ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXI, No. 26.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. JUNE 27, 1883.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, $1.50 A YEAR.

Philosophv of Harrowing.

The philosophy of harrowing is not well understood. All of us have seen harrows that did not get into the earth more than an inch or two. The teeth were made of 1-inch square iron, and they were put perpendicularly through the beams. On cloddy, uneven, or hard ground, it requires three to five harrowings with such a machine, and then the ground is not in the condition that it ought to be. The cause of this imperfect working of the harrow is ignorance of what harrowing really is, and how it ought to be done.

Harrowing is loosening, pulverizing and leveling the surface. If one runs a shovel plow through a piece of hard ground, the points of the shovels extending forward, the ground will be thrown up and outward in large lumps. If the same plow is run backwards the ground is not thrown up at all; it is rubbed rather, pressed down and pulverized—more like grinding. If one, when using a garden rake, will observe the different effects produced by *pulling* and by *pushing* the rake, he will learn something useful on this subject. When *pulling* the rake, clods are brought to the surface and kept there in front of the rake. This is because of the angle at which the teeth operate. The points are in the lead; therefore, as in the case of a plow, the earth is raised. When the rake is *pushed*, the clods are pressed down and broken. This is because the teeth slide *over*, and not *under* the earth. And right there is the philosophy of harrowing. The teeth ought to be set so that their points follow, not lead; that is to say, they should cut though the earth in such way as that the upper portion is forward, and the lower portion or point backward or following. This operates on the same principle that a rake does when it pushed away from the holder. The teeth, in such case have effect similar to that of a plank dragged over ground when the forward edge is higher than the rear edge. The effect is to crush soil, not raise clods to the surface. This principle is recognized in some of the later make of harrows, but it is not generally adopted. If any farmer who makes his own harrows will have the teeth all bent before he puts them into his beams, and then let all the points be turned backwards from the doubletree, he will soon discover great improvement in his harrow's work. This is really the principle upon which some of the pulverizers work. We do not know whether this method of setting teeth backwards is patented, or, if it is whether a farmer who should adopt our suggestion would be infringing on anybody's right; but we do know that it is a good thing, and a man might use it a long time before having it proven to him that it was anybody's business but his own.

Then there is another thing in the philosphy of harrowing. One inch square teeth are too large to do good work. Half that size, where there are no large rock, are much better. They are better on the same theory that a sharp ax is better than a dull one. If ground is hard, it needs cutting; if it is cloddy, the clods need cutting; hence the tooth surface that first strikes the earth ought to be reasonably sharp for that kind of an instrument. It does not need to be sharp like a plowshare, because it is not intended to do a plow's work, but it ought to be sharp for a harrow-tooth because it is intended to do a harrow's work.

The frame work of a harrow ought to work close to the ground, for the reason that it would then assist the teeth in the work of pulverizing and leveling. The beams would rub over and break many clods while they are being pushed about by the passing teeth. Such of them as are struck by the teeth are broken; but many, not lying in the way of the first teeth would be moved aside and necessarily upwards where the sliding beams would drag over them and either press them down in place for the following teeth to cut, or they would grind them into small pieces.

With such a harrow as we are describing many a day's plowing could be dispensed with. For instance, where a lot is well plowed in the spring and seeded with potatoes, or corn and well cultivated, or with millet, or hungarian, or flax that has done well; or where wheat was sown on rich ground that was deeply plowed and which has produced wheat and not weeds, and the soil is still loose and fresh—in all these cases, and others that will occur to good farmers, if the ground is clear of all trash, a properly constructed harrow well used would put the ground in good condition for one succeeding crop. One of our correspondents tells us of a flax stubble field sown to wheat with good results.

Plowing is not required because the soil needs turning over. Nature never turns over the land in which her crops are grown. But you never see good trees or grass or weeds or anything in nature's field on hard ground. The true theory of plowing is precisely the same as that of harrowing, but we often need things done that a harrow cannot do, as to cover manure, grass, weeds, or trash. But what we need in preparing soil, saying nothing about manuring, is to loosen and pulverize it, and that may often be done as well with the harrow as with the plow, and better. Take a wheat stubble on such ground as we have described, such as if a heavy rain were to fall on it it would be too soft to take a team into, but it is dry in seed time, very dry as often happens here in Kansas, plowing that ground would not put it in as good condition as a deep, thorough harrowing with the kind of harrow we advocate, and for the reason that, in the case supposed, the ground is now compact, whereas, if it were turned with a plow it would be left full of air chimneys that would soon let out what little moisture there is in it. Harrowing would disturb the surface, merely leaving it in better condition to receive and retain floating moisture in the atmosphere. Rye might be sown on soil thus prepared, or wheat if that is desired, and with as good results as if the ground had been plowed, and better. So of corn stubble, or any other under similar conditions.

Sods would be handled better, also by the back-sloping or curving harrow teeth. They would be cut and separated rather than hauled along in great chunks greatly interfering with the harrow's work.

"STUBBY NO. 440."

Bred and owned by Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo. Second fleece, 29 lbs.; Third fleece, 28 lbs. and 14 ounces.

The Scab Law.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have wondered why there has been nothing said in the FARMER with reference to the scab law as passed by our Legislature last winter. It is certainly very important to all sheep owners in the State that we have such a law, and that said law is enforced. While the law does not fully meet my views, and is lame I think in some particulars, it is certainly much better than none and will have its influence, wherever put into effect; and it is to be hoped that every county in the State will move in the matter at the earliest practicable moment. The law does not go into effect till July 1st, at which time this county, Reno, will have a scab commissioner. Who he may be I know not, but I wish him success and that he may be instrumental in ridding the county of the plague. It will be worth hundreds of dollars to the county treasury.

I consider it an easy matter to eradicate the scab from a flock by simply the use of lime, sulphur and arsenic. I consider the latter of more importance than either of the former. I know there is a strong prejudice against it, but if property and judiciously used it will not hurt one sheep in ten thousand, and will never fail to accomplish the end desired. But lime can be used only on sheep before the wool has attained much growth, or it will have its evil effects as well as its good; hence another remedy must be sought. The two latter named ingredients may be used, but something must be substituted in place of the lime, to cut the sulphur, and I know of nothing more effectual than the old reliable, tobacco. Hence I say tobacco, sulphur and arsenic will kill and cure the scab. But it must be well done; for as the old saying is, half done work is never done. J. E. WHITE.

Fairview Ranch, Hutchison Co., June 20.

[We had supposed that from the reports of legislative proceedings, given in the FARMER our readers were posted on this law. But, on suggestion of Mr. White, the law is published in full this week.—EDITOR FARMER.]

The Injudicious Farmer.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

To the close observer it is apparent that a majority of the farmers of the West indulge in an over-supply of farm machinery. By careful inspection you will see that nearly every farmer has one or more implements or machines on his premises that is of little, if any use. While I do not object to the use of necessary inplements, there arises a serious objection to more than one has actual use for. It is equivalent to money thrown away.

In passing through the country a few days since, I noticed thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery that had been piled in fence corners, from want of use; and I noticed, too, that where was most unused machinery and implements, there was a greater lack of general improvements than where none but necessary tools were owned, and those well taken care of. It cannot be otherwise than money thrown away to purchase implements that are of no use.

If there is any vocation in which economy is necessary to success, it is farming. But without economy the farmer is the most dependent, hand-to-mouth being imaginable. A careful, judicious farmer almost invariably becomes independent in a few years. While I would not appear "old-fogyish," I am of the conviction that if less of the so-called labor-saving implements were used, and the old methods were followed, there would be less poverty among the farmers than there is now.

Another needed reform is, that if farmers would till fewer acres, and devote the same time and labor that they ought to, there would be more produce raised on ten acres than twenty as it is now customary to grow.

G. W. SHEDDEN.

Onaga, Kas., June 19.

LINCOLN, Lincoln Co., Kas.—Have had plenty of rain this season and things look well in our county. Harvesting has commenced in our neighborhood and promises a fair yield of wheat, rye and oats. Corn looks fair, considering the cool weather we have had and the rapid growth of weeds. We had a severe rain, hail and wind storm on the evening of the 11th inst. It did considerable damage in different parts of our county. Stock of all kinds doing well; grass could not well be better. S.

TRAIL, Lyon Co., June 19.—Our corn is in extra condition, mostly plowed twice. Potatoes extra for this time of year, a great many planted; oats very thrifty; not much wheat but good prospect what there is sown; millet behind, not doing well; grass extra and stock doing extra on account of plenty of feed last winter and very high prices asked. WM. P. D A

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

July 11—James Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
July 11 and 12—Col. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo.
July 17, 18, 19, 20—Bluegrass Short-horn Sales (in Kentucky) by Geo. M. Bedford, Abram Renick, Ben F. Bedford, and D. C. Logan and J. H. Ingles.
July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27—Summer Series Kentucky Short-horn Sales.
October 24 and 25 Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo
November 1 to 8—Polled Cattle sales at Kansas City, Mo.

Beef or Butter--Which?

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I see an article in the FARMER of May 30 headed "Butter on the Farm." The writer, (Mr. Murphy) says of butter and beef that we will soon see that the churn is king. Now I think he is very much mistaken, for if he takes the first thought he knows that the market is overstocked with butter, and where a man only makes butter from three or four cows he has to sell his butter at the market price which is from 8 to 10 cents in Topeka at present, and not 25 or 30 cents, as Mr. M. states about his butter.

How is it about the beef? Why there is not near enough beef for the demand. Where there is butter made from one cow there is at least fifty goes to the butchers block. My nearest neighbor has 150 head of cows, and he only milks two or three, and he is making money on his beef.

There is lots of work to take care of the milk and butter, and you can let your beef cattle run all summer with but very little looking after. But Mr. M. says let the men attend to the work. Now he can do so if he chooses, but I can use my time to better advantage.

