are taken down there may be trouble similar to that which has arisen in the Lone Star State. It is eminently proper, therefore, that the government should take steps to abate such trespass upon the public lands, and to prevent its recurrence in the future. Suit has been begun in the United States District court of Nebraska by District Attorney Lambertson against the Brighton Ranch company, which has enclosed 52,000 acres of Government land in Custer county, and it is to be followed by suits against other parties who have committed similar trespass. The matter has been thoroughly investigated by an agent of the land department, in response to numerous complaints from settlers and small cattle dealers.

In the closing paragraphs of the historical portion of the National Register of Norman horses, may be found the following language: "The western farmer finds that he can raise a Norman colt about as easily and about as cheaply as he can raise a Short-horn steer, and then readily get from six to eight times as much for the former as he can get for the latter; for, notwithstanding the vast army of propagators, the price keeps up, with no sign of ever going down, because the market, in consequence of the marvelous and endless development of our material resources, is ever in advance of the supply of horses.

"Are you the conductor?" asked a lad on an excursion train. "I am," replied the courteous official, "and my name is Wood." "Oh! that can't be," said the boy, "for wood is a non-conductor."

**HEREDITARY TAINTS.**

Some Revelations on a Subject Which Concerns the Welfare of the Race and the Happiness of All.

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.)

To any one who has studied the laws of life, and especially those which relate to reproduction, an experience such as we are about to relate, will come with special force and interest. The transmission of certain mental traits of prominence, and of certain physical traits of equal prominence, are facts which all acknowledge, but which none can understand. The father may be distinguished,—the son, an imbecile; or the parent may be decrepit and unknown, and the child achieve the highest place possible to humanity. But through it all, there will be certain characteristics, which mark the individual as descending from certain ancestors. Too often, indeed, these characteristics are infirmities, and often of a physical nature.

These facts were strikingly brought out during a conversation, which a representative of this paper recently had with Mrs. Carrie D. T. Swift, who is the wife of one of our most prominent citizens. This lady related that she inherited from her parents certain tendencies, over which she had no control, and which were in the nature of blood difficulties, assuming the form of rheumatism. Her experience can best be described in her own words. To the writer she said:

"I felt the beginning of this hereditary taint many years ago, in vague pains, which seemed to come unaccountably and at un-called-for times. They were annoying, exhausting, and interfered not only with my duties, but also totally destroyed my happiness. At first, they would be only transient, appearing for a day or two, and then disappearing; then again they would come in such violent forms, that it was impossible for me to lift a cup to my mouth. Afterwards, my feet and hands swelled so that it was impossible for me to draw on my shoes or gloves without the greatest effort. I realized what the difficulty was, but seemed powerless to avert it. I finally became so bad that I was confined to the house and to my bed most of the time. My joints pained me continuously and my feet swelled to enormous proportions. Knowing that I inherited this tendency, I had about abandoned hope, when I began the use of a remedy, which was recommended to me by a friend as being specially efficient in cases of a similar kind. To my great gratitude, I found that it relieved me, restored my appetite, and I am able to say that now I have gained forty pounds in weight, feel perfectly well and am in the best possible condition, owing, wholly, to Warner's Safe Rheumatic cure, which was the remedy I used."

"No one would ever suspect you had suffered so, Mrs. Swift, to see you now," remarked the reporter.

"That is what all my friends say. Only yesterday, an acquaintance of mine, whom I had not seen for some time, hesitated, before speaking, and apologized by saying, 'Why, I really did not know you, you have changed so for the better since I last saw you, how well you do look.'"

"Have you any objection to giving the name of the party who first mentioned this remedy to you?"

"Not the slightest. It was Mr. R. H. Furman, the photographer."

The newspaper man, after bidding Mrs. Swift good-bye, repaired to the photographic rooms of Mr. Furman, when the following conversation ensued:

"Have you been a sufferer from rheumatism, Mr. Furman?"

"Well, I should think I had."

"For how many years?"

"Twelve or fifteen."

"Did you try to cure it?"

"Yes, I tried everything, and, at last, went to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure."

"And it cured you, did it?"

"Yes, completely."

"And you can cordially recommend it?"

"Yes, indeed, more cordially than anything I have ever known of. It is simply a wonderful medicine. I believe that two-thirds of all cases, both acute and chronic, could be cured as I was cured by the use of this remedy. In fact I know a number

of persons who have been in the worst possible conditions, and are now completely well, wholly through its use."

The statements above made are from sources, the authority of which cannot be questioned. They conclusively prove the value of the preparation named and show that even hereditary traits can be removed by the use of the proper means.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

**ONE CENT**  
invested in a postal card and addressed as below  
**WILL**  
give to the writer full information as to the best lands in the United States now for sale; how he can

**BUY**  
them on the lowest and best terms, also the full text of the U. S. land laws and how to secure  
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of Government Lands in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota.  
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**No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill,**  
**\$200**  
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.)  
**SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER,**  
323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St.,  
**CINCINNATI, O.**  
Mention this paper.

**THE KRIEBEL**  
**STEAM-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.**

**Spring Sales.**  
**KENTUCKY**  
**SHORT HORNS**

April 15, 16 & 17, 1884,  
At Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. BIGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.,  
Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Benick Branch Marys, Cowalips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpburg, Ky.,  
Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharons, Amellias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.,  
Will sell, on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

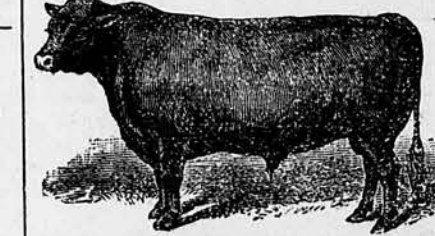
HON. A. W. BASCOM, Owingsville, Ky.,  
Will sell about 50 head of Short-horns, from the Slate Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowalips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.  
For catalogue of either sale, apply to  
J. M. BIGSTAFF,  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
—OF—  
**HIGH-BRED**  
**Short-Horn Cattle,**  
—AT—  
**SHENANDOAH, IOWA,**  
—ON—  
**Tuesday, April 1st, 1884.**

I will sell at the above time and place a draft of **40 Head** of Choice Cattle from the "Castleton Farm Herd," representing Roan Duchess, Princess, Young Marys, Azelias, Arabellas, Louans, Blossoms, Lady Carolines, and other well-bred families.  
Included in the offering will be 23 BULLS, a majority of which are old enough for immediate use; among them the grand young bull ROAN DUCHESS 40556, a Bates Roan Duchess, bred at Bow Park and sired by the renowned 4th Duke of Clarence. Also the famous Arabella show bull, BISMARCK 50140.

I will also sell at the same time about 25 Choice Southdown Ewes, bred to an imported Ram; 25 Cotswold Ewes and Rams, and 25 or 30 Berkshire Pigs.  
Sale positive, as it will be held under the breeder's large sale tent, at the Fair Grounds, convenient to the W., St. L. & P., C., B. & Q. and H. & R. R. R. Catalogues on application to  
**JOHN X. GBIFFITH,**  
Capt Phil. C. Kidd, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
Auctioneer.

**Red Polled Cattle.**



**W. D. WARREN & CO.,**  
Maple Hill, : : : Kansas,  
Importers and Breeders of  
**RED POLLED CATTLE.**

A choice lot imported young Bulls and Heifers for sale.  
Telegraph and R. R. station, St. Marys, on the U. P. R. R.

**TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, COPY-RIGHTS, PRINTS, DESIGNS, LABELS, RE-ISSUES**  
Send description of your invention, **L. BINGHAM** Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.  
**FARMS** On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free  
**J. F. MANCHA,** Claremont, Virginia

## The Home Circle.

### Rebuke.

BY AGNES WEIR.

So white, so very white the moonlight is to-night;  
It falls upon the earth like a great holy calm;  
And I have pulled aside the blinds to let this wondrous light  
Come in and sooth me with its quiet balm.  
Stretching far out along the western skies  
The glory of the sunset lingers long;  
Up from the woodland where the white mist lies,  
Floats the night's holy song.  
The orchards, the pasture lands, the meadows lying low,  
Through which the little brook runs with edging of ragged turf,  
All are bordered about with borders of drifted snow  
That lie on slopes toward the north like billows of frozen surf.  
My robin came back to-day; it really seems so long  
Since it went away in the fall after the roses were dead;  
I think it was glad to get back, for it thrilled such a beautiful song  
It woke my heart to a dream I thought had forever fled.  
I know that beneath the rust that covers the fields and woods,  
Beneath the frozen mould, hard and cruel as stone,  
The great glad heart of the Spring is beating in joyous mood,  
She knows the reign of the land will soon be all her own.  
But 'tis hard to believe that the power that makes a winter of life,  
Binds its spring time down—robs it of gladness and mirth,  
Holds brightness beneath its gloom, or peace beneath its strife,  
Or that, 'neath the heart-soil bitter are germs of precious worth.  
I said to the earth one night when the sky was angry and black,  
And the boughs of the trees bent down with their weight of clinging grief:  
"Oh Earth! I pity you so. You go on in a bidden track,  
And the bitter rains fall off while the sunlight is ever brief."  
But it laughed me to scorn as it cried:  
"Child, what folly is thine,  
To be ever counting the shadows, not seeing the light at all.  
I know though the rains are heavy 'tis the hand of the great Divine  
That gathers them together and bids them over me fall."  
And so I take the rebuke. The music within us would die,  
Were it not for the Master-touch we thought so savage and cold;  
And the beauty of His image forever hidden lie,  
Did not a skillful hand the secret wealth unfold.  
Our fields were barren indeed, were it not for the plowing frosts;  
Up through the snow-heaps come the loveliest flowers of spring.  
Without the stern rule of winter our harvests were surely lost;  
Through all the darkness and gloom the earth-heart learns to sing.

As a happy couple were leaving a Texas church the bride handed one of the ushers a piece of paper and whispered to him: "See the reporters at once, give them this description of my dress, say the bride behaved like a heroine and be sure and get pa's name spelled right."

In January, 1751, a globular bottle was blown at Leith capable of holding two hogsheads. Its dimensions were forty inches by forty-two. This immense vessel was the largest ever produced at any glass works.

Clara Louise Kellogg sang "Home, Sweet Home" to the convicts in the Eastern prison, and it so worked upon their feelings that seven of them escaped and struck out for the parental roof-tree the same night.

### Beautifying and Making Home Pleasant.

NUMBER II.

"Through pleasures and palaces though we may roam,  
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home.  
A charm from the sky seems hallowed there,  
Which go through the world you'll not meet with else-where."

We all have, I suppose, our ideal of a home, and after reading an article on the subject we are inspired to move onward and upward till we shall at last have reached the object we have so long coveted.

We need not be dwellers of castles to have beautiful and gratifying surroundings. Even though it may be our lots to have the most humble surrounding it needs only a contented mind, willing hands and a go-ahead heart to change everything; so let us not mourn over the fact that it might have been; but get to work in earnest, and though the rose bush will always have some thorns, we must look for the roses and let the thorns pass for what they are. Suppose we look at the work of willing hands a little. Here is the picture. The house may be small, but painted white which gives it an air of neatness and taste; the yard shows an industrious master in the way of plenty of shade trees and green grass raked clean; a hammock, swing, and croquet set look as though the owners took time to rest and get their minds off the busy cares and trials of life; enough to keep themselves from growing so old and forgetful of the beauties made on purpose for their benefit. Roses and all kinds of flowers in well kept beds are an improvement anywhere, and they are so nice in vases for the house.

