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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

The Dangers Confronting the Stock Interests.

The following timely and well considered remarks are by a gentleman who is much more than usually well posted on the subject of which he treats, having been actively interested in live stock matters for many years, and especially for the last three years at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago. His statements are the result of close observation and a very large correspondence with leading stockmen, and we bespeak for them a careful reading:

"The year 1880 was remarkable for the smallness of the rainfall in a large area of North America. This amounted in the eastern states to a drouth so severe and so long continued that the streams became dry, and nearly all forage crops either failed entirely or afforded at best but a scant subsistence for cattle of all kinds. As the summer advanced and there appeared no reason for thinking that autumn would bring a fresh growth of grass in the parched pastures, those who usually found among the farmers and others in the Atlantic states, sale for their spring crop of calves, sought a new market for young stock for which they had little food and which in many cases was already stunted by want of proper nourishment. Fortunately for them before the summer had reached its meridian, and before it could have been known that the season would be so dry as to make deserts of the pastures and meadows of the east, there arose in the west a desire to try an experiment in stock-raising by buying the surplus calves from the dairy districts east of Illinois and putting them upon the pastures of the states east of Indiana. Singularly enough this thought arose almost simultaneously in the minds of men living in widely separated parts of the west, and between whom there had been no communication on the subject, nor had the idea been suggested by others.

Beginning in midsummer consignments of calves came to Chicago in a constantly increasing number. Men engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle, having entered eagerly into the work of shipping stock, which they could buy for a trifle and sell again at figures which certainly seem at least as high as the condition of the calves would warrant. Many thousands of these young animals were thus brought to the west, Chicago alone having received less than 150,000. Many of these calves came from Michigan, Ohio and central and western New York, but some came from eastern New York, from Long Island and from New Jersey. While it may not be just to charge that any came from the districts known to be the scene of losses of cattle by contagious lung plagues, yet it is certain that there are no means through which a reasonable assurance can be given that hundreds have not come from the districts in which that disease is known to exist, and in which the costly efforts made in the past thirty-five years to destroy the germs of the disease have been futile.

The experience of the last quarter of a century has shown conclusively that the introduction of even one animal carrying in its system the germs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been enough to impose a burden from which no efforts have sufficed to free them upon countries in which not a single case of the disease has ever been known. England and Ireland imported the plague almost half a century ago, and all that has since been done, at an annual cost of many millions of dollars, has not cleared those countries of the curse. One cow taken to Australia sowed seeds of a disease which has exterminated many a noble herd and ruined many a cattle king in that far-away land. A single bull landed in the Cape of Good Hope, and was to the immense herds of cattle there as a firebrand to tow. In Australia and in southern Africa although millions have been spent to get rid of it, they have the pest still with them. It is undisputed history that in 1843 a Dutch cow brought the infection to America, and our cattle are farther than ever before from absolute healthfulness.

With such facts before them will any say that there is not a vital necessity for using every possible means for preventing the further spreading of this malignant pest? Is there not good reason to fear that there will be among

the thousands of young cattle from the east at least one carrying the poison which once introduced among the cattle of the west would bring heavy loss if not utter ruin to thousands of men?

In the states touched by the Mississippi river there are more than nine millions of cattle, worth not less, it is safe to say, than twenty dollars per head, or a total of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. The area covered by these states is no greater than that of Australia in which pleuro-pneumonia has proved so disastrous to the live-stock interests, and in the United States the movement of cattle from one locality is certainly as general and unrestricted as in any part of the globe. This being true what reason have we for supposing that the plague, if once introduced in the west would not spread as rapidly and prove as injurious as it did in Australia? The well-being of cattle worth fully one hundred and eighty millions of dollars is endangered—and for what? That a few men may make a pittance by buying and selling these calves. These men declare that the margin of profit has been very small and have estimated that it would be covered fully by one dollar per head.

As shown by the statement of the secretary of the Chicago Union Stock-Yards Company, there were shipped from Chicago, last year, 886,614 cattle, of which number by far the greater part were sent to the east, many of them intended for export to countries which permit the landing of cattle from the United States only upon condition that all such cattle shall be slaughtered within a few days from the time of their landing. This compulsory slaughter has, it has been frequently stated by those who have means for arriving at the exact facts, caused an absolute loss of fully fifteen dollars per steer. This loss falls upon the producer in America. A still more serious consideration is that this restriction upon the Anglo-American cattle trade indirectly depresses the price of all beeves of fair to good quality almost as much as the value of exported cattle is lessened. This estimate would place the actual loss to the American farmer at \$13,300,000 on the shipments of cattle from Chicago alone. That the loss on the total number of good, fat beeves sent to market last year will be nearly twice the sum named but few will be ready to deny.

From these facts it will be seen that although contagious cattle diseases in America, so far as is at present known, are confined to a limited area on the Atlantic coast, the stock-owners of the United States are losing large sums each year, because they can not show that we have ever made a well considered effort to restrict the ravages of or to extinguish the disease.

A few continue to express the belief that England will soon remove the restrictions placed upon our cattle traffic, but these men seem to be ignorant of or to ignore the repeated assurances of English authorities that they can not change much less remove these restrictions until this government shall have given its official assurance that contagious cattle diseases no longer exist within its boundaries. It should not be forgotten that England places her embargo upon cattle from all the other states. Under the act of parliament of 1878 no other course is open to the authorities there, and how could we ask her to make an exception in favor of any state so long as there are no means for preventing the passage of cattle from one part of the country to any other part. It would be especially absurd to ask that an exception be made in favor of the western states when it is well known here, as in England, that thousands of calves have passed and hundreds are each week passing from the east to the west, while no means are taken to learn whence they came or to prove that they were not from the infected region. Even if there was a desire to conceal the presence of disease in this country such concealment would be found impossible in a land where newspapers are so enterprising and where there are no barriers in the way to information upon agricultural matters. Concealing a danger which threatens an industry or a people is not in these days considered wise, and is not a habit with American newspapers.

That the people of the west will become fully awake to the importance of providing some measures which, as nearly as possible, will give security to the enormous cattle interests of the country there is good reason to hope since the more enterprising of the newspapers are giving the subject their attention, and the prominent men of the country are working for the accomplishment of the purpose. A number of bills have been presented in congress having for their object the adoption of such

measures as will afford the needed protection and ultimately free the whole country from contagious animal diseases. Naturally the discussion of these bills has been largely upon the ground of their provisions for dealing with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but other contagious cattle diseases have not been forgotten. This is fortunate since the leading English agricultural periodicals are even now charging that foot-and-mouth disease exists among the cattle in Illinois. The *Mark Lane Express* of January 13th quotes the statement made before the United States Senate, February 20th, 1878, by J. W. Ross, of Franklin county, Illinois, as proving that at that time the herds there were suffering from that ailment. The paper above-named adds: "In the light of the above it will not surprise our readers to learn that during 1879 a few sheep from the United States were detected at our ports with foot-and-mouth disease. In 1880 there were 21 cattle and some sheep detected, and down to the date of the latest information there have been 338 cattle from the United States at our ports of landing, suffering from this disease. The mystery is that there should not have been a greater number of cases; but that may be at least partially accounted for by the figures which represent animals 'thrown overboard' during the transit, especially as we are not in possession of complete data on that point."

Nothing can be gained by discussing the animus of the English papers which are exerting so powerful an influence upon public opinion in Great Britain. No protestations against their injustice will avail so long as this country fails to make at least some effort to place itself in position to declare that it is free from the contagious diseases which have caused to England and her dependencies such enormous losses.

Members of congress write under a recent date that there is reason to fear that there will not be time enough during this session to reconcile the differences of opinion in relation to the provisions of the several bills submitted, and in effect that the vast herds of the west must, because congress cannot spare time to attend to the welfare of the country west of the Alleghany mountains, remain exposed to an imminent danger. It appears that the only protection the west is to have during the coming year must be looked for in the sound sense which will either demand positive proof that any cattle coming from the east have never been near contagion or will refuse utterly to purchase young cattle from the east. Experience has proved that these calves from the dairy regions of the east have been anything but a paying investment. In many instances the losses by death have been fully twenty-five per cent., and the prices paid for this stock in Chicago, ranging from \$10 to \$17 per head, were all more than the animals could be worth to the farmer whose money must be invested from two to four years in the stock before he can reasonably expect to put finished animals into market. Meantime food, care and further losses by accident or by death will serve to lessen if they do not sweep away entirely the hoped-for profits.

FAX.

Sensible Suggestions.

I have been a reader of the *FARMER* since '72. Have Vol. 10 complete, and often peruse its pages with pleasure and profit, and in its present form, I think it just such a paper as every farmer or stock dealer should have. I wish to offer a protest to the present legislature not to tamper with the estray law. I think our Kansas law the best of any state in the west. Being engaged in stock raising in connection with farming, I often see a single communication that is worth to me more than the price of the *FARMER*.

Having farmed in the west for over twenty years, and nearly half that long in Kansas, I think I can answer some of your correspondents' queries.

One asks about millet, and whether it will do to feed it to sheep.

When a boy in York State, I often heard people say, never feed corn to sheep, that it would cause them to lose or shed their wool. But in after years I found that it was the want of it—and not the corn—that gave some flocks such a shabby appearance.

The same may be said of millet. Commence lightly, and gradually increase to full feed. I have wintered sheep almost entirely on it with satisfaction. I raise lots of it and feed it to everything, (calves not excepted), both cut green and in full seed, but the latter should only be fed occasionally to horses, I think it acts too freely on the kidneys. Would caution

brother farmers not to feed very much of it to cattle before turning in stalk fields, but, rather, intersperse it with such dry feed.

Another inquires about cottonwood cuttings. Your remarks in answer were good, but seemed to me not quite to cover the whole ground. I had ten years experience in Nebraska, and some disappointments, before I got a good grove, but I did succeed, and have had better success here than many of my neighbors. I would say, thoroughly prepare the ground by plowing and much harrowing. I, too, think Mr. Worth entirely "too fast" in cutting his cottonwood slips. I think the time to cut them is in the spring, after the buds begin to swell, then cut the previous year's growth; long, straight whips and bury in a trench; sink in a pond, or anyway to keep them from drying. After corn planting, when you have leisure, harrow again and mark as for corn. Then with a boy to carry your bundle of whips, and I would have another with a hand cornplanter, to follow and plant corn where I did not stick the cuttings. Now take one, sharpen carefully with a sharp knife, then with both hands stick as deep in the ground as you can, being careful not to break or bruise; then with one hand hold firm, while with the knife you cut off just above a bud, a few inches from the ground; sharpen again and proceed as before, using no small twigs. I would recommend putting a cutting in every other hill in every other row, leaving about eight feet each way. Then cultivate, continuing to plant until the trees shade the ground, then keep on cultivating. All this well done and you will have a good grove. But for a better one send to me and get honey locust and coffee bean seeds before freezing weather is over. Keep them moist and allow them to freeze so as to avoid the more uncertain way of steaming or scalding. See advertisement.

C. C. KING.

Jewell, Kansas.

Rabbits, Trees, and Osage Orange.

The subject of rabbits and trees has often been referred to in the *FARMER* and numerous preventives named. For forty years and more I have had occasion to notice that any kind of grease applied to the bark of fruit trees was highly injurious, and in many instances—one at the present time within five miles of this place—a good orchard has been entirely ruined by a liberal application of axle-grease and lard.

It is admitted, without contradiction, that a good washing with soft soap or strong suds once or twice a year, greatly promotes the health and vigor of trees by keeping the bark clean and healthy; does it not stand to reason then that anything as pernicious and destructive to plant and insect life as grease, must be injurious, to say the least, when applied to the bark of trees?

But why should farmers having the care of an ordinary orchard, large or small, seek any kind of "preventive" except to protect the trunks with straw, grass, or paper, recommended over and over through the columns of the *FARMER*? Surely time is not so precious but that every farmer can take enough to protect his trees beyond the possibility of danger. Let this be your only course, brother farmers, and when you do it, see that it is done early and well.

Is not G. W. T., of Oxford, somewhat off his reckoning when he speaks of the fruit of the osage orange "as being one of the most desirable articles of food as well as the best medicine for horses, cattle and sheep?" For what disease? we would inquire. Or is it like some of our potent nostrums—"good for everything?" I have had the seed balls in greater or less quantities for over twenty years and if any kind of stock ever eats it of their own accord I have no knowledge of it. This has been a hard winter and feed scarce but not sufficient to induce my colts to try this valuable food and medicine lying along the edge of their pasture.

Black-leg in calves has been quite prevalent in this section this winter. I find the calves that have died have generally been running in cornstalks, and almost invariably the fattest and best are the victims. J. M. BYRAM.
Cedar Point, Kansas.

A Good County for Dogs.

I have just returned from Topeka, where I went to attend the State Eclectic Medical Association. It being my first visit to the capital I was much pleased with its appearance, and believe it will in the near future be the largest and most enterprising city in the state. While in the city I visited the legislature several times and must acknowledge that I was very much

surprised to see such meagre attendance on the part of representatives. There was about four empty desks to every one occupied. In view of the fact would it not be a sensible move to make our representative districts larger so that we would send about one representative where we now send four?

Mr. Editor, perhaps it would not be amiss to inform you that through the earnest solicitation of the Hon. (?) Dick Walker, Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, Wichita, Kas., I attended the State Dog Convention which met on the evening of February 10th. In view of the fact that the farmers and stock raisers have suffered great losses annually on account of the scarcity of dogs, it was resolved to memorialize the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution to disfranchise every man that does not keep at least seven dogs, and that no man be eligible to hold office unless he own at least fourteen dogs. We in this part of the state are very anxious that such a law be passed, as we would then be able to monopolize the greater part of the offices in the state, there being very few citizens here that own less than fourteen dogs. If any one in any other part of the state wishes to improve their stock or add different breeds to their stock, I will in some future letter give the names of some of the principal breeders.