He says grade up your butter cows by crossing them with a Jersey bull. Now the first thing in crossing is that the cows are likely to have at least one half bull calves and what are you going to do with them? They are little rats of things not fit for beef and give no milk, and the higher you grade them the smaller they are and the less fit for beef. I should like to ask Mr. Murphy what he is going to do with his old cows when they are not profitable for butter making. They won't make beef for they are too small, while if you had a Short-horn cow you could have plenty of butter, and after she is too old for that she will make the best of beef and bring the highest market price. I suppose Jerseys are good butter cows, but how is it that the Short-horns got away with them at the State Fair the fall of 1881 as best milk cows? They will do it again if they give them a chance.

I think a man can do no better than to cross his cows with a good Short-horn bull of a good milk strain, for then you can have both butter and beef; but of course Short-horns are the same as Jerseys, not all good butter cows. So a man wants to select as he wants to breed. I have some Short-horns that I am not afraid to show with any one for milk.

Carbondale, Kas. W. W. W.

Care of Swine.

The Rural Messenger thinks that it is a common opinion that any kind of water is good enough for hogs, and that anything they eat increases their growth. With this idea many intelligent farmers adopt or act on the principle that corn is the best food that hogs, young or old, can have; feed with plenty of corn all the time, they need no other kind of food; but experience has upset this theory. It is well known that hogs need as much variety in the way of food as any other kind of farm animals, and no farmer can make the best attainable result in hog production unless he uses the strictest care in feeding his pigs and young hogs in a regular way with several articles of food besides corn. Corn is good in its place and should not be dispensed with where it can be had easily, but in addition to the corn all young hogs should have a certain amount of grass, roots, potatoes, artichokes, etc., and beets can be fed to young hogs in a sparing way, mixed with a certain amount of bran or ground oats with them. Any of these articles can be advantageously used to ease down the over-feeding with corn. Probably the common failure to give good care to swine is in the matter of sleeping places. The hog is very sensitive to cold, and will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, or when in large numbers crowding close together or upon each other. Either of these is directly opposed to receiving a supply of pure air, and the hog needs this as much as other domestic animals.

About Pedigrees.

What is a perfect pedigree, says a writer in Duncan's Monthly, is a question seldom answered, and, when an answer is attempted, the answer is seldom satisfactory. The great majority of breeders, of both America and England, as attested by the prices of the sale ring—the best of all tests, in a series of years—consider only Bate's pedigrees to be choice. This, in great measure, is assuming the fact instead of going to the cause, by reasoning, that produced the fact. Really a choice pedigree is one without error in all its ramifications, and represents thoroughly only the *pure* blood of the tribe it describes. The average man, however, when he uses the term "choice Short-horn pedigree," refers to one of a family that usually brings at sale a large price.

The Bates, Princess, Booth, Rose of Sharon—chiefly composed of Bates, but united with other blood and then so in-bred, for a succession of generations, as to establish a distinct type and quality—and Cruickshank—bred chiefly of Bates and Booth, then so in-bred, for a series of generations, as to establish a distinct type and quality—pedigrees are the only ones known, it may be said, for the past twenty years, and to-day, as choice Short-horn pedigrees in this sense. We think there is great reason for this, as they are the only families yet produced, by the breeding of similar bloods until such a degree of potency is reached as to stamp their quality and form, with the minimum number of failures, not only upon any other class of Short-horns, but also upon any other tribe of cattle. All true breeders aim at this result, but to Bates belongs the greatest degree of success, and hence, by American breeders generally, when the term "choice Short-horn pedigree" is used it refers to the cattle descended from the Kirklevington herd of Thomas Bates.

We may produce a choice calf by using a choice bull upon an inferior cow, and feeding that calf well will result in a choice animal at maturity but there is no certainty as to the produce from this calf, however well fed, as he is as apt to impart the inferior qualities of his dam as the choice qualities of his sire, at least, if not in an equal number, in far too many instances to make him desirable as a sire. Were that dam and sire of similar blood and type—made up for generations of the type and blood desired—we however might confidently look for a calf of the desired form; and to the extent that the dam has the similar blood and type in any or all of her ancestors to that of the choice sire, to that extent will the calf inherit the choice qualities and bequeath them as a sire. Thus do we interpret the belief of the wisest and most noted of both English and American Short-horn breeders by their practice.

Oftentimes a highly-bred calf may become stunted in calf-hood from lack of food or other causes; still, if healthy—this is the great *sine qua non*—he is to be preferred as a sire to any show bull, even, whatever, not so bred; because the stunted calf, being from ancestors of the type and form desired, will probably bequeath these qualities, while the calf from the show bull not so bred may give the inferior qualities of his dam or even the hump-back of his grand-sire, to say nothing of the crooked limbs of his grand-dam or the narrow back of other ancestors, none of which chances the calf from the well-bred sire runs, even if neglected in calfhood.

"Still, it is not to be denied that by neglect each generation may become so stunted, however good the original stock, until the runted or stunted sire will stamp his own neglect, type and form upon his progeny; hence the saying—take only the best form with the most approved pedigree.

That our greatest breeders sought pedigree first, and then the individual, we have only to notice how steadily Bates, Booth, and lastly, our own Renick, drew their successive sires from the same respective favorite families. One had only to know the favorite family of these illustrious breeders to be informed as to the breeding of the bulls heading their herds, generally speaking. Yet does any one believe out of their large herds, that the favorite family always happened to have the best individual bull calf just at the time the like was needed to displace the old disabled sire? Who then will deny that our most successful breeders have ever considered pedigree as of the first importance? Mr. Booth considered it of such importance that when he so in-bred his herd as to intensify certain qualities at the expense of others, he did not go off and select a sire of the desired qualities to place at the head of his herd, but he sent one or more cows of his favorite tribe to the bull selected, and from such took a bull to place at the head of his already intensely in-bred herd. Bates adhered to his favorite tribes, with few exceptions, and those exceptions were made up largely of the same original bloods as those of his favorites.

"Bates and Booth had very different types of cattle. Their followers have adhered to the originals so closely, that at this day there is almost as much difference between these types as if they were of wholly different breeds. And so now, in the union of these two great branches of the race of Short-horns, success generally follows the first cross—because if the offspring takes after either parent it is good—and failure the second cross, and especially upon other families of Short-horns, because of the two powerful in-bred unlike types prevailing with the qualities of the progeny. The safe way would seem to be in treating cross-bred Bates-Booth, to use Bates or Booth according to type preferred.

"We imagine, were the best of any family or families of Short-horns whatever selected and inter-bred, by constantly selecting the type desired until a potency was established that would reproduce itself upon whatever bred, the pedigree here also would become choice and sell for large prices. It certainly would if original type and quality selected were desirable for the economic uses of the Short-horn. But none having been so produced, Bates and Booth represent the only choice pedigrees of the Short-horn. In America, the Bates, as the Booths, are too few.

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

Thumps in Swine—Cause and Prevention of the Same.

The writer once drove into the stock lot of a most successful breeder of Poland-Chinas in Butler county, Ohio, and saw him gently yet persistently driving a big fine sow with her litter about the lot. The sow had six very fat pigs, and she and they were inclined to spend all their time in bed, except when she would come out to eat. This sensible old chap saw the pigs were getting too fat and sluggish. He was improving this fine day, making them take a tonic of sunshine and fresh air, together with exercise. His tender-hearted wife had seen him from the kitchen window, and came out to the fence and gently remonstrated with him, saying: "Papa, it is a shame to be driving those poor little things around that way. Come away and let them alone." "Oh no, mother," said he, "I am saving their lives." The colloquy ended when the wife saw me entering the gate. I looked over the litter of pigs and found them all dangerously fat. The pig house was near enough the kitchen for the wife to give this favorite sow an extra sup of milk and dish-water, and the old farmer said he had "told them not to be giving that sow anything at all. He would give her all she ought to have." In spite of his orders the women determined that was too handsome a sow and pigs to go half fed, and they were overdoing the business.

The old gentleman said the pigs would all die of "thumps" if he did not drive them out every day. Suffice it to say he raised every pig, and got good pay for his time spent giving them exercise. Doubtless he would have lost the majority of them if he had left them to sleeping and stuffing a few days longer. He took the right method to prevent the disease so little undestood, and from which so many highly bred and highly fed pigs die each year.

In my early experience I lost a great many pigs by the "thumps," and, as usual, it was always the best pig of the litter that went first. I found that old breeders in the neighborhood had no better luck, and considered it inevitable that the best sucklers must lose some of their pigs by thumps, or, as they said, by "getting too fat," which meant by fatty degeneration.

If young pigs can be kept in thriving condition, and not allowed to spend too much time in bed, and with a full teat in the mouth, they will usually get along without thumps.

The doctors tell us the first symptoms are laborious breathing of asthmatic character, but the close observer of his stock will know there is danger even before this asthmatic breathing appears. He will notice that the pigs are constipated, sluggish and inclined to sleep too many hours. There may be an occasional cough and a slight loss of appetite. Or if he loafs around his pens a little while each day and notes the breathing of the little ones while asleep, he will detect a little peculiar movement about the flank, similar to the flank movement of a horse that has a slight touch of the heaves. These are danger signals that must not go unheeded. "What must be done?" the beginner asks. If the sow is a great suckler and is giving a large supply of milk, or the litter is not large enough, the sow must be fed less milk-producing feed. Take away her rations of slop. See that she spends much of her time out in a grass lot or other place where she will induce her pigs to follow her about and get sunlight, fresh air and exercise. This will cure or prevent the development of a disease, taken at its incipient stage.