We can think of lots of nice things that beautify the home, and they cost so very little we might all have them. In my next I will give directions for a few of the "gim-cracks," as it pleases Griselda to call the pretty things. DAISY DEAN.

### Casteria--Lace Edge.

I have been wishing to-night that the tired mothers tending teething babies would try Casteria for their little ones. It regulates the bowels, promotes digestion, and gives to them good sound sleep. They readily take it and it cannot injure them. My little boy, seven months old, is sweetly sleeping after a week of sickness; two doses of Casteria has greatly improved him.

I am a genuine farmers' wife, making butter, feeding the hens, etc., and yet find time for a little fancy work. Let me give you a very pretty pattern for lace edge that will really look like lace. Agnes Weir, try it for Janet an apron.

LACE EDGE.—Cast on 21 stitches, No. 40 thread, ordinary sized needles.

1st row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, k 3, over, k 1, over, narrow, k 3, narrow, over, k 3.

2d row, knit plain.

3d row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, k 3, over, narrow, k 1, narrow, over, knit 5.

4th row, knit plain.

5th row, k 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, narrow, over, k 5, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over slipped stitch, over, k 7.

6th row, knit plain.

7th row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, k 3, narrow, over, k 1, over, k 9.

8th row, knit plain.

9th row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, k 1, over, narrow, k 1, narrow, over, k 3, over, k 10.

10th row, knit plain.

11th row, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, k 2, over, slip 1, narrow, throw over slipped stitch, over, k 5, over, k 1, slip 8 over the one on right hand needle, narrow, knit back plain.

By "k" I mean knit a plain stitch, "over," throw the thread over the needle so as to make a stitch. CLARIBEL.

### When Company Comes.

Mrs. Brown speaks of some housekeepers turning the house upside down and making all manner of changes if an unexpected guest comes. Now, I don't enjoy visiting if one feels obliged to make cake and pie, and cook for two or three hours and are too tired to rest, eat, or enjoy the company they have worked so hard to please. There are times when there is enough for the family and even one more would require baking for. I do not refer to such cases. I generally dispense with cake and pie if called on unexpectedly. In the country we do not always know when company is coming, and if word

is not sent in time for baking before hand I won't devote all my time to making cake and pie when eggs, milk and cream are plenty. Easy dishes, such as custards, can be prepared very quickly. I think more of fruit and simple dishes than of all the rich dishes that could be made. We think fruit healthier than all meat and grease as some farmers use. I like to hear from the ladies that are practical farmers' wives and daughters. SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Kas.

### "The House that Rum Built."

The saloon is the house that rum built. The tippler's the rumfiend's "hail fellow" buffoon whose money and credit support the saloon, and keep up the house that rum built.

The toper's the fool from the tippler's ranks, that sustain the saloon, and furnish the cranks that foot the bills, to fill the tanks, that supply the house that rum built.

The sot is the beast, that was once a man, who descended in line, from the toper's clan, whose ranks are filled from the tippler's van, in perfect accord with the demon's plan, who projected the house that rum built.

The brute in the gutter was once a sot, that the union of toper and tippler begot, reduced to a wreck by the rumfiend's plot, and pitched in the gutter to fester and rot, and go to the regions infernal and hot, because his last cent the saloonist had got, and left his dependents to starve in their cot, to furnish the house that rum built.

There are other houses costly and great, built by the union of rum and State, the brew house that makes the drunkard's swill, besides the rumfiend's reeking still, whose purpose is to rob and kill, and myriad drunkard's graves to fill—houses that State and rum built.

Still other houses, costly and fine, are built for the victims of rum and wine:

Bacchus and the State allied, erect asylums high and wide, our nations "monuments of pride" (!) By one the maniacs are supplied; the other doth the means provide for paupers, poor, and sick, besides polluted by that seething tide, spewed from the house that rum built.

The State is the controlling source, and gives the rum-power life and force, to push its work of dire despair, so it the price of blood may share, and make the people's purse repair its desolations everywhere, and, spite of protest, plea and prayer, support the house that rum built.

These are the houses rum built, besides the bawdy-houses and "dive" and gambling hell, which could not thrive, nor keep their shameless dupes alive, without the house that rum built.

### Ingrowing Nails.

The following practical hints from the Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, on the management of ingrowing nails, are well worthy the attention of such of our readers as have to deal with these troublesome ailments:

When the nail threatens to grow into the skin, or has injured it, the first indication is to put on a sock of moderate size and to remain quiet. Afterward the nail is to be scraped on the affected side until it is sufficiently thin; then it is to be seized with a delicate forceps, raising it in a sense inversely to its natural curvature. Then a small lamina of lead of a few millimeters' thickness is to be inserted beneath the nail, and, after folding it over the toe, it is to be fastened there with a strip of plaster. In this manner, the granulations being no longer in contact with the margin of the nail, the pain ceases, and the sore heals more or less rapidly; during the whole of which time the apparatus should be frequently inspected, so that the lamina of lead may not become displaced. Besides this, it is necessary to scrape the nail every two or three days, so as to keep it thin and flexible, until the skin returns to its natural state, and can resist the pressure of the nail, and then the lead is removed. Hebra treats ingrowing nail in the following manner: Cut some flakes of lint of the length of the lateral groove of the nail, or a little longer. The lint is to be placed on the nail, parallel to its groove; then with a flat probe introduce the lint, thread by thread, between the flesh and the nail. Thus the parts are separated, with the little cushion of lint lying between. The sulcus is then to be filled with pledgets of

lint, and finally long, narrow strips of adhesive plaster are to be applied, always from above the inflamed sulcus downward, in such a manner that the latter is still farther removed from the margin of the nail. With such a dressing applied with sufficient care, there is no pain whatever; and the patient can in a short time put on his ordinary stocking, and walk without trouble. After twenty-four hours the strips of adhesive plaster are to be removed, being previously softened in a bath of tepid water. This dressing is to be repeated daily; and in from two to four weeks it will be found that the toe is entirely well.

### Girls First.

"The best husband I ever met," says a living writer, "came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, 'Girls first'—not in any authority, but first to be thought of as to protection and tenderness. Consequently the chivalrous care which these lads were taught to show to their own sisters naturally extended itself to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentlemen generous, unexact, courteous of speech, and kind of heart. In them was the protecting strength of manhood, which scorns to use its strength except for protection; the proud honesty of manhood, which infinitely prefers being lovingly and openly resisted to being 'twisted round one's finger' as mean men are twisted, and mean women will always be found ready to do it, but which I think all honest men and brave women would not merely dislike but utterly despise."

### Flies and Bugs.

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

Of the four million farms in the United States, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania have more than two hundred thousand each.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the clear, fine complexion caused by pure, healthy blood. Lels' Dandelion Tonic is the best blood purifier, as it is scientifically prepared from the best remedies known for this purpose.

If you want a first-class article of butter, churn often; old cream does not make it.

### Look Out for Frauds!

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

## ARM & HAMMER BRAND



TO FARMERS.—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus they use should be white and pure, in common with all similar substances used for food.

In making bread with yeast, it is well to use about a teaspoonful of the "Arm and Hammer" Brand Soda or Saleratus at the same time, and thus make the bread rise better and prevent it becoming sour by correcting the natural acidity of the yeast.

### DAIRYMEN and FARMERS

should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping milk-pans sweet and clean.

To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "POUND or HALF POUND PACKAGES," which bear our name and trade-mark as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk.

### 15 Pounds Gained in Three Weeks

AND Cured of Consumption.

Messrs. CRADDOCK & CO.: 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Gentlemen: Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate at once, and it will break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. \$2.50 per pint bottle.

Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Get This Out** & Return to us with TEN CENTS, & 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.

**THE BIGGEST THING OUT** Illustrated Book Sent Free. (new) E. NABON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

## The Young Folks.

### Four Years Old.

What makes it night? I want to go  
Way off behind the sky and see.  
The world's as round as it can be,  
Somebody told me, so I know.

You yellow Moon, how bright you are!  
Have all the stars been put to bed?  
And is it true, as naisey said,  
That you're the baby-stars' mamma?

And are they sometimes naughty too?  
I cried a little bit to-day;  
The tears would come—where do they  
stay,  
When people's eyes won't let them through?

My dolly's in the grass out there.  
Be quiet, Wind! you rustle so,  
I'm 'fraid you'll wake her up, you know.  
Please hush, dear Wind!—I wonder where

That four-leaved clover is that grew  
Down by the fence this afternoon.  
I'm four years old, too. Tell me, Moon,  
When shall I be as old as you?

The clocks are striking in the town.  
Oh, dear! I haven't said my prayers.  
The little birds, I think, sing theirs—  
I heard them when the sun went down.

Where did it go, and why? Some day  
I'll know a great deal more, I guess,  
When I'm not quite so sleepy. Yes,  
Mamma, I'm coming right away!

—Margaret Johnson.

### ABOARD SHIP AND ASHORE.

#### The Yarns a Yankee Sailor Told a Reporter—His Only Shipwreck—Luxury at Bombay.

A middle-aged man of wiry build, with the peculiar bronzing of complexion which only years of sea-faring life can impart, was one of a group standing on the porch of a sailors' boarding house in Hamilton street a few evenings ago, and exchanging reminiscences with his fellows. As a *Times* reporter neared the scene he heard the man repeat, in a dogmatic and self-satisfied way: "I'm what you call a pure American sailor. I never yet shipped on a vessel that wasn't American, and I've been going to sea for thirty years or more. I've had some hard times on land as well as at sea, but I don't think I cared much to be anything better than an American sailor." The speaker looked much more intelligent than the average sailor, and there was that about his manner which betokened good breeding. Thinking from these circumstances that he might have a story to tell, the reporter drew nearer and began to question him. The sailor, as it appeared, was in the mood for a yarn, and after he had fairly started he needed no prompting in the way of inquiries. "My first name is Robert," said he, "but I am more used to answer to Bob. My people are nice folks and live in New Haven, where my brother is clerk for a rich firm. They don't like to have me go to sea, but I've been too long on the water to give it up now for any long spell. When I was about fifteen I left school and made up my mind to go to sea. My uncle had been a sea captain, and he left a lot of instruments and sea books, and when at last I got a berth on a vessel they turned those things over to me. Along at first I studied the books, and got so I could do a 'day's work' very well. But we went into some port and I didn't have the money I wanted, so I just went ashore and sold my navigating tools, and that ended my studying. I generally ship before the mast, but I have been as second mate on several voyages. I can manage that well enough, but you see, like most men I've got a little falling. I like to drink on shore, so I get a little bit fuddled when I come to the ship and find myself more often in the fore-castle than in the cabin. But it's all the same to me.