It is claimed by old settlers that fruit is all right yet; that the prospects were never better for a good fruit crop at this time of year. Wheat is also reported in good condition.

J. BERGER.

Mulvane, Sedgwick Co., Kas., Feb. 18th.

As to Deep Plowing—Also County Papers.

I see that the subject of deep vs. shallow plowing is being discussed quite freely since I have been reading the *FARMER*. I too have been an advocate of deep plowing, but the result of experience and observation have changed my views. Of forty acres I planted in corn last year I plowed most of it eight to ten inches with a Hapgood sulky plow; some of it five or six. My corn was well cultivated, but I could see no advantage for the deep plowing. In fact, my neighbors, many of them beat me in yield of corn with shallow plowing. I look at the question in this light. There are only three objects to be accomplished in plowing—first, moisture; second, mellow seed bed; third, to bury trash that we do not want to burn off.

I submit that when ground is sufficiently moist it is always as mellow as is necessary for the growth of any plant. It is only when dry that ground becomes hard. Five inches deep is sufficient to bury trash. Then how deep is it necessary to plow to secure moisture. A covering of three or four inches of straw I find keeps the ground in fine, mellow, moist condition for the growth of plants. I think the same amount of finely pulverized soil will do the same thing, but to accomplish this end it is necessary to move the top of the ground frequently, as it is sure to bake and crust over every time it is wet with rain, and weeds are pumps that exhaust the moisture if ground is not frequently stirred. If five or six inches deep secures just as good results as deeper, surely it has the great advantage of less expense. The "Jack Plane Harrow" will be just the thing for cultivating ground if it works successfully. It seems to me that trash, roots, &c., would catch on the edge of the knives and clog it. If so, it is worthless. If not so, will Mr. Mulvey explain how this difficulty is obviated.

Is the average county paper of the state worthy of, or entitled to, the support of farmers? I think this is a question that we should give close attention to, and so long as they neglect to call attention to such a movement as the late farmers' convention until too late to aid it, and then sneer at its work; so long as they are evidently subsidized by monopolies of various kinds. So long as the editors are holding various federal offices they are not to be relied upon to sound the alarm at each approach of danger, as the "Old Reliable" *KANSAS FARMER* is doing so bravely, and as the *FARMER* is their chief reliance, I think they should not support the county press, unless they show unmistakably that they are with us and working for us.

Do not fear to stop such papers on this account for they will soon be ready to serve you if you only act unitedly in the matter. I think the editor should be independent and unbiased ready to give all facts and information to his readers unbiased, by any party gain he may make out of party or monopoly.

A. SEAVEY.

Gourock, Sumner Co., Kas.

The Farm and Stock.

Potatoes, Chinch Bugs, Etc.

In answer to N. T. Walters I will say that the potatoes planted in the manner described in the FARMER of January 13th were small ones. I believe large potatoes should be cut, when planted as closely as fifteen inches apart. A point I often hear discussed is the size potatoes should be used for seed. I have always advocated planting large potatoes, believing that like was more liable to produce like, but since my last experiment I conclude that there is more in the quality of the land and the manner of cultivation than the seed, as far as potatoes are concerned.

It is hardly necessary to tell the farmers of Kansas that when they want to raise small grain and corn on the same farm, to keep the two crops as far apart as possible, but for fear that some of our new farmers may fall into the error of sowing their small grain in small fields on different parts of the farm, and planting corn between them, we had better caution them about it. That plan will do in wet seasons, but if the season is dry the chinch bugs will leave the small grain when it is harvested and ruin the growing corn. The better plan is to sow all the small grain on one side of the farm and plant the corn on the other. I once saw a field of millet sown along side of small grain and between that and the corn the bugs feasted. And when the small grain was harvested the bugs went into the millet about two rods, covering the millet until it looked perfectly black with them. The owner attached three heavy horses to a Gilpin plow, put on a chain, and turned that two rod strip of millet, bugs and all under, ten inches deep, then put on a heavy roller and packed the ground down solid, and not only saved the balance of his millet, but his corn from damage as well. In wet seasons chinch bugs do very little mischief, but in extremely dry ones they are frequently bad, and I would about as soon have a swarm of grasshoppers on my farm. 100 ACRES.

Valley Falls, Kas.

Alfalfa.

I intended to write an article on alfalfa clover; but as I read an article in the issue of Feb. 16th from Mr. H. S. Downs of Topeka, that is fully in accordance with my experiences on the subject, I will only add, that the ground should be plowed very deep in the fall previous to sowing the clover, which should be sown as early as possible after the ground gets warm; sow a sprinkling of oats with the clover, do not cut it, but let it fall on the clover when ripe. Be careful not to pasture too close the first season, and if weeds should come up, cut them and let lay on the clover. Most all kinds of stock, especially cattle, will eat alfalfa clover in preference to any other grass or clover when properly cured. If intended for hog pasture ring the hogs to prevent rooting.

L. N. HOLMBURG.

Lindsburg, Kas.

Cooking Grain.

Mr. Elbright asks me several questions through the FARMER, and I suppose desires answers through the same medium.

I used to cook in a pan similar to a sorghum pan, but 18 or 20 inches deep with a close fitting cover, but I now use and prefer a J. G. Smith Patent Feed Cooker. They generally cost \$15. I use my Cooker out-doors, but would prefer a house or shed.

I seldom cook in the ear, as the cobs furnish sufficient fuel and some to spare. I boil about 1 1/2 or 2 hours. I never feed hot but prefer to feed warm in cold weather. I feed from the Cooker barrel in cold weather as it keeps warmer there when covered properly. In summer I turn it outside into a box similar to a mortar-bag to cool.

When I have stock enough I cook every day except Sunday. Now I cook three times a week for 5 cows, 10 calves and 18 hogs, 2 1/2 to 3 bushels at a time in a common coal oil barrel. I count 2 bushels cooked equal to 3 raw. I made the corn I fed to fattening hogs bring me 55 or 60 cents a bushel.

I will answer any further inquiries Mr. E. may desire by private letter. L. PRENTICE.

Easton, Kas., Feb. 24.

Broom Corn.

In answer to questions asked by E. B. Buckman in the FARMER of the 15th about broom corn, I will state that I have been raising it for four or five years and find that it pays. He asks as to soil for broom corn. Sandy soil is preferred, but any good corn land will do well. 2d, What kind of seed? The Dwarf, by all means. Plant as early as you can and just the number of acres you are prepared to take in in a week, and in a week plant again, and so on until the first of July. 3d, Culture? If you would raise good broom corn you must cultivate well—keep the weeds down with a harrow, plow, or cultivator. 4th, Harvesting? It should be pulled in two days after the bloom falls, then scrape the seed off and dry in the shade being careful to keep off all the light possible. His 5th question I have already answered.

A. P. BOYSE.

Sterling, Kas.

Thornless Honey Locust.

I see several communications in the FARMER about the thornless honey locust, and the question is asked if the seed of the thornless tree will produce a thornless tree. I have been

experimenting on that very point, and thinking that my experience would be of benefit I will give it. There stands a beautiful thornless tree in the city park here that so far as I am able to discover has not a thorn on the entire tree, neither is there another locust of any kind within a mile of the tree. I have for three seasons gathered seed from this tree and planted the same on my farm in Kansas, ten miles southeast of Newton. Now for the results. I have perhaps five hundred young trees from this seed; of this number, perhaps two-thirds, or may be, three-fourths, are thornless, while the others have more or less thorns, and my conclusions are that you cannot depend upon the seed of the thornless producing its kind any more than you can depend upon the apple or peach reproducing its kind. But I consider it a very great advantage to plant the thornless kind where timber is the object, and after five or six years of experiments with different varieties of trees for the central belt of Kansas, I am fully convinced that the honey locust and catalpa are the two best trees that I know of to plant west of Topeka. They are both good timber, vigorous growers, and singularly free from the depredations of insects.

I have growing on my place black walnut, white walnut or butternut, hard and soft maple, box elder, burr oak, white oak, hickory, pecan, persimmon, alhambra, mulberry, chestnut, ash, and divers other kinds. The hard maple and chestnut are failures, or substantially so. Were I to begin again, I should plant chiefly the catalpa, the thornless honey locust and ash, and the cottonwood for temporary use. The objection to the box elder and soft maple is the depredations of insects, a large green worm, like the tobacco worm, eating off the leaves. The black walnut grows well, but I do not think it will grow to sufficient height to be valuable for timber, but every one should plant some for nuts and for the sake of variety. They will do well on bottoms in rich, deep soil, and make good timber if planted with other timber, so as to force them up a sufficient height.

M. SWARM.

Bloomington, Ills.

Experience With Honey Locust.

I notice the various articles about the thornless honey locust. I will give my experience: About eighteen years since, being in the timber on Lynn creek, I saw a large honey locust tree beneath which was an abundance of seed. As the tree had no thorns on it I thought I would like to grow a lot of that sort. I gathered seed in the fall, shelled them and put in the ground under the drip of the house eaves. In the spring I planted in nursery rows. Almost every tree had thorns—some more, some less, while one in perhaps ten or more was thornless. After removing the tree seeds from under the house eaves a few were left, for two came up and are there now—trees eight inches through. One of them has thorns and does not bear pods; the other is thornless and bears abundance of seed. Of the young trees I set out a number are thornless. I call them the female tree; the others, males.

The way to get a grove of thornless trees is to plant a lot of the locust seeds in nursery row. The first year will show the thorny ones; throw them away and set out those without thorns. I don't know but I believe that seeds from either tree will bring forth trees both with and without thorns, and I don't believe that planting seed from the thornless ones alone will ever breed out the thorns.

This is the tree for Kansas—quick of growth; borers don't trouble it; stands drouth well; "hoppers" do not eat its leaves, and its wood is excellent for either fuel or posts.

C. A. THRESHER.

Lynn Creek, Shawnee Co., Kas.

Cottonwood Slips.

Cottonwood will grow and do well if dropped in the furrow, leaving the top out of the ground a few inches; this is my experience. But there is another way which I prefer to this: If the ground has been plowed in the fall take a dibble and force it as deep as you can, then insert a slip say eighteen inches long; tread on the hole to make the ground compact. You can by this means place the slips in a straight line. Trim them as high as you can of all the lower branches for four or five years, and you will have tall, handsome trees.

The yellow cottonwood is better than the white. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

Experience of a Practical Tree-Grower.

I find now, as spring time approaches, many KANSAS FARMER correspondents making inquiry about tree culture in Kansas. My experience and observation has been very satisfactory. I find nearly all of our forest trees can be propagated successfully in this latitude. I live on what is called second bottom. In 1872, after the soft maple seed ripened (some time in June,) I planted one-half bushel seed the same as corn only that I drilled instead of planting in hills. In two weeks the little trees commenced coming up and grew that same season from two to three feet in height; cultivation the same as corn. Nearly all the seed came up and grew. In the spring of 1874 I transplanted about one thousand of these trees; nearly all grew and now they average 6 inches in diameter and 18 to 25 feet in height. Maple trees should be planted where they can be cultivated three or four years and then the bark will be so thick that borers will not disturb them. Cottonwoods will succeed in any of our soil where you can give them two or three years' cultivation after planting. Indeed no tree

will do well without cultivation until the roots become strong and well spread in the ground.

I find the walnut should be planted where you desire the tree to grow as the taproot runs very deep and and if broken the tree seldom lives. After the first few years the walnut tree will grow very fast.

A few persons in this section have succeeded in raising chestnut trees from the chestnuts. I have three very thrifty trees eight years old, six inches in diameter, have blossomed two years, but never as yet have had any chestnuts. I think the chestnut, however, rather difficult to propagate.

I have persimmon trees raised from the seed in the last eight years that have born fruit for two years. J. W. L.

Americus, Lyon Co., Kas.

Onion Culture.

The time is near for planting onions. Good soil is the main thing to produce a full crop. The ground should be well manured and well plowed in the fall and the frost will pulverize it better than can be done when plowed in the spring. If the bed has not been prepared in the fall commence as soon as the ground is in good condition and manure well with rotted manure. Spread evenly over the ground fine manure that the harrow by running over twice will scatter evenly; then plow well and pulverize by harrowing and rolling. Rake over with a hand-rake, collecting all litter and lumps that may be left.

Buy seed of some responsible party and do not select cheap seed when good seed is high, because poor seed is dear if given to you. Red Wethersfield I consider the best for general cultivation. Stretch a line across your bed; sow with a good drill along your line the first row and every fourteen inches until all sown; follow with a hand-roller (especially if the weather be dry and windy) or young seeds may start and perish by drying out.

It is a good plan to mix a few radish seed with onion seed to mark the rows and enable you to begin cultivating sooner.

As soon as the onions begin to come up start the hoe, for weeds and onions will not grow together and both make a crop. You must hoe and keep hoeing and picking weeds. When your onions begin to form bulbs thin out to two or three inches apart in the row and cultivate to hoe until the tops begin to drop over and dry up, then your crop is ready to harvest and if you have done your work well the quantity of onions on a small piece of ground will astonish you. From 300 to 500 bushels per acre is not too much to expect if your work is well done. If not well done do not expect to get the fourth of it. A. G. WHITE.

