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The Illustration

On this page represents three registered Spanish Merino ewes owned by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. These enterprising and careful breeders have earned their great success and reputation by devoting themselves strictly to business, believing in the division of labor to merit the highest and best results. Ewe No. 9 clipped 26½ lbs. last week at the State shearing, a gain of four ounces over last year. This undoubtedly makes Princess No. 9 the heaviest-shearing ewe on record. The four ewes sheared at Sedalia, Mo. last week, an average fleece of 23 lbs. 3 oz. Ten others shorn at home average a little over 20 lbs. each. They now have 500 Spanish Merino sheep on hand which they report as doing well and shearing very heavy. Three hundred and fifty rams, from one to three years old, will be disposed of this season. These rams are of their own breeding and selection from the best flocks in Vermont. They guarantee everything as represented to buyers.

Book Farming.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Much has been said in the past by certain individuals, mostly farmers, against book farming as they call it, or in other words, against agricultural papers and books on the subject of agriculture. It is true that some persons write for such papers who never had any experience in the branch of the subject on which they write; yet even from such we may sometimes get ideas worthy of notice, and worth an experiment to test the matter. In the way that most agricultural journals are conducted now, they are a great help to the practical farmer, and to me are indispensable. How so many farmers get along without them I cannot see; but not to cast a slur on such, I must say such men are not posted, and to test this all you have to do is to try to lead them out on any branch of farming and you will see that about all they know on the subject is what they have learned from their ancestors, and a little picked up from their neighbors. Such men are just as good farmers, so far as their knowledge goes; but not knowing anything about the better ways of others, they make but little progress in the improved methods of farming and stock raising. There is not, perhaps, more than one farmer in three, and probably one in five, who reads an agricultural paper. Such lose much information which would be of great value to them in their duties on the farm. Not only so, but if they read and would once in a while give their observations and experience to the public through the medium of some good paper, they would do good to others as well as get good. Those who condemn book farming are very ready to consult their neighbors on the different branches of crop raising, stock raising, etc.; and what is



Sketched from life by J. V. McCulley.

GROUP OF SPANISH MERINO EWES, Bred and Owned by R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo.

Princess No. 9, third fleece, 26½ lbs.; cleansed, 18½.
No. 125, second fleece, 20½ lbs.
No. 218, second fleece, 20 lbs.

book farming but getting the opinions and experience of practical men engaged in the various branches of industry found on the farm? And if we are wise in selecting our agricultural papers, selecting those best suited to the land in which we live, we are sure to lay in a stock of information during the year which could not be bought of us for any amount of money. Many times an article will be worth more than the yearly cost. In this connection I might say, we in the West and South-west have but little use for Northern and far Eastern papers; only in a general way. They are adapted to a different climate and soil; so much is of no value to us here. So then, it is better to stick to our home agricultural papers first; then, if we feel able, send for those at a greater distance. Then, again, select those best adapted to the particular branch of business on the farm in which we are most interested. As for myself, I am indebted greatly to the KANSAS FARMER and other agricultural papers for what little I know of farming in Kansas, as well as for the more general subjects as well applicable to other places, and I hope to always learn from such papers as long as I live. We all know that our minds are so limited in knowledge that we learn most from experience of others, and where can we go to get such information as cheaply and as reliable as to read the articles written by those actually engaged in the cultivation of the soil, as well as those engaged in the raising of stock of all kinds, giving their actual experience, their success as well as their failures?

One thing we all begin to learn as farmers: That to be successful as farmers requires brains as well as muscle. The old notion is fast being exploded that any one knows enough to be a successful farmer. The most successful farmers are the ones who think the most, and who have more scope for thought. When we consider the great field before the farmer in the raising of his various crops, including stock raising in its different branches, we will see that the farmer has more to think about than any other branch of business; hence he feels the need of all the help he can get from the experience of others; and as before said, where can this help be had as well as from agricultural books and journals? I do not expect to en-

force all I see written by others, but it affords food for thought, and many times what at first seems wrong to us, proves, on mature thought, to be correct. I will give an illustration: In your papers of the last season I saw and read the articles on wheat culture by Mr. Smith. At first I thought he was all wrong, for I thought I knew nearly all there was to be known on wheat raising, and although I never saw his wheat field and only a drawing of his drill, yet I am now perfectly sure he has done a great work for the wheat growers of Kansas as well as other places. I do not wish to advocate his drill, but am sure he is on the right track, and were I convinced that wheat growing in Kansas was the best branch for me to follow, I would have one of his drills, others doing as they might think best. But as this article is already long I will close by repeating what I have already said, that I would know but very little (and I know but little as it is) were I not indebted to the experience of others as obtained from agricultural journals, and would advise all who see this, if they do not already, to take some good agricultural papers, beginning with your home paper, the KANSAS FARMER, and read it and learn from it; as all who read it will do, and then take as many more as you are able, and "don't you forget it." E. B. BUCKMAN.

Another Farmer Heard From.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

A rainy day and no out-door work gives a little leisure to pen a few lines to the "Old Reliable."

The Legislature adjourned after passing a so-called railroad law, and the question is aptly asked "how do you like it?" As a farmer who has closely followed the proceedings of our representatives during the session just passed, I am forced to answer—not at all. It reminds one of shearing a hog; "much noise but little wool." So, after floods of talk inside and outside the house; after desecrating the Sabbath day by caucusing on that day, this vast mountain in labor has brought forth—nothing.

The house bill, while right in principle, was wrong in detail. It fixed maximum rates on large lots, but left out the smaller quantities which affect the mass of the peo-

ple more directly. It is well known the large shipper gets extra facilities and special terms over the railroad; but the small shipper, the private person who ships in small quantities, or occasionally, has to make up by extortionate charges the favor granted to his more prosperous neighbor. The rates fixed by the bill were too low. I do not think any railroad could afford to haul at the rates proposed, and farmers do not wish to injure the railroad; they only ask for justice; and although this miserable law will delay the attainment of that right for another two years, still at that time the demand will be made and most assuredly enforced.

Had the house held to its position on the principle of fixing maximum rates, even if by so doing it had prevented any legislation at all this session, they would have gained the respect and cordial support of their constituents; but now, with a few noble exceptions, the conviction is forced upon the people that in the moment of supreme trial they were culpably weak, and by that weakness were made untrue to the great trust confided to them. Those pledges we so often heard last Fall are not redeemed; those lofty boasts, "I do not own a dollar in any railroad and no railroad owns a dollar in me," have proved "empty words, wind only." They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. (Brother farmers, see to it they do not fail you again two years hence.) And farmers of Dickinson county, be ready and see no combinations of railroads and political hacks are permitted to defeat the return of your tried and true representatives your faithful and earnest advocates who to the last remain true to principle and are worthy of your confidence and honor. This important question of transportation is still to the front, and there it must remain till justice is done to all.

It will be well to spot these members who were so lavish in voting the public funds to this, that, and the other object, good in themselves, but not proper recipients of state money. Also, look out for the "postage stamp steal." Is it possible, Mr. Editor, to publish the names of those who received the stamps, or if this is not well, those who did not; if there are any let their names be placed upon the "roll of honor." If you can give us the information it will be useful in the future.

And now what lesson does this teach farmers? Does it not call upon us to look closely into the characters of the candidates; to study which way their business interest will lead them; for remember it is generally "self first and others last." I saw a striking instance of this influence a few days since. A paper whose editor is also a legislator, copied an extract from an exchange that great credit was due him for the gallant fight he had made to keep the price of state printing up to a reasonable rate. Moral: The state printer must be paid a reasonable price if the farmer has to live on mush and milk to support monopolies and pay his taxes. And who is to blame that there are so many whose interests are diverse to the farmer? It is the farmer alone. He has the power to elect men of his own calling, and there are many in every county well qualified; but at the last he is induced by some glib tongue to throw over his neighbor in favor of some city candidate, thinking him a smarter man, and that he will keep the pledges he so freely makes; and each time he finds himself betrayed he declares it shall be the last time, and so it is until the next election when he is caught in the same way again. The question comes, will it ever be different? We answer—alas!

Clay Center, Kas. JOHN W. SAMSON.

The Stock Interest.

Pasture ought to be had for hogs. They will be all the healthier for having the run of a good clover pasture, but they will lay on flesh faster when kept in close confinement and fed all the grain they will eat. The best breeders believe the best plan is to give the stockers, or young swine, the run of pasture up to within about two months of the time when they are to be marketed, and then confine them to close, comfortable quarters. They will gain but little when exposed to severe cold.

A pig farrowed in April and slaughtered about Christmas will more than repay his cost; during that period he will be but a pig, and the earlier feedings small in quantity. He should weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds when killed, and the carcass will contain a fair admixture of lean and fat. The quality of the meat influences the price, and the difference of only one cent a pound amounts to quite a sum in the whole. The profitable hog is one that is grown quickly and fatted without delay.

An Ohio wool grower says: A sheep that is becoming very popular now is the Delaine or combining wool Merino, which produces a fleece three inches long and a carcass of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds. The mutton of this variety of Merino is highly flavored, and is not so much covered with outside fat as the Cotswold. The lambs are also excellent for the early market. As this sheep is hardy, feeds easily, and needs less care, it is more easily and cheaply kept than the Cotswolds.

C. Whitehall, New York, is of opinion that no other cow is so productive for the quantity of food eaten as this kind. Grade Ayrshires are the most profitable of all dairy cows for their cost and keeping, even for butter, as although the milk may not be so rich in cream as the Jersey's milk, yet they give more of it, and in some cases their milk is quite as rich as that of any Jersey cow. This breed of cattle is active, and do well upon light, rough pasture where heavier cattle would not.

Good authority on lambs states that coughing, running at the nose, loss of appetite, and general pinning and dullness are symptoms of the disease known as verminous bronchitis, which is caused by the presence of small, thread-like worms in the throat and lungs. The remedy is to mix one ounce of turpentine with one dram of camphor, dissolving the latter, and the solution to one pint of raw linseed-oil. Give a tablespoonful to each lamb in the morning, an hour before feeding, every day for a week.

Definition of Terms.

Persons not accustomed to handling and breeding stock often do not understand what meaning to attach to certain words. The following definitions will therefore be serviceable to such.

Breed is applied to certain animals having "distinctive characteristics" which are uniformly found in the offspring, and which may be traced to a common ancestry, as Durhams, Herefords, Jerseys, etc.

Tribe, family, strain relate to divisions of a breed, reared within the rules and records of the breed, but in a particular locality, or by certain persons—the tribe, family, or strain taking the name of the place, the breeder, or of the particular animals from which they originated, as Duchesses, Phyllises, etc.

Thoroughbred, pure-bred, full-blood, are now generally used to mean the same thing, except that Thoroughbred is the

name of a particular breed of horses—English and American race horse. But the word is used by competent writers in relation to quality of animals in precisely the same sense as they use pure-bred and full-blood. We agree with the Breeders' Gazette when it says that all these words are used with unnecessary frequency. It would be better to use the name of the breed alone in speaking of animals belonging to it, and to indicate mixture of blood by proper qualifying words. The word *Devon* applied to an animal ought to mean the same as pure-bred *Devon*. If the animal be not pure-bred, it is not a *Devon*. In common, but not good usage, full-blood is made to mean something less than either of the other terms.

Cross-bred describes an animal descending from ancestors of different breeds; sometimes used to describe one descended from ancestors belonging to different families of the same breed.

In-breeding means breeding from relatives. When this is long continued, it is called *in-and-in-breeding*. The expressions *line-breeding* and *close-breeding* are sometimes used instead of in-breeding.

Grade is used when we refer to animals descended from pure blood of a distinct breed on one side, and that of common stock on the other. A Hereford bull and common cow would produce a (half) grade Hereford.

Prepotent is used to mean the fact of imparting to offspring the peculiar qualities of the male parent.

Atavism means the manifestation in offspring of qualities of remote ancestors.

Hereditary is that which descends from parents to their young.

A New Breed of Hogs.

The editor of the Nebraska Farmer proposes to raise, or try to raise a new breed of hogs. He says: First we propose to try crossing the Berkshire and Chester White both ways, then if we have not got what we want, put in another cross of whichever we think is most needed. We certainly think that in these two breeds lay the foundation for a breed of hogs that must go ahead of anything yet in the pens. That there is something lacking in the Poland-China all are ready to admit, in fact they can scarcely be called a breed, having been crossed in so many different ways that there are at least a dozen entirely different looking hogs called Poland-Chinas. What we need is a good fair size, stout and not too sluggish, smooth hog with plenty of hair, and a good constitution, not too coarse in make up; a hog that will mature early, and one that will not have to be crossed up every two or three years with the Berkshire, in order to keep them looking like a hog. Such a one, we think, can be made by judicious crossing of the Berkshire and Chester White.

Washing Wool.

In an excellent article on this subject in the Breeders' Gazette, we find the following:

The first point to be determined in connection with getting the clip into market is that of washing. With many flocks this is determined, negatively, by natural obstacles, such as remoteness from suitable streams, or the presence on the ranges of dirt and sand, which would render cleansing of little avail. Brook-washing is not now so generally practiced as formerly. This results partly from the absence of suitable facilities, such as pollution of streams by sewerage and offal from manufactories of various kinds, but more especially from the growing conviction among flock-managers that washing is unprofitable; that is to say, the enhanced price obtainable for washed wool does not

counter-balance the cost of labor involved in the washing process, when added to the inevitable injury resulting to the flock. Sheep washing is hard work for both men and animals, and should have the certainty of good pay for its encouragement. None of the poetry of which it is the subject was inspired by men standing for hours waist deep in chilling water during the tedious process of turning and squeezing the fleece of each sheep until the entire flock reaches the point of "snowy whiteness." Where wool can be sold absolutely on its merits as to condition, there is no room for doubting the impolicy of flock washing. If the value of the clip is based upon the amount of cleansed wool it will yield, it is difficult to find any offset to the labor and expense and injury to animals involved in washing beyond the single item of reduced freight. The practice has found its greatest encouragement in the arbitrary prices enforced by wool buyers who entered the markets with offerings for "washed" and "unwashed" without due regard to the wide range in the percentage of wool represented in those terms. Some localities, with exceptional facilities for washing, in which the practice has a fixity that is the characteristic of all inherited customs, will doubtless be slow in making a change; there is, however, little room for doubting that a yearly increasing percentage of the future United States clips will be placed on the market in an unwashed condition. This will relieve the flock-manager of much hard work at a time when every day is important, and will enable consumers of wool to purchase a supply in the best condition for preserving its working qualities, without adding to the labor or expense of cleansing, sorting or other manipulation.

Upon the question of washing, wool-growers will generally be found quite free from sentimentalism. They will be convinced by the answer that experience brings to the everyday question, "Will it pay?" If buyers will in the future pay as much per pound for "washed" wool that has been allowed to become nearly or quite as heavy as it was before put into the water—as they have so often paid in the past—the probability is that all the "washed fleece" wanted by such men will be forthcoming. But as the number of buyers who name prices according to intelligent estimates of cleansed wool they are to get rather than in accordance with arbitrary rules of a certain price for "unwashed" and an advance of one-third for "washed" is yearly increasing, there is room for believing that the present decade will bring the day when every wool-grower can realize the real value of his clip without regard to the condition of the clip of any other grower, whether in the same neighborhood or in another state.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS IN HOGS.—The inability to move may be due to a variety of causes, concerning which we have no information. Give two ounces of castor oil mixed with two drachms of laudanum. Give frequent small injections per rectum of salt water. Then give twice or thrice daily fifteen grains of powdered camphor, four grains of powdered nux vomica, and half a drachm of ginger, mixed with a little molasses, and smeared upon the root of the tongue. Give sloppy or cooked food and plenty of sour milk to drink.

H. O. B., Groveland, Ill.: The trouble may be rheumatism, the colt having been wintered behind the fence, instead of having the benefit of comfortable and proper housing. Put the animal into a comfortable shed or box stall, free from draft, provide blanketing, hand rub the limbs, feed loosening food, ground or steamed, and keep a supply

of salt within its reach, without mixing it among the food. During mid-day hours, in fine weather, let the animal have liberty out-doors and in due season pasturage.

A tobacco decoction is the best and cheapest remedy to eradicate ticks, etc., in sheep. For one hundred sheep take twenty-five pounds of common, coarse tobacco. Steep it in twenty-five gallons of boiling hot water, stirring it occasionally till cold. Then strain the fluid from the tobacco, and add sufficient cold water to make the whole quantity one hundred gallons. The best worm remedy for sheep or any of our domestic animals, is salt. Keep constantly a supply of common salt placed in a separate trough, in some dry corner within reach or access of the animals at all times.

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

In the Dairy.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

The dairy column of your paper at times appears to lack for correspondence.

It seems to me that the dairy interest is worthy of more attention, especially as the western half of our state is so admirably adapted to stock raising and butter making. A great many of our people begin to see this, and creameries are being started. Two will be in operation in Phillips county this spring, and the third is being talked up. There will probably be fourteen in operation west of Beloit. Five of these were running last summer. They all used the Fairland can and cream gathering system. All the others that I know anything about intend to use the same cans and methods of working. Men of means are coming into the country and bringing stock with them, and some fine stock is being shipped here. The readers of the FARMER may remember I wrote once before about getting cream enough from one hundred pounds of milk to make nearly seven pounds of butter. This winter D. A. Duff, living on Bow creek, got enough cream from one hundred pounds of milk to make one hundred pounds of butter, and sold this cream for twenty cents per guage (pound) to the Stockton Creamery. Allow me to draw a comparison between Northwestern Kansas and the fertile valley of the Mohawk, in York State, the great cheese region, where land sells readily for \$1.00 per acre. They haul their milk to the cheese factory once if not twice a day and realize fifty cents to one dollar per one hundred pounds. It takes about one hundred pounds of milk to make ten pounds of cheese, and cheese brings from five to twelve cents per pound at the factory. The farmer out here who got six and two-third guages of cream from one hundred pounds of milk, sold it for sixteen cents per guage, which would make one dollar and six cents, and Mr. Duff received two dollars for the cream from his one hundred pounds of milk. The cream gatherers came around every day and took the cream only, leaving the sweet skim milk. So you see our farmer gets more for the cream from one hundred pounds of milk, than the Mohawk valley man does for the whole of his milk. Our farmers do not have to haul their cream to the butter factory, and after selling the cream they have the sweet skim milk left, with which to raise their calves. In the calf we have a cheap and available package in which to condense our buffalo grass and hay, straw and cornstalks, for shipment to the markets of the world.