Possibly some of the pigs may be very

constipated, and the above treatment may not correct it soon enough. Some successful breeders give castor oil or Epsom salts enough to physic. I prefer to give an injection of mild soap suds. This is easily and safely done, and relief is had at once; and if the sow is then fed lightly, or, if need be, with bran mashes for a day or two, and required to take needed exercise with her pigs every day, all signs of thumps will soon disappear. In older pigs, where a cough has appeared, and the sides have a slight heaving, tar is an excellent thing after the bowels have been moved by loosening feed, or, in extreme cases, by an injection. To make the tar efficient, pour boiling water over it and stir well, ten of water to one of pine tar. This can be mixed with the slop, and will be found a good corrective of cough or constipation.

If pigs are kept in filthy quarters and fed lavishly, the owner must expect to lose some. Colds will be taken, liver become torpid, the digestion deranged or impaired, and a train of ills follow. In extremely fat pigs the trouble seems to center about the lungs or stomach, the pneumogastric nerves are affected, and the pig shows the spasmodic breathing called "thumps." It is a disease that we are safe in saying is very easily prevented, but when once well developed is difficult to cure.

The young feeder, who is anxious to have his young pigs the fattest of any in the neighborhood, is in danger of losing his best litters with thumps. He must learn to feed moderately until the pigs are old enough to ramble with the sow about the lots, and as they begin to tax her for milk the sow's feed may be increased gradually, on up to the point of excessive feeding, and there will need be but little fear of thumps. When the sow and pigs spend most of their time grazing, or rambling in the grove, there is little to fear, and they will not likely be over-fed or so liable to disease as when confined to a small pen and spend a majority of the day in bed.

We must remember we are to lay the foundation of health and ability to assimilate food in handling the pigs. They must not be managed as we do the hog feeding for market. The pig's powers to assimilate food are of the first importance, and when once we have stuffed him to depletion and deranged his stomach by too high feeding and neglect of exercise, cleanliness and sunshine and fresh air, we have impaired his powers of assimilation, and lose time, if not the pig, in our efforts to cure or get him back into a normal healthy condition.

Prevention is the thing. It can be applied only by careful watchfulness. The man who shovels out bushels of feed at a time, and has no time to look over his stock to see how each animal takes hold of his feed, is not the man to avail himself of the preventive measures. He notices nothing of the condition of his herd until he finds one dead or down, and then he wonders that they died so suddenly, whereas the poor animal has been the victim of disease that might have been cured by a little timely and intelligent care. This disease is one that need be little dreaded by the careful breeder, but which is most fatal when neglected.—*L. N. B., in Breeders' Gazette.*

Panhandle: Most of our ranchmen are putting up beef herds for the market, and in a few days the trails to the various shipping points will present scenes of moving fatness and activivity. The grass and water of the ranges are all that can be desired, and the past few weeks have seen cattle reach prime condition for market. The harvest will be good, and there's millions in it.

In the Dairy.

Points of a Good Cow.

All rules, it is said, have exceptions, and it is possible that there is no invariable rule for judging a good animal; but the following suggestions will be found by inexperienced persons to be great helps in looking for points of a good cow:

One who has been used to cows and has learned by experience to judge of them, would consider the udder first as an "observable" sign of the milking capacity of the cow; this should be soft and not fleshy, roundly formed, coming well forward in front and well up behind between the thighs, and broad on the bottom, with good sized teats placed well apart and not gathered in a bunch in the center. The next thing looked at is the milk vein, which leaves the udder in the front and passes forward on the abdomen. This should be large and prominent, indicating a large flow of blood through the milk organs. The escutcheon comes next, as being connected with the circulatory apparatus of the udder, and indicating an active flow of blood through the capillaries of the arteries and veins which supply both the milk organs and the generative apparatus. It is on this account that the escutcheon is valued as an indication of quality in the cow, and not for itself alone, because it is a hereditary mark carried by bulls as well as cows. As a mark of this kind too the escutcheon has a value, because when it is inherited, with other distinguishing characteristics, from a line of excellent cows, the young animal is very likely to follow the example of her ancestors in her milking quality. But alone, the escutcheon has no more significance than a black or red spot might have, for the very finest escutcheon would be useless without the udder.

"Then with a finely developed milk apparatus, and a large, active circulation of blood to supply it, there must be large digestive capacity to furnish the material for making the milk and cream; so that the next point to be looked for is a full, deep abdomen, containing a large stomach and ample liver and other organs of digestion and assimilation, by which the largest part of the nutritive substance is extracted from the food and changed to milk. With this feature we look for a breadth across the hips which insures safe and easy calving, and a large, well-developed calf.

"Next, as milking is a peculiarly feminine function, we look for a consistent habit of femininity in the finer and more delicate build, the slender neck, the fine head, the light horns, the bright, full eye, mild and gentle, as indicative of feminine docility and kindly disposition; the lighter limbs; the fine forequarters, narrow, and gradually deepening to the full abdomen, thus giving the wedge shape which is so prominent an indication to the useful dairy cow, and so completely opposed to the squareness of the beefy animal whose chief value is for the butcher. These are 'the points of value observable indicating a good cow,' and they appeal at once instinctively for their peculiar fitness and adaptability to the sight and judgment of a person who may be quite unpracticed in regard to cows, but yet whose inherent judgment of what is fit and proper compels such an observer to remark with enthusiasm, when viewing a model cow, 'What a beautiful animal! what a splendid cow!' and it is this enthusiasm—which so natural a sensation—that impels the purchasers of the handsomely formed and specially fitted Jerseys to outbid each other far into the thousands for the possession of those attractive animals, as handsome in performance as in their appearance. Young dairymen should study these points by visiting choice herds and examining the cows critically, and not be misled to believe the appearance of the hair or the color of the skin are alone the visible signs of a good cow. For let us say, without prejudice to any person, that it is as easy to make these signs as it is to procure a pot of glue and an ounce or two of chrome yellow and oil."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for $10.00 per year, or $5.00 for six months; each additional line, $2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

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

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

W. H. EMBRY, Anthony, Harper county, Kansas, having sold his farm will now sell at a bargain forty SHORT-HORN BULLS. Four miles east of Anthony.

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

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

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

H. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding cows. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invites correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Cattle and Swine.

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

M. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle Chester White Hogs, Light Brahmas and Black Spanish Chickens. Correspondence solicited.

W. W. WALTMIRE, Hillside Stock Farm, Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE. Stock for sale and correspondence invited.

Swine.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P.-C. Records.

FOR JERSEY RED PIGS, Write to EDGAR OGDEN, Eddyville Iowa.

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

FOR SALE on Lone Spring Ranch, Blue Rapids, Kansas, fine thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd dogs, for driving cattle or sheep. Jersey Red Swine from prize-winning animals. Also spring pigs of the famous Victoria Swine, and thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Write for circulars. Address H. P. GILCHRIST, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kansas.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE. Catalogue free.

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

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

Sheep.

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.*

PERSIMMON HILL STOCK FARM. D. W. McQuilty, Proprietor, breeder and importer of American Merino Sheep, high class Poultry and Berkshire Hogs. Stock for sale; 150 bucks. Rocheport, Boone county, Mo.

BRUCE STONER, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. 200 full-blood ewes and 70 bucks for sale.

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E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 *Ewes and* 60 *Rams for sale.*

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH. Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33½ lbs.

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

Poultry.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at $2.00 for 13. MRS. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Ks.

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

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY.

At K. S. P. Show my blacks took $185 in premiums winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale. C. H. RHODES, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

MARK. S. SALISBURY, box 931, Kansas City, Mo. offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for $1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, $2.50 per dozen.

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KEEPS ON HAND a full line of Nursery Stock—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach and Plum; Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs and Flowering Plants. Wanting to change location, will give very low figures to dealers or these wanting to plant largely, of the following: 75,000 2-year-old apple—best varieties, 4,000 3-year-olds; 30,000 1-year-old Concord vines; 50,000 Turner Raspberry 25,000 Pie-plant; 25,000 Blackberry. For particulars write or send for catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kas., Apple Cherry, Peach, Pear and Plum trees, small fruit, plants, Osage Hedge. Send for price lists. Address CADWALLADER BROS., Louisburg, Kas.

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

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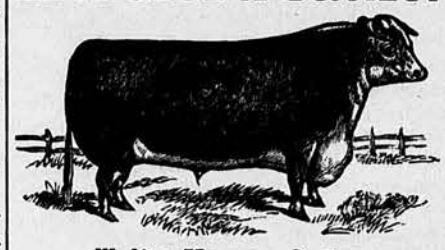

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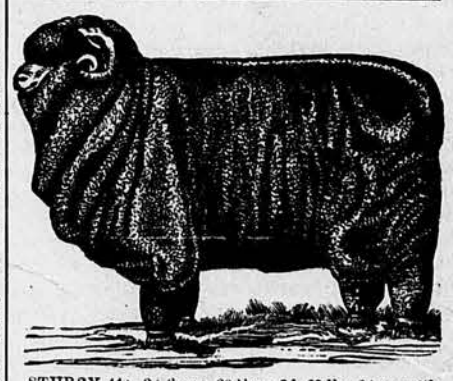

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BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence.

About English Corn Laws.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am much interested in the discussion of the tariff question. I thought I would write something of my views, being a free trader, but instead of obtruding my own thoughts, I send you an article clipped from the New York Weekly Witness, which if you will publish will much oblige an old subscriber.

G. J. COLEMAN.

[It is only because an old subscriber requests it that we publish the clipping he sends. We believe that a great deal of confusion follows in the wake of discussing other peoples' business. Whether repealing the corn laws was a good thing is a question for the English people, not for us. England is amply able and competent to take care of her own interests. We as Americans, ought to consider what is best for ourselves. No two nations have like interests. England and the United States are very unlike. If they were not, there would have been no separation.—ED. FARMER.]

This is the clipping:

The Tribune of this city—incredible as it may seem—is addressing itself to the task of proving that the abolition of the Corn Laws and the adoption of Free Trade by England was a mistake.