"I never was shipwrecked but once, and then I had a mighty narrow escape. It was down in the West Indies. We were bound out from New York, and somehow the skipper got out of his reckoning. I was at the wheel along in the first night watch, and there was no sign of danger then. Our watch turned in at eight bells. I lit my pipe and talked with a man in the next bunk to me about getting into port by the end of the week. Then I dropped off to sleep but

waked up in less than two bells. There was a big noise on deck. I heard the skipper say to the man at the wheel, 'luff, or else we are gone.' It took me about two seconds to get out of the fore-castle door. Just then we struck a rock so hard that some of the upper spars came down. Then the surf laid us over onto our beam ends, and I found myself in the water. But I couldn't help keeping an eye on the fore-castle door. Only two men had come out of it besides me, and there were four of my shipmates still there, and the place was chock full of water. I caught onto a piece of timber that floated me close to the weather-channels. There I clung with the others till morning. The captain said the barque was too deep loaded for that reef, and we could have cleared it with less cargo. Thinks I, 'old man, you ought to have thought of that on the other side of the reef.' At daylight we could see the shore two miles to leeward. In a couple of hours out comes some natives in boats and takes us off the wreck. Next day the wreckers found the four men in the fore-castle. They had been drowned in their bunks. We staid on shore five days with the natives, who used us well. Then we rigged a sail on a boat, and went along the coast, about fifty miles, to a port where we found an American consul. He paid my passage to New York in a brig. That time I went home, and my folks tried to get me to give up the sea. At first I thought I would, but then I got on a sort of a spree, and came down here to New York and shipped again before the mast.

"But the hardest time ever I had was once on shore. I heard of a good job in some salt works down along the coast of lower California. I thought I'd stay on shore a spell, so I went down there and hired out. We lived on a ranch pretty well up on a knoll, near the salt works, and there was a nice spring at the bottom of the knoll. This was the only water in that part of the country. The land was almost as barren as a desert, except here and there were clumps of brush-wood. A trail ran to a settlement about forty miles off. One Saturday we got some money and got a lift to the settlement on some mules going that way. There were four of us, and we soon spent our money. Monday morning we started back for the ranch. We had two bottles of whiskey and some cheese, and one of us had a small pocket compass. We went along the trail, but a few miles out from the settlement we opened the whiskey. Then we went over to a clump of brushwood to rest in the shade for a spell. The one with the compass began to fool with that, and broke it so it was of no use to us, but we expected to get along the trail all right. We had some more whiskey, and then started back in the direction where we thought the trail lay. We walked an hour, but there was no trail to be seen. We then walked about a couple of hours toward where we thought the ranch lay. But we had lost the trail—that was sure—and the whiskey was beginning to work out of our heads. One said that the last time he came back from the settlement he could see the moon rise right over the ranch, and if we waited till night, and started toward where the moon rose, we'd get in all right. So we all lay down in a clump of brush and finished the whiskey. A little before dark we saw the moon rise, and started in that direction all right; but when the moon got up a piece we couldn't make out exactly where she had risen, so we got out of our reckoning again. And we couldn't guide ourselves by the stars, because none of us knew the lay of them well enough. We felt like giving the thing up, but we were frightful thirsty, and the whiskey made us want water still worse. We lay down to sleep, but none of us could forget the fix we were in. Tuesday morning we walked around for a few hours, hoping to strike the trail, but it got so hot we had to lay down in a clump of brush and wait for night. When the moon was up, we got up and walked toward the spot where she first showed herself, but as soon as she got up a bit, we lost the track again. We hunted around all night long, but couldn't find the trail. Wednesday morning we found a clump of bushes and sat down and tried to eat some of the cheese, but we couldn't get it down our throats, we were so thirsty. You don't know how I longed for a drop of water. My throat burned like a lime-kiln. I sometimes dream of that time now, and wake with a big start. That night the moon rose

after dark and out we started again, but it was no use, for we soon lost the way again. We tramped around for hours without saying a word. Soon after sunrise Thursday morning I and the man talking to me looked around for the other two, but we couldn't see anything of them. But they were just as bad as we, and we didn't think our chances were worse for losing them. The moon rose still later that night, but we hadn't the heart to keep up the hunt. Along about midnight we two started up, but Friday morning came without any signs of a trail. The thirst was awful that day, and we lay in a clump out of the sun. I'd about as lief have taken a quiet die then as anything else. At dark we waited for the moon to rise, and then started up and dragged along a few miles. Then my comrade gave out and told me to go on and leave him to die. I didn't see as I could help the poor fellow, so I shook his hand and left him and made another hunt. Saturday morning I went into a clump again and lay down. I believe the torture of the thirst was taking away my senses. Two or three times I started up and thought I saw water. I thought of nothing but water all day, and if a gallon was put before me then, I wouldn't have left a drop. I didn't mind the hunger at all. What I was dying for was a few drops of water. Night came, and I had given it up for a bad job. I thought I heard the vultures fighting at which should have the first pick at me. A couple of hours or so after dark the moon came up, but I didn't care to start up again. But I just pushed through the clump and sat down on the outer edge. I looked at the moon. Then I jumped up, for right under the moon was a rise of ground with a thing like a box near the top. I thought I'd gone crazy, but, sure enough, there it was as plain as day, and it didn't go away as I expected it would. That was our ranch, and not two miles away at that. How I ran, staggering over the ground, as I thought of the spring at the bottom of the knoll. I ran along till I was in sight of that spring, and in two minutes my head would have been into it. But up rushed a man and seized hold of me. I struggled like a wild beast for a second, but he took a can and poured a few drops of water down my throat. Then he poured down a few drops more, and then he gave me a whole swallow of it. I will never forget how sweet it tasted. He gave me water by degrees till I had plenty. It seems the two men we lost Thursday morning struck the trail and made for the ranch. They had been on the lookout for us and the man that had caught hold of me did it to keep me from getting at the spring, for he thought I'd drink myself to death. I told them the best I could where I left my comrade. A man who knew the country well, started out with a mule and some water and found him, but it took the poor fellow a long spell to come round all right.

"Once I belonged to a big ship that put into Queenstown with a cargo of wheat from Frisco. Our orders were for Antwerp, and we got paid off there. I had plenty of money and I paid my passage on a steamer bound for London. I was the only passenger, and I had the cabin all to myself. We sailed in the evening, and I came on board with a big demijohn of 'schnaps,' as they called it there, and my chest. It was hard telling which was the largest, the chest or demijohn. Next morning I called the steward and got him to help me on with my boots. I said I didn't want any breakfast, but in a couple of minutes I collars the demijohn and drags it forward to the fore-castle, where the sailors and firemen were eating breakfast. I bore a hand to help them clear away the stuff and they did their level best to lighten the demijohn. Then I went back to the cabin and took a few pulls at the 'schnaps' along with the steward. I drags out the demijohn at dinner-time and goes into the fore-castle, and I stood along on the same tack when supper time came. Then the captain found it out and raised a row because the men were all drunk. I told him I was an American citizen and the Stars and Stripes would keep me from having any foreigner take away my rights from me just for a little thing like that. He said I mustn't do it again, but I said I would if I liked. Next morning I looked at the demijohn, and found there wa'n't more than enough schnaps to last me to London, so I made up my mind not to call on the American flag to protect me in the enjoyment of my national rights.

"Once I shipped here in New York on a

vessel that turned out a 'hard ship.' The skipper was an old brute. He knocked down three men before we got off Sandy Hook, and I heard about his using men like dogs till even I was frightened. This wouldn't do for me. The pilot had got on the tug-boat, and that was about to cast off. I got over in the mizzen channels as if to stand ready to let go the line. No one was looking, so I jumped onto the tug. The cover was off the coal hole, so I jumps down there. That afternoon I heard them make fast to a dock, and in a few minutes I climbed on deck and went on shore. I thought I'd try a month or two on shore then, so I got my boarding-master to find me a place. He got me in as night watchman in a tea warehouse. I served them honestly here in all but one little thing. I would lay out a paper on the floor and shake a few chests of tea over it. Enough tea came though the cracks to make up quite a little bundle. They didn't have to buy tea at my boarding house, and the boarding-master was good enough to lower my board for me.

"I was out at Australia in the gold times but I didn't go to the mines. Sailors were scarce, and I got double wages on a coaster for some time, and I got a big sum 'for the run' to Bombay on a ship that had been waiting at Sydney for a crew. When we got to Bombay I had about five hundred dollars. I lived like a lord. They used to wear thin white suits, and the first morning I got one, but the next day it was dirty, so I bought another suit and threw the old one away. I did that every morning for the three weeks I stayed in Bombay, but I don't think I had a clear head on me till after I was on board a ship on her way home to New York."—*New York Times*.

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Oats may be sown in Southern Kansas any time now when the ground is fit to receive the seed.

Mrs. C. P. Bush, Minneapolis, Kas., sends us a copy of a neat little book on silk culture for which she is agent.

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We are in receipt of the handsome and complete catalogue of Storrs & Harrison, nurserymen, Painesville, O. It is very full and complete. See their card in the FARMER.

We respectfully request of our political correspondents that they do not send any more tariff matter to us, except only, that we would publish one more article by a free trader.

If you have no hot-beds, select some nice spots of loose rich earth where the exposure is southern, and as soon as the ground is fit, sow lettuce, radish, beet and cabbage seed. Early vegetables are good medicine for body and mind.

Every farm ought to be well drained either naturally or by hand. It is not necessary always to lay pipes. Surface furrows often are sufficient. There ought not be any standing water about the place, and especially about the house or barn.

The catalogue of E. L. Meyer, nurseryman, Hutchinson, Kas., is a very neat little book. He sends it to any person that asks. He has garden, field, flower and tree seeds in almost endless variety. This is his twelfth catalogue. He is well established.

From Mr. Weightman, of Kansas City, formerly connected with the *Live Stock Record and Price Current*, we learn that he expects to establish a daily stock paper at Kansas City to be called the *Drover's News*. The first number will probably appear about the first day of April.

Wm. Parry, of Parry P. O., New Jersey, sends his catalogue for 1884, and it is fine. He deals in strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, rhubarb, asparagus, apple, peach, pear, cherry, ornamental trees and shrubbery—everything usually kept in a first-class nursery.

## THE NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

Kansas Herds Affected—Sketch of the Disease, Remedies, Etc.

In our last number attention was called to the existence of a new cattle disease in several herds near Neosho Falls, this State. The FARMER suggested upon the reported symptoms, that the disease may be what has been known as Foot and Mouth disease. Subsequent developments have satisfied all persons visiting the affected herds that such is the fact—that we have the Foot and Mouth disease among Kansas cattle and that the disease now raging and creating so much excitement is the same.

When the FARMER went to press last week, arrangements were in progress to investigate the disease, and to inaugurate measures to prevent its spread. Governor Glick interested himself actively in the matter. Upon his request, General Auger, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, detailed Dr. Holcomb, U. S. V. S., directing him to report to the Governor, and he accompanied the Governor and Secretary Sims to the place where the sick cattle were. There they were met by a number of stockmen of Lyon, Coffey, Woodson and Greenwood counties, and they proceeded at once to investigate the disease.