H. E. WILLIAMS.

Kirwin, Kan., March 28, 1883.

The Poultry Yard.

Kansas State Poultry Association.

A meeting of the Executive committee was held in Topeka, March 12th. President G. H. Hughes in the chair; all members present except F. E. Marsh, of Manhattan.

The Chairman gave a short statement of the object of the meeting, i. e., to accept the proposition of having our second annual exhibition held in conjunction with the State fair.

On motion of C. H. Rhodes, it was agreed to hold the second annual exhibition in conjunction with State fair at Topeka, September 10th to 15th, 1883.

A committee of two was appointed to confer with the Secretary of the State fair to have some necessary changes made in the poultry building.

G. H. Hughes was elected Superintendent of this department during fair week and J. G. Hewitt, assistant.

The following resolution was adopted: That Mr. B. N. Pierce, the well known poultry judge, be invited to do the judging at our second annual show.

The Secretary was instructed to notify such persons as wish to join the State society, that the initiation fees are \$1.50; annual dues, \$1.

The following amendments to rules carried: Rule 3, amended to read—All specimens to be entered on the books of the Secretary before 12 o'clock, noon, on the second day of fair. Rule 4—All entries shall consist of a male and female, except when otherwise specified. Rule 10—No appeal from decision of the judge shall be entertained, unless made in writing, and giving points of grievances and signed by three exhibitors,—the Executive Committee to be the arbitrators.

Five hundred dollars are offered in premiums—being more liberal than last year—and fanciers should be on hand with their best birds, and encourage the society by having a large exhibit, and have their birds scored by the best judge in the East or West.

Class 1—Asiatics. First premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Class 2—American. First premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Class 3—Spanish. First premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Special—Highest scoring pair in each class, \$15.

Class 4—French. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 5—Polish. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 6—Hamburgs. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 7—Dorkings. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 8—Games. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Class 10—Bantams. First premium, \$3; second, \$2.

Special—Highest scoring pair in each class, \$7.

Class 11—Turkeys. First premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Class 12—Geese. First premium, \$5; second, \$3.

Ornamental fowls—Peafowls, first premium, \$5; guineas, first premium, \$2; pigeons, 1st premium, \$1.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For highest scoring cock, \$10; highest scoring hen, \$10; highest scoring cockerel, \$10; highest scoring pullet, \$10. For highest scoring breeding pen—one male and five females, \$15; second, \$10. Bantams and water fowl excluded from competing for these premiums.

For largest and best collection of fowls entered in regular classes and owned by one exhibitor, \$15; second, \$10. In order to win first premium, the specimens must score 85 points each, and second premium, 82 points each.

The following resolution was passed: That the Secretary give the minutes of this meeting to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

No further business coming before the committee, a motion to adjourn was carried.

C. H. RHODES,
Sec'y Kansas State Poultry Association, North Topeka, Kas.

After F. E. Marsh.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As F. E. Marsh, of Manhattan, does again offer his wares to the public, it is well to know what he is capable of doing. Last year I received two consignments from him; the first, early in the season, was three pair of Light Brahmas, and two months later fifty-two eggs, also of the Light Brahma. For the first I paid him ten dollars; for the latter five; freight at my own expense. Now, so far as quantity is concerned I cannot complain, but the quality is what hurts. The three cockerels received are now about eighteen months old and will only weigh nine pounds each; a very light weight. The strongest one of the three is not a stylish bird, but his markings are nearly right. The second one is a stylish bird, but he has black feathers in his wings, extending from one wing over the back to the other, while tufts of black feathers show on different parts of the body. The third is a narrow beaked, long necked, long backed, long legged bird, too ungainly to look at; color about right. The hens are about same age as the cockerels, and will not average seven pounds each; markings about right; one has black feathers the entire length of its back. About thirty chicks hatched from the fifty-two eggs. They feathered quickly, a quality not given to the Light Brahma, and were very wild and perfect runts from the start. The eggs were of various sizes and shades of color and were condemned as soon as seen.

Now, I don't know as anything was said regarding the quality of the stock which I was to receive. As for the latter purchase I requested him to send me eggs of the light Brahma for hatching to the amount of the five dollars enclosed. Mr. Marsh may be perfectly reliable, but if he expects his stock to recommend his business he has failed on the lot received by me. No fancier of Light Brahmas with a reputation at stake would ever have handled such a quality of stock, much less have sent it to a customer. Yours,
E. PROUTY,
Arlington, Kan., April 4, 1883.

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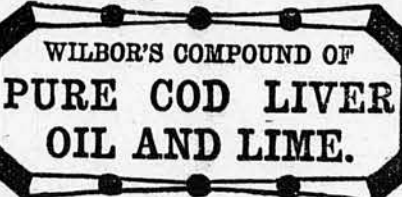
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Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy,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

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Eighty-page catalogue mailed on receipt of 3-cent stamp.
E. L. MEYER,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

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.

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

H. H. LAOREY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 1st head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co., Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Cattle and Swine.

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

W. W. WALTHIRE, Side Hill View Farm, C. rhondale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

D. R. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

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

SMALL BROTHERS, Hott, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeders of thoroughbred Short horn cattle and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

M. WALTHIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

Hereford Cattle.

J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant STOCK FARM, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas., Importer and Breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. 125 head of Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale. Write or come.

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE.

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

Swine.

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

FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, one thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dog, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize winning animals. Also spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, a d. thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars.

H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas. J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., Breeder of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. Catalogue free.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAS., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND CHINAS and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

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

Sheep.

G. B. BOWWELL, Brokenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

HARRY McCULLOUGH, Fayette, Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of Merino Sheep, Berkshire Hogs and high-class poultry. 400 rams for sale on reasonable terms.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Missouri, breeder of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. Examination of flocks and correspondence invited. Also 400 grade Merino ewes and 200 wethers for sale.

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece.

Poultry.

Wichita Poultry Yards.

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

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

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, N. C. Westfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Game and Pekin Ducks.

DUTCHER, No. 90 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheap, from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 12. Stock warranted pure.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Game-birds—all of the finest strains in the country. Eggs from my yards for sale; shipped with perfect safety to any part of the U. S. Price \$2.00 for 12. Send for illustrated circular and price list.
A. D. SMITH
S. L. IVES, P. M.,
Mound City, Kansas.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS, Chlo, Iowa. N. C. and Miss Susie Westfield, proprietors, and breeders of Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Poultry.

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

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

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARD, Manhattan, Kas., still at the head. If you want fowls or eggs, Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams write.
F. E. MARSH.

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY. At K. S. P. show my blacks took 1st in premiums, winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale.
C. H. RHODES,
North Topeka, Kansas.

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

MARK S. SALISBURY, box 331, Kansas City Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

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

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepaid by us—5 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per doz., \$5; per hundred, \$45. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$4. By express or freight, 15 to 24 inches, each 12c.; per doz., \$1; per hundred, \$8; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per doz., \$3. Mulberry Cuttings—by mail, per hundred, 50c; per thousand, \$2.50. By express or freight, per thousand, \$1.50. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apricots—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, one year old, \$1; per doz., \$8. Also a Malaga Jack for sale.
E. STONER & SON,
Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY. The largest assortment of Standard, Tried and New Fruit and Ornamentals. Trees of real merit and true to name, including new Apples, Peaches, Oriental Hybrid, blight proof Peaches, Champion and other Quinces, Russian Apricots; Downing's Ever-bearing and Russian Mulberry, promising Grapes, earliest and hardy Small Fruits, Hedge Plants, etc. Price list to applicants.
A. H. GRISEA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Leansburg, Kas., Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit plants, Osage Hedges.
Send for price list. Address
CADWALLADER BROS.,
Leansburg, Kas.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WHOLE-AND-RETAIL.

Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.
BARCOCK & STONE,
North Topeka, Kas.

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

J. J. WELSH, Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kas., LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER and VETERINARY SURGEON; with 25 years experience; will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the State. Write.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references.
J. G. D. CAMPBELL,
Junction City, Kas.

Topeka Business Cards.

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

PRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Sample's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

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Garden and Field Seeds

All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate, GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA. All seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

In their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address
S. H. DOWNS,
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GRAPE VINES

Pear, Cherry, Peach, Apple, Currant, Bush, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants, &c., &c. Immense Stock. Prices Low. Catalogue Free. S. J. ALLIS, Erie, Pa.

Wanted Agents both Male and Female for our new Itaken wonderfully. Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Correspondence.

House-Cleaning.

BY MOLLIE B.

The housekeeper now is abroad in the land,
Armed and equipped with soapsuds and sand.

And, with brooms, mops, and brushes, in
fearful array,
She's ready and eager to join in the fray.

The war-cry she utters is "Death unto dirt!"
And, with eyes ever open, she's on the alert
For any slight trace of her mean, skulking
foe,

Who in corner and crevice is now lying low.

Whatever his covert, she finds him at last;
Before broom and mop he retreats very fast.
From carpets and rugs he is "beaten with
stripes,"

And "out of existence" the critter she
wipes.

From the woodwork he's driven with soap-
suds and lye,

And, together with most of the paint left to
die.

He's beaten and driven, in furious haste,
Till nothing but cleanness remains in his
place.

Then "order from chaos" the housewife re-
stores,
And her vict'ry's complete, o'er the foe she
abhors.

Surely, those who but fight on the fair, open
field,
To her the "blue ribbon" for courage must
yield.

For she seeks out her foe, in his snugest
retreat,

And the lightning is not than his ruin more
fleet.

Even "peace to his ashes" she'll hardly al-
low,

And would burn them I think, if she only
knew how.

Letter From Mr. Swann.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In your last issue of the year 1892, Mr. Mellenbruch made a request of me, which I answered by saying I could give him rules, etc., but it was dates and other points which he wanted to know to be successful. I certainly had shown the same to be true in my wheat report. Now if I had given him the information he wanted of me, what would have been the result? I could not expect others to do otherwise than Mr. Mellenbruch had done—ask and it should be given, and then all would be equally respected. And surely he gained much by that one item in wheat raising if observed. And not satisfied, but cunningly puts it that as farmers had so often been duped, they were a little cautious, while if nothing else was true the one item would be and is of more value to the farmers than any other idea that has ever been presented to their minds. I also answered others who had addressed me, and some suggested the KANSAS FARMER as a medium. But it all went overboard; thus leaving Mellenbruch master of the field, and refusing to let me answer others. You virtually took me by the hair of the head, and at one cut reached from ear to ear.

And now while I hail agricultural journals as a blessing, and especially so when children, ladies and farmers are the ones who are to be educated, and as a rule here is where all of our greatest men are born and raised; I can't tell you what an interest I feel in the farm population's welfare, and as I have learned what none other has I felt it my duty to begin (at the request of others) to let farmers know by proof in past, and especially in wheat that I did know what I spoke of; and I felt an interest of no small degree for the late immigrants to the western part of our state, and wished them to protect themselves and no reproach to fall on our state. Hence I used that item as first and the one more likely to be observed. I only quote the language of others when I say that the course taken has lost you many ardent heretofore friends; and while I feel grateful for the compliments and space given by you in respect to what I have said, and scribbled, I must say that you more than counterbalanced it by refusing my last article notice, coupled with the remark used which your paper bears on its face at this present moment. Being denied your paper

I addressed Mellenbruch a line asking him to do so and so, as his duty in the matter; but he is as silent towards me as a dried Herring; but if he was the all, I certainly would lose no sleep or waste ammunition at him. Now if I understand your circulars of last fall's sending-out, they were to this effect: That any one sending the names of ten paid-up yearly subscribers before the first of January, 1893, should have, or be entitled to a copy one year for trouble. Now I think I filled said bill—nine names from here and one from Chase county who I took into your office and paid in person as I told you his business. Right here I will only add that the matter of getting my book before the people has met with a check of no small degree by the turn of affairs in your office, etc., and can only say that while I am temporarily the loser, with the loss of valuable time to the farmers, as one expressed it this morning, I fear, and greatly fear, it will be a serious loss to you. But I earnestly hope otherwise. But if my statements are true for the year, which each day's records are verifying, you can't censure none but yourselves for what may happen if any drawbacks are felt.

I now leave it with you to dispose of as you think best for yourselves and patrons. And believe me your sincere friend and well wisher in all that's honorable and elevating to farmers, wives and children.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick Co., March 24.

REPLY.—We doubt whether Mr. Swann and his records would have received as much attention and as much gratuitous and disinterested advertising from any other paper in the country as they did from the KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Swann called in person and talked over the matter with us. We then believed him to be honest as we do now, and the writer of this tendered him any personal assistance that should be requested, if possible to be given; but he did not promise nor propose to make the paper responsible for anybody's venture. Then, and since, we have given to Mr. Swann our best judgment as to what would be the best means of getting his book under way. We make it a rule of life never to urge others to take hold of matters about which we, ourselves, know nothing. We do not know anything of the value of Mr. Swann's knowledge. No one else knows, and no one will or can know, until it is given to them. Mr. Swann has written a great deal, but he has not said much; that is to say; readers could not gather much information from what he has written on this subject. He claims to be in possession of information that would be worth much to farmers; he desires to convey that information, and wants pay for it. If the KANSAS FARMER should urge its readers to invest in this enterprise, and they should be disappointed, they would very justly hold us responsible. We won't take up anybody's hobby and ride it for him.

After having given an opinion and advice in this matter, both editorially and privately, and commended it to the favorable consideration of our readers and friends, we have done enough, especially when that opinion and advice were of no value.

We would be very sorry, indeed, to know that Mr. Swann had lost anything on our account, and we do not believe he has. Neither do we believe the paper has lost anything by its course in the matter. Whenever Mr. Swann, or anybody else, has any useful information to impart we will gladly publish it; but we do not wish to surfeit our readers with matter that they have before read.

If the "neighbors" of whom Mr. Swann writes are as much interested as they seem to be, let them do as we advised a year ago—help Mr. Swann to a hundred dollars or so and get the book out so that the people can see it, and then the KANSAS FARMER will have something tangible to tell the people about.

As to the subscription matter—that was an oversight, and a postal card would have settled it satisfactorily long ago.

Artichokes on the Rampage.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see that Mr. G. Loeffler, of Junction City, has found a way to destroy wild artichokes. I am glad to learn of the discovery. I thought I had made a new discovery in the same line. I plowed the ground in June, and then in August, and sowed the ground to wheat. After I cut the wheat the arti-

chokes came up and got up about 12 inches high. I then plowed the ground again and thought I had it this time, and sowed another crop of wheat, putting the wheat in with the roller attachment. After I cut the wheat and threshed about 35 bushels per acre, I commenced plowing artichokes again; and again I sowed the third crop of wheat, and again the artichokes were on hand. The field was then planted to corn and well cultivated, and our nearest neighbors all this while were the aforesaid artichokes. I have made an application for a re-issue on my patent roller attachment for seed drills and when the re-issue comes out, I propose to slip up on the blind side of these artichokes and put another crop of wheat on the upper side of them, and continue on until either the artichokes, roller attachment or myself gets thoroughly busted.

P. H. SMITH.

Short Letters.

HARVEY Co., March 30.—I have been reading your paper a little over one year. I see many valuable letters in it from our farmers all over the state and from farmers' wives. They are very interesting. I would like to see the day soon come when the women folks would have the same privileges as the men folks do, especially in township elections. Some of our men go crazy when they get an office. I would like to see the day soon come when the female sex would have the privilege to step into office. They surely could not make it any worse than it is at present.

A. M.

CONCORDIA, Kas.—I am very much interested in the letters on sorghum; raised small patch and cut it for fodder, and fed some to cow and yearling heifer and to horses, and am well pleased with cane as a forage plant; will plant largely this year for fodder. Hope to engage in the manufacture of syrup this year; know that there is money in the business. I will call again if the editor has space. Think that the American Poultry Adviser, Youngsville, Ohio, should be taken by all poultry raisers. When readers write to J. M. Bain, or Poultry Adviser, mention this letter. I have no interest (financially) in the above firms only to see justice to all.

J. H. WHITEHEAD.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE,

A splendid stock farm of 240 acres; 80 acres in cultivation; a one-story frame house, also good well; three-fourths of a mile of Big Walnut running through it. Plenty of timber for fuel, shedding and posts; 50 acres of first bottom, balance second bottom. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Address BOX 16, Great Bend, Kansas.

WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas, grower of choice new varieties of POTATOES. Send for price list.

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S
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BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S
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Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

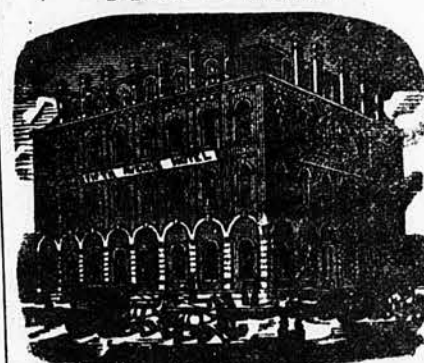
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COUGH SYRUP

This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. LABORATORY 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

E. HARRIS.

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Fifth Avenue Hotel,
TOPEKA : : KANSAS.