Its charges are two-fold. The first is this: Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, it is said, held out a promise to the British people that the example of England would soon be followed by the other commercial nations; that the "sheer force of logical reasoning must prevail;" and that when this era arrived, the Free Trade they were asked to adopt would no longer be one-sided. It was on the strength of this prospect that popular consent was obtained and Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone were enabled to pass their measures. But the other commercial nations have not adopted Free Trade; hence Cobden and Bright were false prophets. The answer to this argument is very easy. It was natural that the apostles of Free Trade should be over-sanguine. They were so confident of the truth of their principles that they imagined it was only necessary for them to be clearly presented to be at once accepted by all intelligent men. They forgot to allow for the influence of prejudice among imperfectly educated statesmen in countries like those of the Continent, and especially they could not force the influence of self-interest on the part of wealthy individuals pampered by special favors at the expense of the people in countries like America. How many young Christians imagine that the world can be converted in a very short time, and that men only need to realize the truths of Christianity to be controlled by them! They forget to allow for counter-influences. And that Cobden and Bright should fall into a similar error merely testifies to their sincerity and enthusiasm. But even though all that they foretold has not come true, has not the change of policy they recommended been abundantly justified? One sided as British Free Trade still is, has it not been a most fortunate experiment? How is it that England has multiplied her wealth enormously since the change was effected? How is it that a mercantile navy incomparably larger than that of any other nation, and itself a wondrous growth, is needed to conduct her commerce? How is it that she pays the highest wages to her operatives paid anywhere in Europe, and allows the manufactured goods produced with cheaper wages in Germany and France to enter her ports duty free, and still is able to distance all European competitors, both on her own soil and all over the world? How is it that, without vast areas of vacant land to be gradually occupied as in America, she is able to sustain a larger population than forty years ago, and in much greater comfort? Her prosperity would indeed have been enhanced if other nations had adopted the same policy. The benefits of Free Trade are mutual. Increased facility of exchange would have been of advantage both to the countries availing themselves of it and to England. But one-sided as her Free Trade has been—letting down her own barriers and keeping them down while other nations kept theirs up—it has been an incalculable advantage to her. If not, why does no political party in England ever propose to revoke it? The best evidence that prohibition is successful in Maine is that both political parties keep it in their platforms, and neither of them would dare to propose its repeal. So it is with Free Trade in England.

The second charge is that farming does not pay in England in the presence of American competition, while formerly British farmers were protected by the Corn Laws against the competition of other countries. Well; would the Tribune want the Corn Laws re-enacted? Does it believe it would be good policy for England to heighten the price of bread and meat to her millions of manufacturing operatives in order that her farmers may be protected in carrying on a business which naturally doesn't pay? Of course it is consistent with the Protection theory to propose taxing the multitude and making the cost of living high to enable a favored few to carry on a losing business. But it is everywhere the effect of Free Trade to dissuade men from engaging in a business that doesn't pay, and lead them to put their labor and capital into something that does pay. If the British farmer cannot compete with the American farmer, then let him go into some other business. Surely he will not ask a duty on American wheat and beef in order that he may have something to counterbalance the advantages bestowed on the American farmer by Nature. He knows that the Corn Laws can now no more be resuscitated than astrology or trial by ordeal. True, when it was discovered that British farming could not cope with American, there was some talk among a few landholders about "Fair Trade," and a discriminatory tariff against America. But that was quickly laughed down. No sensible man in England would to-day propose raising the price of every loaf of bread to postpone the inevitable doom of British wheat-farming.

Notes and Queries From Russell.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We have been having a slight cyclone experience in Russell county this week. On Monday the 11th, a shower gathered in the northwest and came down upon us about 7 o'clock p. m. with a terriffc wind, which in several places assumed the peculiar revolving form of a cyclone, unroofing houses, tearing down stacks of hay and scattering them over the prairie, in the western part of the county demolishing several building, injuring several persons and in one instance causing death from fright. The shower was accompanied with violent hail doing great damage to growing crops in some places. The crops are looking well where not injured. Wheat and rye are nearly ready to harvest; wheat is filled well, but the straw is short. Corn is rather backward, but looking well; oats are fine. In this part we have had plenty of rain for the last three weeks. A short dry spell before that injured the winter grain a good deal. Sheep shearing nearly finished; the clip will compare favorably with former years in both quantity and quality. All kinds of stock in good condition. An enterprising young man who has been working for J. J. Johnson, in this county, concluded to take a short cut to fortune the other day by settling up and going East to go into the stock business; but the investment was not successful, for his first attempt failed. He succeeded in getting 21 head of the Captain's (his former employer) fat cattle as far as Ellsworth when he was taken up and lodged in jail, and the Captain sent for, when the young gentleman owned up and the cattle are now at home. Moral: Young men, you had better stick to hard work; it may be slow, but it pays in the long run.

Where is Mr. Hendry and the tariff? I would like to know which is the most profitable breed of hogs for a common farmer, the Berkshire or the Poland China, and whether the large breed of horses are more profit on an ordinary farm or the smaller breeds.

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

From Jackson County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

We are having abundance of rain this month—rained every day but four up to date, and vegetation is taking on a strong growth. Wheat that looked inferior and thin during April and the fore part of May has come out amazingly. While upon the wheat subject I believe I promised the readers of the FARMER the result of a field of wheat near me that was drilled in on flax stubble without plowing the ground. The wheat still seems to keep its supremacy over all others near it, put in the ordinary way, and now that it is almost matured and promises a good yield I can recommend this as a good way to sow wheat, especially on new sod land sown to flax or millet. Oats are promising a large crop—never saw such a growth of straw, and if rust does not strike it the yield will be immense.

It has been too wet to give corn the proper cultivation, but corn is growing finely and generally free from weeds, which is not common in a wet season. Early potatoes will be abundant and are now ready for use. With me the early Ohio is the earliest and the best of any I have.

Fruit prospects about as follows: Apples about half a crop; pears a light crop; peaches an entire failure; plums light crop; cherries an average crop. Small fruits: Strawberries full crop; gooseberries light; currants full crop, where bushes were not destroyed by the drouth of 1881; blackberries light; raspberries will be abundant both wild as well as cultivated.

Stock of all kinds healthy and doing well on the luxuriant growth of grass. Take it all in all the outlook was never better in Jackson county than at the present, and the farmers are all in fine spirits. A large amount of improvements are going on all over the county, fencing up the hitherto vacant lands, building fine houses and barns, etc.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, Jackson Co.

BROWN CO.—We had the biggest flood ever here. The ground was soaking wet and on the evening of the 16th the atmosphere was again thoroughly charged with moisture. Some rain fell Saturday, and on the following night a perfect deluge poured down. Over 6 inches fell that night, raising creeks 6 feet higher than ever before known. Nearly all bridges and culverts were swept away; on low lands some corn washed out and some was covered up. Some stock (chiefly hogs) was drowned. Considerable damage is done; all hands are working hard to repair fences and other damage.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

A Vegetable Product,

Only used in AYER'S AGUE CURE, has proven itself a never failing and rapid cure for every form of Malarial Disorder, Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. No injury follows its use, and its effects are permanent. It rouses the system to a condition of vigorous health, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and imparts a feeling of comfort and security most desirable in Ague districts. It is an excellent tonic and preventative, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic regions. The great superiority of AYER'S AGUE CURE over any other compound is that it contains no Quinine, Arsenic, or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

The direct action of AYER'S AGUE CURE upon the Liver and Digestive Organs makes it a superior remedy for Liver Complaints, producing many remarkable cures, where other medicines have failed.

For sale by all druggists.

Iola Register: Mr. Cook reports the "pig business" very brisk now. Last week he sent one seven months old pig to Concordia, and one of the same age to Garnett, for each of which he got the neat little sum of $30. He also sent one, about a year old, to Burlington, and sold it for $50. Mr. Cook learned a long time ago, that it pays to raise blooded stock in hogs, as well as in cattle and horses, and from his sales lately it would seem that other people are taking the hint.

For Thick Heads,

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

The large liberty of others displeases us, and yet we will not have our own desires denied us.

It is a base thing to tread upon a man that is down.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN,
30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

1,000 MERINO SHEEP

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350 Lambs; the balance are one year old and over. Raised here. Perfectly healthy and sound.

Address E. S. PIERCE,
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RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

Scotch Colley Shepherd Puppies (either sex)	$5.00
Bronze Turkey Eggs, per dozen	3.00
Plymouth Rock Eggs, per dozen	1.50
Pekin Ducks, per pair	3.00
" Eggs, per dozen	1.50
Canary Birds, per pair	$3.00 to 5.00

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Salina, Kansas.

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Book Notices.

"HINTS FROM HESIOD," is the title of a little 60-page book published by A. Brentano & Co., Washington, D. C., and sold at 25 cents a copy. The book, say the publishers, "is simply a free and easy translation, or rather reproduction in modern dress, of an ancient Greek poet, by occupation a shepherd and farmer—a veritable poet and peasant—of nearly three thousand years ago; and, as it was for ages regarded among the ancients as a sort of *vade mecum*, or practical guide for the moral and religious conduct of the husbandman, (in fact, of all classes and conditions of society,) so, it is hoped, its reproduction may be favorably received by the husbandman of the present day, to whom the work is dedicated. It makes no pretensions towards instructing the farmer in the details of his occupation; but may be regarded rather as a friendly cumpanion, which accompanies him in his labors, scattering here and there valuable hints, and sometimes—in fact, quite frequently—applying the goad by way of a sharp incentive to industry and economy." It is not a ready reference book, but it would be very entertaining for young people on the farm.

The July number of the Modern Age is the first issue of its second volume, and accompanying it is an index to the numbers from January to June. The number opens with an excellent companion piece to Haley's "Love Marriage" (printed in the June number,) entitled "A Brilliant Match." Mr. Kegan Paul's article on the "Production of Books," should be read by every literary man in the country. The first half of Ivan Tourgenieff's latest story, "After Death" is a timely selection, and is a good specimen of that famous writer's strange talent.

