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AGRICULTURE OF NORTHWESTERN KANSAS.

By Martin Mohler, Osborne, Kansas, in last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture.

Kansas derives its peculiarity of climate and soil from its geographical location. The State is located on the slope of a great mountain range, and its altitude from the Missouri river, the eastern boundary, to the western limit, a distance of over four hundred miles, continually rises. While the elevation above the level of the sea at Kansas City is 750 feet, at the western limit, on the same parallel, it is nearly 4,000 feet; so that the western boundary is at least 3,200 feet higher than the eastern, making a rise of about seven and a half feet to the mile.

As we proceed, therefore, from the Missouri river westward, we are elevated from a Missouri valley climate gradually into a lighter and rarer atmosphere; and when we reach the western limit of the State, we enjoy, to a large extent, the luxury of a Rocky Mountain climate.

Osborne county, which is nearly in the center of the State, is 1,250 feet higher than Kansas City, and the change in climate is clearly perceptible. The atmosphere is clearer, purer, drier, and the liability to protracted drouth greater. As we proceed westward from here, the change in climate and climate influences, which have a bearing on the rainfall, are still more marked, in consequence of the more rapid ascent in altitude; and when the western limit of the State is reached, the altitude is 2,000 feet higher than Osborne county, and the climatic conditions are such that general agriculture is impracticable, and it will probably always be so.

There is no use in ignoring facts, nor endeavoring by nice-spun theories to educate ourselves and the public generally into the idea that we shall, by and by, under the magic influence of art in the improvement of this country, reach a climatic condition all the way through the State as favorable to the growth of all kinds of crops as now obtains in the eastern portion. Certain forces are now operating in the settled portions of our State which tend to modify the climate, rendering the country more certain and reliable in the growing of crops; but these forces can never annihilate the Rocky Mountains, which stand, and will forever stand in the way of producing a climate in western Kansas that will be favorable to general agriculture.

It is the purpose of this paper to show that northwestern Kansas, as it now is, possesses the elements of wealth and prosperity equal to any other portion of the State; and that capital and brains employed here will bring to their possessor, in due course of time, the full realization of reasonable hopes.

While we do not need the modification of climate which follows the settlement and improvement of our country, yet it is right and just that we claim whatever of virtue there is in it. And we know, from an experience of a twelve years' residence in Osborne county, that there is some truth in the theory. The breaking up of prairie sod opens the pores of the earth, so that the rains, instead of running off the hard surface to the streams and being carried away by them to the ocean, are admitted into the bosom of the earth, and by evaporation the atmosphere is moistened, which tends to modify extremes and to improve our chances for corn; and also, which is of more importance than increased rainfall, to a better

distribution of the rainfall throughout the growing season. The rain which does fall is rendered more available—is better utilized in the growing of crops.

The characteristics or peculiarities of western Kansas differ with those of eastern Kansas, only in degree, not in kind. The dry winters for which Kansas generally is noted, become drier as we go west. The rainy season, which usually sets in about the first of April in other sections, and continues through April, May and June, here commences later, and is liable to close sooner; and the settlement and improvement of the country here tends, as it has from the first settlement of the State, to lengthen the rainy season, and of course to shorten both the winter and summer drouths. Corn is the only important crop which has to run the gauntlet of July and August, when our summer drouths are likely to come; and as the liability to these drouths increase as we go west, there comes a point somewhere in our progress westward where the corn is an unprofitable crop, and is eliminated from the farmers' program. Were it a question, therefore, of growing crops alone, without any reference to stock, this section, when weighed in the balance, would be found wanting; but since stock growing in all countries remote from the world's markets is the chief source of wealth to the farmer, the question resolves itself into the inquiry: How does this section stand as a stock country? Unquestionably it has superior advantages; and these, we claim, more than compensate for our liability to short corn crops. For, after all, corn is the only important crop that is less reliable here than it is further east.

All other farm crops, such as wheat, rye, oats, millet and sorghum, are successfully grown here, and since we have learned the methods of culture adapted to the soil and climate, profits have been realized by farmers from crops alone. Wheat farming is profitable here, as elsewhere, and many farmers have made their start in cattle by the profits of wheat raising. Wheat will continue to be grown, but every farmer is looking forward to the time when his farm will be stocked with all the cattle, etc., its capacity will admit of, and the wheat area will be diminished. Such crops will be grown chiefly as the needs of stock demand, and among these crops corn will be retained. I have said that corn is less reliable here than elsewhere, yet in this section, that is in Osborne county and in the counties adjacent, we find that corn in a term of years is a paying crop, especially so in connection with wheat growing, since a corn field, well cultivated and kept clean, is in the best possible condition for wheat in the fall.

In a term of twelve years there have been but two failures—in 1874 and in 1880. In 1874 the failure was general throughout the State, and extended even into other States. From 1871 to 1879, leaving out 1874, the corn crop was never spoken of as a failure. The crop was generally good, sometimes immense, as in 1875; always over a half crop. In 1880 it was a failure. In 1881, 1882 and 1883, while other crops were good, the corn crop on the whole was light, and yet in these years in some localities in Osborne and adjoining counties, the crop was good. And as our chances for corn in the future are certainly not any worse than in the past, we are looking for the corn years of other days to come back again, when we shall have seventy-five bushels to the acre.

While in Kirwin last week, a point about

forty miles west of this, I was informed by a dealer in hogs, that at least forty car-loads of hogs had been shipped from that place during the winter. This shows that corn is raised there. On the train in which I returned to Downs next day, 275 head of fat steers were shipped at Gaylord, Smith county. This shows that corn is raised in Smith county; and as they were fed on twenty-five-cent corn, it shows that corn is abundant. The fact is, we are becoming, not only a cattle-raising, but a cattle-feeding country. With the exception of two years in twelve—1874 and 1880—corn has been from five to ten cents per bushel cheaper here than in eastern Kansas, and steers also, for feeding, are cheaper. It is about time, however, for the minds of the people to be disabused of the idea that corn is absolutely essential to the wealth and prosperity of a country. There was a time when Indian corn was unknown to the world, and yet the world seemed to be prosperous and happy; and were there no corn in existence, I presume the world would manage to get on, and the prosperity and happiness of the people would not suffer materially.

The Lord has not made a country that will grow everything. It is our part to adapt ourselves to the country we are in, and raise such crops as can be grown profitably. If we want to raise oranges, we should go to Florida; if we want to raise pineapples and bananas, we should go to the West Indies; if we wish to raise corn and hogs, we should go to eastern Kansas. But if we want to raise wheat and cattle, sheep and horses, we can do no better than to go to northwestern Kansas.

In this section we claim to have a special advantage for growing all kinds of stock, with the exception of the hog; and as this gentleman figures rather prominently in the markets of the world, we have taxed to the utmost our inventive genius to discover some substitute for corn. We think we have made the discovery, and probably in a few years we may come before the world as a hog country also. While at Kirwin last week, a gentleman from Stockton, county seat of Rooks county, told me he had raised a carload of hogs to the average weight of 240 lbs. at one year old, chiefly on sorghum, without a single kernel of grain of any kind. Sorghum, either green or dry, evidently is a valuable feed for hogs, and it is known to be for all kinds of stock. The fact is, sorghum is rapidly advancing in importance, and is destined to be king over all the dominion of forage plants in this section of the farming world. Sorghum undoubtedly feels at home in the climate of western Kansas, and if our claims for it by further experiments prove to be well founded, hogs will also be profitably raised, probably even to the western limit of our State. Further I will say, if anything in addition to sorghum is needed to give to the hog the finishing touch, we have it in rye, which possesses all the elements necessary; and rye, also, is a sure and reliable crop all the way through, at least I am so informed.

We have already spoken of the superior advantages of northwestern Kansas as a stock country. When I say stock, I mean cattle, sheep and horses.

Our native grasses are a mine of wealth. The buffalo grass, which is spread so bountifully over a large portion of this country, has a richness about it scarcely surpassed by any of the tame grasses as feed during the summer, and during the fall and winter re-

tains in a remarkable degree its nutritious properties. It rivals the famous blue grass of Kentucky, and requires only a larger area to graze over to produce the same amount of bone and muscle. On this, cattle, sheep, etc., thrive and do well the year round. Only during storms and times when snow covers the ground is feeding necessary. One year ago this spring, one of my neighbors sold forty-five head of three-year-old steers at \$40 per head, which had been carried through the winter exclusively on buffalo grass. I, myself, the middle of last December, killed one of a herd direct from the buffalo grass for beef, without having fed over two bushels of corn, and the beef was decidedly good. Only that class of men who engage largely and exclusively in the stock business get the full benefit of these advantages. The farmer who is engaged in general agriculture—and most of our people are thus engaged—and is confined to his own land for grazing, can only partially get the benefit of buffalo grass. These men summer their cattle away from home on the range, at a cost usually of twenty cents per head a month, and winter them on the farm at home, putting up feed during the summer to carry them safely through the winter. They usually save what buffalo grass pasture they have for winter feed. Wheat straw, of which every thrifty farmer has a large amount, is fed either directly from the stack, or is hauled into straw racks in the corral during the winter. Between this and buffalo grass and corn fodder (our farmers will continue to grow corn), with good shelter, stock cattle are carried safely through the winter. But milk cows and calves require better feed. For these, rye is sown early in the fall, which furnishes excellent green feed during the fall, winter and early spring, without the least damage to the crop. Wheat fields, also, are pastured by calves, and frequently by stock generally, and it is claimed, with advantage to the crop. In addition, millet and sorghum are grown especially for this class of stock. Thus, between wheat and rye for a green feed in winter, and sorghum and millet for dry feed, there is no reason why any farmer may not carry his cows and calves not only safely but in good shape through the winter; and if we take good care of the cows and calves, we have the key to success in cattle raising.

The manufacture of butter by creameries is one of the growing institutions of this country, and farmers are beginning to realize the fact, that all they need to have a sure, reliable and independent income, which will enable them to cancel the mortgage on the homestead which stands as a memorial of previous mistakes, is to have twenty-five or thirty good cows, and milk for the creamery, and take good care of the calves. Some of our farmers who have a sufficient number of cows, have abandoned wheat culture, farm only rye and forage crops generally to increase the flow of milk, and in addition carry on the poultry business. This business is certainly profitable here. The climate is extremely healthy for chickens and turkeys, and the location is favorable for either the eastern or western market. One of my neighbors, who has twenty-five good cows, also runs the poultry business, which amounts to about \$300 a year. Between the cows and the poultry, he informs me that he has an income of \$1,000 a year above living expenses. This system of farming, or

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 May 15—Case Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 May 29—Ross & McConnell, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 29—Lowe & Flood, Short-horns, Clay Center, Kas.
 June 6—J. H. Tolls & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 11 and 12—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-horns, Safford, Kas.
 June 12—Durham Park Herd of Short-horns, Abilene, Kas.
 June 12—Stuyvesant & Foot, Short-horns and Polled, Chicago.
 June 12—Thos. Hughes, Short-horns, Chicago.
 September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.
 October 9—C. R. Richholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

Sheep Raising in Western Kansas.

By Chas. H. Gibbs, WaKeeney, Trego county, Kas., in last Quarterly Report of State Board of Agriculture.

Although sheep raising in this district is yet in its infancy, it has received an impetus in the last few years that places it among the leading wool-growing districts in the West. The summer and fall of 1878 saw the first flocks located in this section; at that date the total number of sheep was less than 3,000 head. The county has thus far proved so congenial to sheep, that the industry has advanced until now fully 50,000 head are permanently located on ranches in this section. These flocks are composed of almost every description of sheep known west of the Missouri river, though the Merino grades are by far the most common and profitable. These sheep and flocks have increased in numbers, both by import and by natural increase, large bands having been driven into this section by Colorado and New Mexico sheep men, it being a well-established fact that this county possesses great advantages for the proper and successful handling of sheep. Here can be found grass in almost tenfold abundance. We have the advantage of being able to raise a good supply of feed for winter, thus placing ourselves and flocks in a safe position for the coming storms. This being a natural buffalo grass grazing county, sheep do not require feeding, only during a few stormy days of winter. Our main crops for rough feed are sorghum cane and millet, both of which are excellent feed, and are the most certain crops in this usually dry climate. We are gradually adopting the plan of sowing several acres of fall rye, which is a splendid feed, especially as pasture in early spring, and will also yield a fair crop of grain. A more sure grain crop cannot be found with us than rye, and it will be largely sown hereafter in place of corn, which has proved a failure five times out of six. Sheep men throughout the State, more especially the western half, will make sorghum cane their main annual crop. It is planted and sown in different ways, and seems to grow well put in any way. I prefer it in different ways. I sow it broadcast to leave on the ground, or cut with mower and put up as hay. Sheep eat it off the ground uncut with great relish, and will not leave the stalk an inch above ground. If the cane is to be cut up and shocked, put it in with a corn planter as corn, or drill in rows to be easily cut and handled by hand. I think it the best way to cut and put up part, for feeding during stormy weather. Millet grows well most years, but like everything else, cannot be too much depended upon. Wild hay can be cut in limited quantities on the bottoms and in the "draws," but is not very strong feed.

The seasons here are generally favorable for handling sheep without a large outlay of capital to provide buildings and shelter. Sheep having access to the free range, where there is plenty of buffalo grass and water, will need no

other care than proper herding and enclosure in a close corral at night, made of either boards, stone or even sod. Shedding is not an absolute necessity, some sheep men will not shed their sheep during the winter under any consideration, these men never lose sheep by piling. A good warm covering that will turn water is certainly no disadvantage if plenty of it is provided. It is a necessity at times in the lambing season, but perhaps only for a few days or so through the entire season. A very small shelter is generally all that is necessary for the young lambs dropped during a cold rain, which is not of frequent occurrence. The winters here are just as nearly adaptable and suitable to handling sheep as they are in any part of the United States. We occasionally get a snow storm, but not often, snow being the exception rather than the rule. We have had a mild open winter so far this season, and but for the poor quality of the buffalo grass, would have gone through in No. 1 shape, but as does sometimes occur in every four or five years, we have late fall rains which keep the grass growing too long into the fall, and it is caught by frost in this condition, and more or less weakened and spoiled. Such was the case last fall, whereby stock has suffered more from poor feed this winter than anything else. Cattle have necessarily been the greatest sufferers, as they cannot pick so closely to the roots, losing all chance of getting any of the green sprouts. Sheep will do better always, such seasons as this, as they get some green grass all the time by nipping so close. I have wintered over 1,200 head of ewes and young wethers on the range this winter with less than four tons of feed of any kind, besides the grass they have picked. They have been kept in an open corral without a particle of shelter, and up to four weeks ago were mostly in fair mutton condition. The last few weeks have shrunk them badly, but they are strong and hearty, and will go through in fair shape. Have lost but five head so far from this flock.

I think it best to feed lambs a little grain the first winter, keeping them up in condition and growth. The gain in wool will pay the extra cost and trouble. The number of sheep kept in one flock to the best advantage, is estimated best by the size and quality of range, the care in herding, and the general condition and kind of stock. Two thousand wethers might do better with a poor herder than a mixed flock of 500 would do on the same range. Keep the weakly ones culled out from the strong; give them extra care. If convenient at all, keep lambs and strong wethers separate. Fifteen hundred head in one flock of either class is enough for a winter flock, and 1,000 will do better. Save plenty of grass near to the home ranch for winter use, and have a few acres of standing sorghum ready to turn into for a few hours on bad days. The best class of sheep for this country is the Merino grade, giving good returns in wool for the time and cost of keeping. The native flocks of good grades will shear from five to eight pounds of unwashed medium wool. The wethers of this grade make splendid feeders, and when mature bring a good price for No. 1 mutton sheep. They are profitable to keep for wool until four or five years of age—growing the heaviest and best of wool. Their average weight off from grass in the summer is 100 pounds. We use thoroughbred Merino rams from Vermont and other eastern flocks to breed up our common stock. These can be purchased here at from twenty to seventy-five dollars per head, according to quality.

The natural increase in flocks of 1,000 head of ewes is about 85 to 95 per cent.,

and this increase can be saved according to the conveniences at hand and the care given. Our lambing season commences about April 20th, and lasts five weeks. This is the harvest, and arrangements must be made accordingly, with plenty of good help, to secure the best results. Owing to the many drawbacks, and so much unfavorable legislation against the wool interest, it is becoming necessary to breed our sheep looking largely to the mutton product as well as wool. Some persons advocate a cross from some large breeds, as the Cotswold, Shropshire or Oxforddowns, but so far nothing has been so successfully carried on as breeding to large framed, heavy, strong Merinos. I think it possible to breed a good class of sheep for this locality by using the Shropshire ram on our high-grade ewes. *Cotswolds and their crosses are generally unprofitable, and the cause of much loss to the owner. They will not do well in large flocks. The straight Mexican sheep has been the foundation of many a good flock of grade sheep, and too much cannot be said in favor of these coarse ewes as breeders and mothers; with a constitution not equaled by any other known sheep on this continent. For a new beginner, who wants a large flock at moderate cost to experiment with, I should advise him to get the Mexican pure, and grade up with No. 1 thoroughbred Merino rams. If success be his lot, he can show a flock of splendid sheep in a few years; provided he breeds right—that is, secures the proper class of Merino rams for this cross.