The first place visited was that of Daniel Keith, about five miles north of Neosho Falls. This gentleman, says the *Emporia Republican* report, has about 120 head in his herd. During the holidays he noticed the first symptoms of the disease. Of his cattle about sixty have been and are affected. The sight presented in the corral where the cattle were confined was almost sickening. Some were to be seen with one foot off, some with two, while others had no feet at all. The poor animals hobbled about as best they could, and showed evidence of being in considerable misery. In one portion of the feed lot is a grove of small timber. The poor cattle would go there and rub themselves against the trees, showing that their system was deranged. Many of the cattle were lying down, appearing to have little vim or life left. Dr. Holcomb at once began examining the cattle, and found more or less of the symptoms of the dreaded disease prevalent in all. Some were broken at the heel, and several were noticed that appeared to be recovering. In conversation with Mr. Keith it was learned that the first symptoms which he had noticed were the jerking up of one leg by the cattle and arching their back as if cold. There can be no doubt but that the fatal poison which produces the disease was first communicated to this herd, and afterwards to the others in the neighborhood. Mr. Keith's cattle were all natives, having been raised in that section. While suffering with this disease the cattle all manifested good appetites and ate very heartily. Of Mr. Keith's cattle fully a dozen have lost a foot or more, and are thereby disabled. The losing of their hoofs was not considered at first with suspicion, as it was thought that it was merely the result of freezing. The first notice taken, as has already been stated, was during the extreme cold weather at the holidays, and hence the belief that freezing was the cause. Three of his cattle had died from the disease, besides a sucking calf.

Proceeding from thence to the place owned by Mr. Goodrich and his stepfather, Ed. Hindman, further observations were made. In this herd there are about ninety-six head, and fully thirty-five are affected. The disease was first noticed about three weeks ago. The diseased cattle were found sheltered in a warm protected shed. The majority presented a singular feature that had

not been noticed before. The tails of nearly all were very much flattened, which an investigation showed was the result of freezing. It seems that the disease checks the circulation of the blood, which readily allows the body to freeze. At this place a fine cow was seen with her two hind feet about ready to come off. One of the feet could have been very easily pulled off. The bone had been eaten through and the member hung only by a part of the flesh. Others were in less advanced stages. When the trouble was first noticed Mr. Hindman separated the affected cattle from his herd, and put the greater portion in a woody corral some distance away from the sheds. These were also seen and quite a number were affected. Scarcely a day passes but some one or more becomes a prey to the eczema, which in every case runs its course. The cattle on this farm were all raised there, and none have been bought. In fact, they have always been as near isolated from other cattle as possible. They were, however, on the range during last summer.

The herd of John W. Beard, about two miles from the Falls was next visited. Here a herd of seventy-five cattle was found, only four of which were affected. One death has occurred, and the shell of another's hoof has come off. The disease was first noticed about a week ago, when a cow became lame in a hind foot. On last Sunday the characteristic ulcers were found in the mouth. The cattle had all been bought in the neighborhood, and were natives and Galloways, although none of the latter have been affected. Mr. Beard purchased a cow of Mr. Keith about three weeks ago. Afterwards another one of his herd was found to be afflicted with similar symptoms to those of Mr. Keith, but it was not until some days subsequently that the newly purchased cow was found to have the same evidences of disease.

Dr. Holcomb, after the examinations were completed, expressed himself in substance—

There can no longer be any question whatever of the nature of the disease. I had been very doubtful whether the reports would be verified. I did not expect to find the Foot and Mouth disease, but was prepared to find another. It is a specific disease that takes its own time. In my judgment only a few will die. The majority of the cattle examined showed the characteristic evidences of this peculiar disease. In the more recently discovered cases the very high temperature was found, which belongs to this epidemic, about 104 degrees Fah. One of the most positive proofs of the correctness of the diagnosis is the death of Keith's calf, several days after the mother was taken with the disease. The disease poisoned the milk and thus killed the calf, which was only a few days old. The characteristic ulcerations of the alimentary canal and mouth were also found.

My first experience with the Foot and Mouth disease was in 1872-3, in the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These States and neighboring ones were badly affected with the disease at that time, the herds, however, were very small. My belief is that the disease was imported that time in the autumn of 1871, and continued more or less for three years. In that period the epidemic generally runs its course. The disease is as plainly marked as it was then, however, it was then less virulent and few deaths in proportion resulted. The extreme cold weather has had something to do with the spread of this disease. It was found then that Foot and Mouth disease was imported. It was an epidemic in England at the same time. This is true at the present time

also. While it may be a great loss to the owners of the stock yet to destroy the herds in which the disease has appeared would be the best and safest course to pursue. Those that have lost their feet will be of little use for beef, as they will not easily fatten. Dogs, vermin and other animals will carry the virus. People may convey it to other cattle. All herds in the neighborhood, whether affected or not, should be strictly quarantined. Cattle have been known to take the disease several months after others have recovered. But by mixing the herds it has appeared again in as virulent a form as before. A microscopical examination of the milk shows traces of the poison fully three months after the animal has recovered. If the cattle now affected should recover it would be a dangerous thing to turn them on the range in the summer.

Governor Glick telegraphed the result of the examination to Commissioner Loring.

A meeting was held in Neosho Falls in the evening at which Dr. Holcomb, Governor Glick and many other persons expressed themselves in favor of prompt and positive action to quarantine and eradicate the disease. Different plans were suggested. The Governor thought that as the officers of the State were powerless to do anything, the only thing was to depend upon the good faith of the people. He thought a competent committee ought to be appointed to mark out the boundaries of a quarantine; and see to it that there was no movement of cattle within the required time therein. The dogs ought also be tied up, so that it could not be spread by their prowlings. The cattle interest of Kansas is a very considerable one. There are about 2,000,000 head owned in the State, with an assessed valuation of \$50,000,000. During the past year there has been an increase of about 200,000. We find a disease here now that is liable to destroy millions of dollars' worth of property if not stamped out. At the present time it will require but about ten or fifteen thousand dollars to rid the State of the plague. He gave all the assurance in his power that the State would fully reimburse all those who suffered if the proper efforts were made to prevent its spread, even if this required the killing of two or three hundred head of cattle.

At this meeting a committee of six men was appointed, with Lieutenant Governor Finney as its chairman. They were instructed to adopt quarantine regulations at once, establish a dead line and see what can be done towards raising money enough to buy up all the diseased cattle and kill them.

The Governor made a proposition at the meeting, that if Lieutenant Governor Finney, their State Senator, legislators and prominent stockmen would give their names as security, he would execute a State note to them for the amount required, with the understanding that he would recommend at the next session of the Legislature the amount be appropriated by the State. He also advised that the Commissioners of Woodson county make a similar note and appropriate it out of any money in the county treasury.

The next evening another meeting was held at which it was recommended that a special session of the Legislature be called to consider the subject. The Governor was urged to take this step, but we suppose he will not feel it his duty to do so.

As to how the disease in this instance originated, it is not easy to determine. It seems to have been purely local. The editor of the *Emporia Republican* takes that view. He says—"The disease, so far as we have been able to learn, seems to be of spontaneous origin, and in the



cases of the herds visited by the Emporia committee, there is ample evidence in support of this theory, as the cattle afflicted have not been exposed in any way to contagion from outside sources."

Foot and Mouth disease is not necessarily nor indeed generally fatal. Symptoms do not usually show themselves until after the disease has been operating two to four or even six days, and then small blisters appear on different parts of the body, but particularly in the mouth, on the udders of cows and ewes, and between the hoofs. Saliva drivels from the mouth. Ulcers form between the hoofs and about the lower leg joints and in the mouth. The animal is tender to the touch; seems sore all over. Sometimes one or both hoofs of a foot drop off, and sometimes the foot itself. The peculiar effect of the disease seems to show itself most about the joints of the feet. There is a gland situated at the cleft of cloven footed animals' feet, which supplies lubricating material in the opening. When that gland in a sheep's foot becomes diseased we have what is called Foot-rot. Although the authorities, so far as we are aware, do not refer to this gland in cases of Foot and Mouth disease, it may be that further investigation will discover some similarity in causes between this and Foot-rot.

The cause of this cattle disease is thus far unknown. It is contagious by contact. The contagion is not carried readily by the moving air. Contact in some way appears to be the only way of communicating it. Drinking milk of a diseased animal affects calves, pigs and humans alike. The saliva, the pus from the sores, water from the blisters, when touching other warm blooded animals, communicates the disease, though it may not affect the animal receiving it as the original case was affected. These droppings may alight on grass, on rails, on bushes, on corn stalks, on troughs, on anything, indeed, and from them be communicated to other animals by rubbing, by eating or drinking, by lying down or walking about.

The theory of contagion alone will not cover cases like this under investigation. These cattle now affected have not been exposed to contagion. Besides, they are natives. There is some local cause which we hope may yet be discovered. Wet pasture grounds, moist, filthy stables are said to be the causes of Foot-rot in sheep. The disease never occurs on high, dry land, nor in dry, well cleaned stables. Foot and Mouth disease in cattle is probably the same thing as Foot-rot in sheep. Similar causes, then, will produce similar effects. Standing in straw mud, in pools of liquid manure which irritates and inflames the tender places in the feet, and especially in the upper part of the cleft, tramping about in partially frozen mud—such things as those are active promoters of feet diseases, and they may yet be found to have had a good deal to do with the cases in Woodson.

Good feed, dry shelter, clean, pure water are needed as preventive measures. Soft foot, as ground oats, rye, corn, etc., with wheat bran and oil cake to keep up good action of the bowels, are among the best medicines at all times.

The following is said to be a good prescription for foot and mouth disease in cattle, as well as one of the best disinfectants that can be used: Carbolic acid pure, one ounce; white wax or bees wax, two ounces; pure lard, six ounces. Mix and melt together over a slow fire; as soon as melted remove, and stir until cool. Wash the hoof with soap-suds, and apply freely around the hoof and in the cleft, with a small wooden paddle two or three times a week. If the parts are at all inflamed, or the medicine removes any of the hair after the first application, dilute by adding more lard.

Shall the Legislature Convene?

As we state in two other places, the Governor is besieged with requests to call an extra session of the Legislature in order that prompt measures be taken with reference to the contagious disease now raging among cattle in this State.

We do not wish to be regarded as particularly selfish or unpatriotic; neither do we desire to appear as intensely opposed to a special session. The Governor is in position to judge well of the situation, and if in his opinion the best thing to do is to call the Legislature together, he will hear no complaint from this paper. But we have seen so much time and talk wasted when promptness and efficiency were required, that we really expect nothing to be done by the Legislature until after the people themselves have done all that can be done. It will require ten to fifteen days to get the members duly organized, and it may be expected that they would spend the thirty days allowed in wrangling over this and other matters. The expense attending a special session will be little if any short of fifty thousand dollars, and that is a good deal of money to pay for nothing.

Our suggestion is that every farmer who has affected animals, call in his neighbors and act upon their advice. If it be necessary to destroy animals in order to prevent the spread of the disease, let this work be done at once and an account kept so that the truth may be presented to the Legislature at the regular session, and provision be made for payment of all losses made necessary for the public protection.