Centrally Located. Good Sample Rooms
\$2.00 PER DAY.

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

Learn as You Go.

It is not too much to say that ninety per cent. of failures in business are results of incompetence. A man looks on the painted side of things and rushes headlong into some new line of business—new to him, and in a little time he drops through for no other reason than that he did not know anything about the business he undertook to run.

And this remark, modified and qualified a little, applies to men who, though they learn and understand, never seem able to utilize the knowledge of their experience. All men ought to know that in order to succeed, or to make success permanent, we must learn as we proceed.

Here in Kansas our farmers and specialists are learning new lessons every year. Some are profiting by their experience and some are not. To all of them we commend some thoughts appended, with the suggestion that they apply to Kansas as forcibly as to Texas. We extract from the Texas Wool Grower. Addressing sheep men it says:

In advising them to know their business, we don't mean to charge, or even to insinuate, that they don't know a good sheep when they see it, nor that they don't know what constitutes proper herding, nor what proper shearing is, nor that they are ignorant of what proper lambing requires. Doubtless they are fully posted on all these and most other points in connection with the sheep business; but what we do mean to say is, that they are sadly at fault in regard to one most important matter, about which they can't afford to stay at fault. They have lived perhaps a long time in Texas, and, because, as a rule, Texas winters have been open, pleasant and dry, they think they are always going to be open, pleasant and dry. Here is their mistake. They overlook the fact that the climate of Texas is changing and changing fast. They seem to forget that winters are getting colder, and that the rainfall is increasing year after year. But in these, as in the other facts referred to, their ignorance of the facts don't alter the facts. They may say that sheep have always done well here in winter without shelter, or other food than the grass they could harvest with their teeth as they needed it; but because they have done well in the past is no reason why they will do well in the future. There are thousands of men in Texas to-day who remember when the Texas winters in Southern and Eastern Texas were much milder than they are now. There are some men also who remember that it used to be considered impossible to raise crops without irrigation, in certain sections of the state where corn and cotton and other crops are greatly grown now to advantage. And so it will be all over Texas after awhile. The climate is changing and the rainfall is increasing, and after awhile winter is going to put in an appearance all over the state regularly every year, and crops will be raised where now they cannot be raised. The wool grower who blindly shuts his eyes to these future certainties, as well as he who never thought of the matter is equally ignorant of what it will pay him to know and to consider. To both of these classes of men we address ourselves when we say, "know your business, wool growers!" You can't afford to overlook the facts we mention, and you can't afford to deny your sheep shelter in 1884, because in 1854 sheep did well in Texas without shelter. Nor can you afford to go into the winter of 1884 without ample supplies of food for your sheep, because in the winter of 1854 no such supplies were needed.

Is it a Fraud?

In relation to the C. S. Incubator advertised by Annie S. Carr, Mr. J. H. Whitehead, Concordia, Ks., writes us: Now Dear FARMER, I read Mrs. Annie S. Carr's letter and sent stamps to C. S. Incubator Co., Newark, New Jersey, and in due time received 2 copies of instructions to make the Common-Sense Incubator. Have made a small model, and the philosophy of construction I believe is true to nature's method. The American Poultry Adviser (in answer to questions of reliability) say that J. M. Bain, (author of copyrighted instructions) is a reliable man. Perhaps so. His address (New Concord, Ohio) is where he is engaged in the poultry business. The Bain Bros. are a reliable firm in Newark, N. J., (Poultry Adviser) and worthy of confidence. I am now testing a small Incubator, 36 eggs, that I got directions in Toledo Blade, and I improved on capacity from 36 to 56 eggs. I have not yet made Incubator after Common-Sense instructions but believe it will pay. Am waiting to see what per cent will hatch in my small incubator. Think that with care and good management poultry will pay on the farm.

Nursing ewes should be supplied with nutritious food suited to the breed. Merinos may have corn given them without injury. Heavier bodied sheep will do better on mixed food. A good feed is made of corn and oats or rye and bran in equal quantities, ground together and mixed with half the quantity of linseed oil meal. One pound of this a day, with a few cut roots or potatoes, will help both mother and lamb.

It will be noticed in the market reports that both "lamb" and "spring lamb" are now quoted, and the two should not be confounded. The former are those of last season's production, while the latter, of course, are the young things of but a few weeks old. By the way, but few of the latter have yet been brought forward.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

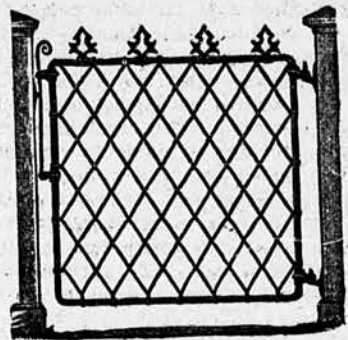
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN BULL'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or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

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.



Free Seed for TRIAL.

Desiring every farmer (and nearly one hundred thousand now use them) to test the purity and choice quality of the seed I raise, I will send free a collection containing a trial package of each of the following 12 Varieties for the cost of postage and putting up viz., 12 cts. Early Red Globe, Round Danvers and Cracker Onions; Marblehead Early Corn; Danvers Carrot; Cocoonut Squash; Tallboys and Improved White Spine Cucumber; Sugar Pumpkin; Improved American Savoy; Tottlers and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.



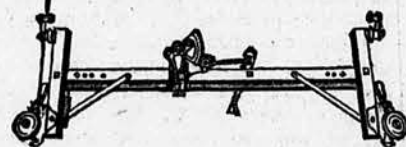
GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

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

E. HOLENSHADE,
136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. M. MAGIE COMPANY, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio.—Originators and Breeders of the world-famous Magie or Poland China Swine. The oldest breeders and most extensive shippers of fine bred Swine in America. Have shipped our stock to seven foreign countries, and have sold an average of over 600 pigs and hogs for breeders every year, for several years. The acknowledged superior Swine of the world, because the most profitable. Nothing pays as well on a farm as our breed of swine. You can't afford to be without them. Send to head-quarters, and get the best at reasonable prices. We breed this stock only. Boars and sows from 3 months to 3 years old for sale; also sows bred, stock in pairs, trios and larger numbers not akin. Reduced rates by express.

STILL HOLDS THE LEAD
10 Years' Practical Use.

BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Check Rower beyond question. 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 following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:

Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes. 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.

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.

MAKE HENS LAY

Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

\$1.35 SEEDS FOR 50¢

CUBAN QUEEN 103 LBS. WATER MELON

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WAR-

anted first-class in every respect. Few Equally None Better. To induce thousands of new customers to give them a fair trial we will send for 50 cts. one packet each of the following new and choicest varieties: **THE CUBAN QUEEN WATER-MELON**, the largest and best. The prize specimen grown from our Seed, last season, weighed respectively, 103 lbs., 92½ lbs., and 89 lbs. **\$1.00 IN CASH PRIZES for 1888**, for the five largest melons raised from our genuine Seed. **Montreal Green Nutmeg Melon**, largest on record, one melon weighing 35 lbs., the past season, and of luscious flavor. We offer **\$50 IN CASH** for three largest Montreals grown this season. **New No. 2 Cabbage**, very early, a sure header of fine quality. **Glant White Italian Onion**, grown to weigh 2½ to 4 lbs. each, mild and pleasant. We will pay **\$25 CASH** for the largest of these Onions. **BURPEE'S CLIMAX TOMATOES**, the best of all Tomatoes, certainly the climax of perfection. **New Perpetual Lettuce**, finest lettuce for family use. **Japanese Nest-Egg** will do for whole season. **Egyptian Beet**, earliest. Improved **Hollow Crown Parsnips**, best parsnips. **Golden Globe Radish**, beautiful, perfect shape, quick growth. **Perfect Gem Squash**, very prolific, fine grained, sweet flesh, wonderful keeper. **Splach**, new thick leaved. **Round Purple Egg Plant**, very early, both skin and flesh white as snow, most delicate flavor. All above are full, regular size packets, with illustrations and directions for culture, printed on each packet. The above 15 packets at equal prices cost **\$1.35**. We will send the entire collection by mail, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY 50¢**. Or 5 collections for **\$2.00**, and we will put in each collection, free of charge, a sample packet of **NEW WEL-COME OATS**, the heaviest and finest Oats ever seen.

We will send above splendid collection of 15 varieties. **ALSO** one packet each of the following: **New Prolific Tree Bean**, most prolific known. **1175 Beans** having been raised on one plant. **Burpee's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage**, standard for winter. **New Dwarf Round Purple Egg Plant**, earliest, succeeds everywhere. **Round Yellow Danvers Carrot**, smooth and handsome. **Spanish Monstrous Pepper**, new, very large, from 1½ to 2½ lbs. **Danvers Carrot**, smooth and handsome. **New Lemon Pod Wax Beans**, sweet, mild. **Burpee's Extra Early Peas**, earliest and the best extra early. **London Long Green Cucumber**, excellent for marvellous beauty, fine quality. **Immense productiveness**. **Long Green Cucumber**, early, smooth, bright red. The seeds named above amount to **\$2.55** actual value, but the entire lot will be sent, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY \$1.00**, and in addition we will give a sample packet of **Farmer's Favorite Golden Dent Corn** and celebrated **Golden Grain Wheat**, for 1888, to grower of best vegetables and farm products from our system of offering valuable collections of Seeds far below usual cost, and we give to-day the greatest value for money ever offered. We grow and raise these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds once will be regular customers.

\$775.00 IN CASH PRIZES for 1888, to grower of best vegetables and farm products from our system of offering valuable collections of Seeds far below usual cost, and we give to-day the greatest value for money ever offered. We grow and raise these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds once will be regular customers.

FOR \$1 we will send above splendid collection of 15 varieties. **ALSO** one packet each of the following: **New Prolific Tree Bean**, most prolific known. **1175 Beans** having been raised on one plant. **Burpee's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage**, standard for winter. **New Dwarf Round Purple Egg Plant**, earliest, succeeds everywhere. **Round Yellow Danvers Carrot**, smooth and handsome. **Spanish Monstrous Pepper**, new, very large, from 1½ to 2½ lbs. **Danvers Carrot**, smooth and handsome. **New Lemon Pod Wax Beans**, sweet, mild. **Burpee's Extra Early Peas**, earliest and the best extra early. **London Long Green Cucumber**, excellent for marvellous beauty, fine quality. **Immense productiveness**. **Long Green Cucumber**, early, smooth, bright red. The seeds named above amount to **\$2.55** actual value, but the entire lot will be sent, postpaid, to any address for **ONLY \$1.00**, and in addition we will give a sample packet of **Farmer's Favorite Golden Dent Corn** and celebrated **Golden Grain Wheat**, for 1888, to grower of best vegetables and farm products from our system of offering valuable collections of Seeds far below usual cost, and we give to-day the greatest value for money ever offered. We grow and raise these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds once will be regular customers.

ORIGINATORS

\$775.00 IN CASH PRIZES for 1888, to grower of best vegetables and farm products from our system of offering valuable collections of Seeds far below usual cost, and we give to-day the greatest value for money ever offered. We grow and raise these seeds in immense quantities. We know that all trying our seeds once will be regular customers.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Warehouse No. 475 and 477 N. 5th St., & 476 and 478 York Ave.

Ladies' Department.

The Fallow Field.

The sun comes up and the sun goes down;
The night mist shroude the sleeping town;
But if it be dark or if it be day,
If the tempests beat or the breezes play,
Still here on this upland slope I lie
Looking up to the changeable sky.

Naught am I but a fallow field;
Never a crop my acres yield,
Over the wall at my right hand
Stately and green the corn blades stand,
And I hear at my left the flying feet
Of the winds that rustle the bending wheat.

Often while yet the morn is red
I list for our master's eager tread,
Hesitates at the young corn's towering height,
He knows the wheat is a goodly sight,
But he glances not at the fallow field
Whose idle acres no wealth may yield.

Sometimes the shout of the harvesters
The sleeping pulse of my being stirs,
And as one in a dream I seem to feel
The sweep and rush of the swinging steel,
Or I catch the sound of the gay refrain
As they heap up their wains with the golden grain.

Yet, O my neighbors, be not too proud,
Though on every tongue your praise is loud,
Our mother nature is kind to me,
And I am beloved by bird and bee,
And never a child that passes by
But turns upon me a grateful eye.

Over my head the skies are blue;
I have my share of the rain and dew;
I bask like you in the summer sun
When the long bright days pass, one by one,
And calm as yours is my sweet repose
Wrapped in the warmth of the winter snows.

For little our loving mother cares
Which the corn or the daisy bears,
Which is rich with the ripening wheat,
Which with the violet's breath is sweet,
Which is red with the clover bloom,
Or which for the wild sweet fern makes room.

Useless under the summer sky
Year after year men say I lie,
Little they know what strength of mine
I give to the trailing blackberry vine;
Little they know how the wild grape grows,
Or how my life-blood flushes the rose.

Little they think of the cups I fill
For the mosses creeping under the hill;
Little they think of the feast I spread
For the wild wee creatures that must be fed;
Squirrel and butterfly, bird and bee,
And the creeping things that no eye may see.

Lord of the harvest, Thou dost know
How the Summers and Winters go,
Never a ship sails east or west
Laden with treasures at my behest,
Yet my being thrills to the voice of God
When I give my gold to the golden rod.

Harper's Magazine.

KATIE DARLING,

OR,
Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

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

CHAPTER V.

Waiting at the ferry were a mixed crowd on that balmy October day, and among them were our travelers. There were Tom and Katie in a staunch spring wagon. Next were Dick and Lucy in a light, one horse buggy. Behind them were three heavy wagons drawn by mules and cattle, under the supervision of Jake Hardup. Behind were twelve fine cows driven by two of Jake's boys. The boys were urging the cattle close to the rear wagon, lest they should be crowded out, and on the side was the old ferry boat just pulling out from the landing.

There, too, was Kansas. What a strange thrill the travelers felt when they looked for the first time across the deep, dark river that divided the East from the West. The boat rounds to, and lands her living freight, and with a rush and a plunge our travelers find themselves all aboard for Kansas.

"It's all so strange and new," said Katie, as

she watched the waves lap the side of the boat.

"Farewell, dear, old Missouri," said Lucy with a tearful look at the fast receding shore. "Before us is the unknown and untried future," said Dick with a steady look towards the opposite shore.

Silently and swiftly, like the march of time, the Kansas shore met the heavily laden boat. It stopped; another rest; a pull, and the teams stood panting on the Kansas shore.

"We're not going to Kansas, ladies and gentlemen," said Tom carelessly, as he made preparations for dinner.

"Why not?" said Lucy with surprise looking up from the basket of lunch which she was unpacking with care.

"Cause, we're already there," said the provoking fellow, as he spread the table cloth on the grass.

"If you knew Tom as well as I do, you'd never be picked up in that way," said Katie, smiling at Lucy's crest fallen look. "When Dick says anything he means it; but if Tom says anything, you don't know whether he means that or something else."

"Can I assist you?" asked Dick, coming up after having helped with the stock.

"Presently," answered Katie, with a nod towards the growing contents of the table, and Dick spread out a map of Kansas under a tall tree and proceeded to study its outlines. Lucy joined him and left Katie and Tom to finish up the meal. Jake and family, with the two young men whom he had brought through for their assistance with the teams, were busy with the same, which required more labor in proportion to their master's affection for them.

Jake provided for his own household; and as economy of means was the chief object of his life, his choice of provisions was without regard to the health of his family, or the labor required for its preparation. And since the two hands of his patient wife were always behind with necessary duties, this cheap food did not always get the attention devoted to its preparation that would have rendered it more palatable, if not more healthy. But all the culinary arts in the world cannot render food wholesome which has been prepared from inferior ingredients. An artful cook may disguise the deficiency, but the effect is just the same in the human system. So, the butter and eggs had been sold, and the children had been raised on sour milk and fat pork. Everything that was salable was sold, and they lived on what other people would not buy; hence Jake paid the difference in Doctor bills and medicine, and many a night his poor wife spent with the sick children, that should have been spent in resting her weary mind and body. And who was to pity—who to provide a better way?

Jake was so narrow minded that nothing in the shape of an argument could have aroused him to a sense of the wrong he was doing.

"How is it," asked Lucy, "that Jake's wife is so slow about her dinner? They all seem to be helping, still we have eaten our meal and their's is not ready yet."

"I've been taking lessons," replied Tom, "since I've been out with Jake, and I believe his coming will prove an incalculable benefit to me in some respects."

"How is that?" queried Dick.

"Katie and I have studied them, and have come to the conclusion that it is the food they eat that causes their children to be so feeble and pale. Health is the basis of happiness and wealth; but you could never make Jake see it. We are going to a country where there will be no fruit except what we buy, and I pity that man's family, especially, where M. D.'s are so scarce."

"If that is so, we should have a good medical work. I think it our duty to protect ourselves, and how else can we?" said Katie.

"Why, Katie, you're a little philosopher," said Dick. "I propose that you and I return to the city and obtain one, and by the time the boys return and we get back, Jake and his family will have finished their dinner."

"We can tend to things and harness our horses too," said Katie. "Do you know how to harness horses, Lucy?"

"Yes," said she. "Are they gentle?"

"Ours are. I don't know Dick's horse so well."

But the fact was, Lucy was too proud to say no, though she knew even less about harnessing a horse than about cooking. But

when Tom and Dick were gone, she resolutely assisted Katie, who went about it in regular order.

"Now Lucy, you may put on the bridles while I adjust the lines," said Katie; "we musn't make a blunder, for I saw Tom look at Dick when he said we might harness the horses."

"We'll show them how to insinuate," said Lucy, buckling the throat latch.

"But, Katie, I can't find the other bridle, where can it be?"

"I don't know; I thought they were both together."

They looked all around, consuming a large share of their time, until they saw the boys coming; and then hurrying to finish the job as far as possible before they should come. Very independent the two girls looked as the boys came up.