I know of no business that will show as well on paper as the sheep business, and that has caused so much loss to the inexperienced. Do not let figures showing large profits without loss lure you into a business which, like all others, has its drawbacks, and sometimes heavy losses. The sheep business requires attention, uncommon care, good judgment, and pluck. A person having these requirements, and using them, can succeed. Sheep properly herded, salted, and watered, will do well here without any extras, nine months of the year, provided they have no disease to work against them. This brings me to the subject of scab, our greatest tormentor, a disease of the skin, caused by a parasite, and doing its greatest injury through the winter months while the wool is thick and long. It can be easily cured by dipping immediately after shearing, and moving to a clean range. An indifferent, indolent sheep man with the scab in his flock, generally goes out of the business after one winter's experience. The old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," is good, when applied to dipping a flock of sheep with the least indication of scab; to neglect it is to give it power and perhaps mastery for a long siege. No other disease is of so much consequence in this section. Foot-rot, when imported as it is sometimes from the East, cures up of itself on the dry, sandy prairie. Other diseases affecting now and then a sheep are of minor importance, and not worth treating here. The sheep business is just now receiving a back-set, caused by Congress reducing last year the duty on foreign wools, thereby giving such countries as Australia a great advantage over us, some of which we cannot compete with. By this act, the wool growers of the United States lost \$15,000,000 on last year's clip. This will not be borne in silence by the million of sheep men of this country, but Congress will be urged by strong resolutions to restore the tariff of 1867, under which we may grow wool with some little prospect of reward. Sheep men are strong protectionists, and certainly need to be.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

Diseases of the Horse's Teeth.

The diseases of the horse's teeth, as well as the proper treatment of them, differ considerably from those of man. Feverishness, loss of appetite, diarrhoea, and a number of other and widely dissimilar affections, either arising wholly from difficulty in detention, or more or less severely aggravated by it, are so frequent in young horses, that, whenever any of them occur, and are found on examination of the mouth to be accompanied with prominence and pushing of the tushes, a crucial incision ought to be made upon the gums. The grinders of horses more advanced in age are apt to become roughened in the edges from irregular growth or from irregular wearing of the enamel, and may in this state give rise to bad ulcers in the mouth, and ought to be rasped smooth. Part or whole of a back tooth or other grinder sometimes grows to a higher level than the rest of the teeth, and penetrates the bars above it, causing serious ulceration, or interferes so constantly and ruinous with mastication as to occasion a general pining for want of due food; and whenever any such over-growth is detected, it ought to be reduced to the level of the other teeth. A general irregularity in the surface of the grinders, though not marked by any observable prominence in any one part, is sometimes so great as to occasion quidding, and to constitute great and almost incurable unsoundness.

Caries, or rotting of the substance of the teeth, occurs more or less in all animals, but is peculiarly frequent and virulent in man, and especially so in those members of the human family who think themselves most highly civilized. One cause of this disease in man is the want of a due degree of dental action, occasioned by the luxuriousness and soft forms of food; another is the rapid and mighty whirl of chemical forces acting on the teeth from the great diversity and rapid succession and piquant nature of the articles of diet; and a third and chief, is the adherence to their teeth or their interstices of small particles of easily decomposable substances, such as flesh meat or animal sauces, or almost any of the mixtures of the most relished dishes. Decomposition of the particles is rapidly effected under the combined action of the heat and moisture of the mouth, and the oxygen of the atmosphere; and an acid results which immediately attacks the phosphate of lime in the teeth, and after awhile so far accomplishes its decomposition as to set the teeth to decaying. A little hole appears which henceforth constantly lets in the atmospheric air, the salivary secretions, and the decomposing particles of adhering food; and unless this hole is promptly stopped with some proper composition, a rapid decay of the entire tooth, on to its destruction, is inevitable. Caries, though incomparably rarer in the horse than in man, yet sometimes occurs with such virulence as not only to destroy one tooth, but to communicate the rotting to neighboring teeth, and even to the jaw. When a carious tooth is found in the horse's mouth, it should be extracted.—*Prairie Farmer.*

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In the Dairy.

Laws Against Oleomargarine.

The FARMER has advocated the enactment of laws requiring manufacturers of oleomargarine to mark or label every package of it with its true name, and dealers to sell it only for what it really is, so that consumers may not be deceived. Genuine oleomargarine is not any more unwholesome than is butter, and most persons do not recognize any difference between the two. To such it matters not how much of the imitation they use. But many people would not buy the shop article at all if they knew it, and we have thought that the law ought to protect them, if possible. Such laws have been enacted in several States, but it is uncertain whether they are the best. New York has just passed a prohibitory act wholly forbidding the manufacture of oleomargarine. Newspapers are not agreed as to its efficacy. Some go so far as to declare that no law is needed on the subject. Among these last referred to is the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and it discusses the subject this way:

"A bill has just passed the New York Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor, which absolutely prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, or anything else of a similar nature, under whatever name it may be called. The law reads: 'No person shall manufacture out of any oleaginous substance or substances, or any compound of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or cream of the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same, or shall sell or offer for sale the same as an article of food.' This is sweeping enough. But the strong probability is that the law cannot be enforced. It is interesting to note that at the same time the New York Assembly has passed a bill prohibiting the directors and officers of a railroad from making short sales of its stocks, or in other words selling any of its stock of which they are not actual owners.

"The prospect that the latter bill will become a law does not bother the said directors or officers to any appreciable extent. They are justified in smiling at the idea that their operations can be interfered with by any such shallow legislation. Until some way is invented of keeping men from acting by proxy, the evil aimed at cannot be reached by laws of that description. Numerous laws against combinations or collusions of railroad and other classes of managers have been enacted, but experience has shown that they cannot be carried out. What law can prevent two railroad representatives from meeting in a back room and casually agreeing that certain rates shall be charged, or certain things done, by the respective companies? How can any collusion be proved?

"The oleomargarine law is of a somewhat different character from the laws referring to the railroads, but it may be classed with them in the general category of inconsiderate legislation. Scientific men have been at work on the oleomargarine question, and their testimony goes to show that there is no element which necessarily enters into its composition which is not equally as harmless and equally as nutritious as anything that enters into butter of unquestioned purity. There is bad oleomargarine and there is bad butter; and good oleomargarine is better than indifferent butter. The fundamental fault with the oleomargarine business is that it furnishes a temptation for fraud—for passing on the community as butter

made from cream something which is not made from cream. The charge that it is sometimes made from objectionable forms of grease is doubtless true, but there may be filthily-made cream butter also. The rule *caveat emptor* applies in one case as well as the other, and a wider application can be made of the rule also in the matter of the fraudulent representation that it is made from cream when it is not.

The law that oleomargarine should be sold under its right name has been found difficult of execution, and this has led to the enactment of the sweeping prohibition in question. Should the latter be effectually carried out it would destroy a large amount of capital invested in oleomargarine manufacture without any return for the wrecked property, which it is to be remembered has been devoted to the production of a harmless and life-sustaining form of food. Whatever the cream-butter makers may think in the premises, it may be doubted if, upon reflection, popular sentiment will sustain a law of this description. If there is so little difference between oleomargarine and butter that the purchaser can not detect it, and one is as harmless as the other, why should there be an outcry against it? If the purchaser can detect the difference, what is the use of a prohibitory law? That there should be any law against the manufacture of any preparation of healthy animal fat is preposterous in itself.

The truth is that oleomargarine has become such a well known commodity that there is no necessity for any seeker after the truth to be deceived in it. The only effectual defense of the community against being imposed on is in being a judge of what it buys; and it is being rapidly educated in the matter of oleomargarine. The result of that education is also to drive a prejudice against it out of the minds of many, so that they purchase it with their eyes open, simply choosing to be economical in that way. Most of us prefer the old-fashioned butter, but those of us who are reasonable will scarcely decide that we are authorized in limiting the liberty of others to use or to manufacture oleomargarine if they want to.

A gentleman from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. He was so earnest in asserting it to be a positive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already effected cures.—P. F. HYATT, M. D., Bordentown, N. J.

It may not appear profitable to purchase a fertilizer only to have its cost returned in the crop, but the direct benefits to the soil are great, as many elements are left in a soluble condition for a succeeding crop.

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CATTLE.

WM. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas. importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station St. Marys, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP bred and imported by Jos. E. Miller, Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

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

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

R. HOFFMAN, Wichita, Kas., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Bargains in registered Rams.

D. W. MCQUITT, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., breeder of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

C. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 T. Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His seven best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs., weigh from 145 lbs to 180 lbs.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

SEND TWO DOLLARS and get one setting of Ives' celebrated Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock eggs. The finest in the State. No stock for sale until fall. Address S. L. Ives, P. M., Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

PEABODY POULTRY YARDS, Weldline & Byrum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahmas, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part, and Black Cochins, B. B. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, LeFleche B. B. Game, S. B. Hamburg, Bk. Javas, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 15th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

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

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

TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.—Near Shunganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs,—must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOP, Office, 56 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

T.—T.

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

Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS,
(Shawnee Co.)

W. J. MCCOLLM,
—Breeder of—

Pure Bred Poultry.

Pekin Ducks, Plymouth
Rocks, Light Brah-
mas, Buff Cochins.

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets.

Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for \$3.00. All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for \$3.00.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

rather this method of utilizing the resources of the farm, may, I think, be made as profitable in Cheyenne county as in Osborne. I see no reason why creameries may not be profitable to the extreme limit of northwestern Kansas. In connection with this, I will add that the milk, after the cream is removed, possesses high value as pig feed, and therefore a considerable amount of pork may be placed to the credit of this plan of operating. But some of us prefer to raise wheat, and cattle, and hogs, on a larger scale, and will give less prominence to this important industry.

It will be seen, therefore, that northwestern Kansas affords the opportunity of diversified plans of operating, and that men of varied tastes and inclinations may be accompanied with whatever peculiar line of farm life they prefer. If they prefer to raise cattle or sheep on a large scale, this is the best country in the world for it. If they prefer to raise wheat, cattle and horses, they are on the highway to wealth and prosperity in that line here. If they desire to engage in the dairy business—making cheese or butter, or milking for the creamery—or to the poultry business, they might make the entire circumference of the globe before they would find a land so well adapted in every way as this.

The above thoughts have come to me from the experience and observation of a twelve years' residence in Osborne county, which dates back to the first settlement in this section of Kansas. I claim therefore to speak from the book, and the positions taken, in the main, are correct.

No one coming to this section of Kansas will ever fail, provided he exercises due diligence and perseverance, and is willing to be guided by the experience of those who have gone before.

Correspondence.

Our Election System.

Kansas Farmer:

Our system of electing and appointment of our officers, is in many respects wrong and very expensive and burdensome to all those who exercise the right of the election franchise, and especially is this so with the farming class of voters, a majority of whom live several miles from their place of voting. Every good citizen should exercise his (and the law ought to be so that I could say her, too,) right to the ballot.

Under our present system, every four years our financial interests are more or less disturbed by a Presidential contest; every two years a contest for the Governorship of each State, and what proves to be in some instances the most disgraceful of all is a Senatorial contest in our State Legislatures, a disgrace to our civilization; then there is our Congressional, our county and township elections, and primaries, etc., *ad infinitum*. All these elections and primaries take time, and "time is money," especially the time spent in our spring elections.

A delegate convention, with rare exceptions, is a snare and a fraud, an invention of the wire-puller and political trickster, in which seldom the will of the people is represented. We have been taught that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, but under our present system it is fast becoming a government of the corporations and monopolies, by the corporations and monopolies, for the corporations and monopolies. Our form of government is Democratic—a majority should rule; but with our present system of electing our President a minority President may be elected.

The patronage attached to the office of President has been used almost without exception by our Presidents for their reelection. Now, suppose all our officers, from the President down, should be elected direct by the people, the one receiving a plurality of all the votes cast to be President, the one having the next highest to be Vice President. One term of eight years should make them ineligible to re-election. Our Senators, elected the same as President, for eight years, subject to re-election; our Governors, four years, ineligible to re-election; our Representatives, four years, subject to re-election; our county officers, same as State officers, for four years,

no re-election; township officers, same as county officers.

Let the appointing power of the President be restricted to the heads of the departments, foreign Ministers, pension agents, Judges of the Supreme and District courts of the United States; their tenure of office, same as now. Presidents, cabinet officers, all postmasters to be elected same as President—tenure of office, eight years, subject to re-election.

By having the elections as above indicated would give us an election every four years for electing our State, county and township officers, also Congressmen; then every alternate election the President and all other officers to be elected, with no primaries to attend, no packed delegate conventions for the wire-pullers and shysters to manipulate, with no senatorial struggle in our State Legislature, no electoral college frauds, no electoral commission farce to decide the election of President. The voter will have time to rest between elections and have time to attend to something else besides primaries and the polls. The wire-puller will have lost his vocation; the Senator will find some other use for his money than investing it in poor human nature in our State Legislature to secure his seat in the United States Senate; the electoral college and commission would be things of the past.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Mas.

Land Wanted.

Kansas Farmer:

The Experimental and Test Club, having for its postoffice Nortonville, Kansas, has about come to that point of existence when it will engage in the practical as well as the theoretical. It has been revolving the question as to the policy of its members selling out and moving en masse to some undeveloped region and organize a colony, thus surrounding themselves at once with what they know to be good society and energy, while they have the benefits of the free range which they are shut off from where this club flourishes.

Another feature of the land question as debated in this club is the purchasing of a large scope of land for stock purposes in joint ownership, whether the club remove to it or not; and accordingly the club is open for offers of land held by any company or individual that would be suitable in soil, climate, and amount in one body. The most favorable offer will be looked after by an examining committee and if reported favorably and this club should emigrate to it, there will be a nucleus around which in a short time will build up a community in which any State can feel a pride. Land holders will do well to look after the wants of this club. The president of this club is S. Stiers, and its secretary Wm. Vanatta, either of whom can be addressed for the club interest.

S. S.

Questions About Horses.

Kansas Farmer:

I would like to ask a question, and I would like for the readers to answer through your valuable paper. I have a span of mares, and I would like to ask what would be best for me to breed to. I can breed to almost any kind of an animal. We have one imported horse, Norman, and another from imported horses of the Norman stock, two English draft horses, two Morgan horses, and several quarter and half-blood Normans. There is one horse that is a half blood Norman and quarter Samson, and one quarter Kentucky whip. I like him very well. He fills the measure almost entirely. And there is three jacks here from Kentucky, and two native jacks.

Now, what I want to know is, what do the readers of the FARMER think of the Norman stock of horses? Some people say that they won't stand what other horses will as a general purpose horse.

My mares are small; they only weigh about 1,000 pounds apiece. I have bred for the last two years to a Tom Crowder and Sam Hazard pacing horse, and have a couple of good yearling colts from him. But he is dead now. My mares will have colts again in about three weeks.

Wheat looks well in this part of the county, and so does oats. Some corn is coming up. There is about half of the corn crop planted. Would all have been planted but for the snow and rain for the last ten or twelve days. We had a very heavy rain

yesterday morning. There is a good deal of old corn in the country yet.

Parsons, Kas.

B. R. WILLIAMS.

From Stafford County.

Kansas Farmer:

With the exception of a few very windy days we have had a pleasant spring; have had an abundance of rain, and no hail or severe storms. Wheat looks fine. There has been a very large acreage of oats sown which is up and looking well. Old corn is pretty scarce and is worth 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Our farmers have improved the opportunity afforded by the rain this spring and have planted thousands of forest trees, and a great many fruit and ornamental trees which are nice and green now.

There has been quite a number of sales of real estate recently, mostly to parties from the east who propose to become actual settlers. Land is advancing in price very rapidly. Our town is keeping pace with the county; there has been seven residence buildings put up, also two large store houses, two carpenter shops, one fine livery stable, an addition to the hotel, and a fine M. E. church, all since the first of January. It fact Mr. Editor, our boom has come to stay, and if no serious calamity overtakes us, western Kansas will be heard from this fall. We expect a railroad within a year, and then we will have a direct route to St. Louis and all eastern points.

Rye is jointing; potatoes are up, and I have seen some corn that is growing nicely. The talk about returning to "wife's people" is a thing of the past. In fact "wife's people" have most all arrived and are well pleased with the country; are happy and contented, and are glad they have escaped the flat and muddy roads of Illinois.

We are well pleased with the course pursued by the KANSAS FARMER in regard to obeying the laws, and we wish the editor long life and prosperity, and hope the time may not be far distant when the FARMER may find a place in every rural household in the State, for truly it is the right paper for the farmers of Kansas.

J. F. GISH.

Stafford, Kans.

Sorghum For Feed.

Kansas Farmer:

Having read several able articles in your valuable paper recently on sorghum culture for feed, and having had some experience in that line myself, I thought I would add my testimony. I have raised and fed sorghum for ten years, and I find it is the most profitable feed I can raise. I wintered 50 head of stock cattle on it last winter; I fed the last of it April 10.

I also sow it for summer pasture, and it has proved so successful that many farmers are trying it this spring. The only question to be solved is the process of curing it.

For pasture, I plow and sow (broadcast or drill) one bushel of Early Amber seed per acre about the 1st of May. I then pasture it until after frost, and as often as it is eaten off it comes up again, and continues to do so all summer, and the October grazing is as good as that of June.

If I desire to let the stalk mature and shock it like corn, I plant it in May in drills, and cultivate it one way. When ripe, cut, shock, and feed as wanted. My cattle never left a stalk in the feed lot.

The Texas honey cane will produce from fifteen to twenty tons of feed per acre. Some object to it on account of its being too heavy to handle.

My best crop, however, I raised off of my wheat ground after the wheat was harvested. I plowed the ground, sowed broadcast one bushel Early Amber per acre, and harrowed it well. In 90 days I mowed, cured and stacked, from five to six tons per acre of good feed. My cattle ate it well.