As we gather from the dispatches, the Inter-State Commerce bill which has been agreed upon by the committee, contains the following among its features: All charges for transportation shall be reasonable; that charges for like service shall be the same to all parties, and facilities shall be the same to all. No rebate or anything of the kind shall be allowed. Merchandise must be carried from point to point, over the same or different roads, without breaking bulk, or if bulk is broken, no extra charge can be made. Any person injured by a violation of these provisions can recover damages in the United States courts, and the official or corporation violating the law shall be subject to a fine of \$1,000, and the United States District Attorney must enforce the law. The law provides for three commissioners to be nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, one to be a lawyer and one a practical railroad man, but they are not to be interested in any railroad. Each commissioner is to have a salary of \$7,500. In addition to the rights which those injured have, as stated above, they may complain to the commission about any wrong done them by a transportation company. If the commission find the complaint well founded they shall notify the offending official or corporation of the fact, and notify him or it to cease doing what is complained of. If after that the injured party brings suit for damages, for further violation of the same law complained of, he can get exemplary as well as real damages.

Professor Snow's weather report for February is before us. We extract this paragraph: This month, although nearly five degrees colder than the February average, has been exceeded in average coldness by four Februaries in the past sixteen years, in '74, '75, '81, and '83. The minimum temperature, however, was high, having been lower in ten of the preceding Februaries. The rainfall and the humidity were nearly normal, the cloudiness was excessive, and the wind velocity was considerably above

the average. The peculiar sunset after-glow of the preceding months was occasionally observed, but had apparently disappeared before the end of the month.

Gossip About Stock.

Jacob Ruppert proposes to establish a horse ranch in Cowley county.

The next annual meeting of the Western-Central Kansas Stock Association will be held at Sidney on Tuesday, April 1st.

We have received a copy of the programme for the fourth annual sheep shearing of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association to be held at Kansas City April 3d and 4th prox.

We are in receipt of the charter, constitution and by-laws of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association and rules governing entries to the American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.

The Topeka stock yards are growing into considerable prominence as a stock dealing institution. A great deal of stock changes hands here now, and the business is reported to be growing fast.

Frank Shaw, of Mentor, Saline county, Kas., made the first public sale of blooded stock ever made in the county. He sold nineteen grade and thoroughbred Clydesdale horses for \$9,000, and nine Short-horns for \$1,365. The sale took place at the Saline County Fair grounds and Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, did the selling in a very creditable manner.

Mr. Joseph E. Miller, one of our advertisers, imports Holstein cattle. The Bellyville Advocate refers to his stock, mentions one animal in particular, thus: The most valuable animal of the bovine species ever brought to this county is the Holstein bull calf Donker IV. 2577, costing the snug sum of \$1,000 and brought here in connection with a carload of imported heifers by our importer and breeder of Holsteins, Mr. Joseph E. Miller. Any one in looking over the pedigree of this calf will readily see the secret of his great value. In the first place, big prices are the rule for good specimens of this breed; and these prices, large as they may appear, are constantly on the increase. Donker IV. is out of Pride of Twisk, who took the sweepstakes premium at St. Louis fair last fall over twenty-one good grand cows from the most famous show herds in the United States, including the world renowned Mercedes, who has a record of 99 lbs. 6 1/2 oz. of unsalted butter in thirty days, and thereby winning the Breeders' Gazette challenge cup, and vanquishing all of her Jersey competitors.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 10, 1894.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts to day 771. The offerings were light and the market rather quiet, but not quotably lower for shipping grades, while butchers' stock was firm at Saturday's prices. Sales ranged from 5 80a5 70 on shipping steers. HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,251. The market to-day was rather slow but values were not materially changed from those of Saturday. Sales ranged at 6 30a6 80; bulk at 6 45a6 65. SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 341. Market steady. Sales were 225 natives av. 91 lbs at 4 75; 91 do av. 105 lbs. 4 60; 112 do. av. 86 lbs. 3 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 4,200. Market fairly active. Rough packing 6 45a6 90, heavy packing and shipping 6 95a7 00, light bacon 6 25a 6 85, skips 5 00a6 20. CATTLE Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Exports 6 37a7 00, good to choice shipping 5 80a6 20, common to medium 5 15a5 75, corn fed Texans 5 60a5 80. SHEEP Receipts 2,000, shipments 600. Market slow and unchanged. Inferior to fair 2 75a4 00, medium to good 4 00a5 00, choice to extra 5 00a6 00. New York. CATTLE Beeves, receipts 36,000. Market shade firmer. Extremes 6 00a7 40 for steers, 4 50a5 70 for bulls. General sales of steers at 6 75a7 00. SHEEP Receipts 11,003. Market dull, 5 25a7 00

for sheep, 6 00a8 00 for lambs; general sales at 5 50 a6 50 for sheep, 6 50a7 50 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 8,000. Market nearly nominal at 6 00a7 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,300, shipments 1,200. Market firm and active. Exports 6 57a7 00, good to choice 5 80a6 40, common to medium 5 00a5 75, st ckers and feeders 4 00a5 25, corn-fed Texans 5 00a6 00.

SHEEP Receipts 400, shipments 1,500. Scores and firm. Common to fair 3 00a5 00, medium to good 3 75a4 75, choice to fancy 5 00a5 50, Texans 2 75a4 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 9,454 bus., withdrawn 13,799 bus., in store 388,753. There was little demand for wheat of any kind to day and cash wheat was generally nominal except No 2 red winter which sold in a small way nominally. No 2 soft and May declined 1c.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash, 77c bid, 78c asked. March 75c bid, 78c asked. April 76c bid, no offerings.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash, 1 car at 86 1/2c, 1 car 85c. March 86c bid, no offerings. April 87c bid, 87 1/2c asked. May 89 1/2c bid, 90c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 38,998 bus., withdrawn 55,752 bus., in store 336,725. There was considerable life to the corn market to day, and No 2 mixed cash seemed to be in good demand at Saturday's figures. No 2 mixed March sold in a fair way at 1/2c decline. April sold at 1/2c advance. No 2 white sold at 1/2c advance. March sold nominally. No 2 high mixed declined 1/2c.

No. 2 Mixed, cash, 5,000 bus at 41 1/2c; 2 cars at 41 1/2c in special elevator; 5 cars do, at 41c. March 2 cars at 41c; 5,000 bus. at 41c. April 10,000 bus. at 42c. May 43 1/2c bid, 43 1/2c asked. June 44 1/2c bid, 44 1/2c asked. July 45 1/2c bid, 46 1/2c asked.

OATS No 2 cash, 29c bid, 29 1/2c asked. March 29c bid, 29 1/2c asked. April 29 1/2c bid, 31c asked. May 31c bid, 31 1/2c asked.

RYE No 2 cash, 47 1/2c bid, no offerings. March no bids nor offering. April 47 1/2c bid, no offerings.

BUTTER Choice fresh roll is quite scarce. The most of the supply being of the lower grades. Prices for packed are a little higher, other lots remain unchanged.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 29a31 Creamery, choice..... 27a28 Choice dairy..... 25a Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 16a Medium to good..... 15a 9 We quote roll butter: Choice, fresh..... 18a20 Fair to good..... 14a16 Medium..... 10a11 Common old..... 5 a6

EGGS The receipts to-day were very large, especially so for Monday morning, but as the packers were on the market and were buying freely at 15c the supply was pretty generally cleaned up. We quote firm at 15c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 15 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 7a7 1/2c.

APPLES We quote consignments: Gennetings 2 75a3 50 per bbl; Ben Davis and Wine Sapp 4 00a 4 25; common to good mixed 2 00a2 50. Home-grown fair to good 85a1 00 per bus; choice to fancy 1 25a1 35 per bus.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 30a35c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 31a38c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 31a38c; White Neshannock 31a38c. Colorado stock 45a50c. Mammoth 31a38c. Home grown in wagon loads 30a35c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 75c per bus. for red; yellow, 1 00.

SORGHUM. We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 15a18c, new dark 30a21 1/2c, new bright 27a28.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 33a1 35 per bus.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed at 28a33c; unwashed, choice medium 17a 23c; fair do. at 17a19c; coarse 14a15c; New Mexico 12a16c.

New York.

WHEAT Lower, closing barely steady. Receipts 25,900 bushels, exports 80,000 bushels. No. 3 red \$1 03 1/2c, No 2 red \$1 07 1/2a1 13 1/2c. April sales 323,000 bushels. \$1 08 1/2a1 09 1/2c. May sales 2,560,000 bushels \$1 11 1/2a1 11 1/2c. CORN Market lower, closing weak. Receipts 122,003 bushels, exports 40,000 bushels. No. 3 60a60 1/2c, No. 2 61 1/2c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Opened dull, closing active, ruled lower, closing 1 1/2c under Saturday. March 90 1/2c. April 90 1/2a92 1/2c. May 93 1/2a97 1/2c.

CORN Quiet and weaker. Cash 51 1/2a52 1/2c. March 51 1/2a51 1/2c.

RYE Quiet and steady at 58 1/2c.

BARLEY Quiet at 61c.

FLAXSEED Firmer, \$1 58a1 59.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market lower and slow with something of a flurry in the year options. No. 2 red 1 10a1 10 1/2c cash, 1 10 1/2c March.

CORN Market lower, 48 1/2a48 1/2c cash.

OATS Market lower and slow. 33 1/2a33 1/2c cash, 33 1/2c April, 35 1/2c May.

RYE Quiet, at 59c asked.

BARLEY Market steady, 55a59c.

**Horticulture.**

**How to Oppose the Codling Moth.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

In the report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute at Olathe, published in the FARMER for February 27, your reporter misstated my recommendations for the control of the codling moth. He reports me as recommending the "burning of fires at night in the orchard, and the use of jars of sweetened water, etc.," while, in fact, I called attention to these plans sometimes mentioned by the newspapers expressly to show the futility of such means in the war against this insect. The following quotations from my paper as read at the Institute will state the matter properly:

"Among the methods often advised for the purpose of reducing the numbers of this little moth, we find these: the burning of fires in the orchard, or near it, after nightfall, which is supposed to attract the moths to their destruction by burning, and the suspending of traps in the form of jars of sweetened water, to attract and drown the moths.

Now, what is the value of these methods for the purpose intended? In my dozen years' collecting, I have never succeeded in attracting a single codling moth by a light at night, although that method of collecting is a common and very profitable mode of obtaining many other night-flyers, as all entomologists know. So far as the codling moth is concerned, I believe my experience is that of other entomologists.

In the examination of the sweetened traps, also, it is very rare indeed, if at all, that the codling moth is found among the unfortunate insects in this way lured to their death. Quite contrary to the hopes of the orchardist, while these methods are useless against the real enemy, they are often destructive of our insect friends. Many predaceous ground beetles, and some tiger beetles, with hosts of ichneumon flies, all well known beneficial forms, are attracted to a bright light, and these, and not the moth, would be destroyed in the bonfires. And the sweetened water traps, while they will drown many moths, will signally fail of their purpose so far as the species in question is concerned."