"Well done! But why didn't you bridle Romeo?" said Tom.

"We couldn't find the bridle," said they. "Why, where can it be. I thought we left them together. We will have to find it before we can go. Ho! Jake send the boys up here."

Then a regular search ensued, but no bridle could be found.

"I've found it, Tom," said one of them with a broad grin on his face, and pointing his finger at Juliett (Katie's horse.)

Tom looked, and there stood Juliett proudly arching her neck as if conscious of the double honor of two bridles.

"Who put the bridle on?" asked Tom, joining in the laugh which all excepting Katie and Lucy enjoyed.

"Katie did," said Lucy, taking refuge in the buggy.

"Katie didn't," said she, climbing to her accustomed seat, and now laughing with the rest.

And now, the missing bridle being found, they proceeded on their way, the girls exclaiming, "Katie did," "Katie didn't," and so bewildering the boys that they never knew just who did do it.

[To be Continued.]

Spring Work.

When you commence cleaning house don't go and tear everything up all over the house, but commence at the top and clean one room thoroughly at a time, and you will see how much more you can accomplish, and how much better natured you will feel than if you tried to do it all in a day. If you are troubled with bedbugs, just get a dime's worth of carbolic acid, and apply with a feather to all the cracks and crevices around the walls and floors; take your bedsteads apart and give them a thorough coat of the acid. I think you will have no more trouble with them. Apply twice during the summer to your bedsteads. Of course the bedding and ticks should be thoroughly cleaned as they often furnish hiding places for the little pests.

While you are cleaning house have your kitchen floor painted. No one knows until they have tried it how much strength and time it saves; to be sure it costs something, but any common kitchen floor can be painted for a cost of less than one dollar, and it will last for two or three years. If a woman's time and the strength she uses scrubbing white floors in that time is not worth that much, it isn't worth anything. I think the walls and ceilings of a kitchen are nice painted, and if any one can afford to pay the cost of the work, it should be done. Overhead should be of a light tint to suit the fancy; but the walls should be of a darker color to contrast nicely with the woodwork and ceiling. Once done, it will last half a dozen years, and whitewashing, papering, etc., are done away with; a cloth wrung out in weak soda water will clean the paint nicely.

Now about gardening: We have had numerous letters giving directions for fancy work, recipes for cooking, etc., but not one saying anything about the garden. I think it time to drop these subjects and give each other the benefit of our experience and ideas in regard to gardening. As for myself, I will be honest and confess my ignorance; but I want to live and learn. I think it is a good plan to start tomato, cabbage, and such like plants in boxes in the house, if you have no hotbed, although I have raised them by planting the seed in the ground; the only objection is, they are generally late.

To Englishwoman, I will say horseradish will readily grow from small roots which

can be obtained of seedsmen. It does not require much cultivation, but prefers a rich and tolerably moist soil. I think it almost indispensable in making pickles. The young and tender tops make a nice addition to greens, and the root is nice grated in vinegar as a relish with meat.

When you peel apples for sauce or pies, wipe them clean and save the peelings and all the good cores; put them in a jar and cover with water; in summer let them stand about three days, in winter, longer; press out the water all you can, and sweeten with sorghum or brown sugar; put it in a jug with a muslin cover and let it ferment. In two weeks you will have good vinegar which will keep well. By saving apple peelings you can make all your own vinegar which I think is just as good as the cider vinegar we have to pay 40 and 50 cents per gallon for. Now will some one tell me how to cook spinach? Perhaps this will need a little pruning, but I have tried to be brief and so will close.

PRUDENCE.

Chocolate--Poultry.

I would like to thank the ladies of the Home Circle for the information received through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER; it seems as if I were already acquainted with them. In looking over the different subjects I have not seen anything about chocolate. I would like to ask them if they have tried raising chocolate? We have tried it two years and we would just as leave have it as store chocolate, and then we have it without buying.

I am of Inez's opinion about poultry raising. We have about 3 dozen of hens now and have sold 43 dozen of eggs from February 6 to March 24, besides using about 8 dozen. Would like to hear how she succeeds.

SALINA GIRL.

Charity towards the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find very hard to practice ourselves.

Impure Blood Can be Made Pure.

boils, pimples and other eruptions removed—the skin assuming a clear and healthy appearance—all by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator purely vegetable. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy, for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form it is as necessary to many persons as food.

If you stick your finger into the water and take it out, it is in vain you look for the hole; and equally so it is to suppose, whatever space you occupy, that the world will miss you when you die.

Diabetes—A Sure Cure.

To this distressing complaint, thousands fall victims. It requires no description. Those who suffer from it know the symptoms perfectly. The unfailing cure for it is Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. This great medicine (which is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease) has cured more diabetes than any and all other medicines put together. If afflicted by kidney, liver, bladder, or urinary diseases, try Hunt's Remedy, reader.

To tell our own secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and a treachery for the most part, combined with folly.

Young, old, and middle-aged men and women get health and strength by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The cooking and canning of rabbits is one of the industries of Australia. Here is a hint which should be acted upon in these sections of country where rabbits are so plentiful as to become a nuisance. A can of cooked rabbit in the summer time would alternate very nicely with pickled pork and corned beef.

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

To drive nails into hard wood try dipping the points in lard.

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

The Young Folks.

The First Locomotive.

The successful application of steam as a motive power on railroads has always been dated from the trial trip to Stephenson's Rocket on the Liverpool & Manchester railroad, in England, on the 14th of October, 1825, while, as a matter of fact, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, the idea was demonstrated to be a grand success in a wild and isolated part of the United States more than two months before the trial mentioned was made. On the 8th of August, 1829, the first locomotive that ever turned a driving-wheel on a railroad track was run at Honesdale on a newly-finished road that connected the Lackawanna coal-fields with tide-water, by way of the Delaware & Hudson canal. This road was the first of any commercial importance ever built in this country, and it brought into practical use the economical system of inclined planes and gravity locomotion.

The beginning of operations in the Lehigh Valley turned the attention of the Wurtz Brothers to New York as their prospective market, and the Delaware & Hudson canal and railroad, in its day the most gigantic engineering project supported by a private corporation ever undertaken, was the result. About this time, railroad building was just beginning to awaken interest among capitalists. The first enterprise of the kind, the Liverpool & Manchester railroad, in England, had been for some time in process of construction and was approaching completion. George Stephenson, the father of steam locomotives, was then bringing to bear upon the managers of that new road his most telling arguments in favor of the introduction of steam as the motive power upon the road. His interesting experiments with his machines had attracted attention in America too, and, pending the decision as to whether steam should be used upon the Liverpool road, John B. Jervis, founder of the city of Port Jervis, N. Y., and Chief Engineer in the construction of the Delaware & Hudson canal, sent Horatio Allen, his assistant, to England in 1828, to examine into the merits of steam as applied to railroad transportation. Mr. Allen was very young, and he was convinced that Stephenson's idea was destined to revolutionize all branches of commerce. Relying on Allen's judgment, Chief Engineer Jervis commissioned him to buy three locomotives for use on the pioneer railroad of America.

In May, 1829, the ship John Jay delivered the first of these engines in New York City. The different pieces of machinery were taken to the West Point foundry, at the foot of Beach street, where young Allen put the machine together. It was raised upon blocks, so that the wheels cleared the ground, and the machinery was set in motion by steam generated over a fire made out of anthracite coal from the mines in the Lackawanna Valley, the cars from which the engine was intended to haul. The engine, as it was then called, was exhibited at the foundry for six weeks, and was seen by thousands of people. It was a singular machine. There were four wheels, which were connected by side rods. Vertical cylinders on each side of the rear end of the boiler communicated motion to a huge walking-beam, connected with the side-rods of the driving wheels by other long iron shafts or rods. The engine was literally covered with rods and joints, and it looked like a huge grasshopper preparing to jump. There was an engineer's cab, and the smoke-stack was very small—not much larger than a stove-pipe—and very high.

The engine was sent to Honesdale by canal, arriving on the 23d of July, 1829. Everything was not in readiness for the trip until August 8th. Mr. Allen himself set the engine up, and it was put on the tracks at the company's dock. The primitive railroad track at that time consisted of hemlock rails eight by ten inches in thickness, placed four feet ten inches apart, and spiked to hemlock ties, which were laid upon the ground with a space of ten feet between them. Ballasting and grading were unheard of. The timber had not been well seasoned, and, having been laid in summer, the rails were considerably warped and twisted before the eventful day of the trial trip arrived. There was another drawback. After leaving the coal-docks, the railroad turned

westward by a curve of threatening radius, and crossed the Lackawanna river on a slight hemlock trestle, 120 feet above the bed of the stream. The locomotive was found to weigh seven tons instead of four, as the contract stipulated. The impression then became general that the machine was too heavy to be borne over the trestle, and Mr. Allen, who had taken his place at the throttle to direct the movements of the first steam locomotive in the world, was earnestly importuned by many prominent citizens not to attempt the trial. The pride, however, of having the distinction of being the first engineer who pulled the throttle of a steam locomotive overpowered his sense of danger, and he declared he would make the trip, let the consequences be what they might.

In those days, Honesdale had but a few hundred inhabitants, having been founded but three years previously; but every inhabitant was out in holiday garb on the 8th of August, 1829, to see the trial trip of the Stourbridge Lion, as the engine was called. It derived its name from the place where it was made and from a fierce lion's head which was painted in red on the front of the boiler. The day was one long to be remembered. All the farmers within a radius of forty miles came to town, and an old Queen Anne cannon was brought from New York for the occasion. After firing up the locomotive, Mr. Allen ran it backward and forward for a few feet on the coal-docks, and after inviting some friends to accompany him, he shouted goodbye to the crowd, and pulling the throttle-valve wide open, the engine went dashing away around the abrupt curve and across the shaking trestle at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The locomotive was run for several miles up the track, after which Mr. Allen ran the machine back to Honesdale, where he was greeted with applause and the booming of the cannon.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 31.—If you place 100 apples in a right line, three yards apart, the first three yards from a basket, what distance will a boy travel who gathers them singly and places them into the basket?

Question No. 32.—How many posts, seven feet apart, will be required in fencing a rectangular lot containing 70,756 square feet, the length of the lot being four times its breadth.

Answers to Questions.

Enigma No. 17.—Answer: "Grand Army of the Republic."

Enigma 18.—Answer: "York State." Answered by C. W. F.

Enigma No. 19.—Answer: "Illinois." Answered by C. W. F.

Question No. 28.—Answer: "4,000."

Question No. 29.—Answer: "165."

Letters From Little People.

MR. EDITOR: I am twelve years old. We have about 90 pigs and 21 head of cattle. I am going to school now. We have a wind mill which grinds our feed, shells our corn and pumps our water. We milk six cows. We take the KANSAS FARMER.

JOE HOUSTON.

Manhattan, Kansas.

A little boy, who was visiting in the country, and watching a woman who had just been churning take the butter from the churn, asked, "What is that?" "Why, it's butter, Jimmie." "Butter!" he exclaimed in a surprised manner. "What did you put it in the milk for?"

Most any man can grab a gun by the muzzle and pull it over the fence or out of a boat, but the second or third time will leave the gun without an owner.

A little boy says he would rather have the earache than the toothache, because he wasn't obliged to have his ear pulled.

The humane individual who would not crush a defenseless worm will never eat chestnuts in the dark.

A coal fire is a grate comfort, but a nutmeg often suggests a grater.

A man who "takes life easy"—the doctor.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

"Sleep Splendidly."

A gentleman in Memphis, Tennessee, who has been using the Compound Oxygen Treatment, in speaking of its good effects in his case, says: "I find my general health splendid. Work all day long—no weariness at night, except that caused by work. Sleep splendidly! Appetite best in the world. No cold since using the Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DRS. STARK & PALEN, 11.9 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

As we are bound not to inflict unnecessary sufferings on animals, so we are obliged to avert all that tends to add to the sorrow and trials of our common humanity.

Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost but 10 cents.

Religion is the human mind standing in reverence and inspiration before the infinite energy of the universe, asking to be lifted up into it, opening itself to inspiration.

Mr. George Fricker, Superintendent of the Southwestern Stage Co., states that he has used Lels' Dandelion Tonic whenever he has had occasion to take medicine of any kind during the past year and he thinks that it is an article that every one should keep in his house, and that if it be taken promptly it will save doctor's fees.

He who is great when he falls is great in his prostration, and is no more an object of contempt than when men tread on the ruins of sacred buildings, which men of piety venerate no less than if they stood.

Reliable help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated dyspeptic sufferer found in Brown's Iron Bitters.

A friend of Grattan proposed to cut down a fine old tree "because it stood in the way of the house." "You mistake," said Grattan, "it is the house that stands in the way of the tree, and either must come down, let it be the house."

A noted physiologist has just concluded a series of special observations which he says prove conclusively that wearing corsets make women thick-waisted and dumpy. The weaker muscles of the back and body settle down, in some instances an inch and more. He concludes by citing the fact that all men agree that women look better in bathing suits than in stays.

"Enjoy Your Life"

is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant-Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

Although butter alone is nearly indigestible yet the relish that good butter imparts to bread makes it more healthful than the bread alone would be. The human stomach will digest almost anything that is eaten with a relish, though scarcely anything that is not. This is a point which the objectors against the use of butter should carefully note. This is also true in feeding stock as well as supplying the wants of man.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.—I am the pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. WARREN.

Kerosene is cheap, and where there are rat holes in a henry pour some kerosene into them. If half a gallon will drown out, disgust or dislodge a colony of rats, it will pay every time.

*Revelation suggests the idea that from Woman comes the power to "bruise the serpent's head." The words take a new meaning to day since this is precisely what Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies do for the physically diseased patient. Her Vegetable Compound reaches the ultimate sources of the evil. Its action is gentle and noiseless, but it is more powerful than the club of Hercules.

Paper was first made from cotton frags in 1002.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

When a thing is once begun, it is almost half finished.

For Thick Heads,

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions,—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and 25c.

A GREAT BLESSING

For Weak and Suffering Women.

Every Man and Woman in America, needs

KIDNEY-WORT.

"The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "is, that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unfitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by reason of shattered health and over-taxed systems. For those special weaknesses to which womanhood is so apt to fall victim, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney Wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organism, and then building up the general health, keeping the secretory organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and elasticity of early womanhood."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

"Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself (a practicing physician) and other doctors, only palliated my wife's chronic, two year's standing, inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her. These are extracts from a letter sent to the proprietors of this remedy, by its author, Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia. The list of cures might be prolonged almost indefinitely. For the purpose of this article, however, only a few more will be adduced.

"I had kidney and other troubles over thirty years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, of Elk Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me but Kidney-Wort. It effected a permanent cure."

Mr. Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., is a closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly, it is, in his own language, this: "Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me."

MALARIA

is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for other diseases than Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is a most distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are wide-spread and far-reaching. Almost the entire human organism is apt to become deranged, when dyspepsia is suffered to run on unchecked. Kidney Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial, that will make you its life-long friend.

It is a matchless alternative, a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and, indeed, "fills the bill" as a peerless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs, alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imaginary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, and scientific men who labor for the amelioration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of others who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.

CARDS CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with 15c, and we will send to you with your NAME on, 30c of our finest assorted Gold Red Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards in a fine Scotch gold card case, and will also send you a HANDSOME PRESENT with each order. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Publishers of Chromo Cards, Clinton, Ill. Conn.

CUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Mr. Young, 172 Greenwich St., New York.

Wanted—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, Mother, Home and Heaven. The work of test authority. A choice volume elegantly illustrated; 70,000 already sold. Great success of agents everywhere. Write for circulars. R. C. TREAT, 159 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Mod 1 love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Elgin, Ill.

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

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Fardoe, New Haven, Conn.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, President.
E. E. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
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Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number of subscribers named in any one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

REMEMBER:—The club must be full and the cash must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Spring pigs need nothing so much as grass, and clover is the best.

There was a heavy white frost in the region of Topeka last Saturday, the 6th instant.

An official investigation in Holland failed to find anything dangerous in American pork.

Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly is out for the spring of 1883, and is full of matters interesting to the "women folks."

The Leavenworth County Horticultural Society condemns the Peach Blow potato, and recommends the Mammoth Pearl.

Makers of the Common Sense Sickle Grinder will find it profitable to advertise in this paper, as inquiries are made for it.

Frank Finch, Clyde, New York, has our thanks for a package of choice garden, field and flower seeds from his extensive grounds.

We appreciate the kindly efforts of our farmer friends as well as of the state press for doing so much to help us make the KANSAS FARMER a useful paper.

We are in receipt of Sanford L. Ives' 5th annual circular. Mr. Ives is a successful breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins at Mound City, Linn county, Kas.

THE SCIENTIFIC ANGLER is the name of a neat book, just published by Orange Judd Company, 751, Broadway, N. Y. Price \$1.50. To all persons interested in fish or fishing, the book will prove to be very useful and instructive.

We neglected last week to call attention of our readers to the alfalfa seed advertisement of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen of Kansas City. They offer the seed low, and no one need fear to deal with them. They are reliable men.

For seeding to clover have the ground thoroughly prepared and fresh; plowed deep and well pulverized; sow broadcast when there is little or no wind; cover with light, sharp harrow, and roll. Cut all weeds, but let the grass go to seed the first year.

York Nursery Company disposed of a large quantity of choice nursery stock in Topeka last week. Their yearling trees were specially fine, and we noticed that great care had been bestowed in handling. The roots were in good condition and stems were glossy, without breaks.

Prof. Snow, in his weather report for March, says: The temperature, rainfall, cloudiness and wind velocity were below the March averages. An unprecedented fact in Kansas meteorology was the continuous cloudiness of the last eight days of the month, during seven of which the wind did not change from a northeast direction.