This year I shall use a drill and put 1½ bushels of seed on an acre. When cut and cured, I will hand-stack it in the field. There is not as much danger of its spoiling in small stacks as in large ricks. I find it is the only second crop that I can raise off of the same land in one year.

A number of our farmers tried it last year, and many more will try it this season, both for pasture and winter feed. Last year Capt. J. H. Folks, former editor of the Sumner County Press, raised several acres and afterwards sold his cattle, and disposed of the sorghum hay to a man that fed it to a

lot of horses, and they came out in No. 1 condition in the spring.

Also J. S. Kellogg raised several acres, then sold his cattle and hay, and the man that fed it out says the cattle ate it all and came out in fine condition this spring.

Last winter I fed over seventy-five tons that did not cost me to exceed one dollar per ton. I am fully convinced that it will come into general use for feed, especially where a corn crop is not a fixed fact.

H. C. ST. CLAIR.

Belle Plaine, Summer Co., Kas.

Poisoned.

As many substances now in common use are of a poisonous nature, and as accidents resulting therefrom are of frequent occurrence, a few hints with regard to the treatment of such cases may be of service.

Poisons may be divided into three classes: animal, vegetable and mineral.

When considering their effect upon the body, poisons may be divided into irritants, corrosives and narcotics.

The effect of irritants (such as cantharides, chlorine gas, carbolic acid, etc.) upon the tissues is implied in the name. The irritating action takes place in the mouth, the alimentary canal and the stomach.

The corrosive (such as the caustic alkalis, and the mineral and vegetable acids) tend to break down and destroy all parts of the body with which they come in contact.

The narcotics (such as chloral, belladonna, alcohol, etc.) may pass through the throat into the stomach, and thence into the intestines and blood, without doing immediate harm to these parts. The real injury does not begin until the poison introduced into the blood reaches the brain and nervous system.

This knowledge as to the action of poisons at once suggests the nature of the remedy. Before referring to the treatment of special poisons it will be well to consider briefly the first treatment for poisons in general. When poison has been taken in the stomach, ascertain, if possible, its nature, then send for a physician. In the meantime, whatever the nature of the poison may be, efforts should be made to rid the stomach of it. The old fashioned way of doing this was by means of the stomach-pump; but as these instruments are difficult to find in time of need, it is not safe to rely upon them. First, then, try to produce vomiting by running the finger down the throat, by frequent draughts of warm water or by a solution of ground mustard or of common salt. Mix a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water. Of this mixture give the person two or three draughts, followed by twice the quantity of warm water. Repeat this dose until vomiting is produced. A tumbler of warm water in which a teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved, often serves the same purpose. If vomiting is not produced by this means, give emetics. Of these, the most commonly used are sulphate of zinc (twenty to thirty grains to a teaspoonful of water) and ipecacuanha (fifteen to thirty grains to a teaspoonful of water.) Follow the use of these emetics with frequent draughts of warm water. Hardly too much of this simple remedy can be taken. If there is any difficulty in getting the person to swallow, and if the stomach still retains its poisonous contents, efforts should be made to pour the water down the throat. Sometimes this can be done by means of rubber tubing.

After this tubing is introduced into the throat and extended to the stomach—which is, of course, filled with water—the contents may be forced to run out by holding the mouth of the tube below the level of the stomach. By this means the stomach can be repeatedly and thoroughly washed out.

Some of the poison, however, may already have reached the intestines. To allay its effects in these parts, large quantities of milk and white of egg should be given; and flour, barley or gum arabic water should follow some poisons as soothing lotions. Large doses of castor oil are frequently of service in hastening the passage of the poison through the intestines. When the nature of the poison is known, the right antidote may often be given without delay.—*Dr. Sargent in Wide Awake.*

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

Last Week's Fine Stock Sales.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

HUNTON & SOTHAM, HEREFORDS.

Last Tuesday Hunton & Sotham, Abilene, Kas., made the first public sale of Herefords at Kansas City. This was the first public sale ever made by a Kansas breeder of Herefords. The cattle were in rather poor flesh, yet the breeders present regarded the prices realized as good, although they were not so good as the sellers desired. Col. Muir auctioneered the lot as follows:

10 cows and heifers, \$3,610; average, \$361.
33 Hereford bulls, \$11,500; average, \$350.
43 thoroughbred Herefords averaged \$352.
46 grade Hereford bulls averaged \$81.

MESSRS. HICKMAN, McDONALD AND COWAN'S SHORT-HORNS.

On Wednesday, at St. Joe, Mo., the combination Short-horn sale of Thad. Hickman, Ashland, Mo.; J. G. Cowan & Son, New Point, Mo., and R. L. McDonald, St. Joe, Mo., took place at the Exposition grounds. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, under the guidance of Col. Muir, the auctioneer. The cattle were the finest-looking lot that I ever saw brought into the sale ring. They were in excellent condition. Several of the Cruickshank females owned by Thad. Hickman made an average of about \$300. The following good result was obtained:

18 bulls sold for \$3,240; average, \$180.
53 females sold for \$9,895; average, \$173.
74 Short-horns sold for \$12,935; average, \$175.

GARTH & CO.'S SHORT-HORNS.

Col. S. A. Sawyer made a public sale for Garth & Co., of Kansas City, of 36 Short-horns at Florence, Kas., on Wednesday, April 30. The cattle were mainly young stock and in thin flesh. The stock was bought by local stockmen, with the following result:

23 females sold for \$2,170; average, \$96.63.
14 bulls sold for \$1,175; average, \$84.
36 Short-horns sold for \$3,345; average, \$92.63.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY (MO.) SHORT-HORNS.

Mr. L. L. Seller, one of our Missouri correspondents, reports the sale of Short-horns made May 1st and 2d by the LaFayette County Short-horn breeders at Higginsville, Mo. Heavy rains prevailed the first day. Col. L. P. Muir did the selling, with the following results:

37 females sold for \$5,310; average, \$143.50.
37 bulls sold for \$3,219; average, \$87.

At the same place, the Messrs. Leonard Bros. sold—

6 Galloway cows for \$1,795; average, \$300.
10 Galloway bulls for \$1,905; average, \$190.50.
4 Angus bulls for \$830; average, \$207.50.

LEONARD BROS., POLLED CATTLE.

On May 1, at Wichita, Kas., Col. S. A. Sawyer made a public sale of some young Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle for the Messrs. Leonard Bros., of Mt. Leonard and Bell Air, Mo. The weather was adverse for the sale, yet better prices were realized than at the sale at Higginsville, Mo.:

10 Galloway heifers averaged \$270.
5 Galloway bulls averaged \$283.
7 Aberdeen-Angus bulls averaged \$280.
22 polled cattle averaged \$285.

FRANK PLAYTER'S SHORT-HORNS.

On Saturday, May 3, at Parsons, Kas., Frank Playter, of Walnut, Crawford county, Kas., held his first public sale of Short-horn cattle at the Parsons fair grounds. The sale was made under very adverse circumstances. The heavy rains previous to the sale made it impossible for many to attend, except local buyers, and the cattle were in bad condition by moving from the farm to the fair grounds through the mud; besides so very few pure-bred cattle have been introduced into southeastern Kansas until within the past few months, and all this, in connection with the fact that a two day's sale was prevented on account of the non-arrival of the auctioneers until the second day; however, notwithstanding all of these drawbacks, a good sale was made.

Cols. Harris and Sawyer arrived on Friday night, and there was a good attendance, and they did the selling in quite a spirited manner, realizing good prices. It is a pleasure to note that a large number was bought in Labette county, the remainder went to Cherokee, Crawford, Bourbon, Neosho and Woodson counties. Mr. Playter had the nerve to make this experimental sale in southeastern Kansas, and was rewarded with the following results:

55 Short-horns averaged \$123.
The females averaged \$125, and the bulls \$116. A large portion of the cattle sold were less than a year old.

AN ARMY EXPERIENCE.

How an Old Veteran Escaped Annihilation and Lived to Impart a Warning to Others.

(National Tribune of Washington.)

A pleasing occurrence which has just come to our notice in connection with the New York state meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic is so unusual in many respects that we venture to reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

Captain Alfred Rensom, of New York, while pacing in the lobby of the armory, previous to one of the meetings, suddenly stopped and scanned the face of a gentleman who was in earnest conversation with one of the Grand Army officers. It seemed to him that he had seen that face before, partially obscured by the smoke of battle, and yet this bright and pleasant countenance could not be the same pale, and death-like visage, which he so dimly remembered. But the recollection, like Banquo's ghost, would not "down" at command and haunted him the entire day. On the day following he again saw the same countenance, and ventured to speak to the owner. The instant the two veterans heard each other's voices, that instant they recognized and called each other by name. Their faces and forms had changed, but their voices were the same. The man whom Captain Rensom had recognized was Mr. W. K. Sage, of St. Johns, Mich., a veteran of the 23d N. Y. Light Artillery and both members of Burnside's famous expedition to North Carolina. After the first greetings were over, Captain Rensom said:

"It hardly seems possible, Sage, to see you in this condition, for I thought you must have been dead long ago."

"Yes, I do not doubt it, for if I am not mistaken, when we last met I was occupying a couch in the hospital, a victim of 'Yellow Jack' in its worst form."

"I remember. The war seems to have caused more misery since its close than when it was in progress," replied the Captain. "I meet old comrades frequently who are suffering terribly, not so much from old wounds as from the malarial poisons which ruined their constitutions."

"I think so myself. When the war closed I returned home and at times I would feel well, but every few weeks that confounded 'all-gone' feeling would come upon me again. My nervous system, which was shattered in the service, failed me entirely and produced one of the worst possible cases of nervous dyspepsia. Most of the time I had no appetite; then again I would become ravenously hungry, but the minute I sat down to eat I loathed food. My skin was dry and parched, my flesh loose and flabby. I could hold nothing on my stomach for days at a time, and what little I did eat failed to assimilate. I was easily fatigued; my mind was depressed; I was cross and irritable and many a night my heart would pain me so I could not sleep, and when I did I had horrid dreams and frightful nightmares. Of course, these things came on one by one, each worse than the other. My breath was foul, my tongue was coated, my teeth decayed. I had terrific headaches which would leave my nervous system completely shattered. In fact my existence, since the war, has been a living death, from which I have often prayed for release."

"Couldn't the old surgeon do you any good?"

"I wrote him and he treated me, but like every other doctor, failed. They all said my nerve was gone and without that to build upon I could not get well. When I was at my worst, piles of the severest nature came upon me. Then my liver gave out and without the use of cathartics I could not move my bowels at all. My blood got like a stream of fire and seemed literally to burn me alive."

"Well you might better have died in battle, quick and without ceremony."

"How many times I have wished I had died the day we captured Newberne!"

"And yet you are now the picture of health."

"And the picture is taken from life. I am in perfect condition. My nerve tone is restored; my stomach reinvigorated; my flesh is hard and healthy; in fact I have new blood, new energy and a new lease of life wholly as the result of using Warner's Tippecanoe. This remarkable preparation,

which I consider the finest tonic and stomach restorer in the world has overcome all the evil influences of malaria, all the poison of the army, all traces of dyspepsia, all mal-assimilation of food, and indeed made a new man of me."

The Captain remained silent for a while evidently musing over his recollections of the past. When he again raised his head he said:

"It would be a godsend if all the veterans who have suffered so intensely and also all others in the land who are enduring so much misery could know of your experience, Sage, and the way by which you have been restored."

And that is why the above conversation is recounted.

This, That and the Other.

Soon going to seed—the farmer.

The girl's favorite Roman hero—Marius.

The charges of the light brigade—the gas bill.

Notice to old King Winter, "Keep off the grass."

A pledge of affection—pawning the wedding ring.

It costs the citizens of Augusta, Me., \$2000 a year for chewing gum.

When a bibulous sailor is sent to jail he speaks of it as being "run into dry-dock."

It is a long lane that has no turn, but the average paper collar comes to it by Wednesday.

The Dshebel Naibo, an Algerian mountain 800 feet high, is slowly sinking into the earth.

The inhabitants of St. Helena are called Yamstocks, because of their fondness for yams.

An Ohio convict has declined a pardon. Next thing to his office, an Ohio man clings to his cell.

Never kick a man when he is down. It is cowardly. Never kick a man when he is up. It is reckless.

An English superstition is to the effect that if a robin die in the hand the hand will always tremble.

In Java, the flowers of a certain species of lubiscus containing a mucilaginous juice are used to black shoes.

"Man over-board!" exclaimed the office boy as his boss vainly endeavored to refute the arguments of a book-agent.

The Breton peasants firmly believe that drinking three nights successively of the fountain of Kregnac will cure intermittent fever.

A St. Louis girl married a man on 15 minutes acquaintance, because she knew if she waited till she knew him better, she'd never have him.

Belgian citizens who would vote have to pass an examination in geography, Belgian history, constitutional law and ethics unless they are property holders.

Some of the Hindoo comic singers perform on trumpets while they sing, fastening them to the outside of the throat, and playing them, after a fashion, by its movements.

If your boy manifests a desire to go out West and exterminate Indians urge him to start at once. He will return home in a day or two, and thank you with tears in his eyes for the privilege of sawing a half a cord of wood before breakfast.

Book Notices.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY for May is a very good number. This magazine is intended for frank and friendly discussions of all important matters. The article on "Christ's Creed" is worth the cost of the magazine a year.

The editor of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE begs to call attention to the exceptionally valuable and interesting articles in the June number, to be published on May 10th. The article on "Crossing the Nubian Desert," by Alvan S. Southworth, details a personal experience, very interesting at this time. The already famous "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" is given in a translation from the Greek, made expressly for the magazine, by a well known classical scholar. The article on "The Apocrypha" was written at the request of several correspondents, and gives much information on a too little understood matter. The paper on the "Church Choral Union" is from authoritative statements by the leader of the move-

ment and a complete history of the work from its beginning to the present season. A carefully written historical and descriptive paper on "Some Representative Churches in Boston," by the Rev. George T. Rider, is accompanied by illustrations of the new "Old South" church, Trinity (Episcopal) church, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Cross. Sketches of Gade and Gounod, in the Sacred Musicians series; Francois Lenormant, in the Eminent Authors series; and Thomas J. Tilney, in the Sunday school Superintendents series, give a rich biographical character to this number.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The brilliant June number closes the fifteenth volume, and the claim of this periodical to public appreciation must, we think, be universally recognized. It is admirably conducted by its talented and popular editor, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., who has in this number two most interesting articles, "The Resurrection" and "Hard on Others," and also a sermon "The Sword Sheathed in Flowers." There are articles (most of them beautifully illustrated) by Rev. George T. Rider, Alvan S. Southworth, G. A. Davis, Alfreton Hervey, J. Alex. Patten, etc., etc. The serial and short stories, sketches, etc., afford pleasant and edifying reading. Many excellent poems are contributed by Rev. G. A. Waddell, Amanda E. Dennis and others; the miscellaneous articles are entertaining and instructive, and the illustrations are profuse in the best style of art. The price is 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

Steaming Food for Farm Animals.

It is, we think, generally admitted that the grain for stock is greatly increased in value by steaming and cooking before feeding. Mr. Joseph Watts, of Amity, Oregon, who has been engaged for the last three years in buying hogs and fattening and killing them for the market, gives some of the results of his experiments in that line. He fattens from 100 to 250 hogs at a time, feeding barley and sometimes wheat. Under present conditions, says Mr. W., the market demand is limited and prices low, so that it is necessary to fatten the hogs as soon as possible after being taken off the stubble fields. In his experiments he finds that it takes about six pounds of raw wheat, or nearly seven of barley, to make a pound of pork, and that a hog while fattening will consume that many pounds of wheat daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. Ground barley, steamed in a vat four hours, is the feed now used. The grain fed is ground on the premises, a family grist-mill and a six-horse power being used for the purpose. The results of feeding steamed cooked food, as tried by Mr. W., is very satisfactory, requiring one-third less feed to grow the same weight of pork as compared to using raw food. Good sound pork raised from feeding corn, wheat and barley, as a rule varies little, if at all, in price from that from hogs principally raised by Chinamen and others on slop and garbage from hotels and offal from slaughter houses. This, of course, is wrong. It is an injustice both to the producer and the consumer of the best pork, and needs regulation.

A cheap and convenient steamer for this purpose may be made by taking 12 by 14 or 16-inch lumber and making a trough, flaring at the top, with ends grooved in and a bolt run through to hold the sides firmly up to their place. The bottom is made of stove-pipe iron, closely nailed over the outside edges. A furnace upon which the trough is to rest may be built either of brick or by digging a trench in the ground. An old stove-pipe should be attached to carry up the smoke and create a draft for the fire. The size and length of the trough may be suited to the needs of the user, but it will give better satisfaction if under ten feet long and about sixteen inches deep, sixteen inches wide at the bottom and twenty inches wide at the top.

The Home Circle.

THE LAST KISS.

An Incident of the Wreck of the City of Columbus.

BY CHARLES W. HUBNER.

"Among the confused mass who were struggling and screaming were noticed a middle-aged man and his wife. Their conduct was in marked contrast with that of the other passengers. The panic which had seized the others was not shared by them, but their blanched faces told that they realized the peril which surrounded them. The only movement of muscles or nerves was that produced by the chilling atmosphere. They stood close together, their hands clasped in each other as if to fulfill the martial vow of standing by each other in the varying tide of life's fortunes and misfortunes. As the wreck careered with the gale from one side to the other, and while the spray and waves were drenching them at every moment, the husband turned and imprinted a kiss upon the companion of his life, and while thus embraced a heavy sea broke over the wreck and both were washed away and not seen afterward. Mr. Cook says the scene was one which will remain upon his memory until his dying day.—Boston Herald.