Emporia, Kas.

Matters in Marion.

Stock has come through the winter in fair condition where they have had some grain and plenty to eat. It is feared that some of the late sown wheat is dead. A neighbor examined 50 peach buds and found all dead save one, but enough buds are yet left to make a fair crop. My timothy grass did not amount to anything the past two years, owing to dry weather. Don't think I would break up pasture to seed to tame grass. If prairie grass be made to die out would scatter blue grass and orchard grass seed during a wet time, and let the cattle tramp it in. I think spring is the best time to sow grass seed, but if there is a dry spell after mowing it will often fail then.

W.

Cresswell, Marion Co., Kas.

Lice.

Mr. S. Rader, Wolcott, White Co., Indiana, writes as follows: "For killing lice on cattle or horses take sassafras roots, boil them to a strong tea; then take an old cloth and wash the animal so as to wet the hair and hide thoroughly, and I will guarantee it to destroy the lice. Either warm or cold when applied will do this. I have used this on cattle and colts with the best of success, and no danger of any bad effect or injury to the animals."

Catalpa Seed.

In answer to J. Jacobs I will say that catalpa seed can be got of F. T. Hynds, Ralston, Tennessee, at \$1 per pound, post-paid; one-half pound, 50 cents; one-fourth pound, 25 cents; five to ten pounds by express, 80 cents, purchaser to pay extra charge. There is about 20,000 seeds in a pound. Plant about the first of May. J. M. VANKIRK.

Wamego, Kas.

Poultry.

Fowls For the Farmer.

Although I do not make a specialty of raising poultry, yet I think there is nothing on the farm that pays better for the labor required than a few chickens. While I see so much about "the best kind of chickens for the farm," I am one that thinks there is none that is fully adapted to the wants of the farmer, therefore I raise two kinds—the Black Spanish and Light Brahma and consider their value in the order named.

As to the Brahma they make a good fowl for the table while young and are a very nice fowl to dress for market, in fact I think they look the nicest of any fowl I ever dressed, yet they are inferior to many kinds when brought to the table, their flesh being too dry and coarse-grained. I much prefer the Spanish as a table fowl after

they are full grown, and as "egg-producers" I think the Spanish are as good as any fowl. They need warm quarters and plenty of water, but with the exception of the cold or stormy days in winter they will pick their own living on the farm, and then it is very seldom one ever attempts to sit. It is true they are not good winter layers, but it is a question if the ordinary farmer makes any profit on his winter eggs, and the non-sitters must have some time to recruit up, and I think there is no better time for this than in the winter. The Asiatics never need this recruiting time for they begin their over-laying sitting before they are driven to this. Therefore I keep two kinds—the non-sitting for eggs and the Asiatics for raising chickens. M. WALTIRE.

A Good Yield of Eggs.

Mrs. Walters makes a fine showing of her poultry account in the FARMER of January 25th, and I fully agree with her that poultry pays.

I had an average stock of 60 hens during the past year, consisting of Light Brahmas, Leghorns and crosses. We gathered 7,001 eggs, an average of 116 per each hen, and sold \$52.99 worth, an average of 88 cents per hen. We made almost a total failure in raising chickens. Did not get one chicken from the first 200 eggs set, including 26 pure Brahma eggs from Mr. Marsh's yard at Manhattan, but it was no fault of his or the eggs. The hens behaved badly. I have set a good example in telling my failures as well as my success, and I wish other correspondents would do the same. Let us have both sides. WM. PELTER.

Saline Co., Kan.

The Spring Campaign from the Farmers' Standpoint.

In the region about the eastern cities the demand for early chickens is greatest during April, May and June. Even early in July broilers are considerably sought after. There are certain persons who make it a practice to have broiled chickens for Fourth of July dinner as regularly as roast turkey for Christmas. The season for high prices is usually short and the rates quite variable; a difference of from 10 to 20 cents per pound is not an uncommon occurrence. They are fortunate who have their birds of the proper weight to take advantage of the best rates. The first demand of dealers is for chicks of from two to three pounds per pair. As prices decline greater weight is demanded, and chicks of from three and a half to four or five pounds per pair are called for. So those who are two or three weeks late with their young broods, or have not given them proper care, are under a double disadvantage; they have extra care and expense in feeding them, and must be content with less remuneration.

Those, then, who wish to obtain the highest rates for their young stock should begin at once to lay out wisely their spring work. It is work that pays well, provided careful attention is given to it.

In the first place, more care should be exercised than is usually given by farmers to the selection of the breeding stock. If you have a large flock of "all sorts," kill off one-half or more, selecting for this purpose the runts, the old hens, the late fall pullets, the black feathered, the blue and green legged, and all the worthless cocks and cockerels. Keep only as many as you can house and feed well. It is well, in making the selection of breeders, to have regard to uniformity of color. Some homesteaders and will not own a stray white or black chick, if the majority of her chicks are of the opposite color. Yellow legs and skins are also to be desired; it is especially desirable that the cocks have this quality. Select, if you can, such as mature early, and those that have an abundant coat of feathers. The size of the mature fowls is not a matter of so much importance, when breeding for the early market, as the difference in weight between a Leghorn and a Cockerel at six or eight weeks old, will not be very great. At two months old, a pair of Leghorns, if they had good care, will weigh three and a half pounds, and a pair of Asiatics, with the same care, will do but little better. When this age is passed, however, there will soon appear a wide difference in weight. If your own stock is wholly unfit for breeding; kill off all the males, and either purchase some good fowls for the purpose, or buy a thoroughbred cock or two of a reliable fancier. Your mongrel hens will do better than the majority of pure bred fowls, for mothers.

How to obtain eggs that will hatch well and produce healthy chicks is a point not understood by many who attempt this work. Too many fowls are often kept, and so the houses and runs become filthy, and the fowls unhealthy. The same flock is sometimes kept for several years, without the introduction of fresh blood, and old hens are made to do duty until they become great-grandmothers, and so the vitality of the whole flock is gone. To "change settings" with your neighbors is of no avail often, for they may have pursued a similar course with their flocks. The best plan is to keep a moderate number, weed out the flock every year, introduce fresh, vigorous blood at least once in two years; allow a good active cock to every twenty hens, and keep your flocks clean and well fed, and you will have no trouble with eggs that will not hatch.

With good breeders and good eggs, you will have in due time young chicks that will be worth taking care of. And they must have constant attention, if you expect them to thrive in March and April weather. If you have a vacant loft or room in an out-building where you can put up an old stove, you are fortunate. Here the young broods should spend the first day or two of their lives.—Poultry World.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

SEED Sweet Potatoes.

A large and superior stock of the leading varieties for sale at reasonable rates. Low in large quantities. J. T. WILLIAMS, 1300 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Seed House, F. BARTEDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KAS.

Seeds of every description: Send for Catalogue, mailed free.

Sweet Potatoes For Sale. 7 CHOICE VARIETIES;

In quantities for table use and seed. All orders shipped in the best style. B. F. JACOBY, Wamego, Kas.

Concord Grape Vines.

Hedge Plants, Gregg Raspberry, and a general Nursery Stock. Descriptive Catalogue and Price Lists free.

KELSEY & CO., Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.

"Good Seed brings forth abundance."

SAXONY BARLEY.

We are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for this NEW VARIETY of Spring Barley. This is a choice article grown and acclimated under our own personal supervision during the last ten years. It weighs 50 lbs. per measure bushel, and with ordinary care will yield 45 to 50 bushels per acre. Samples and our Treatise on Barley Culture free by mail. J. J. SOMMER & CO., (Established 1855), Barley Dealers exclusively, 105 and 107 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Red Cedars & Forest Tree Seedlings Nursery Grown and Sure to Grow!

Write for Price Lists. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

APPLE & PEACH TREES.

For sale CHEAP. All leading Western varieties. Write for Price Lists to

BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

SEED HOUSE. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name.

Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED,

CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS,

Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

Lee's Summit & Belton Nurseries

Surplus Stock for Spring of 1891

20,000 medium sized Apple Trees 3 1/2 to 4 feet, two years old—nice, straight, smooth, round, well branched trees, of the best suitable varieties for the west. Summer.—Early Harvest; Red Astrachan, Sweet June, Carolina Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Summer Queen.

Fall.—Maiden's Blush, Rhambo, Fall Pippin, Fall Wine Sap, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Fameuse.

Winter.—Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Geniton, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Huntsman's Favorite, Lawyer, Mo. Pippin, Stark.

Also several other good kinds, in smaller quantities and may have to substitute some. Also some other surplus stock; prices \$4.00 per 1000; same rate 500; smaller lots 50c. each. Charges for quantities, boxes, 2 1/2 x 8 feet, including packing and shipping \$3.50 each; smaller lots 50c. less. baled, each bale 25cts, each kind tied and labeled true to name, tagged and shipped in good order, by freight or express, and guaranteed through to destination, and bill of lading sent. These trees are as sure to grow and live as any others, also cheaper and less freight. I furnish wholesale chiefly to nurserymen and dealers. Almost all kinds of fruit stock; also, hedge plant, 5,000-100, but all sold. Orders with cash for the above stock will be attended to in good season. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Osage Orange Seed.

Warranted to Grow.

Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

Honey Locust and Coffee Bean.

I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb. and the Bean at 30 cents per lb. by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address C. C. KING, Jewell, Jewell Co., Kan.

FOR SALE.

One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by N. H. PIXCY, Wamego, Kas.

DYE-HOUSE CHERRY,

and other New, Rare, and Valuable Hardy Fruits: Every variety tested. Descriptive Catalogue, two stamps. R. J. BLACK, Bremen, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

Hedge Plants. 3,000,000

Hedge Plants at Wholesale and Retail.

BABCOCK & PEYTON,

North Topeka, or Valerita.

For Sale.

Sweet potatoes for seed or table use, and plants in their season. Address H. T. WEST,

Wamego, Pott, Co., Kas.

POMONA NURSERY! BLIGHT-PROOF PEARS.

Largest Berries. Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Plants, and Lower seeds free.

WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.

Farm Letters.

OSBORNE, Osborne Co., 210 miles northwest of Topeka, Feb. 26.—The soil is in excellent condition for all kinds of spring crops, and it would be just like Kansas to give us a tremendous crop of everything this year. This is an intensely interesting year to every Kansan in this section as hundreds have said if they fail this year they are "gone up," and the serious part of the matter is there is truth in what they say. There is, however, an exceedingly hopeful spirit prevailing now. Interest in tree culture is reviving as well as in other matters, and a horticultural society has been organized with the view to stimulate the growing of forest and fruit trees. The organization is not yet completed but will be to-day, and in my next I will tell you something about it. M. MOHER.

SABETHA, Nemaha Co., 60 miles north of Topeka, Feb. 26.—Sabetha is a very stirring, enterprising town of about 900 inhabitants. It is situated on the St. Joseph & Western railroad. Last April the town adopted the anti-lice system by a majority of 30.

As the wheat fields are yet partly covered with snow, no one can judge adequately how much of it has been winter-killed; only the uncovered portions look very dead-like. Peach buds seem to be all winter-killed. We had good sleighing nearly the whole time since December 24th, but now the snow is going rapidly.

I cannot fully enter into the spirit of what W. F. H., of Reno county, says in his "Strong Letter," published in the FARMER of the 16th. I cannot think that all of those good men chosen as state officers are in favor of railroad monopolies. I believe that our excellent governor, St. John, carries a level head and a warm heart, and in favor of the greatest good to the largest number in our young but noble state.

The letter "Plea for Honesty," by J. V. R., of Emporia, published in the FARMER of the 23d, meets my hearty response. Let every farmer and every one else read it. Whenever we adopt honesty in all things as a whole, we will be more successful and more lastingly prosperous, and not do it because "honesty is the best policy" but because it is the true principle.

I wish to give a vote of thanks to the FARMER for the noble sentiments it expressed on the passage of the "Temperance Bill." I have not been a reader of the FARMER long, but I would recommend it and the Weekly Capital as two of Kansas' truest friends.

C. H. ISELY.

BRIGHTON, Kingman Co., 256 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 26.—The wheat does not seem killed. As the ground has been thoroughly soaked a good crop is looked for. Crops have been poor for the last two years; but little wheat raised and corn crop short except on bottom land. Millet, sorghum and broom corn do well.

Stock of all kinds have wintered well and are in good condition. Several thousand sheep were driven into this county last fall and are doing well, and promise to be the stock for this country, requiring feed only in stormy weather to keep in good condition. The Ninnescah river and its branches furnish an abundance of stock water, sufficiently brackish that stock drinking it eat little or no salt, and when used to it will not drink other water unless very thirsty.

JOHN A. SMITH.

WAKEFIELD, 81 miles northwest of Topeka, Feb. 28.—Cold—still cold. Husking can only be done on the high prairie in fields where it stands up well, as broken and down corn is under the snow when the fields are level. Corn is in demand; much of it is cribbed at the depots. It is estimated that there is 30,000 bushels at Wakefield.

Hogs are in demand. Horses, cattle, hogs, stock of all kinds, are making loud and strong demands for shelter. When shall we feel that as Christians we have no right to let our domestic animals suffer, and that the probability of a warm and balmy winter does not furnish us with an excuse for making no preparation for the possibility of the cold one. M. S. L. B.