In the North American Review for July, President Julius H. Seelye writes of "Dynamite as a Factor in Civilization," taking of the subject the reassuring view that dynamitism being merely a system of present discontent, is necessarily a transient social phenomenon, which will quickly disappear as the institutions of government are brought more into harmony with the interests and aspirations of the masses of the people. In "The Last Days of the Rebellion" Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan recounts the operations of the cavalry divisions under his command during the week preceding the surrender of Lee, and offers a highly important contribution to the history of the late war. William S. Holman, M. C., makes a striking exhibit of "The Increase of Public Expenditures," and insists upon the necessity for unceasing vigilance on the part of the people, lest the burdens of governmental administration become intolerable. "Democracy and Moral Progress, by O. B. Frothingham, is a philosophic forecast of the probable outcome of "government by the people themselves."

For the Fourth of July.

Great sale of hats, flowers, feathers, laces and all my millinery will be sold regardless of cost, as I have an immense stock and do not wish to carry it over and will sell the week before the Fourth at same price. A great reduction at Mrs. E. C. Metcalf's, 239 Kansas Avenue.

Children are certain cares, but uncertain comforts.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.

Laces for trimming dresses as well as millinery, at lower prices than any house in the city at Mrs. Metcalf's. Lace three inches wide only 15 cents; also elegant pansy lace at 75 cents, worth $1 25

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS,
YOUNG PHYLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS
YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

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New furniture throughout and first-class in every particular.
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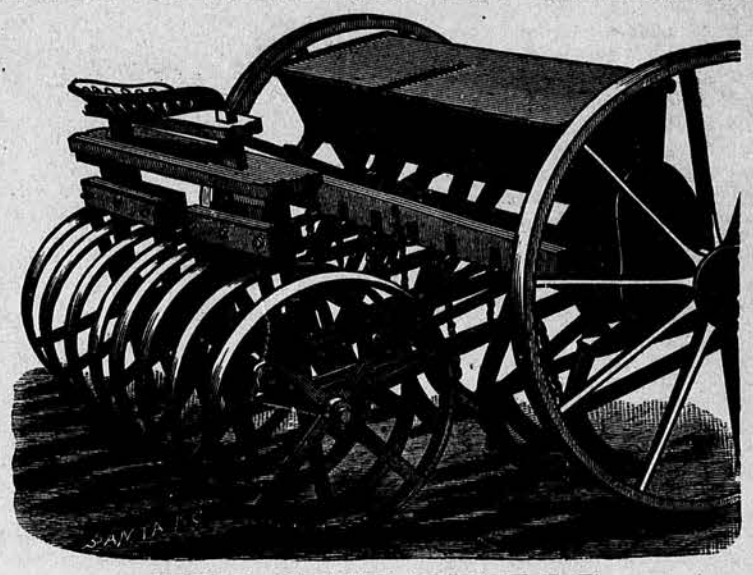

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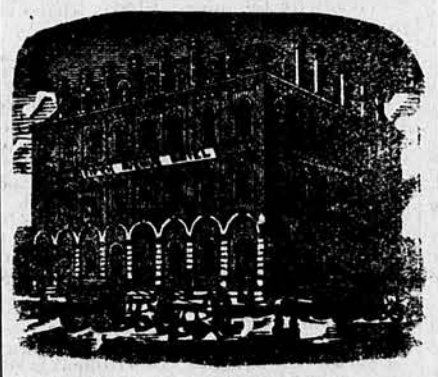

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Ladies' Department.

Washee Washee.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Brown John he bends above his tub
In cellar, alley, anywhere
Where dirt is found, why John is there;
And rub and rub and rub and rub.
The hoodlum hisses in his ear:
"Git out of here, you yeller scrub!"
He is at work, he cannot hear;
He smiles that smile that knows no fear;
And rub and rub and rub and rub,
He calmly keeps on washing.

The politicians bawl and crow,
To every idle chiv and blood,
And hurl their two hands full of mud;
"The dirty Chinaman must go!"
But John still bends above his tub,
And rub and rub and rub and rub;
He wrestles in his snowy suds
These dirty politicians' duds;
And rub and rub and rub and rub,
He calmly keeps on washing.

"Git out o' here! ye haythin, git!
Me Frinch ancistors fought an' blid
Fur this same freedom, so they did,
An' I'll preserve it, ye can bit!
Phwat honest man can boss a town?
Or burn anither Pittsburgh down?
Or beg? Or sthrike? Or labor shirk
Phwile yez are here an' want ter work?
Git out, I say! ye haythin git!"
And Silver Jimmy shied a brick
That should have made that heathen sick;
But John, he kept on washing.

Then mighty Congress shook with fear
At this queer, silent little man,
And cried, as only Congress can:
"Stop washing and git out of here!"
The small brown man, he ceased to rub,
And raised his little shaven head
Above the steaming, sudsy tub,
And unto this great Congress said,
Straightforward, business-like, and true:
"Two bittee dozen washee *you!*"
Then calmly went on washing.

Oh! honest, faithful little John,
If you will lay aside your duds
And take a sea of soap and suds
And wash out dirty Washington;
If you will be the Hercules
To cleanse our Stables clean of these
That all such follies fatten on,
There's fifty million souls to-day
To bid you welcome, bid you stay
And calmly keep on washing.

Let us Write, Ladies.

I see the letters are few of late; what is the matter? I hope none of the ladies took offence at the Editor's request to shorten our letters by boiling down. I know it is a very busy time, but let us rally to the front. Do not spend too much time tucking, ruffling and puffing; it is not only hard to make but is very hard to iron. For children's underclothes I think them pretty enough perfectly plain, all every day ones, and for their nice clothes we want them to look as pretty as possible so as not to waste too much time and strength in unnecessary amount of trimming. I think from three to five little tucks on panties and skirts with a little lace trimming or embroidery at the edge, is trimming enough, and is easily made and easily washed and ironed. Come, sisters; let us speak to each other through the pen and tell how we do things. It is good to exchange ideas. I am with Mrs. Ramsey on prohibition. The subject of voting has had its run and done its work, though I fear not very effectually, for although I care not just for the privilege of voting, it is beyond and into the future I wish to look and ask the question if women should be allowed the privilege of voting, would it better the state of things, or make the affairs of government in a worse mixed up mess than they are some times wont to present. If the prohibition vote were taken I am most sure a goodly majority of our sisters would hold up their right hand, for it is the most effectual way of ridding our state of the terrible evil of intemperance. Let us then stand firm and true to our prohibition even if our Governor is on the opposite. Remember God is ever on the side of right. 'Tis a good cause, and let us battle for the banishment of the liquor traffic from our land. I am opposed to its sale through either open or closed doors; it is evil and only evil.

Griselda, I make brown bread most like you do; but I tried your way and think it an improvement. Try it, sisters, and do away with dyspepsia, indigestion, etc. I will tell how I make tomato pie: Take enough tomatoes to fill your pie as full as you like (about like an apple pie) sprinkle over one tablespoonful flour, 2 large spoonfuls of thick sweet cream, 3 large spoonfuls of sugar, and butter the size of a small hickory nut; cover and bake in quick oven. Here is the crust for one pie: 1 coffee cup two-thirds full of thick sour cream, a little pinch of soda and salt; mix up about as firm as you would for biscuit; roll rather thick under crust—the upper one thin, and it is very nice, being light, sweet and tender. Husband says it is better than peach pie. How I cook peas: To one-half pint of shelled peas put water enough to cover; let boil fifteen minutes; add butter the size of a walnut, half cup sweet cream and one even tablespon full of flour, add a little salt; let boil three minutes and turn out.

MRS. J. P. WALTERS.

Canning Fruit.

The fruit season is already at hand and the only way to save the fruit is to put it in cans. I often hear complaints against these glass cans as they are so liable to break. If you will follow my method, which is very simple, I think you will have no trouble with glass jars.

Some have them stand in a pan of warm water or on a wet cloth. I rinse the jar in warm warter, then put in a spoonful of juice slowly until you can see the steam all around the jar; then another of juice and fruit; by this time the jar is thoroughly heated so you can fill as fast as you wish; then seal quickly. I have never broken a jar in this way yet.

I hope some of the ladies will try this way and report. I never use the tin cans. The acid in the fruit eats the tin off more or less and is apt to taste the fruit; then, after one season they are thrown aside. The glass ones will last years if you use them with care, and are sure of keeping the fruit. If any one has a better method let us hear it.

MAGGIE.

Potato Soup and Other Things.

In looking over some old papers I found Wybel's request for some one to send her directions of making the old-fashioned potato soup. Having seen no reply I will send her my mother's way. As she is eighty-three years old I presume it is the old fashioned way. Cook your potatoes in plenty of water (a quart of sliced potatoes are enough for a large family) when done mash moderately fine and add boiling water enough to make the desired quantity; put in salt, pepper, butter and cream, the more butter and cream the better the soup will be; then set on back of stove to prevent boiling, and add good light bread enough to thicken; press down gently with the ladle but do not stir after the bread is in. Any stale bread will do that was good when fresh, so it is not mouldy. Do not cut in chunks, but small thin slices. When the bread is well soaked it is ready for the table. I have tried other receipts but like none as well as this.

Add to a quart of canned tomatoes two quarts of water; put in a teaspoon of soda, season plentiful with pepper, salt, butter and cream—sugar if you like, and thicken with crackers or light bread and you have another good dish for supper.

Ladies, send in some good cheap recipes for soup or any other good healthy dish. I think we all have enough cake receipts for the present; if not we have only to refer to the back numbers of the FARMER if they are preserved as they ought to be. I always tack ours with a strong thread, leaving a loop to hang up by a nail in the sitting room holds them. After they have been read, they can be hung anywhere out of the way.