The breakers roar, the mad winds howl,
Sharp smites the icy blast;
Her stout sides riven by the rocks,
The doomed ship sinks at last.

With dreadful din and thundrous shock,
Their wide mouths flecked with spray,
The hungry billows leap on deck,
Like wolves upon their prey.

Against the onset of the sea,
The fury of the gale,
What human heart may hope to stand?
What arm, save God's prevail?

Alas, alas! O, cruel Death,
Thine is the victory!
Gorge with an hundred victims more
Thy monstrous maw, O, Sea!

But look! Who stand so calmly there
Upon the reeling deck,
Unmoved among the shrieking throng,
The clamor of the wreck?

A stately form in manhood's prime,
Stern-browed and eagle-eyed,
A slender woman, sweet and fair,
Close clinging to his side?

Scourged by the sharp sleet's stinging thongs,
Drenched by the ice-cold sea,
They shrink and shiver, and their cheeks
Are wan as dead men's be;

It is the lashing sleet that makes
Their bodies shrink with pain,
And not the dread of death that crows
The hearts of craven men;

For see, how calmly, heart to heart,
Hand closely clasped in hand,
Amid the riot's maddening din
The wife and husband stand!

Stand as they stood, long years ago,
Proud groom and happy bride,
She fair to him as angels are,
And he her fond heart's pride.

Ah, who can know the thoughts that burned
Those brave, calm brows beneath?
The ages in that moment lived
There, face to face with Death?

A shock—a lurch—an awful crash!
The sharklike rock-fangs rip
The steel-clad sides, and with a roar
The wild waves whelm the ship!

One brief embrace of loving arms,
One long, fond farewell kiss,
And wife and husband, heart to heart,
Sink in the dread abyss!

O, Death, thou hast thy victories,
O, Life, thou hast thy fame,
Yet Love can do heroic deeds
That shall your triumphs shame;

But never a diviner deed,
Even by Love was done,
Than when her apotheosis
In this last kiss she won!

—Southern World.

The London stall keepers still continue to think it unlucky to refuse the first bid made for their goods during the day, and will make their first sale at a loss, rather than to send the customer away empty handed.

The Hindoo beggars pursue their calling on horseback. They will stand all day before a house unless given alms, and are quite capable of pursuing anybody who tries to ride away from them.

Bad Agents.

I should like to call the attention of the readers of the FARMER to a little circumstance, which though trifling in itself, may tend to make some distrust two of the neighboring seed and plant firms.

An agent, professing to come from Stone & Co., of Topeka, had with us a good feed for himself and horse, and then promised to send us an early Alexander peach tree in payment—they were sending a parcel to some neighbors. We did not wish for any payment; the man was quite welcome to his dinner; but why should he promise what he never performed? Again: we were a little later treated in just the same way by an agent from Barne's nursery, Lawrence, who promised to send currant bushes in a neighbor's parcel; but neither peach tree nor currant bushes have arrived. I might mention we sent a postal card to Messrs. Stone, of Topeka, stating the case, but no notice was taken of it. (We were rather anxious to experiment with peach trees said to have ripe fruit in June.)

I wish the ladies would write a little oftener. I don't like the Home Circle half as well as the old L. D. I think if I could catch the kind and courteous editor in a very good humor, I should whisper—"Try us again and see if we can do better." What would the other sisters say?

I should like to get some roots of thyme and sweet marjoram if any one has any to spare. We find the freight for small parcels so expensive. My husband ordered a peck of special seed corn for \$1; by the time he got it (about 100 miles) the expense had reached \$1.80. We in our ignorance thought there had been some new rules lately made to regulate and modify the freight charges; can any one give particulars?

What a pity we can't store the rain that fell April 19th to 21st to use in the dry season. We have a stone-lined and cemented cistern, but would like to know how to store it on a much larger scale without the proportionate expense.

We have cabbage and lettuce in the hot-bed only waiting to be planted out. We are ten miles from a town, and it scarcely seems possible to make the garden pay, excepting as it pays in providing for our own family wants. I should like to have statistics of a few paying gardens as far from town as we are.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

[Nobody is denied the privilege of writing for the FARMER. Nobody who ever did write for it was requested to stop. Every person that desires to write is at liberty to do so. But we will not promise that all correspondence will be published. The department was changed because we did not receive enough original matter from correspondents to keep it alive as it was originally intended, and then, there was a tendency to unprofitable discussions which we did not wish to encourage. It was better, we thought, in some respects to come under the control of one mind. A good short letter on any one or more matters of interest to our readers will never be thrown away.—EDITOR K. F.]

Questions Answered.

Will try to answer some of Mrs. F. M. Shepherd's questions. The best way I ever saw eggs packed; indeed the only way I ever saw them keep satisfactorily was done as follows: I placed in the box one inch depth of salt, then placed the eggs, small end down, (some say the large end down is best,) so they would not touch the bottom, sides, or each other, then filled it with dry salt, until they were all covered, then another layer of eggs, then salt, until the box was full. Then set in a cool place in a dry cellar. Commenced packing in July; packed no eggs except such as I knew to be fresh; used white small gourds for nest eggs; sold the eggs at Christmas for packed eggs after examination for two and a half cents less than fresh ones were selling for at the time. The salt, if kept dry, can be used for years.

Try oil on the dried tar to soften it. The best way to wash flannel without shrinking is to rub as little as possible to remove the dirt, in suds; put no soap on the goods. If white, or a fast color, dip in hot water to rinse, and dry as quickly as possible. Flannels will shrink more or less with use, with the best of care.

Borax will not injure clothes to use a small amount in washing. If you wish white cloth, I would advise you to buy it and save

your time and strength for some other purpose.

Soft yeast is made the same as for dry yeast, except when it has risen properly, instead of adding meal for cakes add to each quart a gill of salt and large spoonful of sugar. Some add a teaspoonful of sifted ginger. Put in jug or bottle and cork tight. Keep in a cool place—ice if you can.

To make salt rising, take a quart bowl, one pint of water milk warm, a large pinch of salt, and stir in flour to a stiff batter; when it has risen until the bowl is nearly full, but before it has begun to settle, pour it into your bowl of flour; (the flour must be warm) add one pint of warm water; mould into loaves; when the loaves have risen one-third, that is, if the loaves are two inches thick, when they are three inches thick, put in the oven and bake. To obtain the best results, there should be no variation in the temperature from the time the sponge is set until the loaves are in the oven; not hot enough to scald the flour nor cooler than 100 degrees. If you or any one else is benefited by the above answers it will delight your

Hermit Hill.

AUNT POLLY.

The Horse For The Farmer's Wife.

A writer in the Household department of *Michigan Farmer* thinks it is about time that the farmer's wife have a horse as well as the farmer himself. We see a good deal, she says, in agricultural journals about the best horse for the farmer, its qualifications in the matter of speed, weight, and the like, but none of us can recollect seeing anywhere mention of the best horse for the farmer's wife. Probably some would-be wit would reply that the clothes-horse would be a safe animal, and one she could manage successfully. It is generally conceded that a woman has certain inalienable rights and privileges as regards domestic animals. That is, she has a perfect right to feed the calves; the privilege of feeding the pigs is not unfrequently vouchsafed her; the motherless lamb is often "hers" till market day comes—when the money it brings isn't, —and some men think lovely woman looks her loveliest with a milk pail in one hand and a one-legged stool in the other, as she endeavors to fascinate the family cow by a persuasive "So boss!" But so far as the nobler animal, the horse, is concerned, as a general rule she has no rights which a husband is bound to respect. She may occasionally, as a great favor, be allowed to draw rein over some ancient equine, with both fore-feet in a metaphorical grave, and set out for town in the "one hoss shay," at a snail's pace, to take the dust of everything on the road, and wish she had stayed home before she gets fairly started. Some men will let three or four horses stand in the stable idle, while their wives are just longing for a trip across country to a friends, to a neighborhood gathering, or for a breath of air outside their own farm, yet a request for such mild recreation is met by a sarcastic reminder that horses need rest as well as people, or the assertion that they "can't drive." And the horses stand in the barn and "eat their heads off" in idleness, and the women stay at home, while the Reverend Morgan Dix says is the place for them.

As regards the "can't drive" part, we must confess there is no small truth in the statement, when we see women sitting up in a carriage, a rein in each hand, their hands held well up, nearly to the chin, flapping the reins on the horse's back and chirping or otherwise encouraging the amiable quadruped, (amiable, because a horse must be pretty good natured to allow such a "circus" without "kicking.") A good many women can't drive a horse; they hold the reins and think they are doing the driving, when the horse is really managing himself and fully aware of it. Next there is an accident, and "a woman can't manage a horse."

Well, if she can't, why can't she? Simply because she never had the chance to learn, and because no one ever gave her any instructions as to the proper way to hold the reins and manage the whip, nor taught her that the way to control one horse may not answer with another. She is frightened out of her seven senses if a hard-bitted animal does not "come down" at a slight turn of her wrist, and curbs a tender-mouthed one till he is white with foam, because no one hinted the propriety of taking that one minute's observation on starting up, which would have told her whether to drive with a

tight or loose rein. The harness is to her a mysterious complication of straps and buckles, which may or may not have a purpose in their existence, and if anything gives way, she is "all broke up" as well as the harness. A woman who cannot harness a horse on occasion has no business to drive; she needs to know the uses of the various parts, so that in case of breakage or accident she will know what to do. A woman with any spirit herself does not crave the job of driving the superannuated denizen of the stables generally known as the "women's horse," and kept because of that eminently honorable and just feeling that it is disgraceful to turn off a faithful servant in his old age; she enjoys with a zest akin to a man's the handling of a spirited and intelligent animal. And she is generally a more merciful driver than mankind, and it is well that this is so, for though it never hurts a horse to sweat under masculine management, such evidence of exercise is severely frowned upon when a woman has held the reins.

It would seem as if it ought to be a part of the practical education of every farmer's daughter to harness, unharness and drive a horse. It should be taught her as well as the boys. After having been properly taught, there is no reason why she should not be trusted to drive as well as her brothers. It is selfish and inconsiderate in "the powers that be" to refuse the use of a horse, when not employed in farm work, to the "women folks." Women on the farm are restricted, by the very nature of things, in their social privileges; there should be no added deprivations through the perversity of husbands and fathers. Every farmer ought to keep at least one horse that the women of his family can drive. Aside from the pleasure afforded them, it would often be a convenience to him in busy times.

We would be glad to have some of our good horsemen give us a few plain, straightforward, practical directions for the driving and management of the horse through the Household, and we hope some of them will accept this invitation.—*Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.*

Soft Yeast Recipes.

I have two excellent soft yeast recipes that I send for the benefit of Mrs. M. F. Shepherd.

No. 1.—Mash three boiled potatoes, work into them a cupful of flour, and pour over boiling water until the mixture is as thin as batter; add a tablespoonful of sugar; when lukewarm, add half a cupful of yeast; when light bottle tightly. Keep in a cool dry place. Good dry yeast may be used to start with if one does not have soft yeast.

No. 2.—Boil one large handful of peach leaves in one quart of water ten minutes. Have grated six potatoes, (medium size) pour the peach water over them; set the pan on the back of the stove, let simmer twenty minutes; stir to prevent burning; add one tablespoonful of salt, one-half cup of sugar; when lukewarm add one cup of good yeast or three yeast cakes. Let it stand twenty-four hours; stir down as it rises, and put in fruit cans.

Homewood, Kas. Z. T. JOHNSON.

I am a non-believer in Patent Medicines, but having experienced marked relief from Nasal Catarrh and hoarseness by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, I can recommend it to those suffering from this loathsome complaint and to those afflicted with hoarseness or stoppage of the throat, so annoying to singers and clergymen.—LOUIS E. PHILLIPS, 1428 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Price 50 cents.)

It is estimated that there will be more than \$3,000,000 worth of eggs imported to this country during the present year.

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

A National convention of the wool-growers of the United States has been called to meet in Chicago on the 7th of May.

FLORAL GIFTS!

50 CARDS SOUVENIRS OF FRIENDSHIP. Beautiful designs, name neatly printed, 10c. 11 PAGES, this elegant Ring, Microscopic Charm and Fancy Card Case, \$1. Golden of your friends to send with you, and you will obtain these THREE PREMIUMS and your pack FREE. Agent's Album of Samples, 25c. Magnificent NORTHFORD CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 1,000 Names

The Young Folks.

Up A Tree.

Of all the small boys in our town
That Jones boy was the worst,
And if the "bad man" came around
He'd take that Jones boy first.

One day he slipped away from home
And went out for a skate
Down on a deep and dangerous pond
Beyond the garden gate.

His mother missed him after a while,
And thought he'd gone to skate;
And running to the fatal pond,
She found she was too late.

For there upon the cruel ice,
Beyond an air-hole wide,
She saw his pretty little hat—
A mitten by its side.

He was her boy, and all the love
That fills a mother's heart
Came forth in tears and sobs and moans
Beyond the strength of art.

She called the neighbors quick to come—
They scraped along the ground,
Beneath the water and the ice—
The boy could not be found.

At last their search was given up
Until a thaw should come—
The mother's sobs began afresh,
Her sorrow was not dumb.

They turned to leave the fatal pool,
A voice came clear and free—
"Hello! if you want Frankie Jones,
You'll find him up this tree."

L'ENVOI.

And so it was—the mother's tears
Were changed to smiles of joy;
But, gracious heaven, how she spanked
Her darling, fair-haired boy!

The Magic Power of Money.

A New York Reporter tells the following story:

He was a small boy, but he whistled like a steam calliope as he came joyously down Cortlandt street yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, tossing a silver quarter into the air and catching it behind his back. At the corner of West street the quarter and his hand failed to connect, and the coin fell to the pavement with a triumphant jingle.

"No yer don't," said the boy, "fur 'f I lose dat quarter where'll I come in on de pool fur drinks ter-night?" and down he went on his knees. So did a messenger boy who had heard the quarter drop and was suddenly filled with a desire to find it on his own account. Two newsboys and a bootblack volunteered their services in the search, while a walking advertisement for somebody's soap felt likewise impelled to help find it. The next moment four shop girls, who came sailing along arm in arm, stopped for a moment, and then, moved by a common curiosity, bent over the kneeling group. Within a quarter of a minute fully a score of people had halted on their way to the ferry to see what was the matter, and before they could move on were hemmed in by a hundred more who wanted to know the same thing.

In less than two minutes the street was completely blocked, and as those on the outside of the crowd were trying to force their way in with their elbows and those inside were trying to push their way out, the harmony of the occasion was not conspicuous. Meanwhile the most alarming and conflicting rumors sprang up as to what had happened.

"A lady's lost her diamond ring."

"That ain't it; a man's dropped dead of heart disease."

"I'll tell you what—a girl's just stabbed her lover in the back," whereat every one transformed himself into a human anger and tried to bore a way in so as to get a glimpse of what was going on.

It took three policemen and their clubs four minutes to get to the center of the crowd, where they found the unfortunate small boy still minus the quarter and nearly crushed to death. They promptly pulled him up on the charge of "obstructing the highway," but, on the earnest intercession of several gentlemen, let him go and turned their attention to dispersing the crowd, which they succeeded in doing only after 300 people had missed the boat for the 5:10 train on the Jersey side.

Broadway in a Looking Glass.

There is no better place in the world to study human nature than in a large city. The following sketch details what daily occurs in New York.

Two large mirrors of fine French plate glass are placed in front of adjoining stores on Broadway, above Prince street. It is manifest that they are set out to attract the eye of the passer by, and well they fulfill this object. Men, women and children, be they in ever so great haste, can no more resist the temptation to peep at their reflections in the glass than they can refuse to read the patent medicine advertisement which starts off boldly, "Don't read this."

People begin to peer into the mirrors while on their way to business in the morning, and the procession is kept up until nightfall, when that part of Broadway is comparatively deserted. By actual count last Thursday afternoon 281 persons passed the two stores in four minutes. Of these all but nine looked into one or the other of the mirrors. Most of them seemed unconscious of their action, but many others after looking made some slight change in the disposition of their neckwear or altered the expression of their countenances and the manner of their walk.

A stout, well built gentleman, with firm, swinging step, and shoulders thrown back, came down the walk. His ruddy face and bright eyes, neatly trimmed beard, well fitting coat and shining beaver plainly denoted contentment with life and a solid bank account. He suddenly stopped and looked around as if to find out who had passed him so swiftly. He saw his own reflection in the mirror and forthwith proceeded to brush some imaginary lint from his coat sleeve, gave his hat a slight rake toward his right ear, took a leisurely survey of one of the show windows, started to resume his journey and brought up in front of the second glass. Smiling blandly, he arranged a stray hair in his beard and was gone. An unkempt and dirty little bootblack next got into the crush before the windows and feasted his eyes on the goods displayed. He observed that every one was taking peeps into the mirror, and proceeded to do likewise. He discovered some apparent incongruity in the distribution of the grime on his face, and taking the wristband of his ragged jacket sleeve in his fingers he rubbed his cheek with it very industriously for a moment, with the result that a small patch of fresh blacking, which before ornamented his chin, was plastered artistically over the entire cheek.

CONTRASTS.