ARRINGTON, Atchinson Co., 25 miles north and 6 miles east of Topeka, Feb. 20.—I see inquiries about thornless honey locust trees. There is no such tree according to my observation. If a honey locust happens to come up in a very rich spot it may not have thorns on it until it is ten or twelve years old or older. The locust is one of the most worthless trees we have. The catalpa (hardy-variety) will grow much faster and is a very valuable tree for any purpose and the seeds can be easily procured from many farmers in Missouri and other states, and one catalpa tree is worth fifty honey locusts at least. I have a very poor opinion of honey locust. It will not last five years for fence posts, is hard to cut and split; it is simply a nuisance.

We think our wheat crop is all right yet, but we cannot tell.

Stock, considering the cold rains and snow, is doing well in this vicinity and is very healthy. Fat hogs sold off close.

R. A. VANWINKLE.

SYRIA, Lincoln Co., Feb. 22; 200 miles west of Topeka. The prospect for the wheat crop was never better; the snow has been an excellent cover, protecting it from the extreme cold.

I believe this county is too far west, too near the sandy belt to make the cultivation of small grains profitable. Many of us have been wrong in making wheat raising a specialty. The sooner we see this mistake the better for us.

Sorghum and broom corn, properly cultiva-

ted and harvested, are paying crops here. Our wheat should be grown on the sheep's back. No better place can be found for the production of wool than this part of Kansas. Sheep, properly managed, invariably pay well. We should have more of them here.

Our people are jubilant over the prospect of having a railroad here. The Topeka, Salina & Western Railroad Company seem to be in earnest. Preliminary surveys have been made; the county has voted \$75,000 bonds in aid of the project. When the spring opens it will doubtless find men busy in the construction of the road. C. C. PAGE.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Feb. 26; 240 miles S. W. from Topeka.—This is certainly the stock man's country. The editor of the Larned Chronicle informs me there are about 65,000 sheep owned in this county. They are wintering nicely mostly on the range, being fed only on stormy days. My opinion is more feed and good shedding would be good economy in sheep as well as cattle in this latitude.

Our cattle are doing well; have plenty of feed and no disease, except an occasional case of black-leg where calves are too highly fed.

Millet hay is worth \$4 per ton; corn, 30c; wheat, 70 to 80c; butter, 15 to 20c; eggs, 18 to 20c; rice corn, 25c; steers, 2 1/2 to 3c per lb.; calves \$8 to \$12; fresh cows, \$25 to \$40.

G. H. W.

IVY, Lyon Co., Feb. 23; 40 miles SW of Topeka.—Stock of all kinds doing well. Farmers in this part of the county are corn feeding their two-year-old steers and think it pays better than to sell them in the fall. The corn in this neighborhood was nearly all cut up; standing corn nearly all gathered. Corn is worth 25 to 35c per bushel; potatoes, \$1.00; apples, 75c to \$1.00; butter, 15c per lb.; eggs, 20c per dozen. Corn, owing to the dry season and web worm only yielded from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; the general yield being 40 to 60. No wheat raised; oats a very light crop; millet good what there was; not much grown in these parts; fat cattle are worth \$4 per cwt.; hogs, \$4.75 to \$4 per cwt.

I have long been a reader of that much valued paper, the KANSAS FARMER, and like it better every year. I think every farmer in the state, and especially every granger, should take it. We are too apt to let our neighbors do our reading and thinking for us. D. P.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., Feb. 25; 222 miles west from Topeka.—The prospects for wheat, and in fact all crops, are extremely promising. plenty of moisture is all that is needed to make this country all that is desired for agriculture. Farmers are feeling greatly encouraged with the present prospect of crops.

A farmers' alliance has been organized and a charter applied for. The farmers generally seem to feel the need of something of the kind and are ready to take hold of the enterprise.

Stock continues to look well. There is very little hay in the country, but plenty of millet, which is selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton, C.

WILD HORSE, Graham Co., Feb. 22; 230 miles west of Topeka.—Our coldest days this winter were the 28th and 29th of December, 13 degrees below zero; January 8th, below zero all day, and the 9th, before sunrise, 26 degrees below; being the coldest I have ever seen in Kansas; the 10th, 10 below. The intense cold of cold of January 8th and 9th killed the young peach trees pretty badly, but I think they are not all killed.

The wheat was looking brown before the snow, but the roots seemed to be all alive and vigorous. Live stock is generally in good condition. Considerable corn is yet ungathered. Corn sells at 25 cents per bushel.

I value the FARMER very highly and think every farmer should read it. I take great interest in everything that pertains to raising fruit and timber trees. M.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 280 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 25.—Ground was in good condition for wheat to go into winter quarters, and with the snow and rain during the winter, wheat is generally believed to be all right yet but is badly frozen above ground. Stock was generally in good condition in the fall and are generally healthy, but the severe weather and want of shelter and food in some instances is beginning to tell, and some stockmen, both sheep and cattle, have lost heavily, and unless we have a favorable March stock will suffer greatly, and a great deal of it must die. Some are building sheds for their sheep now and are preparing to take care of what they have left. We had an abundance of millet (and could have had plenty of prairie hay if it had been out in the fall,) but feed is getting scarce and hay is selling at \$5 per ton in the stack.

Farmers are generally loud in their praise of rice corn as a feed for stock. It is claimed by nearly all to be superior to Indian or common corn and will be largely planted another season.

The great problem with us now is, Where will we get seed oats and barley? Cannot you, Mr. Editor, or some one else, solve the problem for us at once?

Snow is all off the ground except the drifts and the ground is very wet and muddy, (something uncommon for this time of year with us,) and all are predicting good crops the coming season, and this is why we are so anxious for seed.

Would say to J. N. Ryan, of Clay Center, that rice corn is of the sorghum family, the heads generally being a little shorter but larger than sorghum and bending over. The seed is of a white color when ripe. Plant and treat the

same as sorghum. Can furnish a limited amount of seed.

Indications are good for fair weather, and indeed we all think it about time for Sol to put in an appearance and remain with us.

We think the FARMER is growing better with each issue. J. W. EDWARDS.

GLEN SHARRALD, Rice Co., Feb. 28; 150 miles west of Topeka.—"N. W. C." having reported in the FARMER of Feb. 23, the amount realized by me for sales of butter the past year, I wish to make a correction, and add facts and figures. During the year 1880, besides using all the milk, cream and butter that was needed in our family of five, (using cream in all places where practicable instead of lard and meat), and raising 9 calves from 8 native cows, I sold 1,378 lbs. of butter for \$206.70. The calves were worth \$90, averaging a trifle over \$37 to the cow. Four of the cows were two year old heifers, and one a stripper. A pretty good showing in favor of Kansas compared with the older states, if the cost of keeping is taken into account.

Perhaps I will write an account of the profits of \$70 invested in cattle four years ago, when I have leisure to.

Will some one please give through the FARMER the symptoms of black leg. I don't know that I ever saw a case. One morning a short time since I found one of my calves, about three months old, that could not get up, or stand after it was helped to its feet. Gave it a large teaspoonful of salt petre in its milk and rubbed its back well, repeated the dose of salt petre at night when it could stand after being helped up. Next morning it could get up without help, and was well in three days. I feed new milk till three weeks old, then one-half skimmed, and gradually change to all skimmed milk. I am this spring adding shelled corn as soon as they will learn to eat it, about a pint to the calf. Calves never looked so well at this time of year, which I attribute to the corn. G. W. FRAZIER.

Advertisements.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every farmer and lumberman needs one. C. F. AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circulars and terms free. Address: FARMERS' MACHINERY COMPANY, 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

All Bee-Keepers

Should send for my Descriptive Catalogue of Bee-Keepers Supplies

sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees, etc. Extra inducements for early orders. Address, F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

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

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. (Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Hambletonian

STALLION AND COLTS

For Sale.

Hambletonian's VISION, bay stallion, foaled May 17th, 1874, sired by Croton by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

PIONEER, bay stallion, foaled May 5th, 1878 by Blind Tom (thoroughbred), dam by Fire Clay.

GOOD FRIDAY, bay stallion colt, foaled April 1879 by Hambletonian's Vision, dam by Fire Clay.

ALBERT B., dark brown or black, colt, foaled April 22d 1880, by F. L. Twiss.

F. L. TWISS, by Florida by Hambletonian.

VISION and PIONEER will make the Spring Season at our Farm if not sold before March 15th.

For further information address

FULMER BROTHERS

Brooks, Wilson Co., Kas.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

*Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,

Syracuse, N. Y.



The Oldest and Most Extensive

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION
Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO.,

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., with 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

Short-Horn Bulls For Sale.

CLAUDE WETHERBY, 16484, a grand Short-Horn Bull of the Princess family, and 30 other young thoroughbred Bulls for sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY is one of the best bred bulls in America.

G. W. GLICK,

Atchison, Kas.

The New Sheep Dip.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, having been effectively exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 594 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3c stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months an additional charge of one per cent will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston. REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston. Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

Breeders' Directory.

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Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. No two of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

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(Monthly), and

The American Poultry Yard,

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Scotch Sheep Dip,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

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One Copy, Weekly, for three months, - - - .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "A" expire with the next issue. The paper is at all times discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

The Farmers and the Legislature.

The legislature that adjourned last Saturday had in its composition enough farmers and their friends to pass such laws as in equity their interest demanded, but for reasons unnecessary to discuss just now there was comparatively little done in that direction. There was somewhere a lack of concentrated effort that rightly guided would have accomplished much. In the House there were a number of members who worked early and late, in season and out of season to advance the interests of the agricultural voters who sent them here, and we want to see the names of such members have the credit due them. Among those who made heroic efforts to have some restrictions placed on the growing railroad monopolies was Hon. John H. Lawson, of Reno county. Mr. Lawson, although a new member, showed himself to be true grit, never hesitating to express his sentiments in a fearless, manly way, nor afraid to beard the railroad lions in their dens whenever necessary. Reno county farmers made no mistake when casting their votes for Mr. Lawson for representative. Hon. C. H. Lebold, of Dickinson county, Gen. Dexter E. Clapp, of Woodson county, Hon. Geo. D. Orner, of Barbour county, Hon. O. M. Osborn, of Washington county, and Hon. N. Green, of Riley county, were in the very fore front in advocating and defending measures favorable to the producing classes, and showed themselves in ability and aggressiveness the peers of any, and gentlemen of whom their constituents may well be proud. Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, made for himself in this direction a splendid record as a man and legislator on all of these questions except temperance and the ones of controlling or regulating the railroads and on these he seemed to take the wrong side. All in all much credit is due Geo. W. Glick. There is an array of excellent names that space will not permit us to mention but it would be unjust not to say that Speaker J. B. Johnson, Hon. J. F. Keeney, J. S. Waters, A. B. Lemmon, W. E. Stanley, J. F. Dunwoody, W. B. Bass and Martin Allen lent their hearty support to most measures pertaining to the live-stock and agricultural interests and are entitled to grateful remembrance. In the same category may be mentioned Senators Broderick, Breyfogle, Kelley, Funston, Crane and Anderson, of Saline. We could point to others who were sent to the legislature by, and pledged to agricultural constituencies that used such influence as they had to favor their enemies, but before this is read they will have returned to that obscurity from which they never should have been and never will be again dragged. They belong to the dead past, are buried, and no grave-robbers will be assisted in resurrecting their bodies by seeing their names printed in these columns.

No Protection to the Cattle Interests.

Kansas at this time has about one and a quarter million head of cattle that are one of her greatest sources of wealth and prosperity. Anything inimical or injurious to that interest works great harm to every citizen and detracts from both the present and prospective value of their Kansas possessions. The cattle of the state are threatened from the east and south by destructive diseases, some of which other countries have been unable to rid themselves of by the expenditure of millions of dollars and after the loss of untold thousands of valuable animals. Strenuous efforts have been made to have a law enacted that would be the means of at least trying to prevent these scourges from obtaining a foothold here. Many good words were said for such a measure and a bill passed the house for the appointment of a veterinarian by the Governor, who should cooperate with the State Board of Agriculture in the prevention and eradication of infectious or epizootic diseases. The bill was ridiculed and finally killed by the senate committee on agriculture, and if the state is ravaged by pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or by Spanish fever, these wise(?) men of the senate are the ones to blame.

In the house the bill was ably championed by several members thoroughly awake to the dangers we are threatened with, and among the foremost was Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison. We append a copy of the bill as passed by the house:

An Act to provide for the appointment of a veter-

inary surgeon and to define his powers and duties:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint for the state of Kansas a competent and skilled veterinarian, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed for good cause, with a salary of two thousand dollars per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian, when directed by the Governor or the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to visit any locality when any infectious or epizootic diseases of domestic animals are prevailing, and make a full and complete examination of the nature and cause of the same, and prescribe the proper sanitary measures to be pursued, with the proper remedies, for the care, prevention and eradication of the spreading of the same, and make a full report of his doings in the premises to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who shall publish the same in his quarterly reports; and when any infectious or epizootic disease is prevailing among domestic animals, he shall advise the public of the necessary remedies to use, and give such directions as to sanitary measures as may be necessary or proper in the premises, and to aid and advise quarantine officers of the nature and character of diseases and the remedies to be used to prevent the spread of infectious diseases of domestic animals; to notify the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the approach of any infectious or epizootic diseases, with such advice and directions as he may deem necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of the same into this state, with such additional advice as to sanitary and quarantine regulations as may be necessary in the premises; and the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall publish the same in his quarterly reports, and may also publish the same in circular form for distribution to the public. It shall also be the duty of the State Veterinarian Surgeon to make a continuous scientific study of the obscure diseases of domestic animals of the state of Kansas, and to report quarterly to the State Board of Agriculture the results of his investigations, with such information as to the treatment of the same as he may deem advisable, which reports, or such portions of them as may be of general interest, shall be published in the quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture. Said veterinarian may practice his profession when such practice shall not interfere with his duties as State Veterinarian, and may advise citizens of this state what remedies to use for particular diseases or injuries to domestic animals, and publish his advice or remedies in the KANSAS FARMER, provided the same can be done without cost to the state. The State Veterinarian shall keep his office at the capital, in some room to be provided by the Secretary of State, and shall be allowed ten cents per mile when traveling under the orders of the Governor or Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and from the locality to which he may be directed to go; Provided, Not more than three hundred dollars shall be allowed in any one year unless otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Capital.