I am sorry the Ladies' Department is getting so slim; hope we will not be too busy to send a good word to benefit others. Tell us about your gardens; I am more interested in that than in woman suffrage. I have just tried cooking greens by Griselda's directions, and a lady friend from Virginia who is visiting here pronounced them excellent. I also agree with her about iron pots. How many of you use gasoline stoves? We have one and consider it a necessity in every farmer's kitchen.

Englishwoman, if you will please send me some of your Tropeolum Canariensis seed I will thank you ever so much, and willingly return a favor at any time. Send to

VIRGINIA.

Box 99, Enterprise, Dickinson Co., Kas.

A young bachelor wishes to know how to make a rack for papers.

Chocolate Again.

Rebecca said she looked through the seed catalogues without seeing any description of chocolate. That was what prompted me to write on that subject. I thought perhaps some of the ladies of the FARMER would like to try it. I think it is a little too late to plant now as it would not ripen before frost. We brought the seed from Pennsylvania. I cannot tell where you can buy seed. I have sent seed to several. As to raising chocolate, it is planted and cultivated the same as cane or broom corn; when ripe, shell and keep in a dry place. Some prefer it browned a little in the oven of the stove, but we think it very pleasant tasted without. For a family of six it requires one teacup full. Put sugar and cream in it to suit the taste, and I think you will have a very good cup of chocolate. If there is any one who would like to have seed yet, they can have it by paying postage. Address

M. J. MCCARTHY.

Salina, Kas.

The Education of Women.

Before we can decide what education our daughters need we must know what their lives are likely to be, and what demands life is likely to make upon them. Luckily, we know in the main, and the contingencies are such that we may provide against them. So large a proportion of our girls will become wives and mothers that our only safety lies in giving all of them proper preparation for the life of wives and mothers.

For such a life they will need, first of all, good physical health. So certain and so imperative is this need, and so surely must neglect of its result in wretchedness, that inattention to this matter may fairly be called criminal. Yet in no other particular, perhaps, is the education of girls more generally neglected or more frequently misdirected. There is not only too little systematic effort made to educate girls' bodies into supple robustness, and to give stamina and buoyancy to their constitutions, but there is, too commonly, positive education in ill health given to them. Very much that is most carefully done for girls is directly productive of ill health, weakness and want of stamina. The care given to the complexion, for example, by which too many mothers mean only the whiteness of the skin, commonly consists of restraints which break down the nervous system, impair vitality, and invite invalidism. This is not a lecture on hygiene, and it is no part of our purpose to suggest the proper hygienic governance of girls' lives. We seek only to emphasize the importance of proper physical training as a necessary part of the education of girls.

As wives and mothers our girls are to be, in Addison's phrase, "the cement of society." Without their purity and grace, and intelligence and good temper, society would crumble to pieces. It will be their task to keep the world sweet and wholesome; to create, regulate, and maintain social intercourse of a graceful, profitable kind; to make life worth living. It will be theirs to make homes with the material means which men furnish; to turn mere dwelling-houses into centres of attractive domestic life. Upon them chiefly will fall the duty of ornamenting life, cultivating the world's taste, keeping its moral nature alive, and inspiring the men of their generation with high and worthy conceptions of purity and duty. It will be theirs to entertain the world, too, and to amuse it in profitable ways; to minister in all womanliness to its moral, physical, and intellectual health and comfort. Women only can create that sweet and wholesome atmosphere in which domestic life springs into existence and grows. Above all and beyond all in importance, these girls whom we are educating must bear and rear the next generation of men and women, and upon their fitness to discharge this task well the character of the future men and women of America depends.

Our civilization is founded absolutely and wholly upon the family, and the wife and mother determines the character and life of the family. Is it not worth our while, therefore—nay, is it not our highest and most imperative duty—to take care that our girls, upon whose shoulders such tasks as these are presently to fall, shall be fitted by every means in our power for the due and happy discharge of functions so important? Is it not criminal folly for us to treat their education as nothing more than a preparation for the frivolous life of the ball-room? And is it any whit wiser for us to push them into wearing competition with men in university work, to the neglect of aught that belongs by right of life's need to their own proper education?

As a preparation for such duties as we have outlined above, girls need both moral and intellectual culture of a kind which neither any fashionable girls' school nor any university in the land provides or can provide. They need, above all, the training of home life and home influences—this far more than scholastic discipline, far more than what we term accomplishments.

We do not complain that either the fashionable schools or the universities teach girls more than is good for them in either of these directions, but they neglect to teach much that is of greater necessity as a preparation for life than anything that they do teach.

The woman who is to be happy and useful as the maker and mistress of a home must know the art of home making and home ruling. Yet how very small a place is given to the teachings of these arts in our schemes of education for girls! We should call that man a fool who hoped to see his son successful as a merchant or banker but neglected to have him instructed in the principles of arithmetic and book-keeping. But thousands of girls are married every year who do not know how to make a loaf of bread, or to set a table, or to iron a napkin, or to make a bed becomingly. Is it expected that servants shall do these things? So the young man who is to be made into a merchant or banker will have his book-keepers to write out his accounts and make his arithmetical calculations for him, but he must understand these processes for himself, or he will be at the mercy of his servants. Moreover, in the woman's case, there may not always be servants or the means with which to command their services, and their incompetence at best needs the supervision of a mistress' skill in all their arts. This seems a homely matter, doubtless, to those persons who see the complete salvation of women in university education, but it is a matter which touches the happiness of women themselves, and closely concerns the well-being of a world whose whole life centres in and is founded upon the home. It is not too much to say that no girl ought ever to come to maturity without having acquired both skill and taste in every art of the household, or that no woman deficient in this particular can marry without serious risk to her own happiness and to that of the persons about her. It does nobody any harm for the mistress of a household to know how to calculate an eclipse, but it is disastrous for her to be herself eclipsed by her Bridget.
—*Geo. Cary Eggleston, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

General Improvement.

"I am feeling quite well. No cough; appetite good; regular in my habits; and I am very much encouraged * * * I do not feel that difficulty in breathing; nor do I feel so nervous." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard, Philadelphia, Pa.

New England farmers have pretty generally abandoned the practice of sowing fodder corn broadcast. They get better results from drills thickly sown.

Beware of Cheap, Worthless Imitations.

Ask for Simmons Liver Regulator. Recollect that for malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation and headache it has no equal. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The Mark Lane Express: American farmers have found out the danger of deep plowing where the subsoil is sterile, a lesson which has been well learned in this country.

When you feel life is a burden, and nothing you try seems to ease your dyspepsia, find a sure relief in Brown's Iron Bitters.

Five dollars per bushel is what they pay for hop roots at Waterville, N. Y. Good hop farms have changed hands at $300 per acre. Nearly 400,000 new poles will be set in that vicinity this year.

S. B. Prentiss, M. D., a prominent physician of Lawrence, Kas., certifies that he has carefully observed the effects of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and he regards it an excellent alterative tonic well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the west.

The Young Folks.

The Alphabet of Summer.

A is for the Apple-blossoms
Coming with the spring.
B is for the Buttercups
The merry May will bring.
C is for the Crocus-buds
Pushing through the mold.
D is for the Dandelions
With their crowns of gold.
E is for the Elder-blooms
White as driven snow.
F is for the Flower-de-luce
That 'mid the rushes grow.
G is for the meadow Grasses
Waving everywhere.
H is for the Honeysuckle
Scenting all the air.
I is for the Idle hours
Spent in gathering posies.
J is for the lovely June
With her wreath of roses.
K is for the Katydids
And all their endless chatter.
L is for the Lily-pads
Floating on the water.
M is for the Morning-glories
Flowering high and low.
N is for the downy Nests
Where the birdies grow.
O is for the Orioles gray
Singing loud and sweet.
P is for the Poppy-heads
Flashing through the wheat.
Q is for the Quinces, hanging
Golden in the sun.
R is for the little Rills,
Laughing as they run.
S is for the Silver glory
Of the harvest moon.
T is for the Tender light
Of nature's afternoon.
U is for the Underbrush
Where hazel-nuts are browning.
V is for the luscious Vines
With their puple crowning.
W is for Woodbine, when
The green and golden blends.
X is for the exodus
Of robins and of wrens.
Y is for the Yellow leaves
That set the woods aglow.
Z is for the gentle Zephyrs
Vanished long ago.

ABOUT ALLIGATORS.

Their Uses and Their Capture.

James Otis in the Continental says:

Six thousand baby alligators are sold in Florida every year, and the amount of ivory, number of skins, and quantity of oil obtained from the older members of the saurian family are sufficient to entitle them to a high place among the products of the State.

The hunter sells young "'gators" at $25 per hundred and the dealer at from 75 cents to one dollar each. Live alligators two years old represent to the captor 50 cents each and to the dealer from two to five dollars, as the season of travel is at its height or far advanced. A 10 foot alligator is worth $10 and one fourteen feet long $25 to the hunter, while the dealer charges twice or three times that price. The eggs are worth to the hunter 50 cents per dozen and to the dealer 25 cents apiece.

The wages of the hunter depend, of course, upon his good fortune in finding the game. One of the most expert of these gives as instances of successful hunts the items of three days' work which yielded thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents; of six days, with a yield of twenty dollars and ten cents, and of eight days' hunting, which netted forty dollars and twenty-five cents.

Without speaking of those enemies of the "gator" who hunt him for sport, there are about two hundred men in the State of Florida who make a business and try to make a living by capturing or killing him. Very many have eaten alligator steak from simple curiosity to learn its flavor; but many more eat it because it is the cheapest and oftentimes the only meat they can afford. The flavor when it is fried or broiled is that of beefsteak plentifully suppled with fish gravy, while the fore-legs roasted taste like a mixture of chicken and fish and have a delicate fibre.