Missouri Wool Growers.

The third annual session of the Missouri Wool Growers convened at Sedalia last week and held their public shearing and annual convention. The past year for a large number has had many drawbacks, caused by the hard winter. The losses have been larger than usual, many sheep dying from scours, grub in the head, foot rot, etc. However the home-bred Merinos have not fared so badly as other breeds. Missouri no doubt leads in the West as a breeding center and distribution points for pure bred Spanish Merinos of good constitution bearing superior fleeces of a fine quality of wool. From a careful observation, such is found to be a fact in regard to the flocks owned by the following noted breeders of Missouri: R. W. Gentry, Sedalia; R. T. McCulley & Bros., Lees' Summit; Sam Jewett, Independence; H. V. Pugsley, Plattburg; Harry McCullough, Fayette; D. W. McQuitty, Rockport; Mr. S. E. Rugsley, Independence; and C. E. Leonard and E. H. Rodgers, Bell Air, Mo.

Missouri has over a million and a half of sheep, producing 10,000,000 pounds of wool worth \$3,000,000. The mutton producing sheep amounts to a million dollars more. This makes a creditable showing for this industry in the State brought about by the intelligence and energy so characteristic of the enterprising breeders of the world-renowned wool-producing Spanish Merinos.

The welcoming address was given by F. C. Hayman, and responded to by A. J. Powell. Mr. R. W. Gentry, President of the Association, presented his annual address, intelligently reviewing the status of the industry in Missouri; also speaking of the hindrances, modifications of the present plans of the association, and new methods to be employed. The hindrances consisted, in the great defect in the average Missourian of lack initiative. Instead of taking the lead, most of our citizens follow after, and very slowly at that. Demagoguery is playing a supposedly prominent part just now in the State, especially in connection with sheep-husbandry. One of the unpardonable failings of many Missouri farmers is their indifference for choice, pure-bred stock; or at least their tardiness in supplying themselves with it. The decrease of the tariff amounting to less than 4 cents on clothing, combing and delaine wools and about 1 cent on carpet wools is but a slight hindrance. Among other great hindrances, the President mentioned the preponderance of coarse woolled sheep. The rapacity of the ornery "dogged meatley" dog is a great drawback to the industry. The inactivity of members, scarcity of good shearers, and the need of a division of labor. The successful wool grower cannot be a "jack of all trades."

As to modifications of present methods of procedure, among other things the manner of selling our wool demands attention. Out of 117 members only 48 reported their flocks to your Secretary. (This is a bad showing.) Twenty-nine of this 48 sold at home, the remainder sending their clips to commission merchants, some in St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston. Those selling at home received on an average about twenty cents per pound. Those sending to commission merchants, as far as sales are reported, received an average of 23.84 cents per pound, an excess over the home prices of nearly four cents per pound. Four cents on 200,000 pounds, the approximate clip of the association, would be \$8,000. If these figures do not open your eyes, then nothing can. Some sell at home on the plea of building up their community by allowing dealers a commission. Now, how in the world does putting a dollar in the pocket of a dealer help the community more than the same dollar in the pocket of the grower. Alas! how long will the producer of the world's wealth continue to be the dupes of designing men.

2. The scouring of our fleeces demands our attention.

3. Our finances demand attention. We must have money. We ought to have an annual fee sufficient to meet all obligations. Nothing is felt so much as special levies to fill a depleted treasury. We need annually about \$400.

The President made a few valuable suggestions, recommending a larger growth and a more complete and effective organization, commensurate with the industry. He advocated having the Secretary travel and

lecture and organize the industry and swell the membership to 1000; also suggested holding an annual sheep fair and public sale of sheep.

On the second day the annual shearing was held. The following is gleaned from the Committee's report:

Mrs. S. E. Pugsley had shorn, ewe, 5 yrs 15½ lbs; ram 4 yrs, 26½ lbs; ram lamb, 20½ lbs. H. Rodgers, ewe 2 yrs, 18½; ram 5 yrs, 21½; ewe 7 yrs, 18½.

R. T. McCulley & Bros., ewe 4 yrs, 26½, ½ lb more than last year; ewe 6 yrs, 22½; ram 2 yrs, 25; ewe 2 yrs, 17½.

H. V. Pugsley, ewe lamb, 15½; ram lamb, 10½; ewe 3 yrs, 21 lbs, 6 oz.

McQuitty & McCullough, ram 2 yrs, 33 lbs; ewe 2 yrs, 19; ewe 3 yrs, 16; ewe 2 yrs, 16½.

Harry McCullough, ram 4 yrs, 23½ lbs.

Maj. Wm. Gentry, Cotswold ram 2 yrs, 12½; Lincolnshire ram, 2 yrs, 14; Southdown ram 1 yr, 6½ lbs.

C. P. Alexander, Cotswold ram, 12½ lbs.

A. W. Wilsonburg, Cotswold ram lamb, 9½ lbs.

J. W. Cole, ewe 2 yrs, 15; ram 2 yrs, 19; ewe 2 yrs, 16 lbs.

The committee awarded prizes for shearing as follows:

1st, R. M. Pixley, Independence.....\$15 00
2d, John Leavack, Independence.....10 00
3d, Jesse Reed, Sedalia.....7 50
4th, H. J. Boardman, Independence.....5 00
5th, E. P. McCullough, Estelle.....2 50

The addresses of Prof. Sanborn, State Agricultural College, and J. O. Thompson, with some discussion occupied the evening session.

On Friday, Hon. N. J. Colman, of the Rural World, gave an address on Missouri sheep, the demand for them, and how to improve them. His recent trip to Texas had revealed to him the magnitude of the sheep industry there and a bright future was predicted for Missouri breeders supplying Texas with breeding stock. All understood that improvement could only be secured by infusing pure blood into their flocks, and then with proper care and management the results would be secured.

"Merino Sheep Registers" was discussed by R. T. McCulley and Sam Jewett. These registers were the safeguards of the breeder. The Vermont Sheep Register is the best and most reliable. The best flocks of the U. S. are recorded in this one. Breeders incurred so much expense and responsibility in their business that a Register was necessary to protect their stock against scrub stock.

The association indulged in a discussion on poisoning dogs. Is it legal and right? The preponderance of testimony given convinced the writer that it was not only legal and right to do so, but a christian duty. In Illinois \$76,000 worth of sheep are annually killed by dogs. The losses in Missouri amount to \$100,000. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the information of this association that it is legal to poison dogs on one's own premises, and it is our opinion that it is not only right to do so, but a duty.

The Association agreed to hold a sheep fair in connection with the Fair Association at Sedalia this fall. The next annual meeting will be held next April at a place to be designated by the executive committee.

HEATH.

Rex Magnus.

A correspondent writes for information about this wonderful food preservative. It is not yet on the market, but soon will be, as we are informed. Works are now being erected for its manufacture. The FARMER will proclaim its advent when it appears.

Rules fixing a certain per cent. of difference between washed and unwashed wool ought to be abolished. They are useless except as a gain to the buyer and a loss to the seller. All wool must be scoured before it is clean, and scouring does the cleaning. Let every fleece stand on its own merits.

Shetland Ponies.

There is inquiry made at this office for Shetland ponies Kansas bred. It may be interesting all around for such breeders, if there are any, and they wish to be known publicly, to so advise the KANSAS FARMER.

Gossip about Stock.

Sam Jewett, Independence, Missouri, and R. T. McCulley & Bro. have lately purchased two car loads of Spanish Merino sheep, which they personally selected from the best flocks.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Missouri, bought a half interest in Stubby (440) a ram bred and owned by Sam Jewett, Independence, Missouri; also purchasing two ewes of his get for \$100 each.

H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Missouri, one of the most careful breeders of Short-horn cattle in the state, again presents his card in our Breeders' Directory. He is one of those rare breeders who advocate and use the knife.

Sam Jewett has just added 279 pure-bred Spanish Merinos to his flock. His famous rams, Woolly Head 2d (895) sheared 26 lb., 4 oz., fleece; while Stubby (440) sheared his fourth fleece last week, weighing 31 lb., 4 oz.

Readers of the FARMER desiring good pure-bred stock should consult our Breeders' Directory on the third page. Some of the most representative breeders in the West are recorded there. Say you saw their card in the KANSAS FARMER.

Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, and a representative of the FARMER were the only delegates from Kansas at the Missouri Wool Growers meeting at Sedalia, last week. Mr. Booth has been making some additions to Merino Park Stock Farm, having purchased a Berkshire boar and a handsome Yorkshire sow from Bagg's Hotel Farm, Utica, New York; also two fine breeding Berkshire sows from N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri. We are glad to see the experiment with Yorkshire swine made by so competent a breeder.

Hon. W. B. Wells, United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, reports that for last year there has been shipped from that consular district to the United States a large number of Scotch polled cattle for breeding purposes. At an auction sale last month at Cortachy Castle, twenty miles from Dundee, the polled Angus cattle belonging to the Earl of Airlie were exposed for sale and brought most unprecedented prices. The price of cows and heifers averaged \$1,020 per head. This is said to be the highest average ever obtained for polled Angus cattle.

The Medicine Lodge Cresset says: A large cattle and ranch transfer occurred last week, by which the cattle of J. A. Fall, of the firm of Lockard & Fall, and the cattle and ranch of John McKinney, both of the Sand Creek & Hackberry pool, became the property of Mr. H. D. Thompson, who has long been known here as the buyer of scrip, and Mr. Hubble, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Fall's cattle number 237, and are taken, range count at about \$6,500. John McKinney's cattle are to be gathered and delivered and for these Messrs. Thomas & Huddle pay at the rate of nearly \$30 per head.

Coffeyville Journal: Wells Bros. & Prigg shipped last Sunday 150 head of corn fed cattle and two car loads of hogs. The cattle and hogs were fed by Mr. A. Beatty and contracted by Messrs. Wells Bros. & Prigg this spring. The cattle were shipped to St. Louis and will doubtless strike a good market. Messrs. Wells Bros. & Prigg are feeding 350 head of three and four-year-old steers and 700 hogs at the farm of O. J. Winters. It is said by good judges that this is the finest lot of steers ever fed in the county. This firm has some 500 head of corn fed cattle under contract besides those that they are feeding, making in all nearly 1,000 head of cattle that they will ship in the next thirty days, besides the hogs that follow the cattle. This stock has

all been fed within twelve miles of Coffeyville, Messrs. Wells Bros. & Frigg having fed over 40,000 bushels of corn themselves.

France, Canada, California, Montana and many other remote points north, south, east and west, have had representatives at "Shadeland" within the past few days, showing most conclusively that the world at large is thoroughly appreciating the great Live Stock Emporium of the Powell Brothers, at Springboro, Pa. To the large collection previously on hand they have just added a magnificent importation of over fifty head of choice animals, being determined to keep their stables at all times ahead of all others in both size and quality of collections in order that they may always be prepared as they are now, to suit all who may visit them desiring choice stock. Within a few days they have made and are making shipments to Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Canada, etc., etc., and still the good work goes on.

Coughing in horses is a result of causes as different as those which produce similar effect in humans. The following is given in the National Live Stock Journal as a good expectorant: Powdered gum ammoniac, 2 drs.; camphor, 1 dr.; squills, 2 drs.; balsam of tolu, sufficient to form a bolus, which may be administered every evening. Or extract of belladonna, 1 dr.; tartarized antimony, 1 sc.; powdered ipecacuanha, 1 dr.; powdered licorice, 4 drs. The former may be administered in bolus or liquid form, for the latter linseed tea may be used.

Female animals with young ought not to be fed much sweet food. We learn of cases of abortion by cows that had been fed on sorgo seed. Whether that is the cause is uncertain; but it has long been a demonstrated fact that sweets are not good in such cases. But if the seed is ground and fed as other meal and moderately, there is no danger.

It is a mistake to suppose that trees cannot be safely transplanted after they have begun to put forth leaves. We never failed of success in such cases and we have often set out leafy trees. But the work must be done as quickly as possible, and the trunk secured against much wind for a time.

It is pretty generally admitted now that washing wool on the sheep does not pay. The whole thing, says an exchange, is so absurd that it does not rise to the dignity of boy's play, as a sport, while it partakes strongly of a criminal character, in cruelty to both man and beast. But it is the custom.

Millet seed and sorgo seed, when ground, are excellent feed for any kind of stock. We have fed the cane seed whole with good results, but we see some question raised latterly as to whether the seeds are not so small and hard to allow thorough mastication.

Governor Glick, by proclamation, sets apart Thursday, the 26th instant, as Arbor Day in Kansas, and he strongly recommends the planting of trees of approved varieties, especially about school house grounds.

TYPE FOR SALE.

This office has several hundred pounds of Brevier and Nonpareil type for sale at sixteen cents a pound.

Good authority states that meal of millet seed is better horse feed than corn meal is.

Drilling seed oats the same as wheat is recommended by those who have tried it.

Valuable Horticultural Report.

The forthcoming volume of Transactions of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society will contain a Business Directory of those engaged in horticultural pursuits; either as producers of fruits and vegetables for market, as growers of trees and plants for sale, as manufacturers of fruit boxes and packages, as commission men and dealers, as seedmen and florists, or as manufacturers of horticultural implements and machinery.

This Directory will be plainly printed and arranged under the several headings. The type will be uniform, and the names arranged alphabetically, with only two lines, full width of page for name, address and special business. The fee is fixed at \$5.00, or \$3.00 for those already members of the Society. No name will be admitted unless accompanied by acceptable reference. Each patron of the Directory will be entitled to a bound volume of the Transactions of the Society free, by mail.

It is the desire of the Society to furnish in this way a reliable medium of advertising between parties mutually interested.

As the report of the recent meeting at New Orleans is now almost ready for publication, and as it is desirable that this Directory should be as full and complete as possible, an early response, accompanied by the above requisites, is earnestly solicited. Remittances may be made either by draft, registered letter or by P. O. on Indianapolis.

W. H. RAGAN,
Secretary M. V. H. S.

Inquiries Answered.

The barbed wire fence law makes a legal fence of not less than 3 wires equally distant apart, the top wire to be not more than 48, nor less than 44 inches from the ground, and the lower not more than 24 nor less than 18. The wires to average not more than 9 inches apart, and to be made of 2 wires each not smaller than No. 13 nor larger than No. 9. Posts to be 2 rods apart—or, they may be 48 feet apart if slats are used.

Red cedars may be had from Bailey & Hanford, Makanda, Ills.

Alfalfa hay is good feed for any kind of stock. It can be stacked, if care is taken. But the hay is not as good as clover; it is so much coarser.

Black Leg is a hard case. Usually it is fatal. The best remedies we know of are in the nature of purgatives. Perriam and Baker advise bleeding, when the patient is able to bear it and follow with Epsom salts dissolved in warm water mixed with a little ginger. A pound may be given to full grown cattle. Then follow with this:

1 dr. nitro-muriatic acid, 3 gr. bichromate potash, 2 dr. chlorate potash, ½ pint water. Mix: Give as one dose two or three times a day. If the animal is very weak, give stimulants instead of salts. We would not waste time in bad cases.

Egg shells, charcoal, lime, sand, rye, wheat or corn meal and water, are good feed for hens that ought to lay and don't.

How to get rid of Ants.

H. W. Landes, Osborne, Osborne county, Ks., writes to us in response to a correspondent, as follows: Put a good sized bottle empty in the ground in the middle of the hill just even with the ground. The bottle will soon be filled; then dispense of them as you wish.

The following are weights of fleeces of some of H. V. Pugsley's sheep at this spring's shearing, all progeny of "Stubby 440."

702, 3 yrs old, ewe, fleece, 23½ lbs; 603, 3 yrs old, ewe, fleece 21½; 606, 4 yrs old, ewe, fleece 17½ lbs; 745, 2 yrs old, ewe, fleece 18 lbs; 202, 2 yrs old, ewe, fleece 16½; 902, 2 yrs old, ram, fleece 24½ lbs.

Every farm ought to have at least one clover field for pig pasture, if for nothing else. Spring pigs will grow and be fat all the time on green clover grass.

How Can We Best Learn Bee Culture?

Undoubtedly the very best plan that a beginner in bee keeping can adopt, to gain a thorough knowledge of the business, would be to apprentice himself for one season to some thoroughly well posted apiarist, and by personal labor in the apiary learn practically his methods of management. This labor must be combined with a thorough study of the entomology of the bees, and the means that have been used by apiarists in the past for their management. Bee keeping, however, is a progressive business; and some one or more of the various monthly journals, devoted specially to bee culture, should be thoroughly read if the bee keeper, whether novice or expert, expects to keep up with the times. Some say, however, we cannot spare the time, neither have we the opportunity if we could to work in the apiary of some good bee keeper. What then shall we do? The answer is plain and simple. In the first place gain a thorough knowledge of theory by carefully reading such works on bee culture as Root's A B C, Cook's Manual of the Apiary, and last though not least, that best of all works yet written on the subject, Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee. Having studied these works and thoroughly fixed the ideas contained in them in the mind, then purchase three or four colonies of bees and apply to them the theory already learned. Work slowly and carefully, take no steps in the way of experiment till you understand just what is required, and if at any time a doubt arises, write a line to the editor of some one of the journals (which of course you will subscribe for), and he will cheerfully give you the needed information, so far as it is in his power so to do. Of course this latter plan will prove the slower means of gaining the required knowledge, but if one devotes the best powers of his mind to it, he will be sure to succeed. It may seem hard at first, but we know of nothing new in this world that is not hard to learn; to the patient, persevering man, however, all obstacles, no matter how insurmountable they may seem at first, will finally resolve themselves into mere shadows.—The Bee Keeper.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The number for May is an unusually interesting one; prominent among the many admirable articles are a continuation of "What is Presbyterianism?" the present paper being by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D.; also a continuation of De Leon's "The American Pilgrim in Palestine;" the first of a series of papers by Lieutenant Schwatka, "Among the Natives of the North;" and a characteristic article by the editor, "Home." There are contributions of articles, serial and short stories, sketches, essays, poems, etc., by Alfreton Hervey, Adelaide Stout, O. M. Birrell, Edwin Arnold, Robert Buchanan, Ida E. Hervey, Rev. Mr. Hammond, J. W. Thirwall, and other favorite authors. In the Home Pulpit, is a sermon by Dr. Talmage, "The Eye," and there are interesting Obituary Notices, Record of Important Events, the Collection Basket, Personal Notes, and Editorial Comments, etc., etc. This Magazine's popularity is constantly increasing, and it should be taken by every family in the country. The subscription is \$3 a year; single copy, 25 cents, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

If most of our subscribers would induce their neighbor, who does not get the KANSAS FARMER to try it one year, we would have over 5,000 new subscribers by next January. Try it, and enlarge and increase the usefulness of your paper.