Raising Cattle in Kansas for Beef.

As giving the views and experience of a thoroughly practical man we present the following concise statement of Col. J. F. True, of Newman, Jefferson county, furnished to the State Board of Agriculture, by request. Col. True grew up and graduated in the business in the leading stock region of Illinois, has had fifteen years of active, profitable experience in Kansas, and is as thoroughly qualified to advise as any one we know. Notwithstanding his experience he thinks there is much for the oldest of breeders and feeders to learn, and that all should be close and continuous observers and students. He says:

My cows are grade Short-horns, and I find them good enough; prefer long-bodied, level-topped, short-legged red cows, weighing 1,400 pounds in good flesh, and a thoroughbred Short-horn bull, red in color, two to four years old, and weighing 1,700 to 1,800 pounds, in strong working order. Cows can be profitably bred, if well cared for, from 15 months to 10 or 12 years; want heifers with first calf to calve in April and May, and older cows in March and April.

For the first six months calves mostly run with cows in pasture; the calves of cows I milk each suck another cow, with her own calf, if in summer, and such calves coming in winter are raised on skim-milk; if in late summer the milk of one cow is not sufficient for both calves, I give them shelled corn; they always run to grass unless in the coldest winter weather; always castrate when calves are very young. During the first winter allow them each two quarts of corn per day, with millet, timothy, clover hay and tame grass; the second year they are on tame grass from December 1st or later, then run in stalk fields and are fed twice a week with millet until February 1st, then once a day corn fodder with the corn on, and bright hay, until grass is good; graze until about September 1st, when steers average about 20 months old and I begin fattening them.

Have never fed grain to stock cattle in summer, but think I could profitably feed a yearling steer two quarts, or a two-year-old steer three quarts of corn per day; steers that I am fattening on grass are fed about one peck of corn per day. With ordinary good care a common steer at one year old should weigh, if not fat, 500, at 24 months 700, at 30 months 900, at 36 months, 1,050 pounds; grade Short-horn steers at one year old should weigh 700 or 800,

at 24 months 900 to 1,050, at 30 months 1,100 to 1,200, at 36 months 1,250 to 1,400 pounds.

Native grasses I consider best of any in May and June, and as good as any in July and August, but for other months orchard grass, timothy and red clover are best; blue-grass is good, but not sufficiently productive to be profitable. A grade Short-horn steer, 30 to 36 months old, when on full feed of grain and grass, should gain three pounds per day, and require but a peck of corn daily; with a half-bushel of grain, but no green food, he will gain 2 1/2 pounds per day.

I feed husked corn; it is better on the stalk but a great deal of trouble to feed; in ordinary feeding I estimate a half bushel per day for each steer, and such as I have mentioned will weigh, when fat, 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, and a cow 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and have cost from 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound. For feeding along with grain, I find fine millet best; wheat and oat straw is good and economical—better, I think, than prairie hay.

I feed in open pastures and corrals, with a portion of my feed-boxes under 20-foot-wide sheds, inclosed on one side and both ends; feed boxes for corn are 3 feet wide, 12 feet long, bottom 2 feet from ground, and both sides 8 inches high; for hay I use the old-fashioned mangers. Salt I keep by cattle all the time. Prefer to sell stock at home, but sometimes ship to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago; put 15 or 16 head in a car, and the expense depends upon the rates, which frequently vary. When my running streams fail I have well water, pumped by wind-mill into a tank 2 feet deep, 6 feet wide, and 16 feet long, which cattle have ready access to from different inclosures. Have found spayed cows and heifers unsatisfactory; some come in heat frequently and do not fatten as they should. I am of the opinion that continuous high feeding from calf-hood would be very profitable, and then sell stock when 12, 18 or 24 months old.

Save The Pigs.

Our friends who raise hogs cannot do better than to be watchful for the little pigs that are likely to arrive at, or after about this season. The pig that is saved now, and well cared for will be a hog next Christmas, and represent a goodly sum in money.

Every one knows that in such weather as we have had since the 1st of December, it has been almost impossible to save newly arriving pigs. They have nearly all perished. Nor is this all. Fall pigs, even in favorable winters, require much care to bring them through the winter. If it be as cold as we have had for two months a large part of them perish. They pile up and smother each other; or, if they do not smother, they pile up so as to sleep too warm, sweat, and, going out into the cold winds, catch colds, cough, and are worthless if they do not die. In extreme cold weather, too, they crowd into manure piles, sides of stacks or straw sheds, and all sleep too warm, which is ten times worse than for them to sleep too cold. We hear from all directions that farmers have not only lost their little pigs, but large drafts have been made on their shoats, until we are satisfied the farmers will start out this spring with not more than half their usual stock of hogs. The hogs which are large enough to supply the spring market have been able to stand the weather better, and there will not be so great a falling off in the supply of hogs early in the season as later in the year. Then we are satisfied the deficiency will be counted well seven figures.

Then, we say, take care of the brood sows, and not only prepare them for emergency, but prepare good quarters for them, as many broods will be coming in March and April. All kinds of pork is now up, and with the prospective deficiency of the crop of 1881 it is not probable it will be any cheaper for eighteen months. So, those who expect to make pork by corn alone, or those who are calculating that pork will be a large item in the profits of the dairy, better look more carefully than usual to the safety and success of the coming broods of pigs. There is money in them, and that is what we are working and managing for. By a little care and prudent oversight a larger number can be saved than will be by the usual letting everything look out for itself.

Farmers' Institute.

Owing to press of other matters we have heretofore failed to notice the Farmers' Institute held at Manhattan on the 17th and 18th of February. We are informed that it was an instructive and profitable meeting. Papers were read and discussed as follows: The "Kansas King" (corn), by Dr. Chas. Reynolds; "The Horse for General Purposes," by Mr. Warner; "The Profits of Timber Culture," by Rev. E. Gale; "Fish Culture," by D. B. Long; "Co-operation among Farmers," by Prof. M. L. Ward; and "Food Values by Chemical Tests," by Prof. G. H. Failyer. Considering the severe weather the attendance was very fair and a still better meeting is promised for next year. These gatherings, for comparison and discussion of views, are of great value, and their number and frequency should be increased.

Get a Good Bull!

As frequently intimated in these columns it is a pity any farmer should in these days of enlightenment fritter away his time raising scrubby, inferior animals at almost a loss, when improved stock can be raised with almost certain profit. We want every cattle raiser who reads the FARMER, if he has not already done so, to resolve to use no more scrub or low grade bulls in his herd. A small amount judiciously

invested in a young thoroughbred this spring will pay immensely, and now is a good time to be casting about for him before the supply is culled over. It will be no trouble now to find good ones, but later it will not be so, as the shrewdest cattle men will be on the lookout and secure their supply early from the choicest. To get a bull good enough for use on any herd of grades it is scarcely necessary to go beyond your own county if living in the eastern half of Kansas, or at all events it is not necessary to go out of the state for bulls for any purpose. Remember the bull is half the herd; obtain a good one and patronize if possible some neighboring breeder, who if wide awake will have his advertisement in the FARMER and other leading agricultural papers. Resolve that from this spring henceforth you will breed away from the scrub standard and we venture to predict for you a more prosperous career. In fact you can scarcely prevent it.

Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.

Storrs, Harrison & Co., of Painesville, Ohio, send us their beautiful catalogues of fruit and ornamental trees, flower seeds, roses and small fruits. Among their specialties are a number of the more valuable new strawberries.

Wm. Parry, a veteran of 42 years experience in fruit growing, is out with his list of plants, flowers, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc. His catalogues are free, and may be had by addressing him at Parry, New Jersey.

John B. Moore & Co., Concord, Mass., present us their 20 page catalogue of specialties, new grapes, asparagus, roses, etc. from which they claim to have omitted all that do not possess especial merit.

From R. J. Black, Bremen, Ohio, (established 1849), we have catalogue of new and rare fruits, plants, and shrubs. He invites special attention to Stuart's Golden, Celestia and Mote's Sweet apples and the Dyehouse cherry.

W. H. Miller Chillicothe, Mo., send descriptive catalogue of new, rare and beautiful plants.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co., 110 John St, New York, send us catalogue of their combination sale of trotting stock owned by prominent breeders and fanciers, to be held at the American Institute building, March 16th, 17th, and 18th. This sale includes about 165 head.

Horticultural Societies.

As a guide to those wishing to organize horticultural societies we copy the following programme.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Reports of special committees.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Communications and correspondence.
7. Essays by one or more members who have been designated at a previous meeting to prepare them.
8. Discussion on same.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Examination of specimens presented for exhibition.
11. Arrangements for next meeting.
12. Adjournment.

After which, together with invited guests, all arrange themselves for refreshments, which is not usually the least interesting part of the programme.

The Legislature and the State Board of Agriculture.

The appropriations have been made by which the work of the state agricultural department can be kept up to its present high standard of usefulness. The house from the first displayed a kindly feeling toward the department, and its members as a rule had a high appreciation of the great services it had rendered the state. The senate, being more largely made up of lawyers, was not altogether disposed to grant all that was necessary to give the greatest efficiency to the office and its work, but eventually conceded the demands of the house. It was one subject upon which a good majority of the agriculturists pulled together, and they gained their point, as they might have many others by unity of action.

A Specimen Swindle.

A correspondent of the Western Rural, Cunningham, Mo., describes in that paper a swindle being practiced on farmers in that vicinity; the same or similar chaps are liable to make raids into this state and we advise our readers to be very cautious in the matter of signing any papers, cards or other documents unless they know them to be all right. He says:

"A man came through here with a model mill for grinding corn for stock. It is called the double surface grinder manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, also having a branch house at Burlington, Iowa. He said that the company had taken a new way to advertise their mills. They send four mills to one man, one is to be put up to show people how it works. This one is his, the others are to be paid for when sold. They are to be delivered at depot free of charge. The price of the mills is seventy dollars each. He has a printed postal card which you sign, and says all bargains made outside of this card are null and void. This card seems to turn out to be an order for four mills very blindly gotten up. Well, the mills arrive in due time. First there is nine dollars and eighty cents freight on them, and before you see them perhaps another agent comes with

another card which seems to read different but with the same signature. This you cannot deny and he hands you the card and asks you if that is not your signature. You say yes, it looks like it. So he wishes to make a settlement. If you have not the money he takes your note for two hundred and ten dollars and ten cents with interest. "Well," you say, "but I was not to pay for them until sold." "Yes," he says, "we mean by that when sold to you." What can one do but to make the best of it? and this villain sold twelve mills not ten miles apart. The mills seem to be good and work well. After settling he refuses to give you the card which you signed and which justly belongs to you. He then makes you an agent of the company and you sell the mills at any price so you pay them forty-eight dollars for each and every one."

Queries.

ED. FARMER:—

1. Can you tell which of the two Catalpas—the hardy, or the other, is the best adapted for this locality? An effort will be made to grow the different kinds of timber; and I will try some of the catalpas.

2. Can the American Holly be grown here with success? If so, where can the seed or small trees be bought?

Please answer through the FARMER.

JACOB MEANS.

Norton, Kas.

I. The hardy variety.

2. No.—[Ed.]

Relief for the Destitute.

Commissioner Holloway is at work purchasing and shipping supplies for the destitute on the frontier. This week he will ship several car loads of supplies over the Union Pacific railroad to Grainfield, Wa-Keeney and other points. The supplies consist of meal, flour, bacon and beans. Mr. Holloway has succeeded in getting free transportation for all supplies over the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, and expects to obtain the same over the Central Branch. He will leave Topeka in a few days for the frontier, to distribute supplies as the law provides, and to make a tour of inspection of the territory where aid is needed.

What Is Meant by Thoroughbred.

As ordinarily applied by breeders, the word "thoroughbred" simply means purely bred, or of unmixed lineage, and in this strict sense none of our domesticated animals can justly be called thoroughbreds, because they all have a more or less composite ancestry. When, however, a certain strain or race has been bred within itself, without out-crosses to other or different strains for many generations, until a marked and peculiar type is uniformly reproduced, that race, or strain, or breed, is said to be thoroughbred, or purely bred.

The term thoroughbred was first applied only to horses in Great Britain, bred especially for racing purposes, and was adopted as the name of the breed, and is still used for that distinctive purpose. Consequently when one speaks of a thoroughbred horse, all intelligent horsemen understand that the race-horse is meant. No horses are recognized as thoroughbreds in this country that do not show an unbroken line of ancestry, on both sides, to animals recorded in the English Stud-book. No intelligent horseman will speak of a thoroughbred Morgan, a thoroughbred trotter, or a thoroughbred draft-horse, because, as before stated the term, when applied to horses, belongs only to one particular breed, called Thoroughbreds.—J. N. Sanders.

The Contagion West of the Alleghany Mountains.