Very methodical in his habits is the alligator and very suspicious of anything new around his home. When he starts out in search of food it is invariably an hour after the tide has begun to ebb, and he returns about four hours after low water. If he has a land journey to perform he goes and comes by the same route, never deviating from it until he sees evidence that strangers have trespassed on his domain. He lives on the bank of some stream, for he has decided objections to stagnant water, and to make his home he digs a hole at least twelve inches below the level of the water. This hole is perfectly straigth, although on an incline, and from twenty to thirty feet in length, terminating in a chamber sufficiently large to admit of his turning in it. There he or she dwells alone, save when the female is caring for her young brood, in which case the one room is converted into a nursery. Full-grown alligators not only do not occupy the same hole, but they will not live near each other.

The alligator usually lays her eggs about the first of July, and during the month of June she is busily engaged in preparing the cradle for her young. Selecting a place on the bank of some stream or creek, she begins work by beating hard and level with her tail an earth platform about six feet square. She scrapes together with her fore feet, oftentimes from a distance of fifty yards from the proposed nest, dried grass, sticks and mud until fifteen or twenty cubic feet of the material is in a place convenient for her purpose. On the day following the completion of these preparations she lays from thirty to fifty eggs on the prepared ground and piles over them dried grass and mud deftly worked in with sticks until a mound six feet in diameter and three feet high has been raised. The surface of this is quickly hardened by the sun, and in order that it may be as nearly air tight as possible the female visits it each day, covering with mud any crevices that may have appeared, as well as remodeling such portions as do not satisfy her sense of beauty.

The ordinary time of incubation is about two months, and then the newly-hatched brood may be heard yelping and snarling for their mother to continue her work by releasing them from their prison nest. On the second or third day after the first noise has been heard the female bites a hole in the side of the mound, out of which the young ones, barely more than eleven inches long, come tumbling in the most vigorous manner, crawling directly toward the water. Until the young are three years old the mother exercises a paternal care over them, always remaining within sound of their voices, not so much to protect them from their natural enemy, man, as from their unnatural enemy, their father, who has an especial fondness for his own children in the way of food.

When the hunter finds a nest he carries the eggs home to hatch them, where he can easily capture the brood if the eggs are fresh or if the young in them are not more than five inches long; at any other stage they will not hatch if removed and are of no value except for the shell. The captured eggs are then packed in straw as nearly as possible in their natural way, and the young may be thus hatched out very successfully. One farmer reared sixteen hundred and another a thousand last season. The young will eat immediately after coming out of the shell, but they thrive best if given no food for at least three months.

Since, in order to guard his head, the alligator is obliged to turn his body somewhat, and since when his jaws are once closed he is unable to open them if only a moderate amount of strength on the part of man be used, the hunter selects this point for attack when it is possible for him to steal upon his game unawares. If the intending captor gets a firm hold upon the jaws of his game in this way the monster becomes reasonably easy prey; one rope soon secures his jaws, another is tied around his neck and fastened to a tree, while a third secures his tail in the same way, thus stretching the captive in a straight line; his fore paws are tied over his back, a stont pole is lashed from the end of his snout to the tip of his tail, and the 'gator is helpless.

It is seldom, however, that the hunter gets his game at a disadvantage, and to secure him alive he must set about the work much as boys do when they snare rabbits. A tall, stout sapling near the water's edge is the first requisite, and directly in front of that, in the water, a narrow lane or pen is made with stakes, the two outer ones being notched, as is the spindle of a box-trap. At the end of this pen and nearer the shore a stake is driven into the mud, and on the top of it is fastened a piece of tainted beef. A stout rope, at one end of which is a large noose, is fastened to the top of the sapling, and to the upper part of the noose is attached a cross-bar, or trigger, which, when the tree is bent, catches in the notches on the outer stakes just below the surface of the water, the noose hanging around the entire opening. To get at the meat the alligator attempts to swim under the bar, but his back displaces the trigger, and he is a captive, with the rope fastened just back of his fore legs.

It is necessary to bind the captive while he is in the water and then to carry him to the shore in a boat; for, amphibious as he is, he can be drowned if dragged even a short distance though the water. When once properly secured and on land the alligator can do nothing in the hope of effecting a release, save to roll over, and this he does by a mighty effort with his shoulders, frequently working himself over a quarter of a mile in distance in a single night.

If one believes implicitly the positive assertions of the alligator hunters he must perforce say no man knows the span of life allotted to these saurians. The native Floridian, as well as the hunter, will insist that the largest of the 'gators are more than a hundred years old, pointing to the fact of his slow growth as a proof of the assertion. A newly hatched alligator is eleven inches long; at the age of six years he is very slim and but three feet in length; at ten years of age he has gained considerably in breadth and but twelve inches in length, while during the next two years he has grown hardly more than one inch longer. An alligator fifteen feet in length, caught near the mouth of the St. John's river, was so covered with barnacles and other marine growths as to make it almost certain that he must have been in existence seventy-five years.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

QUESTIONS.

Question No. 43.—The author of Question No. 38 desires that it be republished, and he wants an answer, with the reasoning of solution, from some reader of the FARMER. It is as follows:—If 95 acres of grass keep 400 head of cattle 8 weeks, and 45 acres of grass keep 550 head of cattle 3 weeks, how many weeks will 70 acres of grass keep 1,000 head of cattle, the grass at first being equal on each acre and growing uniformly?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Enigma 25.—Speak the truth.

Question 41.—Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.; Secretary of the Treasury, Chas. J. Folger, N. Y.; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.; Secretary of the Navy, E. Chandler, Penn.; Secretary of the Interior, Henry M. Teller, Col.; Postmaster General, Wm. G. Gresham, Ind.; Attorney General, Benjamin H. Brewster, Penn.

Question 42.—Ans. 24 years.

Exertion is the price of a noble life. The pursuit of a noble object adorns, and elevates, and ennobles, and vivifies life. Without a definite aim, life is like a rudderless ship drifting about between life and death, buffetted by the winds of circumstances, and entirely at the mercy of the waves. While one with folded arms waits for opportunities, another makes the meanest occurrences subsurvient to a golden result. One labors to find something to do; the other labors to do something.—*The Investtgator.*

Mrs. Fogg visited a second-hand auction the other day, and bought a job lot of kitchen furnishing goods. Fogg says every article in the list has a hole in it except the pepper box cover, and that everything leaks but the colander and milk strainer.

Loaded to the muzzle. "What is this man charged with?" asked the judge. "With whisky, yer Honor," replied the sententious policeman.

Josh Billings says that a good doctor is a gentleman to whom we pay three dollars a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more.

In reference to the question of whether the leader of an evergreen can be shortened with impunity or not, Dr. John Warder says that it can be positively answered in the affirmative.

Why are you ill? Why do you suffer? Everybody knows all aches and pains, all languor and debility are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Secresary Collins, one of the Jonestown, Penn., Farmers' Club, says: "If a man worked on a farm as many hours the year round, with the same energy and economy as he would work for some one else, he would increase the value of his farm surprisingly and save money besides."

Certificates from Kansas men concerning Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip will be sent on application by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, who sells it at manufacturer's prices.

The Indians were the first cultivators of corn, and they knew a "heap" about it, too. Their guide as to planting time was the butternut tree. When the weather and ground had become sufficiently warm to make the butternut put forth its leaves, they planted and never before. No man has yet found a better rule.

In nearly all parts of New England there is a promise of a good grass crop this year.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs: therefore use the great anti scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. A J. Caywood's phylloxera preventive and remedy is to wet and sprinkle the grape roots with flowers of sulphur.

Mr. Edgar Saunders, of the Prairie Farmer, thinks it clearly demonstrated that grass clippings should not be left on lawns.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should inclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A veterinary authority says the great majority of ringbones in young horses come from the failure to shorten their toes

For nervous r 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.

Early amber cane was successfully raised in Connecticut last year. The cost of the syrup was about twenty six cents per gallon.

A German writer has recently shown that the "first-born of the first-born" reach maturity at an earlier age than those of subsequent birth.

Thousands saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

It is now said that the Hessian fly, not the severe winter, is responsible for the barren condition of thousands of acres of wheat in Southern Illinois.

HANCE BROTHERS AND WHITE, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, are public benefactors by their introduction into this country of Phenol Sodique, the marvellous remedy for so many ills and injuries that man and beast are subject to.

A raw bone superphosphate was rated at the the Connecticut Experiment Station as worth $15 a ton less than the selling price, and another fertilizer was poorer still.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Farmers are Mechanics in many ways and need a Mechanical Journal. *The Cincinnati Artisan* is valuable, and the only 50-cent a year mechanica paper in the country Send 10 cents for sample and club and premium rates. Address
W. P. Thompson, Manager, Cincinnati.

The Union Package Dyes

Have stood the test of twenty years' trial and have not been found wanting in quantity, quality, brilliancy or durability. Are more popular than ever. For Silk, Wool or Cotton. Take no other. All Druggists. Price 10 and 15 cents.
UNION PACKAGE DYE CO.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - President.
R. R. BROWN, - - Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, - - - General Business Agent.
W. A. PEFFER, - - - - - - Editor.

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pres. Geo. T. Fairchild	*Education Pays.*
Lewis & Howard.....	*Wool.*
The Hamiltons et al....	*Five Sales.*
Small Brothers.....	*Breeder's Card.*
A. P. Trott.....	$475.00.
Mrs. Metcalf	*Local Notices.*
John A. Levack.....	*Wanted.*
E. F. Knight.....	540 *Withers*
Sam'l Jewett.....	*Sheep for Sale.*

Mr. Caruthers, of Osborne county, is making first class cheese.

The Texas cattle inspectors are now on duty in St. Louis.

There is to be a meeqing of horticulturists at Arlington, in Atchison county, July 12 and 13.

There are several Farmers' Shipping Associations in this State, and our information is that they are succeeding well. It is on the same theory that we urge a State Association of sheep men.