If not a trespass upon your space I will give a brief review of the most successful means for the control of this, our worst apple pest. It may be stated first that the insect is at least two-brooded with us, and the second brood, passing the winter in the larval state, appear as moths as soon as the apples are of sufficient size to begin their work upon. When the apples are setting the moths are about laying their eggs in the eye or calyx of the fruit. This is the time when a shower of water tintured with arsenic (Paris green or London purple) is effective. The trifling portion of the poison that reaches the calyx of the apple by this means is sufficient for the destruction of the newly hatched larva, and according to trustworthy reports, no possible harm results to the human consumer of the ripe fruit as by this time the poison has been removed entirely by winds and rain. This treatment is of course available only in fighting the first brood of worms. The second, if they appear in summer, should be trapped so far as may be, by banding the tree, and killing the worms attracted to these bands as suitable transforming places. This is only effective in reducing the numbers of future moths, and so of future apple worms from the eggs of these moths. Accompanying this method, attention should be paid to taking from the orchard, or feeding to stock,

all wormy fruit as soon as it drops, by which many larvæ will be destroyed. Finally, allow no moths to escape from the apple cellar, where no doubt many larvæ have been carried with the winter apples. To prevent the egress of the moths, the windows may be screened. Neighborhood co-operation in these several efforts would render the apple worm much less destructive than it is at present in most Kansas orchards.

Respectfully yours,  
E. A. POPEÑO.

Manhattan, Kas.

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Breeder and Dealer.  
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THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
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**1,000 Short-horn Cows,**  
and sales for sale each year  
**Near 400 Bulls.**  
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can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public  
Sale will be held the first Wednesday and  
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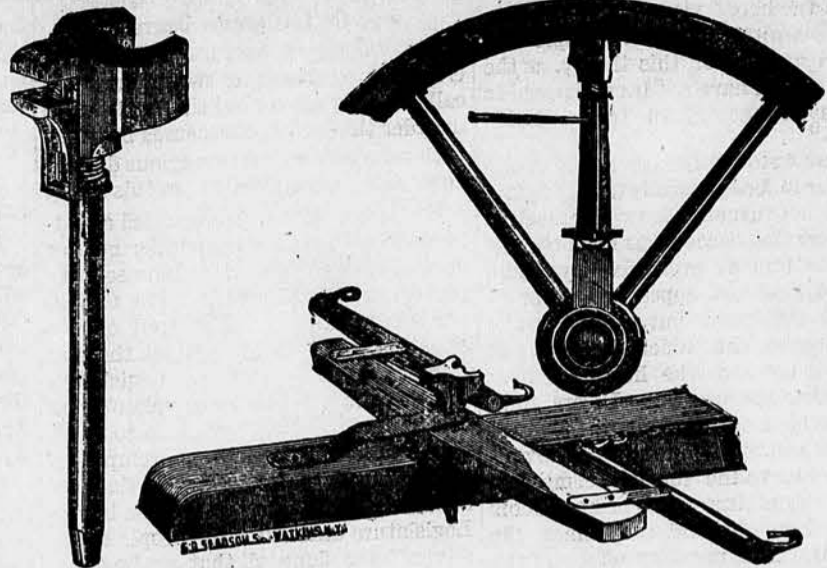
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**VIRGIN & CO.,** Fairbury, Ill., and Home, France. Two shipments this season; one just arrived—seven head of three and four-year-old stallions—making thirty head now on hand. We claim advantages over any firm in the business, which we will prove if you wish to buy.  
Send for catalogue. JOHN VIRGIN.

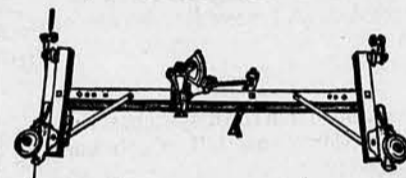


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THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.**

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.

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**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.

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**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**  
AND  
Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer.

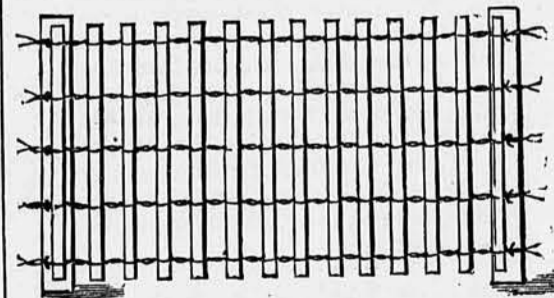
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.  
CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

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Warranted 5 years, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and Durable Washer in the world. Has no rival, the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. Can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. So simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child can do the work. Made of Galvanized Iron, and the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.  
**AGENTS WANTED** Exclusive territory. Retail price, \$8.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the celebrated **KEYSTONE WRINGERS** at Manufacturers' lowest price.

Circulars free. We refer to editor of this paper. Address **ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.**



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Always say where you saw this.  
**J. A. SALZER,**  
La Crosse, Wis.

**Plants and Roses** by the 100,000.  
**LARGEST GREENHOUSES** in the West.

## The Poultry Yard.

To Cure Sick Chickens.

Kansas Farmer:

"Amateur's" experience with his chickens, given in your last issue, is the experience of hundreds of Kansas farmers. The disease may be cholera, and it may not be—"our chickens die, and we don't know why." In addition to "Amateur's" treatment, let him try peach-leaf tea made strong, mixed with wheat bran and given about once a week. As the leaves can not be had at this season, take the branches; pound them up and use as you would the leaves. I consider this a specific for all these troubles in chickens, guineas and turkeys. We lost nearly all our chickens till we resorted to this remedy; but since using this, have perfect success in raising poultry. If "Amateur" will try this, I venture he will not lose another chick from this disease. We have had chickens that would not eat nor drink; could not stand, but after having been dosed with this tea, fully recovered. As I have said, it may be cholera, or it may not be; but I do know this treatment will cure it; and more than that, it will prevent the disease if used two or three times each month.

There is no country I ever saw where this trouble has been so destructive among the poultry as it has been in Kansas. Let it be cholera, indigestion, liver or gizzard complaint, or what not, it don't make any difference; let us treat the symptoms and you can rest assured that the hydrocyanic acid in the peach will cure the trouble. Let "Amateur" try this plan and report. It has never failed in a single case within my knowledge. We always provide about two bushels of the peach leaves in the fall for winter use.

POULTRY RAISER.

Williamsburg, Kas.

### Roup.

The *Poultry World* speaks of roup as a disease of the lining membrane of the beak, extending, however, to the whole head and throat, through the tear duct to the eye, and finally affecting the whole constitution. In fatal cases death ensues in three to eight days after the specific roup symptoms show themselves, and cases not treated are generally fatal whenever the malady appears as an epidemic in its severe form. After death the gall bladder and liver are found full of pus; the flesh has a bad odor and is soft, slimy and spongy, especially about the lungs. There are many other names under which this malady is often described; swelled eyes, diphtheria, sore head, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, snuffles, canker, blindness, influenza, sore throat, quinsy, etc., but some of these conditions may exist even when roup is not present.

The causes of roup, like the causes of cholera, do not all need special enumeration here. Anything that lowers the tone of the fowl, bad food, bad housing, lice, bad ventilation, filthy houses, etc. A very prominent cause, however, is exposure to cold and wet. So prominent is this, and so marked is the commencement of the disease at the beak, that it might almost be called malignant catarrh, and it is possibly nothing more. Influenza in the human being sometimes assumes a distinctive form, and fowls are sometimes destroyed by colds alone. Roup, therefore is most common in autumn and winter, and where fowls are exposed to wet, cold draughts, and damp, sunless quarters.

The disease is contagious, from contact with the discharge, either when a diseased fowl touches another, or when a fowl gets the discharge through the drinking fountain or otherwise. It can

also, if brought into contact with the human eye, or with a wound or an abraded surface on the hand, cause serious inflammation, so that caution is needful in handling the fowl.

It has never been found, so far as we know, in any kind of wild fowl, though it may yet be discovered among wild birds. It attacks all ages, preferably the older birds, and may run rapidly or slowly. It also kills ducklings and turkey poults, though rarely.

Roup may come on suddenly or slowly, with previous signs of general debility, moping, etc. The first signs are those of catarrh or cold in the head; dry cough and dull wheezing. Much fever; the fowl drinks eagerly. The comb and wattles may be pale or dark colored. The cold grows worse. There is a yellowish discharge, thin and watery at first, which grows thicker and thicker, and fills—in severe cases—throat, nostrils and eyes, the latter being closed and swollen even to the size of a walnut, and the sides of the face may swell up. Pustules form all about the head and in the gullet, and discharge a frothy pus. The crop is generally swollen, though not always. The blinded fowl can not see to eat or drink, and this hastens the fatal end. The discharge has a bad odor, and this is the one most distinctive symptom of the roup. The clogging of the nostrils also seriously impedes the breathing. In all this, there does not seem to be any trace of special poison; it is like a typhoid influenza.

One of the best means of detecting the approach of roup is to lift the wing of the suspected bird and see if there is not a spot where the feathers are smeared with a discharge from the beak, which has rubbed off when the bird has put its head under its wing at night. Also invariably look at the nostrils and see if they are clean and free from the slightest clogging. Go the rounds at night with a lantern and inspect your birds. Listen then for rattling or sneezing.

Now for the treatment. First and foremost, put the diseased fowls by themselves, if possible, each one separately, and as to cleaning, etc., proceed exactly as recommended in the treatment of cholera. Take all possible means to prevent any of the discharge coming in contact with any other fowl, which renders thorough purification of the drinking vessels, etc., necessary. Some preparation of carbolic acid is good for this purpose. Give warm, stimulating food, house in a warm, dry place, with a sandy bottom.

Various plans are followed for the internal treatment of the sick fowl, most of which are often successful. A mild purge at the beginning, as for instance a spoonful of castor oil is advisable.

The best thing known anywhere for the roup is the German Roup Pills, Kunkle's original recipe.

In addition to the above, use some stimulants, such as mustard or pulverized ginger in pills as large as a pea, given thrice daily, with Cayenne pepper in the food and water. The rule for pepper in the soft food is to season as strongly as if for human food; in the drink, make as strong as your own "pepper tea." Dr. Bennett recommends, thrice a day, a pill of the size of a hazel-nut made of equal parts of pulverized sulphur, powdered charcoal and new yeast. To this must be added the mustard, etc., stimulants. Powdered charcoal should be added freely to the soft food always in this disease. It purifies the digestive organs against the fowl matter in the throat which the patient is obliged to swallow. In any plan of treatment, if the disease runs several days, the purge should be repeated.

Besides the dosing, the eyes, throat

and face must be carefully attended to. "Wash the head thoroughly with castile soap-suds," or better, with Labarraque's Solution of Chlorinated Soda, mixed with two parts of water, several times a day if there be much discharge.

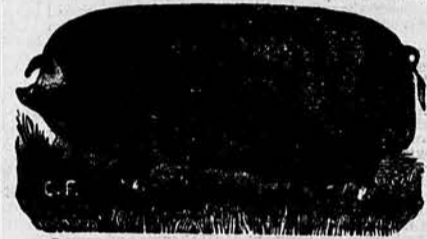
If the throat be clogged with the secretion, clear it out and use the chlorinated soda here also, applying it with a camel's-hair brush. The swelling of the eyes may generally be reduced by patient bathing, but sometimes an operation is necessary to remove the cheesy lump of hardened secretion. Simply open with a sharp knife and remove the deposit. Nitric acid, applied with a feather into the nostril twice or thrice, is sometime used, taking off the old scab at each application.