The American Stockman says: "We are happy to be able to state, upon the authority of one of the leading veterinary surgeons, both of the old and new worlds, who has been investigating the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, which has been such a terrible scare-crow to our English neighbors across the pond, that there is not a single case of contagious disease existing west of the Alleghany mountains, but that the losses endured by owners of stock have been caused almost wholly by neglect and ill-treatment. This investigation has been going on for some time at the instance of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and although cases of diseased cattle caused by exposure and neglect, have been cited, yet not one case of contagion has been met with throughout the entire west. That the disease does exist east of the line above spoken of, the same authority says is undoubted, and because of this a great hue and cry has been raised against American cattle in general. But there should be no relaxation of effort to prevent its getting amongst our western stock, for once introduced the damage would be irreparable."

An agricultural paper is as essential to a farmer, says the Rural Home, as a head-light is to a locomotive. There are times when safe speed is made without it; but in the uncertain darkness its steady light thrown far ahead, reveals obstructions and prevents many a wreck. To the farmer the light of other peoples' experience is of untold value, making the way clear, when without it he might sigh over sickly looking crops and wonder whether it were better to put manure or a mortgage on his land. When I hear a man say "I can't afford to take a paper," I know the boundary lines of his fields are marked by tumble-down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shaky, shivery look, and that his cattle resemble the lean line which Joseph saw in his dream. Oftentimes a single suggestion or recipe is worth to him the price of his paper. ‡

Quatt and Spooner on the Horse,	1 50
Quatt and Martin on Cattle,	1 50
Quatt on Sheep,	1 00
Quatt on the Dog,	2 50

Literary and Domestic

After the Feast.

The bells chime softly in the gloom;
The guests are gone; the fire is low;
I wait within the echoing room
To greet mine own before I go.
Mine own for whom, beside the board,
To-day no empty chair was set;
For whom the silent pledge was poured
While trembling tears the eyelids wet.

No foot fall echoes on the stair,
No shadow falls across the light,
No whisper fills the happy air
With the lost music of delight:
Yet all my restless thoughts are stilled,
And, waiting by the hearth alone,
My longing heart is warmed and filled
With the dear presence of its own.

Beloved faces, faintly set
In halos of my tenderest thought,
Immortal eyes, whose radiance yet
With yearning human love is fraught,
Dear lips whose kisses, sweet and slow,
Drop, like a balm, on mortal pain,
Dear hands whose every touch I know,
Yet may not hope to clasp again.

I know not to what clearer height,
In that sweet heaven; their thought has grown,
Or what new fountains of delight,
Unstilled here, their souls have known;
But since through changing years I keep
Their precious memory green and fair,
I cannot deem that love can sleep,
Or cease its tender vigils there.

O unforgetting souls, that swell
The swift, exulting host above,
Where face to face with Him ye dwell
Whose endless years are endless love,
To-night by some celestial air,
The cloudy curtain wide is blown;
Guests of my heart, but grown more fair,
I see you, greet you, claim mine own.

Let Them Vote.

It was with pleasure I read Ada M. Unruh's article on the woman question. I wish her God-speed on her mission. She has given me sentiments so entirely that I do not know as I can say more. She struck the key-note when she asks the question: "Have we done our best to raise ourselves to a higher standard?"

There is a great work to be done, when woman does not realize the fact that she is a slave and is satisfied with the present state of affairs; yet not all, for we well know that there are many noble women struggling to raise their sisters and themselves to a higher state of perfection; who do see with prophetic eye the glorious possibilities in the future when she will be free.

Then woman must work, to take the place where she belongs by the side of her brother—his acknowledged equal. For we know that no people are perfectly governed by the masculine intellect alone; as in nature it takes the positive and negative forces. In the family it takes the masculine and feminine to make a harmonious blending, so we are naturally driven to the conclusion that a government and all its machinery run by man alone is a relic of barbarism.

Her question, "Do we understand the political issues of the day sufficiently to know, were we to cast a vote, that it is for the right?"

I ask, Do our brothers? I do not think many to-day vote as their conscience dictates or realize the magnitude of that question fully. If they did we might see a better state of things. Do they realize as they elevate woman they elevate themselves; that her vote and influence might help to purify in government as it has in all the departments of life where she has gained access?

Then give woman the ballot that she may be an earnest worker in the cause of humanity. I cannot see that it will make her less a wife or mother, or more truly both, for women as a class are conscientious, and as they have had opportunity have shown what they could do in the face of opposition. Give them an equal chance in the broad avenues of life, educate both sexes alike, women will then be better fitted to battle with the vicissitudes of life. Marriage is too often under existing laws one of convenience. Educate woman to be self-reliant. Love will then be the incentive to marriage, which will develop a higher type of humanity, for the mother impresses the infant mind through eternal ages, and the grand, glorious womanhood of to-day is the result.

We will take courage when we look back and see the strides that have been made in the right direction, and thank God that the world is growing better.

ELIZA A. BROWN.
Salina, Kas.

Slippers.

Directions given in the Boston Globe for knitting slippers are as follows: Take a piece of paper and cut out the exact shape and size of the fronts required. Now cast on as many stitches as may be needed for the toe. Needles, Nos. 10 to 13 will be found a convenient size, and double zephyr, single zephyr, or Germantown wool may be used. With double zephyr and No. 13 needles, eleven or twelve stitches will be wide enough for an ordinary toe. Now knit in rows, plain knitting, backwards and forward, increasing one at the beginning of each row, till the instep is deep enough. I prefer a low instep, others a high one. When it is long enough to suit, cast off all except ten or twelve stitches, or as many as were cast on for the toe. Knit these stitches backward and forward till you have a band long enough to round the heel and back to the other side of the instep. Then cast off. Sew the loose end of the band to the instep and the principal part of the slipper is completed. The increases had better be made on the

second stitch. Slip the first, then knit one into the front and another into the back of the next stitch; in other words, one plain stitch and one twist stitch into the second loop. Put these increases in oftener, or otherwise, than directed above, if the pattern requires it. This, it will be seen is simple and plain without a single scrap of ornament. If ornament is wanted a pretty open pattern may be worked down the front, from the toe to the instep. An easy example is the peacock's tail pattern, which should be kept exactly in the center of the instep, and be repeated as often as is necessary. Then after the sides are finished, a row of D. C. may be worked all around the top of the opening, and on the second row one treble, two chain, miss two; repeat all round. This forms a row of holes, through which a narrow ribbon may be run with a bow in front. If a knitted lining is wanted take Angora wool, or other soft wool; and work pieces to match the others. These can be joined together before the sole is sewed on. With Angora knitted lining, and lambs wool soles, a very snug, comfortable slipper can thus be made.

Welcome home "Yankee Girl," I am glad that you are back, and hope we shall hear from you often.

BRAMBLEBUSH,

She is Happy.

About ten years ago I first placed my feet on Kansas soil. It cost no small struggle to leave my pleasant home, in a thrifty village in western New York, situated on the bustling Erie railroad. But we came here with the intention of making for ourselves a home on these broad prairies. I find much to enjoy here, although such sudden changes of temperature as have taken place to-day are not very enjoyable. This morning the air was warm and spring-like, creeks were overflowing their banks, on account of the melting of immense quantities of snow. This evening, while I am writing, mercury is down below freezing. The wind is howling, and one would think a second January had put in its appearance.

All the unpleasant views of Kansas life vanish for the present, so glad am I that the prohibitory amendment has become a fixed law, and that I live in a state that has for its chief ruler a temperate man, and one that is willing to risk the consequences of taking so bold a stand for right. Such men as we have in our legislature we can justly be proud of, men in the true sense of the word, that could not be bought. The KANSAS FARMER has the right tone. Its many readers can see where it stands in the battle for right. I believe the Christian ladies of Kansas have been working and praying for the success of this temperance movement. I believe, also, that this good work will not end here. Older states than ours are watching to see how we succeed. If well, then they too, will work in the same direction, that the terrible curse of intemperance may be driven from their midst.

I am pleased to see so much interest manifested in the "woman's rights" question. We have the right to use our voices and influence in every good work, even if we cannot vote. Perhaps we can do our part equally as well in this direction as if we cast our ballot at the polls.

Mrs. B.

Blaine, Kan. Feb. 16th.

Rustic Work.

Rustic ornaments, appropriate to the extent of the grounds, add much to the embellishment of the garden and lawn. Many climbing and trailing plants cannot be shown to better advantage than on a rustic arbor or trellis, and for the most favorable display of "basket plants" nothing is better adapted than tubs or tables made of rough bark and roots. Hanging baskets, window boxes, brackets, and an endless variety of articles suitable for window and house plants can easily and cheaply be made. Most plants feel more at home in such rustic receptacles, and thrive better than in glazed and ornamented pots. Winter is a favorable time to procure the necessary material from woods and swamps. Any one possessed of natural taste and some mechanical skill, can during winter construct many ornaments of this kind, enjoying the work as much almost as the cultivation of the flower beds during summer. Professional carpenters are seldom good hands at this kind of work; they square and plane your choicest rough and crooked roots and branches until all their beauty is gone.—American Garden.

Judged by his Overcoat.

One Sunday during the war, the late Sexton Brown, of Grace church, New York, was performing the duty of grand usher at the church, when a soldier, who presented a seedy appearance, walked up the main aisle and took a seat near the chancel. All at once there was a buzz among the congregation, and the sexton stepped up to the stranger, tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"I will show you a seat, sir."

The soldier rose and followed Brown, who led him to a rear pew. As he entered the pew and was about to sit down, the stranger removed his faded overcoat and disclosed a handsome, bran new military suit, with straps of a major-general upon the shoulders. Then there was another hum of conversation and a rustling of silks as the congregation moved in their pews to get a view of the man. Again Sexton Brown approached the soldier and said:

"General, I'd be pleased to give you a good seat."

"Oh, never mind," said the military gentleman, "I'm much obliged to you. I've been among the commoners for the last year or two,

and I guess I can worship God back here among them as well as up in front."

Brown retired as gracefully as possible, and was quite surprised before the service was over to learn that the soldier in the seedy overcoat was Major-General N. P. Banks, at that time under orders to take one of the most important commands in the army.

Recipes.

HONEY CAKE.—One coffee cup of honey, three-fifths of a cup of flour, one-fourth of a cup of sugar, two eggs, one or two spoonfuls of milk or cream, raise with one teaspoonful of soda or baking powder. Make the cake as stiff as pound cake. Put a thin layer in baking tins, and take care not to bake longer than necessary.

HONEY SPONGE CAKE.—One large coffee cup full of honey, a cup of flour and five eggs. Beat the yolks and honey together, beat the whites to a froth, mix all together, stirring as little as possible. Flavor with lemon juice or extract.—*Beckeeper's Magazine.*

A HASH THAT WILL SATISFY.—Cut some beef in nice little slices from the bone, removing all the hard parts and skin; put the gravy in a saucepan with a pint of water, three tablespoonful of catsup, a dessert-spoonful of minced savory herbs, an onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt and a third of cayenne. Let these stew together for fifteen minutes. Take out a cupful of the liquid and rub into it a tablespoonful of the flour; stir it well into the stewpan again and stew for ten minutes longer. Strain it through a sieve, return it to the pan, place the slices of beef in it and keep the saucepan on the side of the range until the meat is heated through—not to boil, or it will become hard. A few minutes before serving add half a wineglass of tarragon vinegar. Arrange some toasted sippets round a very hot dish and serve the hash immediately after it is cooked.

THE SILVER.—When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not used every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover; this will allow fresh air to get in and will prevent rustiness; it will then be ready for use at any time, after having first been thoroughly rinsed with boiling water. Nothing is better to clean silver with than alcohol and ammonia; after rubbing with this take a little whitening and a soft cloth and polish in this way; even frosted silver, which is so difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

Trees and Health.

Everybody knows that trees take the carbonic acid thrown out in the breath of men and animals, separate it into component parts—carbon and oxygen—give back the latter to be used over again, and work up the former into wood and fruits.

It is also coming to be generally understood that forest trees do important service in promoting rainfalls, and in helping to retain the surface-water for springs, streams and general use.

It is also known that certain species, planted in malarial localities, help to render the latter healthy by somehow using up the deadly miasma.

It would now appear that trees growing near drains carry off the sewerage water.

A gentleman, whose cess-drain was constructed just like his neighbors' and in the same kind of soil, had found it unnecessary to clean it out, while the others had to be cleaned out frequently.

An examination showed that three large trees, whose roots had penetrated into the vicinity of his second, or waste cess-pool, were clearly channels through which the waste all escaped.

Whether it was changed into plant food, as is likely, or was exhaled through the leaves, in either case it was disposed of with equal safety.

Breakfast in Spain.

The perfect ease of the family life, even if, as I believe, it is too often carried to excess, binds the members of one family together with literally, "cords of a man." Nowhere, as in Spain, do the big sons so love and seek their seat at their father's simple table, and love to be with their mothers and sisters.

It is breakfast time, the *aguador*, or water-carrier, has filled the barrels, and the table is "laid" with a snowy cloth, with porous Andalusian pitchers of classic shape; with a melon rolling here and there; knives, forks, plates, put on without any regard to order or arrangement, bunches of white and purple grapes, and a few bottles of red astringent wine; the red wine, like Burgundy of Val de Penas; the amber colored wine of Almeria (grown in the slopes around Albuñol); the red wine of Cataluna; or, perhaps, the white wine of Seville. Bread lies in spiral rascas, or in French rolls, or in *telera* (long, thick staves of coarse bread) all about the table; a few aromatic flowers, bought in the *plaza*, stand in the midst.

An old man comes in—a servant girl, with bare arms and in undress uniform, comes in. Well, they look round—the family have not come to the table. "Bueno; paciencia!"—"We'll, patience!" they say, and the man lights his paper cigarette and leans against the door.