A lover and his pretty sweetheart—strangers to the town and taking in the sights of Broadway—approached the magnetic mirrors. The girl smilingly drew her escort's attention to their images in the depths, and both seemed vastly pleased. She soon observed that the whole surface of the glass was covered with the reflected visages of those standing behind. Blushing slightly, she drew the young man away, evidently fearing that the others might believe her vain. The two went to the window and became deeply interested in some Rogers groups, "Neighboring Pews" and "Going to the Parson" seeming to strike them very favorably. Then along came a young man whose exterior plainly betokened an over-indulgence in vinous and cereal decoctions. His wrinkled coat, unbrushed hat and disordered scarf; the two days' stubble on his chin, the glazed look of the eye and the general air of rakishness all marked him as one who had been a stranger to sleep for several nights. But the mirrors gathered him in. He stood for a moment as if vainly endeavoring to place the countenance before him. He at last succeeded in his draft on memory. Passing his hand over his face, he examined long and earnestly the sprouting beard. He put his hand in one pocket and then in another, and at last brought to light a few coins. He counted them carefully, and then made a mental calculation as to whether he should get shaved or expend the money in the way he had the rest of his funds. Without coming to a decision he departed, giving place to a gilded youth with absolutely faultless costume. This young man glided stiffly by, as if fearful of producing some disruption of his attire by the least outward movement. His abbreviated light spring overcoat served to display his limbs in all their marvelous attenuation. He too observed the throng surging in and out of

the mirrored rectangle. With a sneer, probably meant to express contempt for the vulgar mob caught by such trifles, he joined the crowd at the windows. In languid contemplation he consumed two minutes of his time, and then sought the friendly and truthful glass. He fixed his features with proper rigidity, tenderly smoothed his upper lip and passed along.

The big, handsome, blonde policeman paces up and down before the enticing glasses dally and all day. He has paid such close attention to his personal appearance that although it is late in the afternoon he looks as spick and span as when he first began the day. He has been so busy though in attempting to poise his hat at the most gallant angle that he has forgotten part of his duties as a pilot for timid women and children. A handsome New York girl in gorgeous attire, engaged in a shopping expedition, stops before the glass and inspects her double. She takes no pains to disguise her admiration, but smilingly repins the fluttering ribbons at her throat and brushes back a rebellious waving bang disarranged by the breeze.

IN ENDLESS FILE.

Thus the succession is unbroken all day. A gentleman comes along and, stopping for an instant, watches the crowd coming and going. He smiles a pitying smile at the general weakness, takes a furtive glance himself and looks around to see if any one is watching. A miserable vagrant, with garments hanging from his shoulders in tatters, is unable to resist the magic of the glasses. He peers hurriedly into one and goes off more conscious than ever that he presents a wretched appearance; but even to him an improvement has been suggested, and he takes off his hat and brushes it and ties the lapels of his coat together. An Italian street cleaner, with the face of a bandit, displays his strong white teeth while his eye is kindled in admiration. A crowd of school children laugh and dance from one mirror to the other. A near-sighted man halts before one of the glasses and makes some inaudible remarks. He possibly had the impression that he was on the verge of colliding with some one else. As soon as he discovers his error he also surveys the reflector, takes off his eyeglasses, wipes them and then goes over his general appearance in detail. A young mother comes along leading a baby of two or three years. The little one chatters in an unknown tongue to the other little girl in the mirror and vainly tries to reach in and seize the mocker. The mother meanwhile is smiling and looking pleased over her child's delight and does not forget to glance at her own image. A lady of rather uncertain years and with a complexion undoubtedly artificial, while simulating great interest in the show window, at the same time takes stock of her charms. The general makeup is all well enough; but she notices that she has made a somewhat too generous application of rouge in one part of her cheek. She places it accurately, and as she moves away takes out her handkerchief and remedies the defect.

These little incidents crop out all through the day, and it is no exaggeration to say that at least ninety-five per cent. of all who pass these mirrors make some change or other suggested by a glance at the shining depths.

Hints to Young Men.

Remember, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; and that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man out of ten millions went to the funeral or even heard of their death.

Be as smart as you can, of course; know as much as you can without blowing the packing out of your cylinder heads; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it, and don't imagine a thing is so simple because you say it is. Don't you be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do. Remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs as Solomon wrote.

"Make a few," tersely replied the old man. We never heard that the young man

made any; not more than two or three anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, and they are more stylish; your moustache is neater; the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier, oh, far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary; and his homely, scrambling signature on the business end of a check will draw more money in five minutes than you could get out of a ream of paper and copperplate signature in six months.

Young men are useful and they are ornamental, and we all love them, and we could not engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are no novelties—no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Do not be so modest as to shut yourself clear out; but don't be so fresh that you will have to leave the farm to keep from spoiling. Don't be afraid that your merits will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond is not so easily found as a quartz, but some people search for it all the more intently.—
Burdette.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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

Among the items in the agricultural Appropriation bill as amended by Senate committee are \$50,000 for sorghum experiments, \$20,000 for artesian wells to reclaim arid lands, \$15,000 for encouragement of silk culture.

Business of the country is fair. Trade is lively everywhere, and there does not appear to be any shortage in means for purchasing supplies. Manufacturing establishments, generally, are running, though a few are closed, and a few are running on short time. This comes from an overstocked market. Dealers loaded up too heavily, and now they are buying closely, just enough to have some fresh goods on hand while the old stock is being worked off.

The spring is unusually backward in Kansas as it is everywhere. There has been more rain than in any preceding year since records have been kept, and they were begun seventeen years ago. The cold has been remarkable—not intense, but the temperature was low enough for snow and frosts long after the time of their usual departure. April 21 and 22 we had snow enough to make a covering four inches thick, but it melted about as fast as it fell. May 1 and 2 we had heavy white frosts, but, like the snow, they did not cause any injury to vegetation. This keeps corn back, but booms wheat and oats where the land is drained.

A St. Paul, Minnesota, dispatch of the 5th inst. says: The agent of the Department of Agriculture reports that seed is put in well this year. Plowing is further advanced than usual at this time of year. The result of the experiment of raising winter wheat is not very encouraging. In prairie districts it is in bad condition notwithstanding the great covering of snow all winter; but in wooded localities where the experiment was tried wheat was excellent. The acreage of spring wheat will be about three and a half per cent. greater than last year, though not up to the ordinary season. There is an increase in the acreage of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, but a decrease of acreage in corn owing to the difficulty in obtaining reliable seed. Fruit trees wintered well.

The Pluero-Pneumonia Bill.

The United States Senate, after a long and curious debate, in which all sorts of reasons for objection, including the doctrine of state rights, passed a bill. As given to the Associated press, the following is a synopsis of the bill.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall establish in his department a bureau of animal industry with a chief who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and who shall investigate and report the condition of domestic animals in the United States, and the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them. He shall also collect such other information on those subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. For the purpose the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to employ a force, not exceeding twenty persons at any one time. The Commissioner is to appoint two competent agents who shall be practical stock raisers, or men experienced in commercial transactions effecting live stock who shall report the best manner for transporting and carrying animals, the means to be adopted to suppress pluero-pneumonia and other communicable diseases. The compensation of such agents is fixed at \$10 per day. The Commissioner is to prepare as early as possible such rules and regulations as may be necessary to extirpate disease and certify such to the executive authority of each State and Territory and invite the co-operation of such executive authority in the execution of the act of Congress. When the rules and etc., shall have been accepted by such executive authority, the Commissioner may expend in the state so much money as may be necessary for the investigations contemplated by the act and for such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of disease from one State or territory to another. In order to promote the exportation of live stock a special investigation will be made as to the existence of contagious diseases along the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and along the transportation lines from all parts of the United States to ports from which cattle are exported, and the reports shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall co-operate with State and municipal authorities, corporations engaged in the transportation of cattle by land, or water, in establishing rules for the safe transfer of cattle and preventing spread of disease, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take such steps as may be necessary, and not inconsistent, to prevent the exportation of cattle affected with any contagious disease, especially pluero-pneumonia. Transportation companies are forbidden to transport cattle affected with any contagious disease from one state or territory to another; but the so called splenic Texas fever is excepted from the category of contagious diseases so far as regards the transportation of cattle to market. The violation of the act by railroad companies or vessels is declared a misdemeanor on the part of the manager and is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. It is made the duty of the United States District Attorney to prosecute cases. The sum appropriated for the purposes of the act is \$150,000, instead of \$250,000 as appropriated by the House.

The following interesting bit of information we find in the Neosho County Journal: "May 10th, of last year, J. A. Hutchinson and Jacob Koenig each had a pony stray away, and although advertisements were sent far and near, no tidings could be got, and they were given up as lost. Some two months ago Mr. Koenig found his with a Mr. Merrill, some five miles northeast of Parsons, and recovered possession of it. Last week Mr. Hutchings happened to look over a copy of the KANSAS FARMER, date of June 1883, and found therein a description of a pony taken up in Labette county, which he thought might be his; and on Wednesday he went to the farm of John Brown, in Hachberry township, Labette county, some ten miles west from Chetopa and within three miles of the Indian Territory, and found the pony to be his. The moral of this is that every farmer and owner of stock which is liable at any time to stray, should subscribe for and take the KANSAS FARMER, in which all estrays taken up within the state are required to be advertised by the various county county clerks, as they would thereby in many cases be enabled to find and recover such lost stock."

Kansas at New Orleans.

Governor Glick appointed commissioners to represent Kansas at the World's Fair to be held at New Orleans next winter. The Topeka Commonwealth says that Col. Frank Bacon, commissioner, has been spending several days in this city in consultation with Gov. Glick, and with his associates, Hon. Geo. Y. Johnson, the alternate commissioner, and Mrs. Augusta Wilson, of Parsons, the lady commissioner appointed to superintend the Kansas department in the National Exhibit of Woman's Work in said exposition.

The board is having circulars prepared, which, when printed, will be mailed to county officers, local agricultural societies, etc., notifying them of what is desired. Counties wishing to do so can be furnished space for a separate exhibit, and it is believed by the commissioners that a number will avail themselves of this offer. Premiums will be offered for the best agricultural display.

The classification of the objects exhibited at this exhibition, for which the most thorough and comprehensive preparations are being made throughout the United States, comprises the following groups: Agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, raw and manufactured products, furniture and accessories, textile fabrics and clothing, the industrial arts, alimentary products, education and instruction, works of art, ores, minerals and woods.

Mrs. Wilson proposes soon to visit a number of the principal cities of the State to confer with representative women and others, with the view of awakening an interest that will lead to a creditable Kansas display of women's work.

Our New Quarters.

The KANSAS FARMER office will be removed to-morrow from its present location two blocks south, to the front rooms above Hamilton & Woodruff's Book and Job Printing establishment, at 273 Kansas Avenue.

Our new quarters will be more roomy than the present location and will be more convenient in many ways for us and for those who have business with us.

Please remember the place—No. 273, Avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

An experienced farmer uses successfully the following remedy: "Take a lump of rock mineral salt, from one to ten pounds or more; put in horse's manger. In six days the horse or colt will be free of worms."

To Our Friends, the Farmers:
The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy cents. Send in your money and order.

Railroad War Ended.

Our readers have been duly informed from time to time of the work done and undone by the board of Railroad Commissioners. The last bit of information given in this paper on the subject was that the board and the A. T. & S. F. company were further discussing matters in difference, and that in the meantime, all former orders concerning that road were declared off.

What follows, taken from the *Daily Capital*, shows the present status of affairs, and further shows, all parties are now agreed upon the principle advocated by the KANSAS FARMER when the railroad bills were under consideration in the Legislature. We believe the true theory is to adopt reasonable maximum rates, and then let the companies play as much as they please under them, so that they do not discriminate injuriously against persons or places. The *Capital* report says:

The differences which have for so long a time existed between the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company in regard to freight rates, have been finally adjusted by a settlement, of a character entirely satisfactory to both parties. According to the terms of the agreement, if it may be so called, the railroad company is allowed the right to maintain under the provisions of the existing law, two rate tariffs, one for interior distances and one for points in Kansas to and from Missouri river points. These are called local and distance tariffs. Special tariffs upon unclassified freight are also allowed.

The interpretations given to the provisions of the law by the board heretofore has been accepted, that the law is sufficiently flexible to meet commercial necessities. The rates on distance tariff are reduced on an average of 30 per cent., the heaviest reductions being on long distances. The local tariff prescribing rates to and from points upon the Missouri river will also embrace very material reductions. The rates agreed on at Newton and Great Bend are but slightly variant from those fixed by the board in its decision, and the new local tariff will be scaled on those rates. The new rates will apply to all the companies lines in Kansas including the franchise, and will apply to traffic to and from Kansas City as to other points upon the Missouri river.

These reductions will apply chiefly to the middle and southern part of the company's lines in Kansas. The board has unanimously held that rates charged on the eastern end of the road were reasonable. They are found to be as low as rates for like distances on roads in the States of Illinois and Missouri. The new tariff will not have the effect of raising rates anywhere, and the reductions will introduce a more just equality in Kansas rates. The new tariffs will go into effect as soon as the rate sheets can be prepared and printed and will compare favorably with rates prevailing on other western roads. The grain and live stock rates in which the people are chiefly interested will be lower than they are in Iowa and Missouri. The lumber and coal rates are also largely reduced.

Prof. Snow, in his weather report for April says:

The chief meteorological features of this month were the low mean temperature (the lowest April since 1875); the excessive cloudiness; and the rainfall which surpassed that of any previous April upon our seventeen years record. The prolonged snow storm of the 21st was very exceptional at so late a date. There were no injurious frosts.

Quarantining the State.

Attention is directed to the letter of Governor Glick in another column on the subject of quarantining the State. The Governor is guarding the material interests of the State zealously and merits, as he will receive, the thanks of the people.

The matter of protecting our western cattle against contagion brought from States east of us or from foreign countries, is of very great importance; and if a concert of action can be agreed upon among Governors of the Western States, so as to make the quarantine general, it will be much easier of execution in any one State. Governor Glick's effort is in this direction.

If pleuro-pneumonia should get a start in our western herds, it would be terrible in its ravages. Destruction would spread like a prairie fire, only not so noisily. But this disease is to cattle what small pox is to humans. We need to be cautious; the Governor will be seconded in every effort to keep out the dread disease.

Extension of Commerce.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th inst., brought the intelligence that in compliance with the order of the House committee on foreign affairs, Representative Stewart (Texas) has prepared a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to serve three years to aid in extending American trade and commerce and acquiring information looking to railroad communication between the southern countries and the United States. The bill provides the commission shall visit Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentine, Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. It further provides it shall be the duty of the commission to ascertain the feelings and intentions of the people of those countries with reference to railway communication between their countries and the United States, and likewise what guaranties, immunities and privileges, if any, have already been granted by them, or what they may be willing to grant hereafter looking to an increase and quickening of postal communication, commerce, trade and travel between their own countries and United States. The Secretary of State is directed to instruct United States ministers and consuls in Mexico and in Central and South America to render every assistance to the commission in acquiring all the essential information attainable. The bill appropriates \$70,000 to pay the expenses of commissioners and their salaries of \$5,000 annually. In his report, to accompany the bill, Stewart says: The idea of building a railroad from the United States to Argentine Republic is startling to those who never gave the subject a thought, but a little reflection will convince any one that no insuperable object is in the way to reach the enterprise. A railroad from some point in Texas, or elsewhere in the United States, where connection is formed with the system of the United States to the City of Mexico and thence through the Republic of Mexico and Central America and along the Isthmus of Darien, passing along the east side of the Andes, through South America to the Argentine could meet with few obstacles in the way of its construction and the distance will not exceed 6,800 miles, and that can be shortened to 6,000 miles by commencing its construction at the City of Mexico where it will connect with roads already built. Distance and natural obstacles have never thwarted American enterprise in the construction of railroads. When such a railroad is constructed our com-

merce will be enlarged to such an extent as at this time to defy anything like a correct estimate of its value, and then we will be in a position to say to European governments in the memorable words of President Monroe—"that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The capital with which the road is to be built and operated must be protected by the pledged faith and proper guaranties of all governments that may be interested in building and maintaining the colossal enterprise, and this protection must be extended at all times, in times of war as well as peace.

Teachers and Teaching.

Professor G. W. Hoss, editor of the *Educationist*, is a clear thinker and a devoted educator. We commend the article which we have copied from the *Educationist* to the careful and considerate attention of the reader.

In sympathy with the best thought of the times, the KANSAS FARMER has often thrown out suggestions intended to set the people to thinking in the direction of improving our common school system. People very generally seem satisfied with thinking they believe our schools are nearly if not quite perfect. But they are much in error. Compared with other schools, ours are very good; but aside from a little work in the arithmetic and book-keeping, there is really nothing done in our public schools to fit a boy or girl for the active duties of life. When they quit school, they know nothing about business in any of its almost innumerable departments. It is all new to them and it has to be learned. A boy sixteen to eighteen years old can study commercial law, contracts, evidence, just as well as he can study philosophy and chemistry, and he can study them in the public school as well as in the college, if only the instruction is as good. It ought to be made so. Every young man and young woman, when they leave the public schools, ought to have learned the rudiments of a practical business education, so that, no matter what may be their vocation, they will understand first principles, and need not fall through ignorance of what every man and woman should understand.

Prof. Hoss' article contains several excellent thoughts, and they are all practical. The teacher is as good and as serviceable as the preacher, and he ought to be as well cared for. The little home—the Teacherage, which it is proposed to let the teacher occupy might be made the center of many good uses. Botany and chemistry of farm could be studied there; and it would very properly grow into a social factor. The refining influences of such a home would be very great in a rural community.