English draft horses are often bred to Clydesdales with satisfactory results.

Ridenour & Baker advertise a first class sheep dip in this week's paper.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 9, 1888.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Market active to the extent of the offerings, which were light; prices about the same as Saturday; few sales made, as the bulk of the receipts was stock heifers to be shipped west; native steers averaging 1200a1500 lbs sold at \$5.80 a6 40; stockers and feeders, \$4.00a4.75; cows, \$3.00a4 00.

HOGS Market active and firm for light, heavy steady; good to choice packers, \$7.30a7.60; medium and mixed, 7 20a6 30; light, \$7.10a7.20.

SHEEP Market steady; natives averaging 104 lbs sold at \$5 50.

	Receipts	Shipments
Cattle.....	673	
Hogs.....	1,392	
Sheep.....	406	

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT No. 3 cash, 84c bid, 85c asked; No. 2 cash, 92½c bid, 93½c asked; May, sales at 94½a 94½c.

CORN No. 2 mixed cash, 40½c bid, 41c asked; May, sales at 42½a42½c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 34½c bid, 35½c asked.

RYE No. 3 cash, 43c bid, 45c asked.

BUTTER Good receipts and fair trade on everything that grades from fair up to creamery. Low grades dull. We quote packed: Creamery, fancy, nominal, 32; creamery, choice, 28c; Kansas dairy 23a25; good to choice western store packed 18a20; medium 14a15.

EGGS Light receipts and steady market. We quote firm at 14c.

CHEESE Steady market with no great movements of goods. Young America, 16½c per lb; full cream flats, 14½c; Cheddar, 13½c; skim flats, 10.

POTATOES 50c to 1.00.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2½c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c Hurl, 4a5c.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote prime crushing at \$1.40a1.50 per bus.

SORGHUM—We quote at 33a34c per gal. for dark and 39a41 for light.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a 21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders.

	Per bus.
Clover, red, prime.....	\$8 50a
Timothy.....	1 95a2 00
Kentucky blue grass, clean.....	1 20a
Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....	1 30a
Orchard grass.....	a2 10
Red top, or herd grass.....	90a 95
Hungarian.....	a1 00
Flaxseed, pure.....	1 50a
Osage orange, old.....	2 50a
Osage orange, new.....	8 75a
German millet.....	90a1 00
Common millet.....	60a 70
Set onions, tops.....	2 50
yellow bottoms.....	3 50
white bottoms.....	3 50

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 4,000. Export steers weak, others stronger. Export steers, \$6.35a6 75; good to choice shipping 5 80a6 25, common to fair, \$5.25a5 75; butchers and cannery, cows, \$2.60a4.75; fair to good steers, \$4.40a5.20.

HOGS Receipts 6,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed packing, \$7.25a7.65; heavy, \$7.70a8.10; light, \$7.25a7 75.

SHEEP Receipts 4,000. Market steady. Common to medium \$3.50a4.75; fair, to good, \$3.25a 6.00; choice to extra, \$6.25a6.75.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT Active but lower; 69c April; 1 04 May.

CORN Unsettled and lower; 47½a50½c cash; 47½c April; 52½a52½c May; 53½c June; 54½a 54½c July.

OATS Irregular, fairly active and closing higher; 40½c cash.

RYE Easter; 56c.

BARLEY Weak; 75c.

FLAX SEED Weaker; 1 42a1 43.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

HOGS Light shipping, 7 35a7 50; mixed packing, 7 25a7 50; butchers to extra, 7 50.

CATTLE Exports steers, \$6 50a6 80; good to choice shipping steers, \$6a6 50; light, \$5 50a6 00; common steers, 5a5 25; good to choice butcher steers, 5a6 00.

SHEEP Offerings light, prices firm; common, 3 75a4 50; medium to fair, 4 90a5 25; good to choice, 5 40a6 25; fancy, 6 40a6 75.

WHEAT Red winter, May 1 08½c; corn May, 47c; June 49½c.

THE TARIFF.

NUMBER SIX.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Free trade among civilized nations is a myth. There is no such thing. England is nearer to it than any other people, yet she collects annually about 100 million dollars of customs revenue besides enforcing burdens on foreign ships entering her ports, while she subsidizes many of her own. The United States, though collecting high tariff duties, yet admits free over one-third in value of all foreign commodities coming to their shores. England and all her colonial dependencies, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Spain, the South American Republics, Mexico, the Dominion of Canada, every civilized nation on earth, has and enforces tariff laws.

The best illustration of free trade in practice that we know of is that among the several States of this Union. The people of the United States trade among themselves without restrictions of any kind. Louisiana trades her sugar for pickeral in Wisconsin. California sends her figs to Maine and Massachusetts and takes back shoes and cloth. If the people of different nations could trade with the same freedom that the people of the United States enjoy among themselves, then the world might have free trade; but they do not, and so long as men have national interests at stake, they never will. It is not natural; not human.

We know there is a beautiful theory taught by some men in our own country and by some in other countries, especially in England; a theory of free trade, and England is cited as an example; yet coffee and tea cost more in England than they do here. If a hundred farmers of Kansas should load a ship with wheat, send it to Liverpool, and there purchase a return cargo of family supplies, such as sugar, coffee, tea, dried fruits, cheese, calicoes, shirtings, sheetings, drillings, common wool goods, ready made clothing, blankets, shoes, spices, hardware, tinware, plain glassware, wooden ware, crockery, harness, nails, glass, axes, shovels, plows, hoes, mowers and reapers, and a general assortment of such things as our Kansas farmers generally use in their houses and on their farms, and then be permitted to enter their cargo at New York, or New Orleans, or any other port free of duty, they would lose money, because most of such articles are sold as low in New York as they are in Liverpool, and here is the expense of ocean transportation both ways.

Even though England's policy were free trade in fact as well as in name, there are many things that Americans could not afford to buy there because they can be obtained cheaper here; and more than that, there is a 3000-mile ocean to cross twice in order to get them.

Theory, as theory, is often plausible and fascinating; but one ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. We may talk free trade, but there is no such thing among the nations. Perhaps the best way to view the subject would be to place the United States and England where they were one hundred years ago when the treaty of peace between the two countries was being discussed. Then we had no manufactories and England had. We had no tariff laws and England had; but we will suppose she had none, so that there might have been free trade between the two nations. Our people raised corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, hogs, cattle and sheep. England made cloth, clothing, and all kinds of manufactured articles. She had iron ore; so had we, but we had no use for it. We sent out raw material, which costs two to five times more, ton for ton to transport than manufactured articles; England sent to us manufactured goods which costs one-fifth to one-half less to carry than the raw material. We see, then, that in such a case, we would have been losers and they would have been gainers on the theory of free trade.

But, as we have said, England did not allow free trade then. We would have lost heavily if she had; but our loss was greater because, in addition to the transportation charges, we had to pay tonnage, wharfage, and tariff duties. These were the actual facts, and in order to change them in favor of ourselves the tariff legislation of this country was begun and gradually grew into what is popularly known as the American system. That is what we understand by protection. In order that American farmers

might save transportation to England and back, and also to get rid of British influence which the state of trade gave over us; and in order to complete our independence of England commercially by establishing markets at home for our surplus products; and that our own people might be put to making such things as we needed and then had to buy from people who lived three thousand miles away from us and were our enemies, we set about encouraging home manufactures by laying heavy tariff duties on certain important articles of manufacture. Thus protected, capital was invested in machinery, and Americans learned how to make cotton cloth. In thirty years after the first considerable cotton cloth-making began the price of the goods had fallen to about one-fifth of what it was when the factory was built, and we began to export it. Afterwards, under the same policy of protection, iron furnaces were built, and prices of iron manufactures fell just as did those of cotton; and to-day American wares are selling in every country on the earth. Our plain cotton and wool goods; our forks, shovels, axes, cutlery, and many other articles are at this hour on sale in Liverpool, London, Manchester, and all over England. Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, ten years a consul in England, and who particularly examined this subject, replying recently to an Englishman, said:

"Cotton goods and cotton fabrics, such as are generally used by the farmers and their families in this country, are cheaper to-day in the United States than they are in England, and our farmers can buy them for less than they would have to pay for the English goods if there was no duty. And this applies to hosiery as well as to prints and plain cotton goods. It is the same with boots and shoes. If you will take the trouble to examine your own trade returns, printed by order of Parliament, you will find that you have been importing boots and shoes from the United States; and if you will go still further, and do as I have done, go to your stores in England and then to our stores in this country, you will find that the farmers in the United States can buy their boots and shoes just as cheap here as they can in England.

While at your trade reports you will find that, in the year 1878, you imported from the United States 55,957 hundred weight of wrought or manufactured iron and steel, and in the year 1879, 66,408 hundred weight of the same commodities. If you will then go into your hardware stores you will see displayed for sale, imported from the United States, axes, edge-tools, forks, etc., etc., superior in quality and finish and cheaper than you can make them. This is generally admitted, even in England. You will find our forks being used everywhere; our axes in your forests, and our reapers, mowers, and other agricultural implements and machinery in your fields; and if you will go to our stores you will see all edge-tools, such as axes, saws, etc., which the farmer uses, and all of our forks, spades, shovels, hoes, harrows, plows, cultivators, rakes, mowers and reapers, etc., etc., as cheap as they are in England, and in some instances cheaper, and in very many of a quality and finish far superior to anything sold by you. The American farmer would be a great loser if he was compelled to go to England for any of his tools or implements of husbandry. The same with his wagons, carts, and barrows, as well as carriage (if he has one.) They are all cheaper in this country than they are in England. Furniture, woodenware, buckets, tubs, trays, churns, etc., used by the farmers, are about 20 per cent. less in price in our country than they could be imported from England if there was no duty. Pots, pans, kettles, and tinware of all kinds are retailable as cheap here as they are in England, and so with our glassware—I mean such as is generally used by our farmers. This is what we call pressed glass. It is cheaper and superior in finish to anything of the kind you produce, or ever have produced in England.

That shows truly what effect our protective tariff legislation has had on our foreign commerce. Doubtless some will inquire at this point—What about the decline of American shipping within the last twenty years? In reply we have to say that that is not pertinent to this discussion, for the reason that war and not tariff destroyed our shipping. When the war began Americans owned a great many ships, but it was not safe to use

them at sea because of rebel cruisers that were being built in English ship yards. Some of our ships were destroyed at sea, and out of their destruction grew the Alabama claims. Some were sold. There has not since been any special desire among our people to build new ships. Capital of men formerly engaged in foreign commerce was soon invested in our own inland commerce. Since Anderson surrendered at Sumpter, Americans have built fifty thousand miles of railroad costing more than all the English ships afloat to-day. What does it matter to American farmers whose ships carry their wheat on the ocean so long as there are enough ships to make competition lively? And what matters it to American capitalists who carries our goods to foreign ports so long as they can earn more money in the inland carrying trade? If it be said that ships cannot be built in this country now because of the tariff, we reply that they are built and used. So far as we know there is not a foreign-built ship in our coasting trade, and there is not a foreign-built steamer on any of our rivers, and there never was. Within the last ten years, and under a very high tariff, at least ten iron ships have been built in this country, and they are all profitably engaged in our coasting trade.

Without stopping now to debate the policy of high tariff, these facts are presented to show, first, that we never had free trade with foreign nations, and second, that with our tariff laws in force all the time, our manufacturing interests have grown in 60 years from nothing to a greatness that competes with the world.

But more than this. Before the war of 1812, and for some years afterwards, our farmers sent abroad about 8-tenths of all our surplus produce, and bought from foreigners about the same proportion of all their store supplies. Now that is all reversed. We sell at home markets 8-tenths of our surplus produce, and import only 2-tenths of our supplies. Our manufacturing interests now employ about one-fifth of our laboring population. About them have grown up populous cities, and they are all consumers of things that the farmer produces. It is these that take so large a part of our products that we once sent away to other persons engaged, as these are, in manufactures and dependent interests. It may be added that if the people and their dependents who are now engaged in England and France making things that we buy from them were all here in this country engaged in the same business, they would necessarily use as much of our wheat and meat as they now do, and we would not have to take it across the ocean to them; thus showing that, as things now are, if we made all our things at home, we would not have a dollar's worth of surplus crops to send abroad, because we would have a market for it all at home.

This thought leads us back to the tariff policy of England again. Facts in that relation are full of interest and instruction. England is an island. Its situation—surrounded by water, naturally gave stimulus to a commercial habit. The people were once anglers—fishermen, hence its name—Angle land—England. A peculiarly healthful admixture of blood, religion and politics laid the foundation of personal advancement and national greatness, a growth contemporaneous with consolidation of wealth and monopoly of interests. England is owned by comparatively a few men. Nowhere in the world are stronger corporations, more wealthy individuals or greater practical power of a few over many. Not only is the land owned by a few persons, but the manufacturing interests are in the hands of gigantic corporations. Not one farmer in a hundred owns the land he tills, and not one owner in a hundred has power to sell his land. It descends to the oldest male heir that takes first in order. The lands were first parcelled out by the King to his friends—nobles, who assisted him in war. He gave title to large tracts. Owners of these farmed them out to renters. That policy, with some modifications, has descended to our time. Out of this grew the character of the government. Noblemen, peers of the realm, constitute the upper house of Parliament—the House of Lords. They are not elected by the people, but come by right of succession to deceased fathers, and all are necessarily rich, for they cannot dispose of their real estates. The lower house—House of Commons, is elective; but no poor man ever sits there as a mem-

ber, because without property he is not eligible, and cannot bear expense of election.

Rich men govern England. Rich men only are members of Parliament, and of political and social organizations. Rich men only enter into consultations concerning public affairs. Poor men organize trades unions, but they do not join as members any of the great and powerful bodies that move England.

Hence it is and has been that men who make and have made England's laws are those that own the large estates and powerful establishments of manufacture. England's tariff laws were made by such men for the protection and advancement of their own personal interests and for the glory of England. Like all other people, Englishmen at first and for many years, raised all the agricultural products that they needed for their own use; and as a protection to agriculture, laws were passed levying duties on all such commodities coming in from foreign nations. Duties were levied on exports, also, as well as on imports; and in time a "Sliding Scale" was adopted; that was a plan by which to regulate the prices of grain to keep them as nearly uniform as possible. When English crops were short, the sliding scale raised export duties so as to prevent the shipping out of English grain, and lowered import duties so as to encourage foreigners to ship in their grain. In those times a common name for grain was corn, hence these laws relating to grain were called "Corn Laws." They were changed often, as were the laws relating to manufactures; and in the course of two or three centuries they became so numerous and conflicting that it was necessary to remodel the whole system. This was done in 1825, when, as before stated, 443 old acts were repealed and eleven new ones passed.

But, as we have seen, manufacturing interests in the United States were growing rapidly enough to justify expectations of permanency and improvement. In 1840 it was becoming evident that American cotton would soon be manufactured at home, and iron interests were assuming shape. While this was going on English manufacturing interests, also, were increasing and improving in methods, and so extensive were additions that cities were growing faster than the country. Thousands of common laborers and farm hands went to the shops, thus largely increasing the number of consumers, and English farms soon failed to produce grain enough to feed all the people in England. That alone raised the price of grain there; but, in addition, there was the duty on foreign grain, and that tended to make prices still higher. Two facts, then, were regarded as settled: One that England would never again be able to raise grain enough to feed all her own people; the other, that the United States would soon become a formidable competitor in manufactures. These fixed, then one thing was necessary to perpetuate English rule. That was, to *cheapen food* for English workmen to the end that manufactures might be cheapened. That converted English statesmen. They came out of their law-walled castles and declared for free-trade in grain, and repealed the corn laws in 1846. All that is now left of the tariff laws of England is what levies a million or more dollars customs duty every year on tea, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, wine, tobacco and a few other articles—about twenty in all.

But England's supremacy is not now so marked as it was once. Her colonies have not followed her example. They all have and retain tariff laws. She prevailed upon Louis Phillip to adopt comparative free trade, but France is now under protective tariff laws. She also persuaded Turkey to remove her trade restrictions, and among the results have been destruction of some Turkish manufactures and a consequent rise in prices of such articles as were once made at home but now furnished by English traders.

England's own success has not been wholly unmixd. She buys vastly more than she sells. That is to say, the products shipped into English ports are vastly greater in value than those which are sent out as products of England. (We do not include money or paper representing money, or exchange. In 1879—(we have not later figures)—England received from Russia, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Egypt and China, more goods in value by about 230 million dollars

than she sent to them. England is a nation of manufacturers. They are all consumers of grain, and that is why Liverpool is the great grain market of the world. When people send away from home their wares, the demand at the place where they are sold fixes the price at home as well; and that explains why Liverpool prices of grain regulate those in America.