The mother and father, and one or two daughters of the family come in and take their places; the father quietly takes the melon before him and cuts it into slices, passing the plate round from one to the other, all are wonderfully silent, respectful and self-controlled; the household seems so peaceful, so patriarchal in its simple primitiveness, that the stranger

feels out of place; it is another, purer, older world into which he has just entered; all so simple; so natural, so self-respectful, no servant-girls, no bells, no waiting at table of flunkey or footman, or awkward cub just caught from the stable yard.

The sons saunter in, cigar in mouth, but reverent toward their parents, and, saluting them with the morning kiss of affection and of peace, take their slice of melon.

Then the soup, or *caldos*, is carefully placed on the table, and each takes a plateful; then comes the *cocida*, for the richest families live much as the poor, and in true, natural Spain, there are no *gourmets* or *gourmands*; then comes, as I have said, the *cocida*—meat stewed to rags, from which the *caldos* have been taken, with rice, and slices of every sort of stewed vegetables, of the luscious, aromatic, semi-pungent vegetables of the country. A little dish of sausage, or of bacon, follows; then bread and cheese, and then fruit again, and the men drink a little, but very little wine, the women only water. A cup of coffee and a cigarette follow—the meal is over. The clock goes half past twelve or one, and it is well-nigh time to lie down, if in summer, in the darkened *alcoba*, and rest for a few hours, or sit down and make dresses for the coming Feast day. The dinner, or *comida* is but a repetition of the *almuerzo*, or breakfast.—*Temple Bar.*

A Mother and Daughter.

I once met (it was at a garden party) a clergyman's wife—who introduced her three daughters, all so much after the mother's type, that I could not help admiring them.

"Yes," she said with a tender pride, "I think my girls are nice girls. And so beautiful, too. We are not rich, and we have nine children. So we told the elder girls that they would have to turn out and earn their bread abroad, or stay at home and do the work of the house. They chose the latter. We keep no servant—only a charwoman to scour and clean. My girls take it by turns to be cook, housemaid and parlor-maid. In the nursery of course (happy mother who could say of course!), they are all in all to their little brothers and sisters."

"But how about education?" I asked. "Oh, the work being divided among so many, we find time for lessons too. Some we can afford to pay for, and then the elder teach the younger ones. 'Where there's a will there's a way.' My girls are not ignoramus, or recluses, either. Look at them now."

And as I watched the gracious, graceful damsels, in their linen dresses and straw hats—home manufacture, but as pretty as any of the elegant toilets there—I saw no want in them; quite the contrary. They looked so happy, too—so gay and pretty.

"Yes," answered the smiling mother, "it is because they are always busy. They never have time to pet and mope, especially about themselves. I do believe my girls are the merriest and happiest girls alive."

I could well imagine it.

—Mrs. Muloch.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 38 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

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ELABORATE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER, 113 Wash. St., Boston, Mass. Particulars free. C4S150

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A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Co. of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

G. P. BOLMAR & CO., 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A KEY WILLING THAT AND NOT WEAR OUT. SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, 30 cts. Chronographs FREE. S. S. BISHOP & CO., 24 Bay St., N.Y.

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FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively. Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$800 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$50 to \$80 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880. BISHOP VAIL, President.

THE EDUCATIONIST A monthly Journal of Education devoted to the interest of the

SCHOOL AND HOME, and illustrated from time to time with the pictures of eminent educators. Joseph Cook in January and Dr. McOosh in April. It aims to be representative of the progressive spirit of our progressive state.

What Others Say. Pres. Sweet, of Baker University says: "I am more than pleased with it." State Superintendent Spicer says: "I am sure you are making it worthy of a hearty support." Ex-State Superintendent Lemon says: "Wherever I go I find people pleased with its bright contents." Ex-State Superintendent McCarty says: "It is a gem of neatness in mechanical execution and a real casket of jewels in matter." Prof. Foss is eminently the right man to conduct such a Journal.—(Stock, Farm and Home Weekly, Kansas City.) "This Journal has become the expression of the best educational thought and progress of the day."—(New England Journal of Education, Boston.)

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AGENTS WANTED in every county and city in the state. Send for terms and copy of Journal, enclosing stamp for answer. G. W. HOSSE, Editor, Topeka, Kas.

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are now regularly made from STYLES 100 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest and most popular known as the BABY ORGAN, at only \$25.00 to a large CONCERT ORGAN at \$200.00. Twenty styles at from \$25.00 to \$150.00 each; SIXTY styles at \$150.00 to \$400.00 and up; each price. Sold also for many years at from \$5.00 per quartet up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having the quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (three and a quarter octaves) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music. Mason & Hamlin Organs are certainly the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for superior construction. EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS has ranked them as being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such an award. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and price lists, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 40 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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160 Acres Land for \$1000

New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OSGOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

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in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer \$7. Sample to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ELIE, PA.

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Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of the mind 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 brassy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It 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. For sale by all dealers.

Nuggets of News.

Hildreth & Sons, sugar refiners, of Philadelphia, have two hundred and fifty acres of amber sugar cane grown for them in Cumberland and Cape May counties, New Jersey, last year, and it was so satisfactory that this year they will increase the amount to 2,500 acres.

A pasture cannot do much above ground till after the formation of a great bulk of roots below. The roots of a good pasture will weigh from 5 to 10 tons per acre. New turf will not become permanently productive until after the underground formation of stored up material, and of that extensive absorbing apparatus which exists in the large development of roots.

The Great Bend Register says: "We advise the farmers of Barton county to raise all the chickens and eggs they can, next summer. These articles will command good prices, owing to the demand from the west. We have seen letters already from the mountain towns, wanting all the eggs and chickens that can be raked up. Get ready to make two or three hundred dollars on eggs and chickens this year."

The Hutchinson Interior says a company has been formed in New York for the manufacture of sorghum in Kansas, with a paid up capital of \$5,000,000; and with the most approved machinery will be ready for operation the coming season. The company will make Hutchinson the headquarters of the state. Within ten days or two weeks, a member of the company will be there and complete the arrangements for manufacturing sugar during the coming fall.

Jacob Lighty gives the following as his experience in feeding rice corn to hogs: "I weighed seven head of hogs which averaged one hundred and fifty pounds each. I then fed these hogs five pounds a piece of rice corn per day for fifteen days, then reweighed and found that they had gained an average of one pound per day for the fifteen days so fed. I therefore conclude that five pounds of rice corn in feeding hogs will make one pound of pork."

To grow pigs successfully and profitably requires that they should have a good appetite, good digestion, and strong assimilating powers, which cannot be found in any breed without vigorous health. If a pig is kept for a considerable time in a cold, wet, dirty pen, on bad food and short allowance, until the character and quality of secretions are changed, and the general growth of the pig is checked, that pig will not make a good breeder.

One of the marked effects of good feeding is noticeable in wool. If the feeding has been irregular, the texture will be variable, and when worked up, there will be weak places in the threads. If under-fed, the wool will be harsh and devoid of moisture. In well fattened sheep or lambs, the wool will be soft and really oily to the touch. It is this oily quality of wool in well-fed sheep that destroys the ticks. Few kinds of insects can live in contact with oil of any kind. A little grease rubbed around the shoulders and necks of thin sheep will destroy the ticks. But it is much preferable to give better feeding and oil the wool from the inside. Indian corn is an oily food, and so pre-eminently is linseed meal.

In the show window of a prominent jewelry house in this city, for several days past there has been on exhibition three grand medals—the property of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. One of those medals is solid gold, and the inscription on it shows that it was captured at Philadelphia—one of the premiums offered by the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society. The other medals are massive silver ones. One was taken at Boston from the American Pomological Society, and the other was secured in New Jersey, being offered by the State Agricultural Society. They are valuable and interesting trophies, a credit to the horticulturists of Kansas, and a pretty good advertisement for the state.—Rural World, St. Louis.

Oleomargarine is being manufactured and exported in very large quantities, says the Farmer and Dairyman. There are some 11,800,000 beef cattle slaughtered annually in the United States, which yield an average of 70 pounds of fat per head, or a total of 826,000,000 pounds of fat, capable of yielding 528,640,000 pounds of oleomargarine, worth from 15 to 17 cents a pound. There are three establishments in New York which are manufacturing oleomargarine at the aggregate rate of 45,000,000 pounds a year. Similar establishments are operating in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., and other cities. That the business is rapidly increasing may be seen from the fact that in 1879 the total exports amounted to 13,980,864 pounds, while the exports for but nine months of 1880 aggregated 15,759,653 pounds.

The dogs raided the sheep of A. J. Roberts, near Hallsville, recently, killing sixteen out of a flock of twenty-two. From all directions we hear of this wanton destruction of sheep by dogs. Mr. M. P. Lients, one of the largest sheep owners in this section, who usually has from 200 to 500 head of sheep on hand, informed us recently that he had lost \$1,000 worth in the past five years from the same cause—more than all the sneaking curs in the state are worth. We notice that the state senate has just passed a bill imposing a tax of \$1 on each male and \$2 on each female dog, the county fund thus constituted to be devoted to paying for sheep killed by dogs anywhere in the county. It is made the duty of every owner of a sheep-killing dog to kill the dog,

and every day he fails to do so he is subject to a fine of \$1.—Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

If your sheep have the scab and are losing wool very much it would be well to dip them the first warm day in a decoction of tobacco (say 25 to 30 pounds of "lug" tobacco to the 100 gallons of water) at a temperature of 110 degrees. This will not be a sure cure, but it will arrest the disease until shearing time. If they are not losing wool much it would be as well to let them run until it is warm enough to shear, which can be done the last of March or the first of April. After shearing is the time to effect a sure cure. After shearing dip them in a decoction of tobacco (30 pounds lug tobacco to 100 gallons of water) at 110 degrees. In seven to ten days dip again in the same manner. This will cure them. Sulphur in their salt will be good for them all the spring and summer; there is no certainty of its curing the scab, but it aids in keeping the sheep healthy. One pound of sulphur to a peck of salt and some green wood ashes is a good mixture for them. If you cannot find little matters sores on the skin where the wool is coming off, your sheep may not have the scab. In this case healthy food and water, with the sulphur mixture mentioned, is probably all they need.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says: "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER.

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

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Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for circular. Manufactured by EVERETT & SMITH, Boston, Mass.

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VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vessels, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health, and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials on file, and it is now the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, enough to last a month; \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition, \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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On receipt of your address I will mail you a complete and most comprehensive GUIDE. MEDICAL ADVICE ever sold at the popular price of \$1.00. Book contains 500 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No adult should be without it, as ignorance on subjects treated causes untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc. (Persons suffering from Piles should send their address.) Send something to their advantage. It is not a fraud. Communications should be confidential and well addressed. DR. HUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kansas

KANSAS

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

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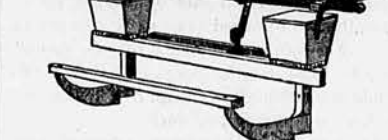
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The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among 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:

Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. The wire does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. It will plant perfectly and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made. It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.



Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder. No sharp points in the flesh, to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose. The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

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Let all interested in working the soil send now for our Catalogue. We want all Farmers who value labor-saving tools to study out our combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator, and Coverer; Market Gardeners who have acres upon acres on each of which our Double Wheel Hoe will save its cost yearly, to examine the merits of our fine garden tools; and every one who has even a small vegetable garden, to read closely what the Firefly Hoe and Garden Flow will save them.

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To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds, It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can good Vegetables be obtained; yet we see those who exhibit sound sense in most affairs of life, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior character of LANDRETH'S has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreth's Seeds to give them a trial. Those remote from our Seedsmen, Grocers and others selling our Seeds, can be supplied by us direct at reasonable prices. Ask your Storekeeper for Landreth's Seeds in original sealed Packages, or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS

Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. Am now breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibited. I took \$40 in premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fall. My Duke of York Light Brahmas are unsurpassed in the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been raised and mated by I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass. Orders for Eggs for the above stock is now being filled. Order early, as all orders are booked in rotation as they are rec'd. Write for Illustrated Circular and Price List of Eggs. Address S. L. IYER, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

DR. HENDERSON,

A regular graduate in medicine. Over 18 years' practice—12 in Chicago. Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, Catarrhs, Eruptions, Eczema, Piles, Tape-worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (night discharges), SEXUAL DEBILITY (loss of sexual power), &c. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent gratis for two stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays; 10 to 12 a. m.

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Lowest prices ever known on Revolvers, Rifles, and Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. (B) R. POWELL & SON, 229 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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85 Cents and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. World Mfg Co. 122 Kansas St. N. H.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address: J. H. REEVE, 35 Chatham St., N. Y.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka; Secretary: O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Speech of Hon. J. N. Lawson, of Reno Co., on Substitute for House Bill No. 118, Constituting a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mr. Chairman, I think the board should be called commissioners instead of inspectors. They ought to be entrusted by the state with a commission, that is, given something to do. I don't believe in the state appointing a board of inspectors with no duties prescribed for them except that of drawing pay. The gentleman from Douglas, Mr. Russell, says that we don't realize the extent of our undertaking; that the cleansing of the Augean stables was a small job as compared with the question of regulating of freights and fares on railroads. I admit, sir, that this is an herculean task, but he will remember that Hercules accomplished his task by commencing it and by whacking away at it, and so the people of this state are demanding legislation at our hands and the only way to accomplish it is to begin it and keep at it and not try to shirk our responsibility on the pitiful plea that we don't know how. The people of this state will continue to agitate this question till something is done.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I don't claim that we can absolutely and arbitrarily fix a rate for the roads of this state, nor do I say that it would be best if we could, but I do contend that there are discriminations and sudden fluctuations that ought to be provided against in this bill, and these commissioners or inspectors as you call them should be empowered to enforce that provision and to enforce penalties for its violation.