Boston Wool Market.

We quote from Walter Brown & Co's last circular:

In reviewing the market for the month of April there is very little that can be said in absence of any changes from its condition during the previous month, or from the introduction of any new features that would influence in near future; in fact there have been no changes, and a general dullness, uncertainty and want of confidence in the trade has characterized the course of the wool market throughout the last four weeks. The demand has been very limited, and almost without an exception on all grades, and the expression that manufacturers "are buying to supply only their immediate wants" appears to have been realized to its fullest extent and considering the condition of the goods market it is difficult to un-

derstand how consumers could have acted otherwise than they have done.

The condition of this market (woolen goods) is reported as unfavorable in the extreme; the enquiry has been very irregular for all classes, the prices obtained unsatisfactory, and the amount of transactions small, particularly on clothing woollens, and if any thing the situation is worse than a year ago, when the distribution was so insufficient that one thousand sets of woolen machinery were "shut down" and remained so for about three months. As to how long this state of affairs is to continue there has been as yet no pronounced opinions hazarded that we know of, but until there is some permanent improvement from the sale of their goods to warrant manufacturers in purchasing freely, and something definite is known of the action of Congress on the proposed reduction of the tariff, an active demand or stronger prices cannot reasonably be anticipated, and now with the new clip soon to be available, the future of the wool market and prices appear as uncertain as they have at any time during the past few months.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

	Light.	Ordinary.
Fine.....	20a22	16a19
Fine medium.....	22a24	19a21
Medium.....	20a22	18a20
Coarse.....	17a19	16a17
Low and carpet.....	15a16	14a15

Gossip About Stock.

E. S. Shockey, Lawrence, has a fine Hereford bull for sale.

R. T. McCulley & Bros., Lee's Summit, Mo., have just issued their new catalogue of registered Merino sheep.

Cooper & Slough, Abilene, Kas., informs us that during ten days 1000 fat cattle were shipped from their place.

Rogers Bros., Topeka, purchased an imported Hereford bull last week of Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kans. Price \$500.

The annual sheep shearing festival of the Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association will be held at Asherville, Mitchell county, Kansas, Thursday, May 23, 1884. Every one invited to come and bring their best sheep. The Secretary, L. Pagett, informs us that a grand time is expected and entertainment provided for strangers.

J. Gordon Gibbs, Lawrence, Kas., recently purchased a 500-acre stock farm in the Kaw valley near that place, where he has opened a Hereford establishment. A few days since he received an importation of 25 thoroughbred Herefords of the Lord Wilton, Rudolph and Horace strains.

That enterprising Hereford breeder, E. S. Shockey, Lawrence, Kas., sold a Tredgar Hereford bull to Crawford Moore, Tonganoxie, Kas., for \$450, also a Success bull to A. Goodwin, Cedar Point, Kas., \$400; and 13 grade heifers and an imported bull to Hugh L. Paul, Heron Lake, Minn. A car load of grades at \$100 each to go to New Mexico and three car loads to Lord, Finch & Nelson for their Texas ranch. One imported cow was sold to H. N. Oliver, Douglass county, for \$650.

A correspondent of the *Arizona Live-Stock Journal*, who seems to be a lover of the "white-faced cattle," recently visited the farm of Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., and writes a very long letter to the *Journal* in which he reviews the good qualities of their herd and states that Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of Thomas Aston, that noted breeder of Herefords in England. A high tribute was paid to Thomas Aston, William Sotham and T. L. Miller as pioneer breeders of Hereford cattle.

Frank G. Willard, a Colorado wool grower, writes that his shepherd reports the following wool clip: 12 stock rams shearing an average of 30 2-16 pounds, one cutting 37 pounds, and one 36 14-16 pounds; 16 ram lambs, average 11 pounds, heaviest 13 2-16; 16 ewe lambs, average 11 8-16 pounds, heaviest 14 pounds; 5 two-year-old ewes, average 14 2-16 pounds, heaviest 16 8-16 pounds. These sheep all had about 340 days' growth of wool. The twelve stock rams have had no extra care in the way of blankets or extra feed. The ewes have run in a herd of over 2,000 head all winter and have had no grain until the first of March.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 5, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,031 head. The market to-day was steady but slow, owing to the supply on sale not being sufficiently large to create a strong competition between buyers. There was no quotable change in prices from Saturday. Sales ranged 4 35 for light native steers to 5 75 for large native shippers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 4,241 head. The market to-day was firm and active with values of smooth heavy a shade higher than Saturday. Sales ranged 4 75a5 75, bulk at 5 85a5 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 14,000, shipments 17,000. Market brisk at 10c higher. Rough packing 5 25a5 35, packing and shipping 5 30a5 50; light 5 25a5 35, skips 4 00a5 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow and steady. Exports 5 85a5 20, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a5 30, medium to good 4 00a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 4,000, shipments 400. Market slow at 10a15c lower. Inferior to fair 3 00a4 00, medium to good 4 00a5 00, choice to extra 5 00a 5 50.

The Journal's Liverpool special says: Market weaker. Best American steers 15½c dead weight, sheep 16a17c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,700, shipments 1,900. Market steady, shipping slow, butchers' active. Exports 6 35a6 65, good to choice shipping 5 30a 6 35, common to medium 5 20a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 600. Market scarce and strong. Good clipped 2 25a5 25, woolled not wanted, Texas 3 75a5 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 2,072 bus, withdrawn 6,585, in store 198,441. The market was quiet at a slight advance. There was some trading in Cash 3 and Cash 2 red. The options were nominal.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash, 8 cars at 77c. May 75c bid, no offerings. June no bids nor offerings.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 2 cars at 85½c; May 85½c bid, 86½c asked. June no bids, 85½c asked July 84½c bid, 85c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 981 bus, withdrawn 17,046 bus, in store 89,745. The market was strong to-day with moderate trading. On regular corn life was shown on Cash and the month. July white mixed was active at —c.

No. 2 White Mixed, cash 4 cars at 45c in special elevator.

OATS No. 2 cash, 32c bid, 32½c asked. May 32½c, no offerings. June 32½c bid no offerings. Rejected cash, no bids, no offerings.

RYE No bids nor offerings. May 53½c bid 56c asked. June no bids no offerings. Rejected Cash, no bids no offerings.

BUTTER Receipts light and the demand very good. The feeling is weak, however, and lower prices are anticipated before the close of the week.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 26a28
Creamery, choice..... 24a25
Choice dairy..... 20a22
Fair to good dairy..... 16a18
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 14a15
Medium to good..... 9a10

EGGS Receipts light, supply on hands fair, demand fair and prices a little stronger. We quote firm at 10½a11c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 16½c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

POTATOES Table stock in very good demand. We quote consignments 30a38c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 30a35c for Early Rose; Peachblows 40a45c; White Neshannock 38a42c.

SORGHUM: We quote consignments in car loads: Dark 18a20c, bright 22c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

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

Chicago.

WHEAT Buoyant and unsettled. Sharp advance in prices occurred but not fully sustained, opened a shade higher, ½c over Saturday 92½c a55c, June 94½a96½c.

CORN Active, and higher, opened shade higher, closing at ½c over Saturday. Cash 55½c a56½c, June 55½a56½c.

OATS Fair demand and generally firmer. Cash 81½a82c.

RYE Quiet at 61c.
BARLEY Dull at 72a73c.
FLAXSEED Scarce at 1 70.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red 1 18a1 19; cash, May 1 18½a1 13½, June, 98½a1 00½. 94c for the year.
CORN Higher and unsettled, only moderate trading, 51½a53c; cash.

Horticulture.

Protecting Buds From Late Frosts.

Here is a bit of interesting information taken from the *American Cultivator*:

Choice fruit trees can be protected from late frosts by the use of water. A heavy syringing of water onto the vines when a frost is expected will protect the fruit buds. The evaporation of the water makes a weather-blanket. Experiments upon this use of water to keep off early fall frosts were recently conducted by Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College. The results were surprisingly satisfactory. We know of no reason why the same treatment will not keep off late spring frosts. If one's premises are supplied with water and hose, this process is quick and simple.

A practical application of the principle may be made in another manner, viz.: by placing a large bundle of wet straw on the tree. If the tree is a large one several bundles may be placed in the main crotches. Building fires in an orchard will keep off at little expense of fuel, if pains are taken to make as much smoke as possible. Fires hot enough to keep off frost directly would probably injure the trees, but by making smudges the same benefits are reached indirectly. The smoke acts as a cloud to check radiation of heat from the earth. If fires are begun at midnight, less labor will be required, as the minimum of heat occurs towards morning.

If fruit buds are once frosted, they may often be restored by a liberal application of water very early in the morning; or if the tree is small, it may be kept shaded for a day or two.

Setting Out Trees.

The planting of orchards is now in order, and during the next sixty days there will doubtless be an immense number of trees for fruit, for ornament, and for shade, planted in the territory reached by the *Prairie Farmer*. How many, or what proportion of those trees will live through a period of three summers, would be an interesting question for some statistician to investigate.

There are two ways to plant trees—a right way and a wrong way; indeed, there are many wrong ways. A very common wrong way is about as follows: Suppose an apple orchard, for instance, is to be planted. The planter goes with his wagon and team to a nursery, and as he does not wish to wait long for fruit, he selects four-year-olds—throws them into his wagon and drives home, ten or twenty miles, with the body and branches chafing against the wagon bed, and the roots exposed to the wind and sun. On arrival, or perhaps the next day, he proceeds to dig holes with a spade, preparatory to planting. The holes may be a foot or fifteen inches square, in unplowed ground; and the roots if too long or too spreading, are crowded in, and the dirt shoveled in—and the trees are planted. The tops are left, not shortened-in, because he don't like to waste the wood, and he don't "believe in mutilation, anyhow."

Do the trees live? Oh, yes,—they live—till they die, gradually, one by one, during the season. When next spring comes, our energetic planter, determined to have an orchard, goes to another nursery, complaining that Mr. So-and-So's trees are worthless—all died—"and now I want some good ones." Well, he gets them, and repeats the experiment; unless in the meantime he has found out what an idiot he has been. Readers of this paper have known thousands of trees planted as herein described, or in an equally senseless

way; and the failures have been laid at the doors of the nurserymen who sold the trees, or charged to the account of bad luck.

It is strange that men who know enough to pulverize the ground for corn and potatoes, should expect trees cared for in this way to live and grow. Ornamental and shade trees about the home lots and streets in villages, are very apt to be planted in this way—and hence our streets are constantly disfigured with dead and dying trees.

The right way to plant an orchard, of few or many trees, is to thoroughly prepare the ground for their reception, before the trees are lifted from the nursery. This should be done by deep plowing, and in most cases, subsoiling. Then the soil should be well pulverized with the harrow—as fully as for corn or potatoes.

In the second place, the right tree to select should be no larger than a two-year-old; indeed, my choice, were I going to plant another orchard, would be well-grown trees of but one season's growth from the graft. The chances in favor of ones and twos, over threes and fours, are very great. Besides, they can be planted with much less labor and expense.

When taken from the nursery, the trees of whatever age should have their roots well protected from drying, by some damp covering; and on arrival at home should be at once heeled-in, and taken out one at a time for planting.

Presuming that the whole area has been properly prepared with the plow and harrow beforehand, and the distances decided on, the quickest and best way to prepare the places for the trees, is with a plow—running deeply along the line back and forth, throwing the furrows outward. This will be deep enough for the roots; and the use of a hoe to straighten the line, and shape and cover, will be all that is required. Stakes running across the lines will be necessary to induce straight rows. After the tree is in its proper place, and the mellow soil well worked in among the roots, they should be only partially covered before the soil is well pressed down—which may be done with the foot; after which the filling up may be finished. If the soil is very dry, a quart of water should be poured on before the last filling up. In all cases, on our open prairies, the trees should be set to lean eight or ten degrees from perpendicular toward the southwest.

Of trees—ornamental, or for shade, or fruit—planted as herein first stated, ninety to ninety-five per cent. will die the first or second season. Of those planted in this right way, more than ninety-five per cent. will live, and become a source of pleasure and profit to their owners.—*T. G., in Prairie Farmer.*

Cultivation of Currants.

The currant has always been a universal favorite, not so much, perhaps, because of the real nature of the fruit as because of the extreme hardness of the bush, which hitherto has withstood a good deal of neglect with little or no attention. After once planting them in some remote corner of the garden, or under the fence, they are left severely alone. But with the currant, as with other things, as soon as they become scarce the demand for them will increase, and better prices rule. My plan of cultivation, which I do not claim as the best, but which has always succeeded with me—is simply this: As soon as the leaves are off the bushes in the fall, I go through them with a sharp knife, and trim out the old branches, and any of the new that show signs of the borer, and cut back all new branches one-third. I then rake up all the wood that has been cut, and burn it to make

sure of destroying insects that might cling thereto. Then, done, I work in deep—usually with the spade—three or four shovelful of good, well rotted barn manure around each bush, to the space of three feet; the ground between the rows is now plowed or spaded, and the whole given a reliable top-dressing of light manure, and the work is done for the winter.

As soon as the first worms appear in the spring—which is early—I take a heaping tablespoonful of powdered white hellebore, and thoroughly wet it with boiling water—a quart or so. I now turn this into a pail of clean cold water, stirring constantly all the while, till every particle of the powder is well mixed. It is ready now for application to the bushes, which is done with a large watering pot, taking great care to thoroughly sprinkle every bush; repeat this as often as the worms reappear. Usually two applications, one early in the spring, and the other just before the fruit ripens, are sufficient to keep down the worms. Keep the ground around them mellow and free from weeds, and if at any time through the summer a branch is seen to wilt, it is immediately cut away and burned, as such is the "sign of the borer."

Following this method of cultivation, I have never lost a bush or had a poor crop of fruit. And I bespeak the same success to any who will take the same trouble for the sake of this delicious fruit.—*Practical Farmer.*

Carnations.

Among the carnations there is a great diversity in the several traits that render them of value to the flower lover. They are regarded, then, not according to the standard of color or fragrance alone, but must grade well in the freedom of bloom, size and perfection of flower and neatness of general habit. The few varieties grown in our greenhouse have been found to present all gradations between perfection and the reverse. The variety sent us as Garibaldi has proved one of the best. Its flowers are large, full and well-formed, of a bright crimson, and are often open to the number of six or seven on one plant. The plant is neat in general habit, and attracts much attention from visitors. King of the Crimson is rather smaller than the last and less floriferous; but its well-formed, fragrant, deep, velvety, crimson flowers make it a favorite. Beauty is finely flaked in two shades of light crimson, and is moderately free in blooming, producing large florets. La Pureté is the best of its color, a light rose pink, and furnishes flowers of fine shape and carriage. Astoria is free-blooming, of slender habit, long-stemmed; and its flowers, though but medium in size, and remarkably pretty, of light canary yellow, fringed with dark crimson. They are perfect in form, and are much admired. Lydia has large misshapen flowers, of dull reddish yellow flaked with crimson; the flowers bursting badly. Dolly Varden is a rather free bloomer of fairly good habit. Its flowers, pure white, delicately flaked with rich crimson, would be highly esteemed but for their fault of bursting, so that a perfect flower is never obtained of the white flowered sorts. Peter Henderson, President DeGraw and Snowdon have done well with us.—*Prof. Popenoe.*

For Thick Heads.

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

To raise fine asters start them in a hot-bed and transplant when about four inches high, placing them about a foot apart.

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



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CURES COLD IN THE HEAD

HAY-FEVER

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

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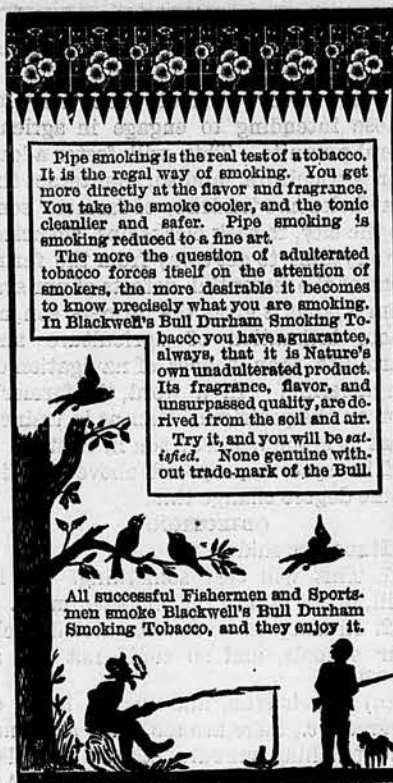
The Veterinarian.

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

WOUND IN LEG.—I have a good mare that got kicked four inches below the stifle six weeks ago; discharges a bloody matter; is a good deal swollen and she has but little use of the leg. Hip badly sweeneyed; no bones broken or joints out of place. Can pick foot up, put it back and forward, but can't get it down to the ground. Wabbles all over the place. Looks bright in eyes, but I can't get her to eat enough seemingly to keep her alive. [Give tincture nuxvomica, tincture belladonna, equal parts (twenty drops) four or five times daily on the tongue; also a spoonful of pulverized nitre of potash in her drinking water three times daily. Use externally with a bandage: sulphate of zinc 1 ounce, sugar of lead 1 ounce, tincture arnica 8 ounces, water three parts; keep the bandage wet until all the soreness is left.]