Do not be in a hurry to return the fowl, after recovery, to the flock; keep it on some tonic for a time.



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

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



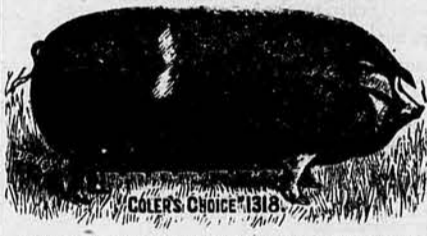
Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kansas.

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

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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 405) 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 238, Junction City, Kas.

### Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

### Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,  
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 207,  
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

### Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

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

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

### PROSPECT FARM.



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

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 ea. to insure. These two horses were bred and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND "ARE" FOR "ALE. H. W. McAFEE, Three miles West of Topeka, 6th st. road.

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BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



Importers and breeders of

### NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.



GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.: Have on hand a splendid collection of Clydesdale Stallions, from 2 to 6 years old, all for sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Write for particulars. Fifty premiums gained by our horses at the State Fairs last fall. Every stallion is guaranteed a breeder.

### Jacks--Specialty.

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Edina, Mo., Dealer in and Importer of Jacks and Jennets. Stock all tested and guaranteed as represented. Facilities large. Comparison of prices invited. Those having salable Jacks, corresponding to above, would do well to notify him.

REFERENCE:—Many patrons and Bank of Edina.

**Alfalfa and Other Grasses.**  
**Kansas Farmer:**  
 Three years ago when I sowed my first alfalfa I promised the FARMER I would watch it close, and in time give my experience with it. I sowed it then, under the repeated information that stock would not eat it; so I was assured by Col. Wilson, of Ft. Scott; and Dr. Burger, of Mulvane, Kas., wrote in the KANSAS FARMER "nothing would eat it, that it was one of the most worthless weeds in the West, that he would prefer cockle burrs on his farm to it, etc." Now I find there is no stock or fowl that will not eat it, and with a relish, both green, and as hay. Cattle, horses and hogs have on my place been profitably fed on it. In 1881 I sowed fifteen acres; in 1882 thirty acres, and now have my seed ready to sow forty-five acres more this year. I sowed it with oats, twenty pounds to the acre, first year; second year, put twenty-five pounds to the acre; this year I will sow thirty pounds to the acre, as I want it for hay and grazing, and want it to stand thick, as then the stem is not so heavy. If it is sowed to get its seed, then twenty pounds per acre is sufficient, as then it stands very heavy in stalks, giving a good crop of seed, which you will think very valuable, if you attempt to buy some. It is not a plant that will spread from the root; so it will remain as sown unless, where too thin, more seed is put on and harrowed in. Some writers have said ground must be well and deeply plowed, pulverized, etc., in order to get a good stand. That is all right, but such care is not at all necessary, as there is no difficulty to get a stand of alfalfa on any of our Kansas ground, if the seed is good and sown as I sowed some three years ago on natural prairie sod, crossing it with a harrow, from which I am able to show about as good a stand as that sown with the oats at the same amount per acre. This spring I intend to sow more of it on prairie sod, crossing with a harrow, and shall expect to thus change the wild grass to clover pasture. I also intend to sow some broadcast in my woods and feed lots where no harrowing can be done, and believe it will there take root and grow. Will also try some Johnson and meadow oat grass, also English blue grass and white clover in other sections of my woods pasture along Plum creek to see what they will do. Also, this spring, I intend seeding a few acres to orchard grass, as I do not believe the blue grass region of Kentucky will excel Kansas in the splendor of its tame pastures, if we but put on the seed freely, when we will be able to call the world to our State for the finest thoroughbred stock. And I believe acre for acre we can far excel their blue grass pasture, by either alfalfa, Johnson, or orchard grass, as I value them in the ratio as named.

I have also been raising artichokes for my hogs, but will this year plant none, finding alfalfa quite as good for hogs, with no trouble to plant and cultivate after once sown, and we find from investigation that it is a "stayer." Once sown always there, furnishing the finest grazing for two months after the frost has nipped our prairie grass, and ready for feeding six weeks before stock can be sent to graze on prairie sod. And I find it will do as well on our prairie upland as on heavier bottom land. In fact, it will not do well on low wet land where water stands a part of the time, but prefers to find its moisture by going down deep after it. Six months after sowing the seed, I found roots had penetrated to the depth of twenty-nine inches. I grazed it close the first year, but it came up strong and vigorous next spring.  
 DR. A. M. EIDSON.  
 Reading, Kansas.

### THE STRAY LIST.

**HOW TO POST A STRAY.**  
 BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

**How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.**  
 Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.  
 Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.  
 No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.  
 If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.  
 Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.  
 If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.  
 The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.  
 If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.  
 The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when and where Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.  
 If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.  
 At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.  
 They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.  
 In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.  
 Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the county before the above stated vesting in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

#### Strays for week ending Feb. 27, 1884.

**Morris county--A. Moser, Jr., clerk.**  
 PONY--Taken up by Samuel Valentine, in Diamond Valley tp, one dun pony, supposed to be 8 years old, 12 hands high, tear on right thigh supposed to be by a Mexican brand; valued at \$15.  
 SOW--Taken up by G W Coffin, of Elm Creek tp, one black and white spotted sow, about 2 years old, both ears badly torn by dogs, weighs about 250 lbs, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
**Lyon county--Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by J W Osborn, in Jackson tp, one 2-year-old heifer, roan and white spotted, supposed to be branded N on right hip, half crop of each ear, and a nick underneath each ear; valued at \$23.  
**Chautauqua county--A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.**  
 FILLEY--Taken up by D K Critts, Little Cana tp, Jan 15, 1884, one bay filley, 2 years old next spring, fore feet and left hind foot white and white spot on nose, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.  
 STEER--Taken up by Atwill Henderson, Little Cana tp, Jan 12, 1884, one yearling steer, mostly red, with some white about the belly and feet, no marks or brands visible, rather small for the age; valued at \$12.  
 STEER--Taken up by W A Lyter, Washington tp, Jan 26, 1884, one red-roan steer, 1 year old, underbit in both ears; valued at \$15.  
 HORSE--Taken up by C L Harris, Hendricks tp, one sorrel horse, about 10 years old, of pony stock, no marks or brands, except saddle and harness marks; valued at \$30.  
 HORSE--Taken up by C L Harris, Hendricks tp, one horse, blue roan, about 10 years old, pony stock branded with K. C. on right hip; valued at \$30.  
**Barbour county--R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.**  
 MARE--Taken up by John W Rutherford, in Medicine Ledge tp, Feb 14, 1884, one roan mare, about 7 or 8 years old, Spanish brand on left thigh, about 14 hands high; valued at \$25.  
**Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by Jno McCoy, in Belvue tp, Feb 8, 1884, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.  
 HEIFER--Taken up by Jno Knutz, in Sherman tp, Dec 1, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.  
 HEIFER--Taken up by Jno W Jolly, in Sherman tp, Jan 9, 1884, one yearling heifer, white with a few red hairs on inside of ears, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
 CALF--Taken up by C K Stevens, in Shannon tp, Feb 5, 1884, one red and white steer calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
**Johnson County--Henry V. Chase, Clerk.**  
 COW--Taken up by W N Hill, living 3 miles east of Shawnee, one dark red cow, about 4 years old, marked with underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$22.50.  
 COW--Taken up by George Rantz, living 3 miles southeast of Shawnee, one light roan cow, 9 or 10 years old, branded on the right side with letter U, points of both horns off, some ear marks, has a very young calf; cow and calf valued at \$20.  
**Atchison county--Chas H Krebs, clerk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by Henry McLennon, of Benton tp, (Monrovia P. O.), Jan 16, 1884, one light red heifer, white on flanks, 1 year old; valued at \$15.  
**Miami county--J. C. Taylor, clerk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by S J W Morrell, in Wea tp, Dec 15, 1883, one roan heifer, with a slip off left ear, coming 2 years old, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

**Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by E F Crocker, of Lincoln tp, one white heifer calf, 10 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
**Reno county--W. R. Marshall, Clerk.**  
 HORSE--Taken up by W H Hilyard, in Haven tp, Feb 7, 1884, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, blaze face, light-colored feet; valued at \$100.  
 HORSE--Taken up by G W Hern, in Alblon tp, Feb 5, 1884, one dirty-colored white horse, 15 hands high, saddle marks; valued at \$30.  
**Strays for week ending March 5, 1884.**  
**Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, Clerk.**  
 MARE--Taken up by R A Riddle, of Weida tp, Sept 1, 1883, one bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, spot in face, one fore foot white to pastern joint, one hind foot white; value not given.  
**Cherokee county--J. T. Veatch, clerk.**  
 COLT--Taken up by Phillip McArdle, in Mineral tp, Feb 10, 1884, one mare colt, dark iron gray color, heavy mane and tail, about 2 years old; valued at \$25.  
 COLT--By same, same time and place, one mare colt, roan, white star in forehead, two white hind legs; valued at \$22.  
**Riley County--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.**  
 HEIFER--Taken up by W S Craig, in Madison tp, Dec 30, 1883, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands.  
**Labette county--F. W. Felt, clerk.**  
 COW--Taken up by Wm Burris, in Howard tp, Feb 10, 1884, one brindie muly cow, 4 years old, 4 white legs, short tail, star in forehead, branded on right side with letter I or F; valued at \$20.  
 STEER--By same, one brown steer with white strip across right hip to left thigh, feet white, star in forehead, crop off left ear and underbit in right ear; valued at \$35.  
 STEER--By same, one dark red steer, 5 years old, star in forehead, 3 white feet, belly white, both ears cropped; valued at \$40.  
**Bourbon county--E. J. Chapin, clerk.**  
 STEER--Taken up by James Hardy, of Mill Creek tp, one yearling steer, small size, red and white, white in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.  
 MARE--Taken up by Mrs M H Pratt, of Scott tp, one sorrel mare, left hind foot white, blaze face, branded on left hip with "L. O. N"; no other marks or brands, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$30.  
 COLT--By same, one dark bay colt, with white star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, 1 year old; valued at \$30.  
 STEER--By same, one roan steer, one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.  
 STEER--By same, one red steer, white on belly, star in face, underbit in both ears; valued at \$15.  
 STEER--Taken up by J B Dark, of Scott tp, one red steer, white on belly, branded on left hip with letters K. O. and on right hip with letter T, 2 years old; valued at \$20.  
**Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clk.**  
 COLT--Taken up by Thos Pierce, in Green tp, Dec 25, 1883, one yearling horse colt, bay with white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.  
**Osage County--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.**  
 COW--Taken up by Wm Burns, in Ridgeway tp, Jan 31, 1884, one red cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.  
 HEIFER--Taken up by Herbert D Fillmore, in Olivet tp, Jan 10, 1884, one 1-year-old red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.  
**Strays for week ending March 12, '84.**  
**Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.**  
 THREE CALVES--Taken up by W H Harrison, of Drum Creek tp, Jan 29, 1884, three calves, to-wit: One red heifer calf with sprinkles of white in face; one red and white bull calf, with the letter A branded on the right hip; one blue bull calf; value of three, \$25.  
**Greenwood county--A. W. Hart, clerk.**  
 COW and CALF--Taken up by Wm Hawthorne, of Salem tp, Feb 25, 1884, one red and white cow with red and white steer (suckling) calf, no marks or brands, cow 2 years old; valued at \$33.  
 STEER--Taken up by H C Norman, of Bachelor tp, Feb 25, 1884, one 2-year-old white steer, indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$25.  
**Wyandotte county--Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.**  
 COW--Taken up by J C Brown, of Shawnee tp, Dec 26, 1883, one red-roan cow, poor, of medium size, about 6 or 7 years old.