Free trade in England has not preserved her relative supremacy as a manufacturing nation; and protection in the United States has not prevented a wonderful growth of manufactures here. Fifty years ago we bought nearly all our "store goods" from foreigners and sent nothing but raw materials away; now we supply our own people with most of the manufactured articles they need, and besides send off millions of dollars worth every year. More than that: While the first effect of our tariff laws was to raise prices at home, yet to-day, away out here in Kansas, many manufactured articles of American-make are cheaper than similar articles are in England, and the same is true of commodities that we do not produce at all. Here are some prices in Lancashire, England, taken from official sources: Sugar, 5 to 8 cents; tea, 44 to 80; coffee, 28 to 40; cheese, 12 to 18; codfish, 5 to 10; salmon, 20 to 40; rice, 3 to 8; macaroni, 12 to 16; raisins, 10 to 30. In Nottingham, cheese is 18 to 24; rice, 6 to 8; tea, 48 to 96; coffee, 30 to 40; sugar, 6 to 8; shirtings, brown, 7 to 12 per yard; sheetings, brown, 17 to 32; bleached, 20 to 45; prints, 8 to 16; boots, men's heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per pair.

But there are many articles that cost twice as much, or nearly so, in this country as in England. Here are some of them:

	Cost at Eng. factory.	Cost in N. Y.
Serges.....	\$.20	\$.40
Tweeds.....	.50	1.10
Nun's cloth.....	.30	.58
Cheviots.....	.50	.78
Farmer's satins.....	.17	.35
Cashmeres.....	.15	.32
Poplins.....	.14	.30
Figured alpacas.....	.09	.20

The actual cost of making common cotton cloth is less in the United States than in England. We have a statement of cost at four mills in England—Aston-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Stockport and Hyde; and four American mills—Rhode Island, Providence, Fall River and Lowell, and the average cost of weaving one piece of 58 yards (same width, 28 inches, in all the mills), was 25 cents in the English mills and 18½ cents in the American mills. Weavers in our mills work more looms at a time than English weavers do, and that accounts for the difference in cost of weaving one piece, and at the same time they earn more wages, though they get less on one piece. Similar comparisons may be made in other departments of manufacture. Yankee ingenuity is proverbial, and one man always takes all he can carry. It is on the principle that now, 160,000 make as much cloth in the same time, and much nicer, as it would have required 16,000,000 of persons to make with the spinning-wheel and hand-loom of our fathers.

Next week will conclude these articles, and then we will be ready to answer specific questions touching points overlooked or not clearly treated.

"Rough on Rats."

Cleaves out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-gists.

A correspondent of the Tropical Agriculturist says: "Take a white china plate and spread a thin covering of common lard over it; place it on the floor or shelf infested by the troublesome ants, and you will be pleased with the result. Stirring them up every morning is all that is required to set the trap again."

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One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone-set tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News.

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

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

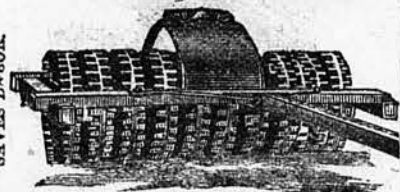
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

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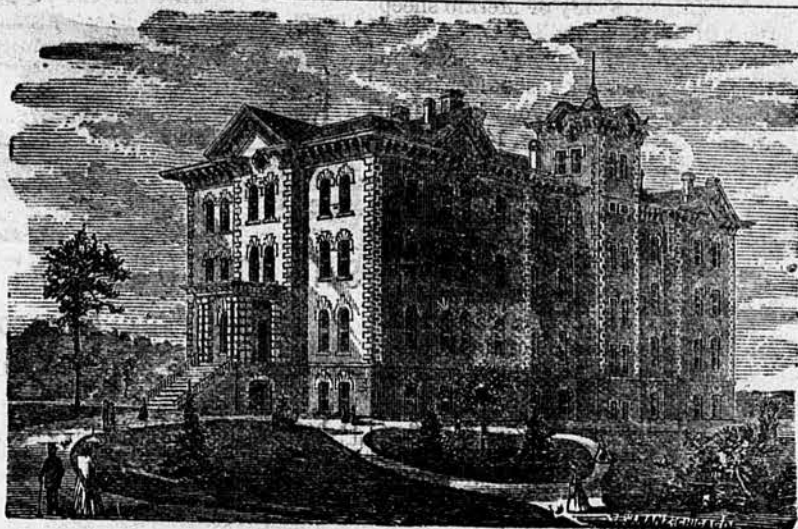


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Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. each day. The sale will include

45 IMPORTED POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN COWS,

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10 to 15 Females of the same breed.

A grand total of 175 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water. The cows that are old enough will be with calf or have calves by their sides. The bulls will be in fine condition and fit for immediate service. They are all recently imported and are from the noted herds of Sir George McPherson Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and others, of Scotland, and were purchased without regard to cost. Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle. For catalogues address

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Phillip Brooks, Fayette.—"Slocum
2d," five year old buck; shoulder meas-
ure of staple, 3½ in.; weight of fleece, 20
lb, 5 oz.; weight of carcass, 140 lb.

A. L. McCullough, P. O., Estill Sta-
tion.—"Tipton," four year old buck;
measure of staple on shoulder, 2½ in.;
weight of fleece, 20 lb, 10½ oz.; weight of
carcass, 157 lb. "Mucbee," two year old
buck; measure of staple, 2½ in.; weight
of fleece, 16 lb; weight of carcass, 128 lb.
11 months lamb; measure of staple, 3 in.;
weight of fleece, 9 lb; weight of carcass,
47 lb.

D. M. McCullough, P. O., Fayette.—
1 yearling ewe; measure of staple, 2½ in.;
weight of fleece, 10 lb, 7 oz.; weight of
carcass, 46 lb. 1 yearling ewe; measure
of staple, 3½ in.; weight of fleece, 12 lb,
3 oz.; weight of carcass, 69 lb.

G. H. Wallace, P. O. Fayette.—1 year-
ling ewe; measure of staple 4 in.; weight
of fleece, 12 lb, 14½ oz.; weight of carcass,
72½ lb. 1 yearling ewe; measure of staple,
4½ in.; weight of fleece 9 lb, 6½ oz.;
weight of carcass, 53 lb.

Harry McCullough.—No. 30, three
year old ewe; length of staple 3½ in.;
weight of fleece, 22 lb, 8 oz.; weight of
carcass, 103½ lb. No. 229, four year old
ewe; length of staple, 3½ in.; weight of
fleece, 18 lb, 11 oz.; weight of carcass,
93½ lb. 1 yearling buck; length of staple,
2½ in.; weight of fleece, 16 lb, 8 oz.;
weight of carcass, 84 lb.

D. W. McQuitty, Rockport.—No. 215,
three year old ewe; length of staple, 3½
in.; weight of fleece, 11 lb, 10 oz.; weight
of carcass, 109 lb.

If a new association is to be formed in
the interest of wool-growing in the
United States, it is just as well to see
from the start that it is under the man-
agement of wool-growers, instead of
manufacturers. The people have had
enough of a wool-growers' association
with which wool-growers are in no way
connected.

In the wool handled in Boston so far
this year there has been an increase of
ten per cent. in the volume of domestic
fleece and a decrease of nearly twenty-
five per cent. in foreign, as compared
with the same part of 1882. With re-
duced import duties, how will these fig-
ures compare with those of the first
quarter of 1884.

SEED POTATOES.

5,000 Bushels for Sale.

White Star—Most productive and finest in qual-
ity and form \$2.00
Mammoth Pearl—Medium late, very produc-
tive 1.00
Magnum Bonum—Early and very large 1.25
Beauty of Hebron—Very early, fine quality 1.25
White Elephant—Late, large and long 1.50
Burbank's Seedling—Medium late, fine mar-
ket 1.00
Clark's No. 1—Very early and desirable 1.25
Pride of America—Medium early, very valu-
able 1.50
Early Ohio—Good, but light yielder 1.25

The above-named potatoes are all of my own grow-
ing, are true stock and true to name. Send your orders
early.
C. H. DYAR,
Grower and dealer in new varieties of potatoes,
Glenwood, Iowa.

Red Cedars and Forest Tree SEEDLINGS.

NURSERY GROWN RED CEDARS (sure to grow),
6 to 9 inch, \$10 per 1,000; 9 to 12 inch, \$12 per 1,000;
12 to 16 inch, \$7 per 100; 16 to 20 inch, \$9 per 100. Hand-
some, well transplanted Cedars, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3 per
doz. and \$21 per 100.
White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Soft Maple, \$2.50 per
1,000; 2-year Old hedge plants, \$1 per 1,000. The fa-
mous Tulip Poplar, Dogwood (white flowering) and
Red-bud, \$4 per 1,000; Sugar Maple and Sycamore, \$2
per 1,000. Tulip Poplar trees, 3½ to 5 feet, \$5 per 100.
White Ash trees, 12 to 20 feet, \$3 per 100.
Order at once in order to secure above very low prices.
Price lists with planting directions, free.
Address: **BAILEY & HANFORD,**
(On Ill. C. R. R.) Mankato, Minn. or Jackson Co., Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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

MAMMOTH PEARL POTATOES.—I have a choice
lot of the above potatoes that I will sack and put on the
cars at \$1.25 per bushel. **S. W. HINCKLEY,** Brenner,
Doniphan county, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE



SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

AT
DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO.

ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1883.

AT the above time and place I will sell about 70
head—20 bulls and 50 cows and heifers. Among
the bulls to be sold are LONDON DUKE OF GREEN-
WOOD 34261, A. H. B., six years old, the grand show
bull, 5th DUKE OF ACKLAM 41731, A. H. B., five
years old, the renowned sweepstakes winner at St. Louis
and Kansas City fairs last fall. COMMANDER 41837,
six year old, a grand breeder and imported EARL OF
ABERDEEN, two years old this spring, one of the best
bulls of Cruickshank's breeding ever brought to this
country by Jas. I. Davidson, or any other man.

AT LEAST ONE-HALF of the above animals are of
CRUICKSHANK BREEDING,
SEVEN of which WERE IMPORTED FROM HIS
HERD.

There are also representatives of such noted families
as Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Josephines and
Young Marys. Included in the above is my entire
show herd, which has won more premiums and sweep-
stakes prizes in the last two years than any other herd
in the West, taking last year over \$2,000.

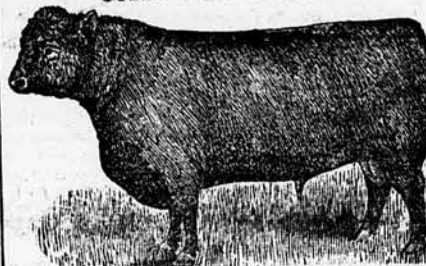
I feel confident that in individual merit and excel-
lence of breeding, a better lot of cattle was never sold
in Chicago. All of the cows and heifers that are old
enough are bred to some one of the above bulls, or have
calves from them by their side.

Catalogues ready by the last of March, and will be
sent on application to **L. PALMER, Surgeon, Mo.**
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

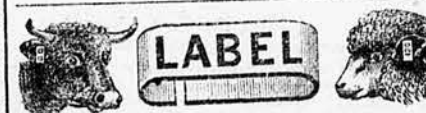
Attention is called to the important sales by H.
Y. Aurill, Richard Gibson and Rigidon Huston & Son,
to be held on the day preceding the above sale.

Galloway Cattle

CORN HILL HERD.

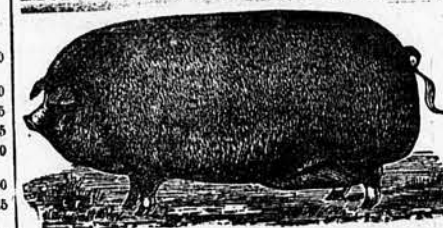


Seventy head of bulls and heifers, the latter coming
two and three years old; recently imported and all
registered in Scotch Herd Book. Stock for sale. Ad-
dress **L. LEONARD, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.**



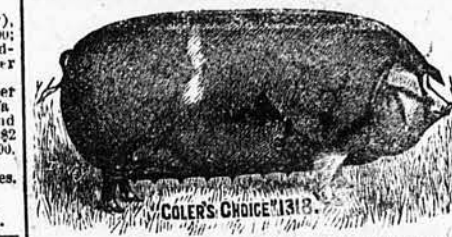
Dana's White Metal Ear Marking Label, stamped
in order with name or name and address and numbers.
It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and
gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and
samples free. Agents wanted.
C. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Or-
ders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedig-
rees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished
with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
Address **M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.**

Riverside Stock Farm.

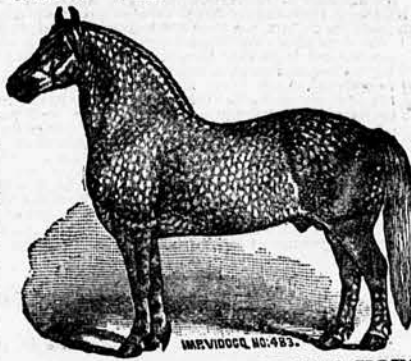


Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cat-
tle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Ply-
mouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring
were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 6) and Rod-
erick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring
pigs.
For further information, send for circular and price-
list. Address, **MILLER BROS.,**
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

For Sale.

Two hundred and forty head of good young healthy
stock sheep. Inquire of **WM. H. WOODLIEF,**
Ottawa, Kansas.

19 STALLIONS GRADE PERCHERON-NORMANS.



**THE PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSE
COMPANY OF DENVER, COLO.,** will of-
fer for sale, during the next thirty days, NINETEEN
Grade Stallions, at Wall and Witter's stables, Denver,
Colo. This is a *bona fide* sale, as the company wish to
make room for twenty imported Percheron stallions,
lately purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ills., it
being their intention to use only the best imported stall-
ions in the future.

The stock offered for sale has been in use on the com-
pany's range (on which they have 1500 mares), and have
proved themselves sure foal-getters. Parties desirous
of securing grade stallions, fully acclimated and accus-
tomed to range use, will never again find such an oppor-
tunity for procuring horses of this kind.

For further particulars address
JNO. A. WITTER, Manager,
Denver, Colo.,
or **M. W. DUNHAM, Pres.,**
Wayne, Ills.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,

And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment
in the West. My stock consists of choice selections
from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M.
W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to
furnish parties in the South and West, imported, Na-
tive Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever
imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as
stock of the same quality can be had in America.
**QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-
ANZA No. 839—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pas-
turage furnished for mares from a distance.
Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspond-
ence solicited.**

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



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters,

HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

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

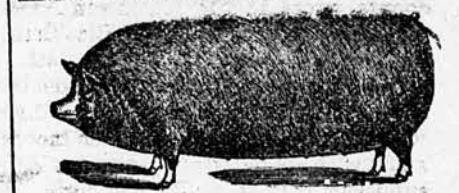
Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.
POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.
Mention the KANSAS FARMER.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, PONTIAC, ILL., Importer and Breeder of Pure Bred NORMAN HORSES.

Carefully selected in France by myself, aided
by experienced French experts. My last impor-
tation consists of 80 large and vigorous Stallions
which are now thoroughly acclimated and in
prime condition. I am offering this magnificent
exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will war-
rant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully an-
swered.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

—OF—
Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for reg-
istry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the
country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wish-
ing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to far-
row, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send
out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant
satisfaction. Give me a trial.
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in
the state. For ten years past we have been per-
sonally selecting and purchasing, regardless of
cost, from the leading Poland-China and Berkshire
breeders throughout the United States, choice ani-
mals to breed from and breeding them with much
care. By the constant introduction of new blood
of the best strains of each breed we have brought
our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We
keep several males of each breed not of kin that
we may furnish pairs not related. **CHANG 263**
and **U. S. Jr. 781** American Poland-China Record;
and **Peerless 2135** and **Royal Nindennore 8317**
American Berkshire Record are four of our lead-
ing males. We have as good hogs as Eastern
breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in
fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for
them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined)
to send out inferior animals. We intend to re-
main in the business and are bound to keep
abreast of the most advanced breeders in the
United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs,
a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow
in pig, write us.

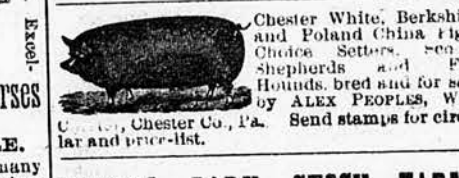
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.



J. J. ATHERTON,

EMPORIA, : : KANSAS,
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERK-
SHIRE SWINE.

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



MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



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

About Rice Corn.

Mr. W. B. Gilbert, a farmer in Rice county, wrote to the Hutchinson News recently his experience with Rice Corn. He says: On the 20th of June last, I planted four acres on freshly plowed up land shortly after a good rain, drilled with a corn planter, about fifteen inches apart with six to twenty grains in a hill, supposing that it would not come up good as the seed was not clean. But it came up too thickly in consequence of which the heads were small. It grew finely and was the prettiest sight I ever saw, when it was about four feet high. Had two plowings and but one slight rain until after it was ripe. In August we had two days of hot wind that killed all the corn and grass on the uplands, but this crop came through nearly intact with leaves as green as ever. It was a surprise to every one to see a crop so green and everything else scorched and brown. I cut up about one acre and snapped the heads from the rest and stacked them in slough grass hay. The birds have taken nearly all the grain from the shocks, but that attached is all right. I find it a very good food for man, bird or beast. We use it in lieu of Carolina rice and find it a most excellent dessert. It also makes good hominy. There is nothing that will equal it for food for fowls. I find it also good for hogs, cows and horses. There is but one objection we have to it and that is that it is somewhat disagreeable to handle. Taking it all in all I believe it is one of the best crops that we can cultivate.