LEPROSY.—What ails my pigs? In two or three days after they are farrowed they begin to swell at the nose. Then you will notice the skin will draw up and crack open on the upper lip, and sometimes on both. Dry scabs will come around the eyes and around the mouth. The eyes will swell nearly shut, and orifices in the nose. In some cases a small hole will rot through the top and about one inch from the end of the nose. They linger a few days and the most of them die. The sows are healthy and in good flesh; have good warm beds. They are of the Poland China breed. The same disease was amongst my pigs some two years ago and I lost nearly all of them. Please state the disease and the remedy. [The flesh of a leprosy pig is unfit for human food. In the first stages of the disease give a mild physic of linseed oil with a few drops of turpentine. Also give in food a teaspoonful to a small pig or half grown hogs, a tablespoonful to full grown hogs, twice daily, elecampane root, licorice root, and nitre of potash, each one part, linseed meal eight parts. Wash with four ounces of aqua ammonia and soft water two gallons, once daily. Keep in a clean pen and feed good wholesome food.]

SALT FOR SHEEP.—I have noticed accounts of the benefits received by giving sheep plenty of salt. I am pleased to see that writers and flock owners are getting awakened on this important subject. If farmers and stock raisers would make larger drafts on the salt barrel, I think disease would make less inroads on their pockets. If sheep raisers would see that their flocks received all the salt they wanted, there would be fewer calls on the pelt buyer. I have practiced allowing sheep free access to salt, for three years, and find it an advantage to the flock. Sheep can be allowed free access to salt without injury, if they are accustomed to it gradually. They should be given a little salt every day, until they leave a part of it, when they may be allowed free access to it in any quantity without danger. When the sheep are confined to dry food, it will be an advantage to add a little flowers of sulphur to the salt—say one pound to six or seven pounds of salt—it will prevent the stretch. I also think it will help rid a flock of ticks, as my lambs, when I first began to use it, were badly infested with them—so much so that part of them were very ragged from rubbing and biting themselves. The next spring when they were shorn, very few ticks were found, and they have not been troubled with them since. The sheep had not been dipped, nor any other method used to rid them of the pests.



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

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King William, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.

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

G. A. LAUDE, Humboldt, Kas.

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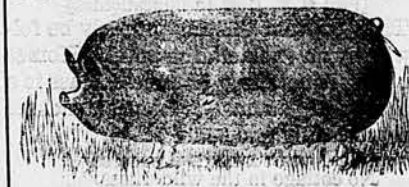
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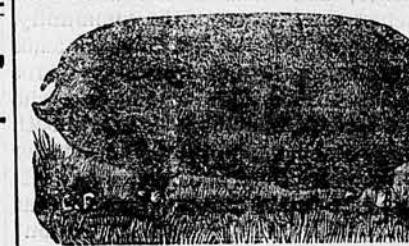
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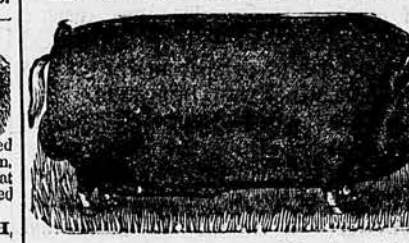
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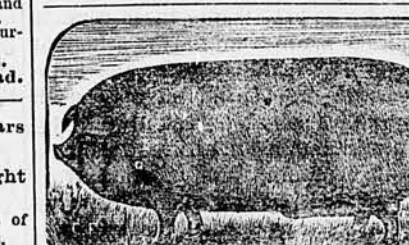
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We are raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 17 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.



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

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P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 307, Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. MILLER BROS., Box 208, Junction City, Kas.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setters, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by MILLER BROS. & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.

or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

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



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

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 143, Leavenworth, Kansas. —Breeder of—

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

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

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

STATE QUARANTINE.

Letter of Governor Glick, of Kansas, to Governor Crittenden, of Missouri.
To his Excellency, T. T. Crittenden, Governor of Missouri.

SIR:—The stock growers of the State of Kansas are taking a great deal of interest in that rapidly increased industry. They feel some alarm at the possibility of this State and of the West being subjected to the importation of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases. The Live Stock Commission of this State and the State Veterinarian, and also a meeting at my office of distinguished veterinarians of the East representing the Government of the United States, after consultation advised that the State of Kansas and western States generally should quarantine against the introduction of cattle from certain districts in the eastern States where the disease known as pleuro pneumonia exists. They recommend that all that part of the State of New York south of the north line of Pennsylvania, the State of Pennsylvania, and Virginia east of the Alleghanies, New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island and Maryland, should be quarantined against.

It was agreed at the conference that the co-operation of the State of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado should be solicited in this matter, and requested also to issue proclamations quarantining their States against the introduction of cattle from those infected districts. It was argued and asserted by those distinguished gentlemen that we are liable at any time to have cattle brought into the West that were infected with pleuro-pneumonia. Large numbers of calves are being shipped to the West from those infected districts and they are very likely to bring that disease with them.

Owing to the fact that cattle roam at large and cover a vast extent of territory, it would be impossible to quarantine them or to adopt effective means for stamping out the disease should it once get a foot-hold in the West. It was deemed absolutely necessary for the protection of the stock interests of this State and the West generally that active and determined measures should be adopted at once to prevent the possibility of an invasion of the West by that disease.

If this disease should invade the West and once get a foot-hold the markets of the world might be closed by quarantining against the sale, export and shipment of our cattle. Such action would be disastrous to the cattle industries of the West and cause incalculable loss. Our cattle are now healthy, and we can send them to market with a clean bill of health, and it is important that we adopt all possible means to keep them so.

In view of the interests involved, and the importance of such action to the stock growing interest of the West, and in accordance with the suggestions heretofore indicated, I respectfully request you to join with me in issuing proclamations quarantining your State against the introduction of stock from the above described States and districts.

I will be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience in relation to this matter, and shall delay issuing my proclamation until I hear from the Governors of the States with whom I was requested to correspond. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed.] G. W. GLICK.

Resolutions of Respect

Passed at Capitol Grange No. 16, at last regular meeting, April 26, 1884.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has removed from our midst by the hand of Death our beloved brother, F. F. Swingley, who died on the 29th day of March, 1884; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death this grange

has lost a worthy and valuable member, his family an affectionate husband and father, and society one of the noblest works of God, an honest man.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission and reverence to Him who doeth all things well, we tender our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the grange; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be furnished the Patron and FARMER for publication.

H. W. CURTIS,
GEORGE HUTCHINSON,
J. H. ESHLEMAN.

Homes for Teachers in Rural Districts.

[Prof. G. W. Hoss, in Educationist.]

This caption should properly be followed by an exclamation point. Homes for this itinerating homeless class is a surprise, an anomaly. Most teachers can truthfully and sadly sing:

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in the wilderness."

The most unsatisfactory feature of the calling, is the homeless condition of its members, especially of those in rural districts. This feature brings evil to the school, the teacher and community. It retards the progress of pupils; tends to desultoriness and superficiality in the teacher; and weakens confidence and interest on the part of the community. Community does not feel the confidence or interest in the man who stays three months that it does in the man who stays three years. This is loss to both teacher and community. The teacher should be regarded and treated as a citizen in the fullest and best sense of that term; but he can't be a citizen without permanence, and he can't as a rule, have permanence without a home.

The lack of permanence, and the consequent homelessness are taking thousands of good men out of the profession and keeping thousands from entering, and making thousands more restless and half-hearted in their work. These are some of the evils from our present system, or rather want of system.

Here are the evils, but you say what is the remedy? Our remedy will be denounced as extravagant or impracticable by nine out of ten, possibly nineteen out of twenty. In the face of this it must be remembered that the whole school system was once held to be extravagant or impracticable. In twenty or forty years from now, we believe our proposition will be deemed practicable and desirable. Our proposition is as follows: Let the school district furnish the home for the teacher, as the parish furnishes the parsonage for the minister. In detail, let two, three or five acres of land be purchased and fenced, and a small house built on it, and a well dug and a few fruit trees planted. The conditions:

1. When the teacher is employed, he is to be employed with a view of remaining not a term only, but for years, if for so long he shall give satisfaction.

2. He shall cultivate and care for this ground as if it were his own.

3. The trustees shall hold, use and inspect this property as they do the school house and grounds.

4. So far as practicable, these grounds should be made a miniature school of horticulture, where pupils in the summer season may spend an hour each day, or half a day each week in studying and practicing horticulture; such as planting, trimming, and grafting fruit trees, cultivating the small fruits as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and the like; also all garden vegetables, also flowers and ornamental shrubs and plants.

In addition, the yard and grounds of this home should be a model that should affect and improve all the homes in the district.

The advantages of such a provision are numerous and significant.

1. Expected permanence in the teacher's employment.

2. Economy to the teacher.

3. Greater self-reliance and sympathy between pupils and teacher.

4. A more practical education for those intending to engage in agricultural pursuits. This will foster a love for agriculture, and so, counteract the unwholesome tendency of farmers' sons to the city, to seek clerkships, agencies, or anything to get away from the farm. One of the essential defects of our system is, that it gives the farmers' son, no more intimation of agriculture and farm life, than it does of navigation or engineering. In a word, the farmer's son on the prairies of Kansas is trained just as is the banker's son in Boston.

The system proposed above will in some degree change this.

OBJECTIONS.

It may be said:

1. This will cost something. So it will, but it will in the end save more.

2. In many cases the unmarried teacher, our schools, and so could not use a house.

(a) This is true, and in too large a degree, i. e., there are too many boys and girls teaching our rural district schools. This is one of the evils to be cured. As a rule when men marry, they quit the calling because they wish permanence and a home; so the schools are largely in the hands of the young and inexperienced. Furnish the home and some prospect of permanence, and four out of five would continue, thus ripening into scholarship and professional skill and ability.

(b) There will be worthy single men and women who may wish to teach for years, possibly through life. In that case, there will be districts sufficient that never will build homes.

(c) This is new and the people will have to be educated to it. Of course (1) all things were once new; (2) people have always had to be educated more or less to new plans and enterprises.

In conclusion, we leave the matter for reflection and discussion, fully content if it shall bear fruit within the next dozen years.

Inquiries Answered.

"Inquirer" asks a series of questions:

1. What is (statute) law?

Answer—Law is a rule prescribed by the supreme power in the State, by which citizens are expected to be governed in their actions.

2. What is the effect of any community permitting a portion of the citizens to violate the laws without punishment?

Answer—Evil only, and that continually.

When a community has submitted to crime and its aiders and abettors until they become exasperated, rise in mobs, and by hanging, remove the parties they think the law has failed to punish properly, are the morals of said community improved?

Answer—No. Mobs are not reformers.

Is not the criminal lawyer, that goes into court knowing his client is guilty, and by any methods no matter what, gets him cleared from punishment strictly responsible for the present terrible condition of the nation?

Answer—For his part or share only. The present style of criminal lawyer is an effect, not a cause. He comes from the technicalities and a perverse human nature, and whisky and a hundred other similar influences combined. But the lawyer that believes or knows his client is guilty as charged and then argues that he is not guilty before a jury and asks his acquittal on the ground of his innocence is no better before God, in our opinion, than the prisoner at the bar. A man who for money, will publicly state as true what he believes to be false, is a liar and a thief.

5. When there is a wrong to be pun-

ished should not the punishment fall on all offenders alike?

Answer—Yes.

6. Is the man who commits a murder as much to blame for wishing to escape punishment, as a lawyer who gets his release knowing his guilt?

Answer—We think they are about equal morally, when the proof is clearly established before punishment follows; but every man is entitled to a fair, impartial and honest trial. No man is to be presumed guilty, and the lawyer is entitled to the benefit of this presumption as anybody else.

7. Is the man who commits a crime when drunk as much to blame for it as the man who sells the liquor?

Answer—Sometimes, yes; sometimes, no; Some villains take drink in order to nerve them for their deviltry. In such cases they are worse than the dram-seller. But where crime comes as a result of drinking, the seller is worse. If selling stuff that will stimulate many to the commission of crimes were wholly abolished and forever prohibited, this kind of a question need not be asked or answered.

O. B. A. inquires about homestead lands, healthy localities, etc., There is no homestead land in Missouri. There is some cheap land in the southern part of the State, among the Ozark mountains, but we would not advise anybody to covet them. Southeastern Kansas is healthy, speaking generally. Of course there are places, in some low grounds in bends of rivers, and the like, where the atmosphere is not as pure in summer as it is on other lands. But there need be no difficulty in finding healthy locations. The writer of this and his family, lived twelve years within forty miles of the place where our correspondent's letter is dated, and fifty dollars would pay all their doctor bills in that period. We would advise our friend, if he has money to select a creek bottom from at least as high as second bottom, and far enough away from a river to have a dwelling at least a mile away, and on high ground. If he is poor and has no money it would be better to rent a farm, or work for another person until you can learn what you need and where you can get it. There are homestead lands in the western part of this state.

Second hand lands, if they are worth having, are ranging at five to fifteen dollars per acre wild. Partly improved land may be had at prices ranging from twelve to forty dollars per acre. Our friend can find healthy locations, plenty of them, in every county in Kansas.

The HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., commence this week their advertisement of Harter's Iron Tonic. While this house is one of the most successful and most prosperous in the United States, their medicine is still more so, and thousands and thousands of people who have been cured of their various ills by the use of it, would rise up and testify of its merits if they could be reached.

Shad were introduced into California waters seven years ago, and now they are so plentiful that they are a drug on the market.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Auctuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

An asparagus bed may be made to last twenty or thirty years. The plants are never infested with insects and the crop never fails.

"Buchu-paiba."

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1883, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is added to any failure of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending April 23, '84.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by George Hawley, in Ohio tp, March 14, 1884, one mare mule, 10 hands high, brown in color, harness and saddle marks, 14 years old; valued at \$75.

MULE—By same, same time and place, one brown horse mule, 14½ hands high, 12 years old, harness and saddle marks; valued at \$50.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Tucker, (P. O. address Florence, March 18, 1884, one dark bay Texas pony mare, 6 or 8 years old, letter H on left shoulder, had on when taken up a dark leather saddle (flat tree), also a common leather halter.

Strays for week ending April 30, '84.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Munkres, in Neosho tp, one dun or roan pony or horse, white spots on each side, all four feet white, 5 years old; valued at \$25.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Cary Cloud, in Neosho Falls tp, March 22, 1884, one bay pony, white spot in forehead, shod all round, about 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hooper Monroe, in Eureka tp, April 4, 1884, one black horse pony, left hind foot white, star in forehead and white stripe on nose, had halter on; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, same time and place, one sorrel mare, white hairs in face, branded on left shoulder with two half moons; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one sorrel horse colt, blaze face, left hind leg white; valued at \$16.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Dobbins, (P. O. Topeka), in Topeka tp, April 26, 1884, a light bay horse, 15 or 20 years old, collar marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jos Brummel, in Putnam tp, March 26, 1884, one red yearling steer, with little white in face and under belly, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.

Strays for week ending May 7, '84.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. McDonald, of Tioga tp, April 1, 1884, one sorrel mare pony, flax mane and tail, small white star in forehead, saddle and collar marks, about 7 years old and about 13½ hands high.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph Newton, of Mission tp, April 9, 1884, one brown horse mule, 1 year old this spring, no marks or brands.

Johnson County—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Smith, of Oxford tp, a small bay mare, about 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FILLEY—By same, one 2-year-old filley, dark brown, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$50.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. N. Jones, in Arvonia tp, March 27, 1884, one red and white steer, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by E. Cartwell, in Fairfax tp,

Special Offer
For 90 days

THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT EVER MADE ONLY \$1



A Positive Cure for RHEUMATISM, LIVER, STOMACH AND KIDNEY DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, LAME BACK, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

ORDER AT ONCE from this Advertisement. Nothing saved by correspondence. Address, naming this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Having obtained the sole right to sell the German Electro-Galvanic Belt in America from the inventor, Prof. Conrad Ziegenfuss of Berlin, we are determined, whatever may be the cost, to introduce them here at once. The price of the Belt has always been Six Dollars (\$6.00), but to induce invalids to give it a trial we will, for the next ninety days, send the German Electro-Galvanic Belt for ONE DOLLAR, provided you will cut out and send us the annexed coupon and give us your written promise to recommend the Belt if you find it as represented. This Belt is without doubt the best, strongest, and most scientifically constructed Electric Appliance ever introduced, being the invention of the great German Electrician, Prof. Ziegenfuss, and has met with the most marvelous success in Europe, being recommended and endorsed by the entire Medical Profession of Germany. The inventor has in his possession letters from Prince Bismarck and several members of the Royal Family. A quarter of a million of them were sold in the German Empire last year. These Belts, unlike many so-called electric appliances, are very light and not disagreeable to wear, and generate a current that can be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating and at the same time soothing; causing the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Nervous System to act as nature intended they should. Curing thousands of cases that internal medicines failed even to relieve. Under no circumstances can it do any harm and must do good no matter what is the complaint. They are made of cloth, silk lined, and the Electric Discs are so arranged that they retain their strength 20 years.

This Coupon is worth \$5.00.

If you will cut out this Coupon and send it to us with ONE DOLLAR in a registered letter we will send you postpaid by return mail, One GERMAN ELECTRO-GALVANIC BELT with full directions in both English and German. Write Name and Post Office Address very plainly and give your waist measure in inches. FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. CUT THIS OUT.

April 5, 1884, one bay 2-year-old filley, stripes in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$50.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. M. Hollister, in the city of Caldwell, July 16, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Newman, in the city of Caldwell, April 19, 1884, one white 2-year-old heifer, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



WINTER TERM—Opened January 24, 1884. SPRING TERM—Opens April 24, 1884.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER MOVICAR, President.