### PASTURES TO RENT.

The undersigned will rent for the grazing season of 1884 FENCED PASTURES, well watered, for herds of from 200 to 800 each; or receive Cattle to be pastured during the season on its Ranch in Chase county, near the A., T. & S. F. R.,—140 miles from Kansas City.

For details and terms, address

#### THE WESTERN LAND & CATTLE CO.,



**Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label**, stamped to order with name, or name and address and number. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.  
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 A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES, (including the Minnesota Early Amber) and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and furnished free to applicants, it is the BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES that has yet been published.  
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—IN—  
**FLORIDA FOR SALE!**  
 One containing 41,292 Acres, another containing 15,000 Acres.  
 Price, \$1.25 per acre, cash, or 25 per cent. cash, balance in equal payments in one, two and three years with interest at 8 per cent. per annum.  
 These are the best ranges in Florida, the land being largely Prairie. Cattle-raising is fully as profitable here as in any State in the Union, and the percentage of loss is less.  
 For particulars, address  
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 Land Commissioner F. S. Railway,  
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—OF—  
**ABILENE, : KANSAS.**  
**OFFICERS:**  
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Farm Property and Live Stock Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

### IA MAN

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



**CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y**  
 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 Frettiest 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 Kaukaee, 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.  
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 Catalpa Seeds, Kieffer's Hybrid Pear, Small Fruits, Hardy Flowers, Shrubs, mailed anywhere. Catalogue Free. Address E. Y. TEAS, Dunreith, Ind.



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 Fourth edition. An illustrated book on Poultry by mail, 50 cents. Postal note preferred; stamps taken. 2ct. stamp for illustrated circulars of choice poultry. J. M. T. JOHNSON, Binghamton, N. Y.



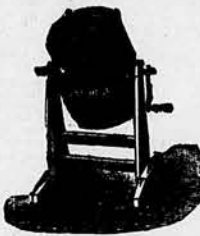
**COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK**  
 With the Triumph Steam-Generator. It will save one-third to one-half of your feed. Send for circular T. Mention this paper. Rice, Whitacre & Co., CHICAGO.

**WM. H. SMITH SEEDSMAN**

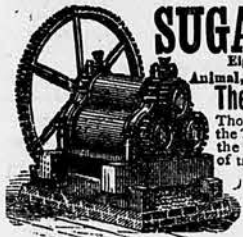
State of the firm of HENRY A. DREER, WAREHOUSE PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1015 Market St. Smith's Seed Catalogue for 1884, containing all the best seedling varieties of fresh and reliable FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD SEEDS; also Implements and Garden Requisites, sent FREE to all applicants.

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 CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES.

Manufacturing OUTFITS a Specialty. Send for Illustrated Circular of Improved Apparatus for making CHEESE AND BUTTER. JOHN S. CARTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



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 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.



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

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All Teeth. Steel Best implement in use. Unexcelled as a seed harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. THE CHICAGO FLEXIBLE HARROW CO., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 35 to 41 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

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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 cream-line the whole length in drawing off. It Raises all Cream between milkings. For circular address JOHN S. CARTER, Sole Manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

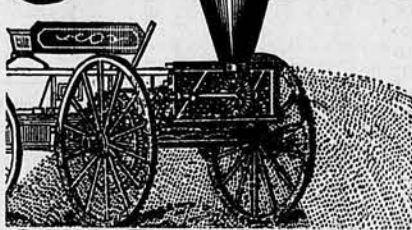
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 Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!



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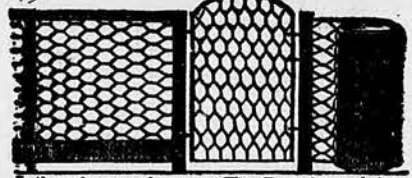
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The Veterinarian.

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

DIARRHOEA IN CATTLE.—The causes of diarrhoea in cattle are quite numerous, and it is necessary to ascertain the cause before a proper remedy can be prescribed. It may be owing to some derangement of the digestive organs. If from local irritants, you should endeavor to assist Nature in her efforts to expel the offending matter. This may be effected by the administration of 1/4 of a pound of Epsom salts, combined with 1 oz. of carbonate of soda, and 1/2 oz. of Jamaica ginger. If worms are present in some part of the alimentary canal, means should be used to expel them. When diarrhoea is due to acidity, antacids and astringents are called for.

CURBS.—I have a young horse, five years old, that has a small curb. Could he be worked and treated at the same time. He walks a little lame. [Curb is a serious thing when giving rise to lameness; work brings the parts into action, and as a curb is at the point of leverage, and inasmuch as it is the result of undue extension, we find that rest is necessary in its treatment, and not only inaction, but the raising of the heel by a shoe with heel and no toe calks, or a plain shoe made twice as thick at heel as at toe; then if the curb is of recent origin, it requires fomentations and lotions calculated to subdue inflammation, say, tincture of aconite root, 2 oz.; tincture of opium, 4 oz.; powdered nitrate of potash, 1 oz.; acetate of lead, 1 oz.; soft water, 1 1/2 pts.; mix; bathe often. In a week clip the enlargement and apply Moore Bros.' golden blister, which may be repeated in a month if all the enlargement has not been absorbed.]

HOLLOW-HORN.—No allusion has ever been made by the authors of standard works or text-books on veterinary science to such a disease as horn-ail, and surely, in the present advanced state of veterinary science, if there had been the slightest pretext on which to base a theory of the existence of such a malady, it would have been fully discussed long before this by some one of our many eminent writers. The pathological conditions on which the absurd theory of horn-ail seems to be founded, are heat and coldness of the horns. These are the principal, and, in fact, only symptoms which the unlearned expounders of a popular malady have given us. But every one ought to be aware that variations in temperature of a part so inferiorly-organized as the horns are, is no criterion as regards the nature of the disease which occasions, in this vicinity, merely an increase or decrease of temperature. The actual disease, which occasions a loss or increase of temperature of the external surface of the body, horns included, may be, and often is, located in either the brain, stomach and bowels, and at other times is the result of local congestion of the lungs and other parts—mere effects—the results of pre-existing disease; it is very evident that the term horn-ail, when used to express the condition of parts sympathetically affected or aroused, throws no light on the true nature of the disease under which the animal labors.

DRY MURRAIN.—During last fall and winter, I lost from fifteen to twenty head of cattle. I examined a number of them after death, and in every case I found the manifolds more or less packed with a dry, indigestible matter. The cattle were running out, and were fed at night from hay that was cut early in the season. I am fearful that the disease may return this fall. [The impaction of the manifolds, as described, is characteristic of the disease in cattle known as dry murrain, and from the fact that the post mortem which was made of a number of the victims revealed a similar condition in each individual case, this disease was probably the cause of all the mischief. This disease is invariably caused from eating indigestible and damaged fodder. Smutty cornstalks, uncured hay or grain, withered grass, or coarse, fibrous, indigestible fodder, is especially dangerous. In the mild form of the disease, active purgatives are indicated, such as Epsom salts, 1 lb.; Jamaica ginger, 1/2 oz.; nux vomica, 1 dr.; water, 1 pint. After twelve hours, in case it may be necessary, half the above dose

may be repeated every four or six hours, until the bowels are freely opened. Frequent injections of soap and warm water may be given to facilitate the action of the medicine. The danger of a return of the disease is only to be apprehended from imprudent management, from allowing cattle to feed on dry, indigestible, damaged fodder, or from feeding too much dry food, want of sufficient room to exercise, and from a deficiency of water. It is prudent to feed roots at least once a day to cattle that are housed during the winter season. This will obviate any tendency that may exist to a torpid or inactive condition of the bowels.

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# The Busy Bee.

The Apiary.

Kansas Farmer:

Spring work on the farm has not yet opened out in earnest, so that there is considerable time to devote to the bee department before constant labor on the farm will materially interfere. Where colonies from any cause have perished during the winter, remove the combs carefully, putting them away out of the reach of mice. That is, all straight worker comb, or bright drone comb. The former can be turned to good account by fitting it into empty comb frames, and when the swarming season arrives giving it to new swarms. The latter can be fastened in surplus honey receptacles, where it will be out of the breeding chamber, and away from where the queen as a rule deposits her eggs, so that it will prevent it from being devoted to rearing drones and will serve as store comb. Thus it will be seen that to supply the bees with combs when needed saves time and labor that would be required to construct new combs, and also prevents the consumption of a large amount of honey that always attends the construction of new comb. It is variously estimated that from fourteen to twenty-four pounds of honey are consumed in producing one pound of wax and comb.

All hives that are not in good repair, should receive attention before the bees begin to cast swarms. And in case new hives are likely to be needed during the swarming season, now is a good time to get them ready. Hives that are not painted should at once receive two good coats, as there is nothing perhaps made of wood, that will warp and shrink worse than a bee-hive. And a hive in bad repair is like anything else in a similar condition, does not answer a good purpose well.

Now is a good time, while looking through the apiary, to see that there is not an unnecessary amount of drone comb in the breeding apartment. A piece of drone comb five or six inches square is sufficient for any one hive to contain, as a large number of drones are only worthless consumers of honey. All they are intended for is to fertilize the young queens during the swarming season. As one drone only is required for this purpose it will be seen that large numbers of them are not called for, yet there must be more drones raised than queens, as the queens are fertilized on the wing and in the open air. And as it is of the utmost importance that there be no failure in this particular, a number of drones should belong to the hive and be in the air at the time the queen makes her bridal tour in order that she may come in contact with one of them soon after emerging from the hive and return as soon as possible. For the longer she is out, the greater the danger of her being caught by birds, or being destroyed by some other means. And so soon as this purpose has been served there is no longer any use for drones about the hive. G. BOHRER.

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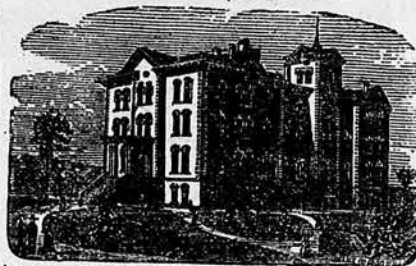
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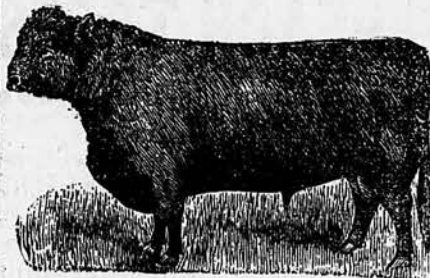
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