We all admit that these discriminations exist. There is not a railroad man on this floor that denies it. I could produce freight bills and statements of shippers on which I could talk all day, but we do not need to go into detail even if I had time; but to illustrate I will make this statement: The A., T. & S. F. charges us as much to carry our freight to the mountains—our market—as it charges Kansas City or any point between us and Kansas City.

I have this from one of the officials of that road. Now, sir, this is discriminating against us not only in favor of older and wealthier parts of the state, but it is discriminating against us in favor of Missouri; that is, it is carrying Missouri products to the mountains as cheaply or more cheaply than they carry ours, and we are more than two hundred miles nearer than they, and this too by a road that has a large land interest there, that is directly interested in the development of our part of the country, a road whose lands are made valuable by the improvements put upon adjoining lands, by a people that have endured all the hardships and privations and starvations of a frontier life, and who by their patient and persevering industry have made that desert blossom as the rose, and who have thereby enhanced the value of every acre of land belonging to this corporation. Talk to us about our interests being identical with that of a corporation that arranges its schedule of rates so as to enhance the value of the products of a foreign state by the depreciation of values in a section where it ought to have an interest in common with the people! Then, sir, this is more than a local question it is in one sense a party question and affects the great national republican party. So far as the action of this house is concerned it is omnipotent. There was nothing done here in the organization of this house that was not the result of party caucus. We wouldn't elect one of these little girls a page without first knowing that she was a republican and that her ancestors were republicans from away back; and the gentleman from Atchison, Mr. Glick, will remember that he had nothing to say as to who should be the officers of this house even to a page. Then with our large majority here we will be held responsible, and justly so too for whatever is done or left undone.

Now, as republicans, we have no right to ignore this question or the demands of the people. If you do, some other party will arise that will attend to it. It has been so in other states. For instance look at Illinois which was strongly republican as this state, but the party procrastinated and dallied with the question till the grangers and independents united with a party through which they could get relief and they got it. You gentlemen who by reason of your splendid ability are leaders in this house and who aspire to be leaders of the party in this state, should look to it that some legislation be had that will be somewhere near in accord with the wants of the people. You have no right to drive this vote out of the party or by your inaction allow it to go out, and if you love the party as I love it, you will help to make its record good on this as it is on other questions, but if you don't take hold of this question and solve it you will lose this vote and you ought to lose it.

In answer to Speaker Johnson, Mr. Lawson said: The gentleman from Shawnee, Speaker Johnson says "that he is inclined to take a broad view of this question and feels that we ought not to be confined to county lines, but

each should feel that he is a representative of the whole state." I will gladly meet the gentleman half way on that proposition. I believe that if we each could feel that "no pent-up Utica contained our soul," that we were not caged in or hedged around by narrow county lines, that we belonged to no particular section or nook or corner of the state, that we were all here to work for the glory and honor of the whole state, that all of broad, free Kansas was ours, we would do better work.

This call for relief comes up from all parts of the state, and when the gentleman from Shawnee says he favors this committee bill—which is a burlesque on the question of railroad legislation and an insult to the intelligence of the people, he does not represent the whole state but certainly misrepresents that part of it that I have the honor to represent. The very great importance of this kind of legislation, and that we find it important is shown by our action in caucus when we demanded of our candidates for speaker that they pledge themselves on this question and that to the exclusion of all other questions. We did not pledge them, nor do I believe they so understood it, to use their position and influence to secure such legislation as would only throw dust in the eyes of the people—would only procrastinate.

The gentleman from Leavenworth, Mr. Legate, wished to ask a question: "Can you give any instance of the discrimination of which you complain?" Mr. Lawson said: I have already done so—in the instance of comparative freights between Kansas City and other points west, but I will show you how it works. The railroad company hauls a car of produce from Kansas City to our place (and I speak of my own town not because it is different from other towns in this respect, but just to illustrate), for nothing, then they take up a car of the same kind of produce at our place and charge the same for there out. No, that is not quite the way of it either, for they could not take the car that distance for nothing—they couldn't afford to, but they just charge enough more on one car to make it up, and it is that of which I complain.

The gentleman from Linn, Mr. Snoddy, wished to ask: "Does the gentleman from Reno contend that this legislature can fix rates between Kansas City and Pueblo, or other points in the mountains?"

Mr. Lawson: No, sir. I do not contend that we can legislate on anything beyond our own state line, or that we can in any way interfere with the laws of inter-state commerce, but I do say that when a railroad shows such a disposition to improve upon the people, we ought to restrict them within the state and as far as we can reach them.

Mr. Orner, of Barbour, wished to ask a question: "If you knew of the existence of this state of things, why didn't you introduce a bill at this session?"

Mr. Lawson said: You had as well ask the one hundred men that voted for the prohibitory liquor law, why, if they knew of the evils of intemperance they did not each introduce a bill on that subject. It was not for the want of a right kind of bill that this committee reported as it did. The temperance committee did not report favorably on any bill introduced and referred to them but they reported a substitute for all the bills to accomplish the end sought; in fact it seems they did not put in their time studying how not to do it.

Now after you get your inspectors appointed what are they expected to do? Are they to be a kind of smelling committee to lay around each railroad station a few days? Do you expect them to go to a station in my county for instance, and in two or three days find out more than I know about it who have lived there ever since before the county was organized, and who have occupied a position where it has been my duty to inquire of producers and shippers.

Now I am not in favor of radical railroad legislation or that which will cripple the companies. I know that they have done wonderful things in the development of the country, and I know that with them we stand and without them we fall, but I know too that with them unregulated by law they have it in their power to absolutely fix the price on every pound of produce we have to sell, that with them unrestricted we fall any way, so there is not, after all, so much choice.

I am opposed to this bill as reported by committee because it creates three salaried officers at an enormous expense to the state, with no duties prescribed for them save drawing their pay. If we can succeed in amending it I may vote for it; if not, I shall vote against it.

The Telegraph Monopoly.

The new company which has been organized, or rather the absorption of all companies by the Western Union, is an old story often told. Time and time again has it been demonstrated that competition, where old and established corporations are concerned, is an utter impossibility, notwithstanding the hypocritical claim in certain masked quarters that competition must be the remedy for all the woes the people are experiencing in consequence of the arrogance of great corporations. Let us notice a few instances of competition: The Michigan Central railway and the Michigan Southern were competing lines. It was a break-neck race between them to get into Chicago, and there was not much difference in the date of their appearance into this burgh. But their establishment at this point was in different times than those that now are. Those were times when men operated a railroad according to the spirit of its charter, and attempted to be, and succeeded in being, honest and straight forward. At that time there probably was not enough money in the United States to have

enabled the Michigan Central to have purchased the Michigan Southern, or the Michigan Southern to have purchased the Michigan Central. Then each was striving to serve the people through whose territory it ran; it was trying to build up towns, to develop farms and to foster prosperity along its route. But times have changed. At the present moment it makes no difference to the management of these roads whether people travel, or freight is transported, on one road or the other. Why? Because that broadcloth-covered barnacle upon society and beleaguered communism, W. H. Vanderbilt, owns both roads, or has them under his control. Between Chicago and Buffalo there is no competition and cannot possibly be; and this is only a sample of the monopolist big fish swallowing the helpless Jonah, as we can show only too plainly.

Some years ago the merchants of Boston, and we think of New York, combined to organize an express company in opposition to the Adams and American. The company was formed, fine and substantial teams were put upon the streets of the principal cities, and the Merchants' Express company was a fact and apparently a success. It did business at lower rates than the old companies did theirs, and gathered from the old monopolies a very considerable of their patronage. It had great trouble, of course, in getting accommodations on the railroads upon anything like as favorable terms as were granted to the old companies. But it persevered, and finally found itself in a position to attract the particular notice of the American Express company—with whose business it was doubtless interfering—and that company purchased all that the Merchants' Express company—founded, remember, by distinguished merchants of Boston, and, perhaps, New York, to protect themselves—had, and the Merchants' Express company has never had an existence since. Rather a poor show for us to depend upon competition between corporations, is it not?

But we may go further. About the time this competing company was organized Jim Fisk established an express of his own, and called it the Boston and New York Express. Jim Fisk was then a power. His presence in New York, Boston or Long Branch would attract a larger crowd than a prince or a potentate. The police had to be called out in large force to keep the multitude from blocking travel and business; and business men would flock around his enterprises like carrion about a carcass. Consequently his express grew into a company of Boston and New York merchants, but was absorbed at last by the old companies.

Now the same farce is being enacted by the merchants in Chicago and Boston in reference to telegraph communication. Chicago and Boston merchants have been organizing telegraph companies. What can they do? They may construct lines wherever they will, and the great telegraph monopoly will send and receive dispatches cheaper than they can, and thus draw their custom, and the custom even of their stockholders. The result finally will be the absorption of all these independent companies. A few thousand dollars cannot compete with millions; and human selfishness will turn traitor to its own sworn companionship, if it can make a dollar by doing it. No dependence can be placed upon city co-operation. Whatever hope this country has for deliverance from colossal combinations of capital is in the farmer.—Western Rural.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

IF YOU FEEL DULL,



Simmons' Liver Regulator. It will cure you of all liver troubles, and it will cure you of all other troubles that are caused by a weak liver.

Take a half tablespoonful immediately after each meal, increase or reduce the dose as will be found enough to produce one action from the bowels every day, and in a short time you will be perfectly cured.

Have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend my friends to use it to secure health, to always keep it on hand.

HON. R. L. MOTT,
 "Columbus, Ga."

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 10, when a stray or strays are discovered, 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 the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their price, value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice.

How to post a Stray, the fees 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 no 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.

Each 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, and 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.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and making care of 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 the week ending March 9.
 Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by M. W. Weller of Walnut tp. one bay mare 3 years old, white star in forehead, and valued at \$40.

Edwards county—R. L. Ford, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up on the 28th day of February by J. E. Ford of Wayne tp. one bay pony mare, right hind foot white, valued at \$15.

MULE—Also by the same at the same time one black mare mule an indescribable brand on left hip, and valued at \$15.

Ford county—G. W. Potter, clerk.
 COW AND CALF—Taken up by Henry Tompkins one Texas cow with calf six months old, cow is red and white, three fourths of left ear cut off.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by M. W. Weller of Walnut tp. Dec 24 1880 one small black mare, star in forehead, no marks or brands. 3 years old, valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.
 FILLEY—Taken up by H. Simpson of Lincoln tp. one grey filley supposed to be 2 years old in spring of 1881, left hind leg white from hoof to hock, some white spots on right hind leg, blaze in forehead, no brands, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Bricker Dec 17 one red steer, white spot in forehead and some white on belly, 2 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by V. V. Ham Jan 24, one dark red steer 2 years old, an unrecognizable brand on right hip, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by Chas. Stephens Scott tp. Feb 16 one white filley with red ears 2 years old no marks or brands valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by S. E. Johnson of Soldier tp. one brown mare about 10 or 11 years old, white spot in forehead and white spot on left hind foot, switch tail, some harness marks, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one bay pony mare about 8 or 9 years old, small white spot in forehead, little white on hind feet, some harness marks, heavy with foal, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Phillips of Williamsburg tp. one cow about 3 years old supposed to be 2 years old next spring, white spot in forehead, few white hairs near root of tail, had on a halter, valued at \$20.

Wyandott county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.
 COW—Taken up by S. E. Johnson, Armstrong, Feb 21 one red cow 4 years old, left ear underbit, white on face and under jaw, letters J M S branded on horn, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending March 2.
 Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Joseph Greer, Rich tp. January 15 one brown mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead, 9 or 10 years old, valued at \$30.

FILLEY—Also by the same one sorrel filley, 13 hands high, 3 years old, snip on nose, valued at \$30.

COW—Also by the same one sorrel mare colt, white face, valued at \$15.

MULE—Also by the same one brown yearling horse mule valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Brownrigg Ozark tp. Jan 12 one heifer, one year old, red sides, white buttocks, back and tail, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by L. F. Wren, Rich tp. January 18 one roan cow about 6 years old, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Nevill, Monroe tp. Feb 7 one 3 year old heifer, pided, no marks or brands, and valued at \$20.

Bombay county—L. D. Welch, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. H. Hughes of Scott tp. one roan steer, upper right ear branded with O on right hip, supposed to be 18 months old, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Hughes of Scott tp. one bay cow with black ring and tail, one year old, and valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by February 19 by J. W. Williams of Kankakee tp. one dark bay or brown Texas mare about 6 years old, medium size, branded J W on left hip, valued at \$25.

FILLEY—Also by the same one red roan domestic yearling stallion, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by February 6 by Horatio Pritchard of Madison tp. one roan mare 3 years old, past, one hind foot white, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$30.

BULL—Taken up by J. H. Simpson February 7 one roan bull about two years old with considerable white on shoulder and hips, rather spiky horns, valued at \$25.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
 COW—Taken up by S. B. Dillon of Pike township on Dec 24 1880 one black cow supposed to be 3 years old, white on belly and tail, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$15.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one sorrel pony mare, white spot on forehead, two years old, and valued at \$15.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one dun pony mare, white spot on forehead, two years old, and valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Sweeney in Kaw tp. one white heifer two years old, small crumpled horns, scar on left hip, valued at \$10.

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