TOPEKA Medical & Surgical INSTITUTE.

This institution is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. Has had a flourishing existence for ten years, during which time thousands of Chronic and Surgical diseases have been treated successfully. Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane, the physicians in charge, besides doing an acute city practice, devote themselves to the treatment of all kinds of chronic and surgical diseases, in which direction lies their several specialties in Surgery, Gynecology and Eye and Ear affections.

They are prepared to treat successfully by the latest and most approved methods, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Chorea, Chlorosis, Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Gout, Polypus, Tumors, Epithelial Cancer, Old Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Deformities, Granulated Dids, Strabismus, Uterine troubles, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea; disorders of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Rectum, and all private diseases; Tape Worms removed in from one to four hours without fasting; Hemorrhoids or Piles cured without the use of the knife or ligature; artificial eyes inserted.

MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE. Also Medical Attendants to the celebrated Mineral Wells of Topeka. Correspondence solicited. References—Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Halliwell, U. S. Attorney.

Surplus Stock!

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

50,000 Cottonwood, 6 to 12 inch, at...\$1.25 per 1,000
50,000 " " 12 to 24 inch, at... 1.75 per 1,000
50,000 Elm Seedling one year, at... 1.50 per 1,000
50,000 Box Elder, " " at... 1.25 per 1,000
25,000 Sugar Maple, " " at... 1.25 per 1,000
25,000 Soft Maple, " " at... 1.50 per 1,000
25,000 White Ash, " " at... 1.75 per 1,000
50,000 Yellow Willow, " " at... 1.50 per 1,000
10,000 Hardy Catalpa 8 to 12 inch, at 4.00 per 1,000
10,000 " " No. 2 at... 3.00 per 1,000
1,000 nursery-grown Red Cedars, very handsome trees, 2½ to 4 feet, at... 15.00 per 100
Downing and Sharpless Strawberry plants, at... 2.00 per 1,000

We make these very low prices in order to introduce our stock and induce planting. Will likely never make such low prices again. No orders for less than 5,000 received at above prices. To secure stock order immediately.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

YOU NEED the National Real Estate Index. Full of trades, bargains and real estate news. 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address, W. L. GIBBES, Kirksville, Mo.

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



On the above date, at my farm, adjoining the town of LEES SUMMIT, Jackson Co., MO.,

I will sell at public auction 100 head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, mostly Females, that for purity of blood, individual excellence, milk and beef, are not surpassed, representing about 20 of the best standard families. All old enough will have calves at side, or have been bred to a No. 1 sire. The splendid sire BARON BELL 37843 (pure Bred) stands at the head of my herd. I will also sell 5 or 6 Unregistered and Grade Jerseys, that I have bred for my own family use.

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

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

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

Catalogues on application.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. W. T. HEARNE.

Important Public Sale

—OF—

KENTUCKY SHORT-HORN BULLS.

Fifty head of choicely-bred bulls, from the herds of the most reputable breeders in Kentucky, will be sold

MAY 23, AT DEXTER PARK, OHIO, ILL.

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

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

The KANSAS Mutual Life Association.

OF HIAWATHA, KAS.

The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age.

Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

E. A. TAFT & CO.,

(Formerly Taft, Emery & Co.),

128 Kansas Ave., Topeka,

Are now open with an entire New Stock, all of which is offered at extremely low prices.

[Say you saw this in the FARMER.]

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.



FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder.

No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

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(Full of strange and useful information free.)

The Busy Bee.

Diseases of Bees.

It is very fortunate that honey-bees are subject to so few diseases. They do not have to have distemper like colts, or whooping-cough and measles like children. They do not have to be combed or curried to keep off parasites. Some imported queens have sticking on them a little red louse or tick, but as they do not thrive in this climate they soon disappear. There is one dread scourge whose ravages are so fearful it is well to sound the note of alarm concerning it, as it is very infectious and will soon cause the destruction of the whole apiary. It is called foul brood, and is a disease of the larvæ only, and is the most fatal to bees of all known diseases. The sealed brood die in the cells, producing a most intolerable stench, which of itself would be sufficient for one who had ever seen a case to recognize it again, as it may be perceived at some distance from the hive.

Upon opening a hive infected with this disease, the cappings of the cells are found to be of a dark, yellowish brown, depressed in the center, and usually a small hole the size of a point of a pin in the center of the caps. Upon opening the cells the brood is found dead, partially decayed, moist and slimy in form, and emitting a noisome stench such as no other cause can produce. On its first appearance a few cells only may be found affected; but if allowed to go on without anything being done in a short time every cell of brood will be found contaminated, and ere long the colony will die out for want of young bees to replenish it. And not only this, but unless active means are at once taken, every colony within flight range will be surely affected also.

We have never seen a case of this disease and hope that we never may, or our readers either; the foregoing description of it was taken from the Bee-keepers' Handy Book. A bee-keeper at the Northwestern Bee convention last fall informed the writer that he lost his apiary by it. It was conveyed to his apiary in the following way: He was examining foul brood at an apiary, and used his knife in prying up the frames and opening cells, and when through closed his knife, pocketed it, thinking no more about it. His curiosity was repaid by introducing it into his own apiary, as he unthinkingly used his knife, without cleaning it. It can also be conveyed in clothing.

Mr. Mouth, of Cincinnati, has experimented a great deal to find a remedy for the disease, and has issued a little work entitled "Helps and Hints," in which he describes his treatment of infected colonies, by the use of salicylic acid. Fire is the most effectual remedy for most persons to apply, as the work will have to be done thoroughly or the disease will be breaking out repeatedly year after year.

The disease is of fungus growth, and is carried on the legs and bodies of bees, and everything they touch becomes infected with it. Freezing does not destroy it, and boards that have been infected with it and lain idle for several years exposed to the elements, when used again as stands for hives, or alighting boards will cause an outbreak of it. There is no safety in using hives or frames exposed to the contagion, unless they are thoroughly cleaned by putting into vats and exposed to steam of a very high temperature for hours. Where lumber is cheap it would be better to manufacture new hives.

It is recommended by some to extract the honey, and melt the comb for bees-wax. It would not be safe to feed this

honey to bees, unless it was boiled and skimmed, and we should not like to do so then; it is certainly unfit for human food, but might be used in the manufacture of cigars, where it would be finally burned. The wax might be used for some mechanical purpose, but we would not like to have our bees foundation made from it. Too great care can not be used to prevent this disease from spreading. If the wild bee in the woods should contract it the neighboring apiaries would be unable to control it, and their business would be ruined.

We hear of this disease, and read of it in the bee journals, as being disseminated by unprincipled parties who are selling colonies infected with it. These bees are generally purchased by innocent parties, who are novices in the business, and are not aware of its presence until it gains a strong foothold. We would say to all those contemplating purchasing bees in the spring "beware" whether you order from East, West, North, or South, seek to obtain from dealers known to the bee world as persons of integrity and honor, and who from motives of policy, if nothing deeper, would scorn to darken their reputation by scattering to the winds foul brood.—Mrs. L. Harrison, in *Journal of Agriculture*.

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

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Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 144 Pearl St., New York.

The Poultry Yard.

Diseases of Young Chicks.

LICE.

Of course they have no business on your little downy chicks, and they wouldn't be there if you had attended to the nests and sitting hens as I have told you time and time again, but you didn't do it, and now you see the consequences. People who refuse to take my advice generally do come to grief, and I am human enough to be glad of it!

Chicks that refuse to eat, throw their heads back, tumble over on their backs, and act as if bewitched generally, are probably troubled with the large chicken lice that at first are found only on the heads of the victims. Chicks that are adorned with top-knots are very apt to be troubled with these pests. The quickest way to get rid of these lice is to take a big pin and catch them one by one—you will not often find more than two or three on a chick—and then rub on something to kill the nits. One of the best things for that is a mixture of carbolic acid and fresh lard—one-half ounce of the acid to a gill of lard. If the acid be not at hand, use whale oil, or failing in that, try salted lard,—that, at least, can be found in every house.

For the common chicken lice, that infest both fowls and chicks, dust the hen just at night with carbolic powder, or with insect powder,—the chicks will get their share from the mother hen,—and afterwards provide a place for the hen and chicks to dust themselves.

It is a good plan to keep the carbolic powder, or the insect powder, and likewise a mixture of the carbolic acid and lard, on hand ready for use when needed.

Keep coal oil and sulphur, lard and sulphur, and clear sulphur away from young chicks; the sulphur is apt to get in the eyes and injure them, even if it does not cause blindness, and all mixtures of grease and sulphur generally kill lice and chicks together. Clear coal oil may be used on chicks if used sparingly, and no evil results follow, but when there are other remedies that are equally good and quite safe, it is better to let the coal oil alone. Just so with clear sulphur; it may be used and no harm come of it, but it is better to keep on the safe side.

CONSTIPATION.

Early chicks that are raised wholly in-doors are sometimes troubled with constipation, caused by lack of gravel or coarse sand to aid in digesting the food properly, and also by lack of a sufficient quantity of suitable green food. It generally comes on when the chicks are from two to three weeks of age, and if taken in hand at once can be cured, but if neglected, the chicks are doomed. The first thing is a half teaspoonful dose of castor oil; the next, a change of diet and a supply of gravel and green food. Give pulverized charcoal in the food as often as twice a week; it purifies the digestive apparatus and stimulates digestion. Chicks that are raised out of doors are seldom troubled with this disease.—Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.

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



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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. BLOOM, 151 Pearl St., New York.

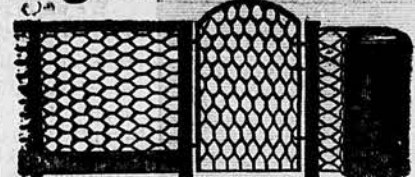


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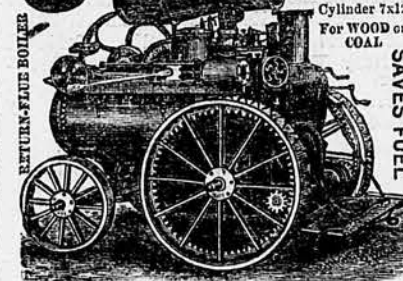
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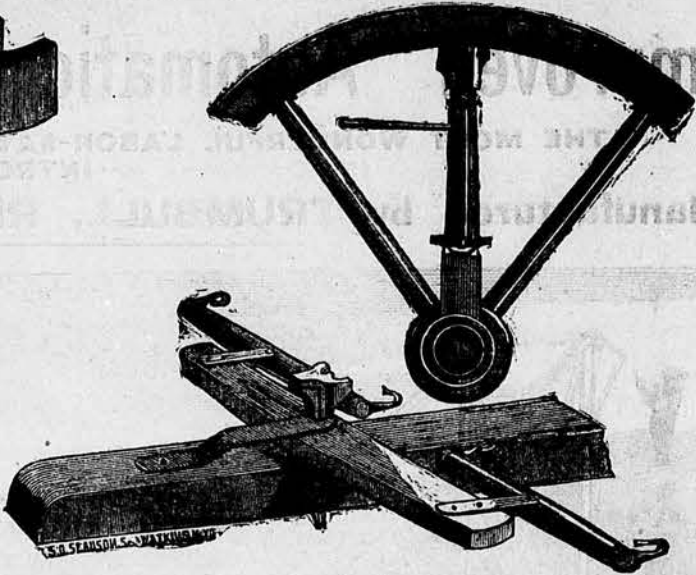


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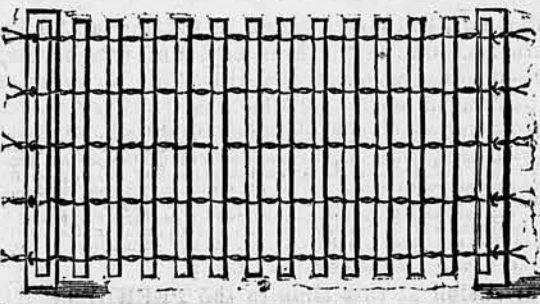
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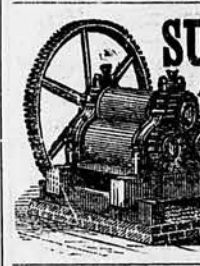
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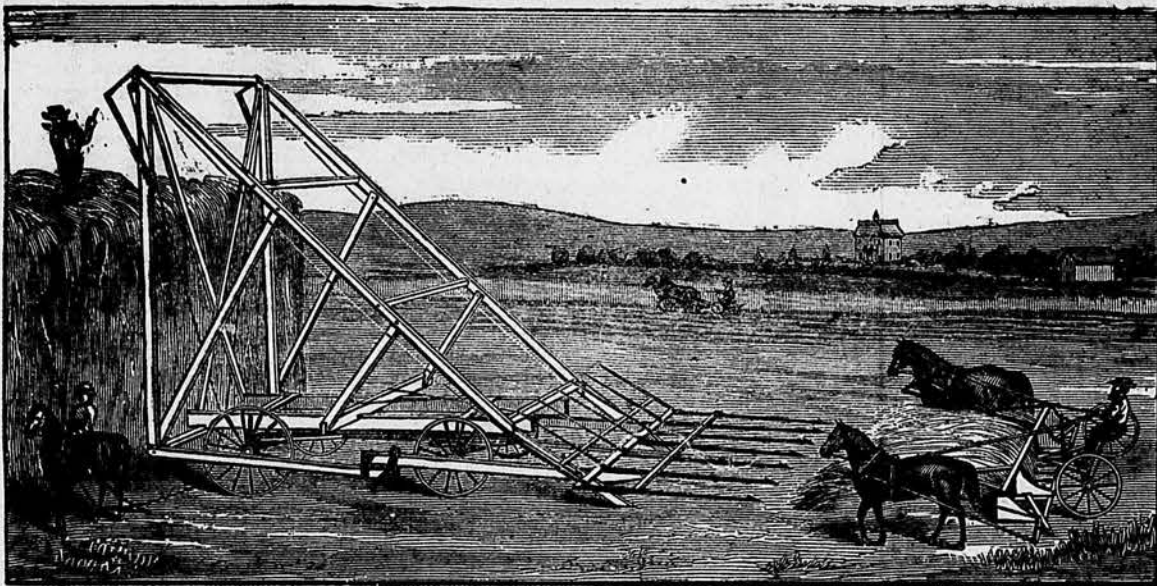
Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the cream line the whole length in drawing off. It Raises all Cream between milkings. For circular address JOHN S. CARTER, Sole Manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

EGGS FOR SALE.—Of Light Brahma and Black Spanish Chickens, by Mrs. M. Wainwright, Carbonale, Kas.

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

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

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

400 Bushels Sorghum Seed.

Link's Hybrid, Early Orange and Early Amber, put on cars, at 60 cents per bushel. Sacks at cost. Address J. E. WHITE, Kent, Kas.

ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL. SENT FREE to all Farmers, Grain, Seed and Elevator men sending us their address. **JOHNSON & FIELD, Racine, Wis.**

BEES FOR SALE.—I have a few colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees for sale—all in good condition. Also, will have choice Italian Queens for sale at \$1.00 each during the season. J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

For Sale.

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

FOR SALE!

6 Young Berkshire Boars Very superior animals in size, shape, make and build—the set of the renowned Haver Boar, Hopewell 3377, out of Toubee 7424, a sow weighing 630 lbs., one of the best sows ever brought to Kansas. Price \$25 each, boxed and aboard the cars. H. H. LACKEY & SONS, Peabody, Kansas. April 28, 1884.

Sheep for Sale.

One of the finest and most highly-bred flocks of **MERINO SHEEP** in the State of Kansas—nearly all under four years of age, and a considerable number Thoroughbred. Will be sold with wool on and cheap, to close out at once. Flock will average over 10 lbs. of fine Delaine per head. If not sold by May 12th, shall begin shearing. Lambs thrown in. Apply at Ranch or by letter to O. T. C. WHITE, Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— Short-Horns

—ON—
Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

61 head of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

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

and other families equally good and well-known. 18 are bulls from 8 months to 2½ years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2-year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

All recorded, and all guaranteed in all respects.

TERMS:

Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent, for cash.

Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues sent on application after April 1st.

J. C. STONE, Jr.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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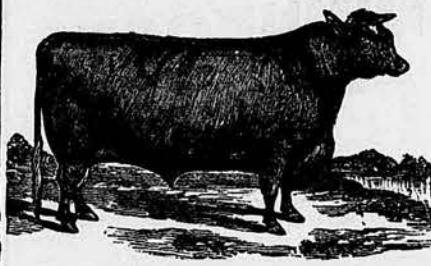
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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
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Black Walnuts and Peach Pits

In good planting condition. Red Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings. The famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry—hardest and best berry out. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. **BAILEY & HANFORD,** (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle



—THE—
CASS CO. BREEDERS' Association

Will Sell on
FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1884,

At the
Fair Grounds,

PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI

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

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

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

Pure Seed Potatoes

FOR SALE.

We have a well-selected stock of Pure Seed Potatoes of the following varieties: White Peachblows, White Star, Dunsmore, Mammoth Pearl, Burbank's Seedling, Pride of America, White Neshannocks and Snowflakes.

Price, delivered at depot, \$1 per bu. No extra charge for bags or barrels.

MANGELSDORF BROS.,
Seed Merchants, Atchison, Kas.

Singer's Model Sewing Machines only \$15
Including an extra set of extra attachments of pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing **GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

STEAM ENGINES Portable and Agricultural. Send for circulars. **Wood, Taber & Morse,** Eaton, N. Y.

SCAB! WOOL CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

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

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