There is no certain cure for heaves, but by proper feeding broken-winded horses may be made to do a good deal of service. It is caused mainly by the use of bulky feed or dusty hay and grain as well as clover hay. Severe exertion, such as a hard gallop after a full meal, will also break a horse's wind. Give food in a small compass four or five times a day. Oats, beans, wheat straw chaff, turnips or carrots are all good. At night a little hard stalked hay, free of dust, or clean, cured cornstalks may be given. Give water sparingly, and never use the animal for an hour after being fed or watered. Arsenic in small doses will effect a temporary cure more or less complete. Give three grains a day for a week, five a day for the next week and continue for two weeks longer, giving ten grains a day. As the appetite is morbidly ravenous the horse must be prevented from eating the litter. Keep a lump of rock salt and another of chalk in the manger.

WANTED—A good shearer; one who can shear *untinkly* Merino sheep. To such a man an opportunity is offered. For particulars address

WILLIAM BOOTH,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

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 fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Strays for week ending March 28, '83.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. Meir, in Zeandale township, March 14th, 1883, one dark red two-year-old heifer, small star in forehead, upper-bit in right ear, tin tag on lower side of same ear.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Alexander, in Shannon township (P. O. Atchison), March 24, 1883, one white heifer with roan spots, no marks or brands, two years old; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

SOW—Taken up by W. W. Dee, in Illinois township, February 24th, 1883, one sow, black, with a few white spots on each side, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending April 4, 1883.

Johnson County—Frank Huntoon, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Alexander, in Olathe township, Johnson county, Kansas, March 15th, 1883, one two-year-old heifer, end of right ear cropped and split, branded C on right hip; valued at \$13.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. H. Hitchcock, of Garden township, March 7, 1883, one brown horse, about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on right hip and shoulder with indecipherable brand; valued at \$20.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Olof Swenson, in Parker township, one sorrel horse, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead, valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Thomas, in Valley township, February 15th, 1883, one red and white heifer, one year old; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending April 11, '83

Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. T. Whitney, in Grainfield township, March 12, 1883, one two-year-old red and white heifer, branded 1 X; valued at \$25.

Hawne county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by H. Mangold, Dover township, March 29, 1883, one iron gray mare pony, about 10 years old, black mane and tail, branded "P. S." on left hip, scar on right fore leg; valued at \$13.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by S. R. Green, in Del-ware township, March 18, 1883, one dark brown mare colt, coming two years old this spring, medium height, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$20.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. E. Emery, a white cow about five years old, red ears, crop off right ear, branded with a heart on shoulder and R on right hip and a mule shoe on left side.

STEER—Taken up by Allen Damer, one red steer one year old, with white spot in forehead.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

PONY MARE—Taken up by R. J. Peck, in Crawford township, March 23, 1883, one black mare pony, 8 or 9 years old; valued at \$35.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Berry, in Fall River township, February 1, 1883, one black horse, three years old, blaze in forehead, glass in right eye, small white speck in left eye, full long tail; valued at \$40.

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

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

RIDENDUR, BAYER & CO.,

Kansas City, Mo., General Distributing Agents.

HOLSTEINS! 350 PURE BRED ANIMALS!

The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a SUPERIOR STOCK of

CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HAZELWOOD

Poultry and Egg Farm

DAVIS & NYE, - - LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

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

Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St Jo, Bismark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.

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

Florida Homes.

The Florida Agricultural Company, of London, have purchased from the Dirston Land Company 27,000 acres located in Orange county. It will produce oranges, sugar corn, vegetables, etc. The tract will be divided into 20 acre farms and two acres on each farm cleared ready for cultivation; a 4-room dwelling will be erected, and the whole sold for \$500 on easy payments. One hundred of these farms will be ready for occupancy on the first of November.

Parties desiring to purchase can apply to the undersigned. Applications filed in the order received. Agents wanted. Address

A. B. LINDERMAN, G. M., Kissimmee City, Florida.

Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles north-east of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. All enclosed; forty acres in pasture; sixty acres in meadow; and sixty acres in cultivation; mostly bottom; some timber, some clover meadow, and plenty of water in creek and wells; 100 peach trees in bearing; 100 apple trees, three to seven years old; some cherry, plum, blackberry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry and grapes. Open range on two sides. School house in half mile. Fair house, cellar, stables, cribs, sheds, etc. Address, W. T. WALTERS, Emporia, Kansas.

Russian Mulberry.

I will forward by mail, prepaid, 100 cuttings for \$2.00; 50 cuttings for \$1.00; 25 cuttings for 50 cents. Also, one dozen one-year-old trees for \$1.00.

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SYRUP MILL, evaporating pans with steam coils, twenty four horse-power engine and large boiler, all in good order; used only one season.

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

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Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease.

It is a Sure Cure and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it. Send for circulars and testimonials to

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Where my expenses are paid, I will visit 100 or more hogs, and when I treat them, I will charge \$1 per head for those I cure, and every hog I lose, that I treat, I will forfeit \$2 per head for same. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

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CHEMICAL FLUID,

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Used COLD at all seasons of the year. Ticks, Red Lice, Borers and Tapeworms destroyed. Sore Eyes and Fly-blows cured. No CARBOLIC; non-poisonous; harmless when used either externally or internally; improves quality and quantity of wool more than cost of two dippings every year. Send for price list, testimonials and directions.

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Over 13,000 in use.

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AGENTS

can now grasp a fortune. Out at worth \$10 free. Address E. C. RIDENDUR & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

Professor James E. Johnston says: "Upwards of half the saline matter of blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt), as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, thereafter neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure; otherwise, when they become salt-hungry they will eat more than is wholesome."

ABOUT WARTS.—A writer in the Western Rural says that raw ripe tomatoes rubbed on warts will cause them to disappear. It is said that this discovery was made in a Michigan canning establishment, where a young owa n having warts on her hands was soon relieved of these excrescences after she began to cut up tomatoes. The correspondent referred to above had a colt with many warts on his face and nose, but a few applications of the juice of the tomato caused all to disappear. The remedy is simple and certainly worth trying, and while it will probably succeed in some instances, it will doubtless fail in others, as most of the known remedies do.

RING WORM.—The disease of the skin known as "ring worm" is described in our standard works as a fungus parasitic disease. These fungi are capable of being imparted from one animal to another, from man to animals, and from animals to man, and is, therefore, contagious. Many different preparations are recommended for the cure, which consists in the destruction of the parasitic growth, but perhaps an ointment made of one dram of iodine and simple cerate will answer every purpose. Any scroff on the skin should be removed with soft soap and warm water previous to the application of the ointment.

SPASMODIC COLIC.—Among the usual causes of spasmodic colic may be mentioned, exposure to drafts of chilly air, to cold and wet, overfeeding and overwork, constipation, irregular feeding, exhaustion, etc. Large numbers of worms, intestinal tumors and concretions, drinking large quantities of cold water or ice water, especially when in a heated condition. The treatment should begin with a laxative dose of medicine, such as the following: Dissolve one ounce each of aloes and carbonate of soda in half a pint of very hot water, and add to the solution one ounce of tincture of ginger. The whole to be administered cold at one dose. Apply plenty of hard friction to the abdomen with straw whisks; lead the horse beside another in a gentle trot, never in a gallop. If no other stimulant is at hand, give every half hour three ounces of whisky in half a pint of cold water; otherwise, procure half an ounce each of fluid extract of belladonna and aromatic spirit of ammonia, and one ounce of laudanum, to be given in half a pint of cold water, and repeat such a dose every half to three quarters of an hour until relief is obtained. Give as often lukewarm injections per rectum of soapsuds, about one to two quarts at a time. After recovery feed lightly on loosening food for a day, and do not

work the horse that day.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The ordinary treatment in recent cases of curb, consists in rest, continued hot or cold applications for a few days, succeeded by repeated blistering, and subsequent freedom from work, and liberty on pasturage for some time. When again put to work, apply a shoe with caulkins and without toe piece, so as to relieve the strain on the back sinews.

March on, March on to Victory.

UNDER date of Nov. 21, 1882, Mr. Albert W. Handy, of Pratt and Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., writes:—

"Having been a great sufferer from a severe attack of Kidney disease, and endured for a long time the intense pain, many aches, and extreme weakness that always attend this dread disease, including the terrible backache, after trying doctors' prescriptions and many other so-called cures, without gaining any benefit, I was finally persuaded to take Hunt's Remedy; and, after using it a very short time, I find myself entirely relieved from the backache and other pains; and, better than all the other improvements in my general health, my Kidney disease is cured. It affords me great pleasure to recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be suffering as I have been, as it is a safe and reliable medicine for Kidney disease."

Honest Indorsement.

Mr. C. T. Melvin, of Providence, R. I., says:—

"Believing, as I do, that an honest indorsement of all you claim for the virtues of Hunt's Remedy, I with pleasure attest to the fact that its action in restoring a healthy condition to diseased Kidneys and Liver is, in my case, little less than miraculous."

"So say we all of us,

One, two, three, four of us,"—

and so on up to thousands, that Hunt's Remedy is incomparably the best Kidney and Liver medicine known.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

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Yellow Ovoid Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
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Henderson's Yellow Globe Mangel.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet.....	50c.	2.00	3.75
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CARROT.

	Per lb.	Per 5 lbs.	Per 10 lbs.
Danvers. (See cut).....	75c.	\$3.00	\$5.50
Improved Long Orange.....	75c.	3.00	5.50
Large White Belgian.....	60c.	2.50	4.50
Yellow Belgian.....	60c.	2.50	4.50

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Improved American Ruta Baga. (See cut).....	50c.	2.00	3.75
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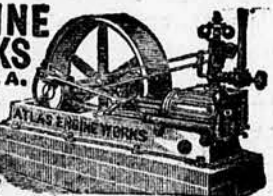
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1883—SPRING—1883. TREES

Now is the time to prepare your orders for NEW and RARE Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, etc. Besides many desirable Novelties: we offer the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States. Abridged Catalogue mailed free. Address **ELLWANGER & BARRY** Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Scratchings.

[These items are selected from many sources. We do not pretend to give the authority, because we are not certain about it.—EDITOR FARMER.]

The Dorking is a superior table fowl with English and no other breed can supplant them.

Provide dust baths in the sun, where they will be dry, made of road dust mixed with a little carbolic powder.

The cross of the Langshan with a common fowl give splendid broilers. They mature early, and are of delicious flavor.

There is no way of securing perfect cleanliness so effectually as by removing the poultry buildings to a fresh spot of ground.

The shipment of sheep into Texas this spring are already quite liberal, and indications point to a heavier movement of stock in that direction in 1883 than ever before.

A herd of 15,000 California sheep of Merino blood, have just passed into hands of G. W. West & Co., a Texas firm at \$60,000. The same firm are negotiating for another lot, of 20,000 head.

Feeding poultry must be conducted on proper principles to secure the greatest need of profit. While there are many who feed too lavishly, there are far more who do not feed enough, or who feed very irregular, and the result is a poor lot of fowls.

There is just as much difference between the eggs of fowls allowed to roam and forage for themselves, and those which are fed regularly on good, nutritious food as there is between a leg of Southdown mutton and that of a common, half-starved sheep.

Out of two hundred Sussexdown lambs lately arriving in an English flock, there were fifty-seven pairs of twins. These were out of one hundred and forty-nine ewes. This is a flock record which is pretty hard to get over.

A great many high-class yearling lambs are coming into market, and are selling right along at top prices. They make an excellent grade of mutton, and are in steady demand. Some have sold this week as high as \$7.25 per cwt.—*Ex.*

The milk of a cow in her third or fourth calf is generally richer in quality than a younger one, and will continue so for several years. In dry seasons the quality is generally richer, although cool weather favors the production of cheese. Hot weather increases the yield of butter.

The poorer the condition of the cow, good feeding being supplied, the richer, in general, is the milk. If a cow be milked only once a day, the milk will yield more butter than an equal quantity of that obtained by two milkings, and even less by three. Morning milk is of better quality than that of the evening.

Advices from Texas flocks indicate a rather short wool-clip this spring, the sheep interest having suffered a great deal down there in the last few months. It is doubtful whether the lamb crop will any more than make up for the losses in the flocks in the past season.

It should be remembered that no matter how good and rich a milker a cow may be, it is unreasonable to expect the quantity and richness of the product to be kept up unless both the quantity and adaptability of the food are matters of attention. Do not expect impossibilities, even if you are the owner of prize milking animals.

Success in raising pigs depends upon feeding liberally till the pigs are three or four months old. Let them have the run of a grass or clover pasture, and after the harvest they will do well on the wheat stubble. The cost of raising in this way is very little. In the winter they will need richer food. They should have warm quarters with plenty of warm straw.

The wool markets of the East, though prices do not decline as rapidly as they recently advanced, show an easier tendency from week to week. Whatever stimulating influences may have existed sixty days ago have disappeared, and, as an old dealer expresses it, the market is as "limp as a rag." However, prices are yet high as compared with those of three months ago.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B. with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

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sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S." bought in Kentucky, also

"TRAVEISO," a fine Jack imported from Spain.

We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state.

Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

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Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM,
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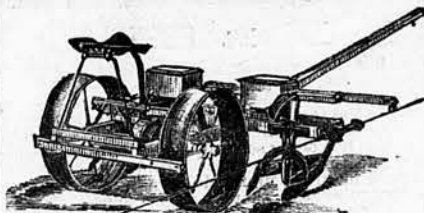
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Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR 42834, bred by Cruickshank and 10023 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

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

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Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person would with the Finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely and cures certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

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Missouri Short-horn Convention.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The annual meeting of the Short-horn Breeders, of Missouri, was held at Sedalia at the same time of the State Wool Growers' Association. The meeting was well attended by representative breeders of the state, who manifested much interest in their deliberations.

President C. E. Leonard, of Saline county, delivered the annual address. He spoke at length concerning the magnitude and value of the Short-horn industry. Millions are daily being invested in the great cattle ranches of the West, and the most important question with these gentlemen is which of the improved breeds will make the best cross with their native cows. We make no war on any improved breed of cattle. There is room for all, and all have some points of excellence, but we are of the opinion that a good Short-horn will improve any beef breed. Until recently there was no question as to the Short-horn being the best breed for improving native cattle. He was of the same opinion still and this difference will only stimulate our breeders to establish the fact. He urged the breeders not to ignore individual merit for the sake of pedigree, but have both. Ranchmen will not be humbugged by pedigree. They want not only blood but individuals of merit. The one expression of the stockmen assembled at Austin, Texas, was that the Short-horn was the best to cross with the Texas cow. Missouri seems to be specially adapted for our breed, and is happily located for making the business remunerative. In concluding his address he said, I have seen the best of other breeds that are in our country, all of which would be improved by a good Short-horn cow.

It was stated that the new Short-horn herd book would soon be published and breeders were urged to take shares, which several did. Judge Gentry observed that the new breeds were being pushed with money, talents and energy that is rarely met, and made an urgent appeal to the enthusiasm of Short-horn breeders. H. B. Scott and Dr. Cundiff advocated the free use of the knife by breeders, which would place Short-horns at the front and beyond the pale of competition as a beef breed, but the Judge thought this impractical on account of the great demand South and West for all our bulls. This was, however, objected to by Dr. Cundiff, because unless the knife was used more the breed must surely retrograde. Fully thirty per cent. of the yearly increase should be subject to this treatment.

The following resolution was adopted and ordered forwarded to members of Congress:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Short-horn Breeders' Association, of Missouri, in view of the great danger of an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among the herds of the West, earnestly request our members of Congress to take such action as will tend to stamp out, at once, any contagious disease that may break out in this country.

A new constitution was adopted. The regular meeting hereafter will be held on the first Wednesday in April at 1 p. m., and will be held at Sedalia next year. The Association took two shares of stock in the American Herd Book. They also appropriate \$50 to be given as premiums at the Kansas Fat Stock Show; \$25 for the best Short-horn bull or steer, and \$25 for the best cow or heifer. Interesting remarks were made by Prof. Sanborn, of the State Agricultural College, and several of the breeders on questions of interest to Short-horn men.

Dr. Cundiff, H. B. Scott and Wm. Gentry were appointed a committee to

look after the Short-horn interests at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, C. E. Leonard, Bell Air; Vice Presidents, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, and H. B. Scott, Sedalia; Treasurer, Wm. Gentry, Sedalia; Secretary, Phil Chew, St. Louis; Directors, Messrs. Wm. McLean, B. O. Cowen, D. A. Bonner, H. B. Scott, C. E. Leonard, M. Harris, Theo. Bates, A. A. Walker, and W. T. Hearne.

The Association adjourned to meet at Sedalia, April 8, 1884. HEATH.

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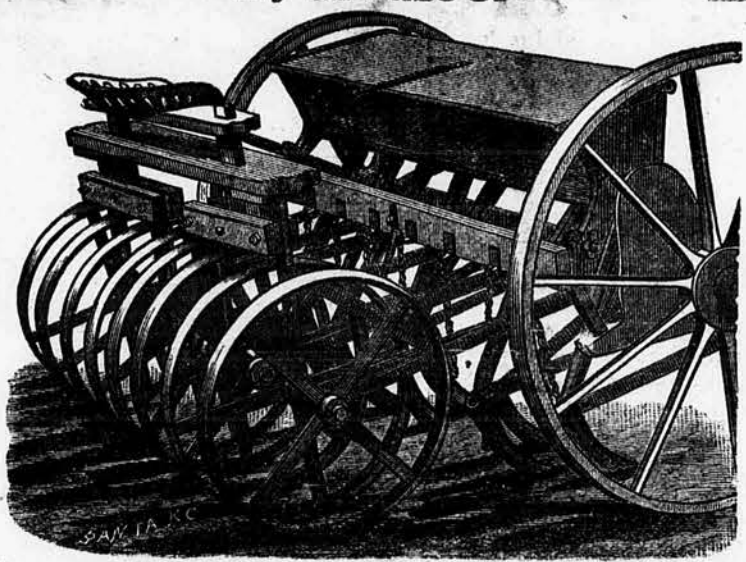
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