Mr. B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kas., small fruit grower and nurseryman, will please accept thanks of the KANSAS FARMER for two boxes Gregg and Turner raspberries. They are the largest and best we have seen this season anywhere. Mr. Smith is extensively engaged in small fruit growing. He has raspberry and strawberry plants for sale of every good variety and in any quan tity, and of first-class quality.

A farmer in Iowa had a pond of clear, pure water in which a plentiful supply of weeds grew, and these weeds were regarded as useless. He put a pair of swans on the pond and the weeds soon disappeared. The water there became muddy, and he removed the swans. Weeds soon began to grow again, and the water became clear. He lays it all to the weeds.

Refrigerator cars will revolutionize the meat traffic of the world. Last year the FARMER predicted that in the near future refrigerating business would be established in the beef growing regions. The Meat Company, Victoria, Texas, has begun on a small scale, "killing fifty sheep per day for a commencement." What the future of this small beginning will be, no one can tell.

The Great Northwest.

The great increase in travel to the Northwest, has forced the "Famous Albert Lea Route" to put upon its line magnificent dining cars, in which passengers will be served meals second in quality to no first-class hotel, for the small sum of seventy-five cents each.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, which controls this route, has always maintained a reputation for giving travelers first-class meals on its dining cars, and in putting on this line the same class of cars, it fills a want that the traveling public will appreciate.

"The Albert Lea Route" is carrying a very large share of the Northwestern travel, and, although early in the season, has commenced to sell tourists' tickets to the various pleasure resorts in a volume sufficiently large to guarantee an immense summer traffic.

After Harvest Plowing.

On nearly every farm some preparation for a fall crop or an early seeding for a spring crop, is needed very soon after wheat, oats or rye is harvested. Just what kind of preparation is best must be determined by circumstances of the particular case. If the field is wheat stubble, and weeds are rank and thick, the ground ought to be plowed deep and the weeds well turned under and covered. This has a good effect in two ways; the weeds are covered and out of the way, and they soon decay and become valuable manure. To young or inexperienced farmers it may be serviceable to suggest that the best method ever discovered for insuring the covering of weeds is a rope or light chain, one end fastened to the doubletree or evener at a point where the outside horse's singletree is attached, the other end made fast to the plow beam a little to the rear of a perpendicular line that would strike the point of the share, and made long enough to neatly draw all the weeds under the turning ground. A very little experimenting will satisfy the plowman where, on the beam, to fix the chain and how long to make it. Both of these depend upon the general make of the plow, and especially on the shape of the mould-board. Some good fallow plows are not fit for turning weeds under. Their mould-boards are too short, and they turn too abruptly. They tumble the weeds about too much, breaking up the soil and pitching it in bunches out sidewise from the plow. If the team moves briskly and the ground is dry, such a plow will often throw out a bunch of weeds, and turn it over two or three times and in as many directions, leaving them on top of the ground. For this kind of plowing the mould-board ought to be long and turn gradually, so that the ground turns as it rises just enough to fall over into the furrow readily when it leaves the mould-board.

Ground of this kind ought to be plowed deep, because deep plowing is a good thing generally, and because, in this particular case, it is best that the weeds be buried deep enough to be out of the way of implements used in covering the seed which is to be sown for the succeeding crop.

But plowing is not required in all kinds of this after harvest preparation. All ground is not weedy; some fields are clean, except only the stubble left of the crop just harvested. In such case, as we suggest in another place, if the ground is otherwise in good condition, harrowing is sufficient; or, the cultivator, or double shovel plow may be run over it. But in this case the stubble ought to be burned before the work begins. All that is needed in such cases is to loosen the surface soil enough to make after operations easy and successful.

Where ground is new and hence loose, neither plowing or harrowing is required. When the stubble is burned off the surface is perfectly clean, and the soil is loose enough to receive any seed that it may be desired to plant, and the drill or other implement may be applied at once.

Volume Two of the Register of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association is out. A copy has been generously forwarded to us. We find it to be a very interesting volume aside from the Register. It contains a great deal of useful information touching the early history of Merino sheep in this country, and their improvement. This is illustrated by cuts showing how sheep looked at different periods since the first introduction into the United States. Those first brought had little resemblance to the sheep of to-day. Every professional sheep breeder would be profited by reading this book. Address, Albert Chapman, Secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

What About Making Hay?

Men may say what they choose about farm work, but there is a good deal of science about it after all. Why are the factory-cured hams better than those which hang in the farmer's smoke house? It is not because they are better preserved; but it is because they are better cured.

Good hay is not merely preserved grass; it is *cured* grass. That means such treatment of the fresh grass as will result in preserving as much as possible of what is good in the grass. Dews or rains falling on mown grass injures it for hay; so, too, does great length of time in drying. If cured in the shade, better hay is made than if the grass lies in the sun all the time of drying. Of course a large crop of grass cannot be cured in the shade, but that principle suggests the theory that when grass is cured in the sunshine, the faster it is done the better. The writer of this remembers hay-making at a period long before mowing machines came into general use. The best hay then made was that which was put in the mow or stack the evening of the same day that it was cut. But to do that, boys and girls followed the mowers and scattered the swaths which the sweeping snaths piled up. A man who did not draw all his cut grass over to one side clean was not considered a good mower. Then, in an hour or two, other workers followed with "shaking forks," turning the grass over and thickening it up a little so as to leave an open space between the beds of drying grass. Another hour or two, and it was again turned and the open spaces raked clean. Then, just before hauling in, these beds were gathered up into close winrows, and the ground raked. Then came the wagon with one builder, two pitchers and two rakers. Two wagons, sometimes three, were kept going, so that one was being unloaded in the barn at the same time that one was being loaded in the field or meadow. How differently the same kind of work is done now where people so prefer. Quoting Mr. Stewart, "hay-making with all the modern improvements is now a triumph of agricultural mechanism. From the first cutting to the storing it in the barn no hand work is required. Everything is done by horse-power and done quickly. It is a bonanza farming upon a small scale, and it is done cheaply and well. The mower starts on its rounds, laying low the blossoming clover and the nodding, bending grass with musical clatter of its steel knives. The tedder follows on its track, tossing into the air the wilted herbage that falls in a steady shower behind it, and comes again in a continuous round, giving no rest until all the moisture is removed, and the clover and grass are now fragrant, verdant, tender hay. Then comes the horse-rake, gathering the hay into the big winrows, which, years ago, it was the work of the women and girls and boys to do, and a light, pleasant, healthful work it was, with plenty of fun mixed in, with ample chance for coquetting and love-making between the young folks, who could have their quiet talks undisturbed while their rakes were tossing the hay. And then there was the loading and the riding home on the load and the putting it off in the barn, more of a frolic than work, in those good old days which are never to come again. Instead of this, we have the cumbrous but light and effective hay-loader, which is fitted behind the wagon, and gathers with its hundred fingers great handfuls of the hay as the wagon goes along, never stopping, and tosses them on the load, where the busy farmer must keep moving or he would be covered up and buried out of sight in a few seconds. Last of all, the horse-fork, with its long curved teeth, takes up huge mouthfuls from the load and carries them swiftly up to the peak of the barn, and glides along to the further end, and then drops them in the right place as if guided by instinct. Then the hay harvest is over, and the farmer, unwearied by his light labor, which is more head-work than hand-work, finds his hay crop saved in far better condition and in a fourth of the former time that he used to spend over it."

Making hay requires study as well as making cloth or bread. Grass is a wonderful thing, as another expresses it, when it is studied scientifically, and the leaves of clover form a volume filled with the most astonishing facts. It is so, both in its growth and in its uses. What complicated processes the delicate blades and the tender roots perform! How do they extract the starch, the sugar, gum, wax, fats, oils; the fragrant ethers, the composite color made up of yellow and blue, which, together, give the beautiful shades of green, and the various minerals which give form and substance to all these less solid substances, from the soil and from the air? How do their roots penetrate far and wide, and gather from the grass, earth, and the coarse manure, with which we feed it, all these refined substances which animals are able to convert into heat, and blood, and flesh, and fat, as well as milk, butter, wool, eggs, and other products indispensable to our comfort? All these we may never be able to comprehend in this imperfect stage of our existence, but they give us the most agreeable food for thought and study. Now we know that grass must be a perfect food, for it is able to provide the colt, the calf, or the lamb with every necessary element of its growth as well as to enable the mature animal to perform all its natural and useful functions. But it is not so with the hay which we make of it. The cow at pasture gives us the most delicately-flavored cheese. But when the cow is fed upon hay the butter loses flavor and color, and the "hay cheese" falls off in value as soon as the grass comes in again. These effects are "still more so" if the hay has been permitted to ripen and get hard and colorless and "the life has been dried out of it."

If one will study the reason why hay is, or is expected to be, better than straw for feed, he will be on the way to learn something useful touching the philosophy of making hay. That which is best in the wheat or rye stalk is permitted to concentrate in the head, because it is the head we wish to save. It is the seed we want. But that is not the case with grass. It is the stalk we want in that case; and therefore we must cut the grass before its virtues have gone into the seed, for after that, the stalk becomes woody and hard. Grass, then, to make the best hay, must be cut when the stalk contains all of good ingredients that it will ever have. "And this period of its growth," Mr. Stewart, in the New York Times, properly says, "is when it has arrived at its full bloom, and possesses in perfection, in its sap, all the elements which will be condensed later into woody fiber, seed, and husk. When grass is ripe its purpose and value for food has been diverted to its purpose for seed for reproducing itself, and for making a stiff woody stem to bear up the seed. So that if we would secure all the valuable properties it possesses as grass, we must cut it while it is grass and before it is seed and wood. We may very well compare grass with flax in this respect. When young, flax makes a very good fodder, but when it is mature and has produced seed, it makes an excellent

material for cordage and ship's cables. We know as well as the chemist can tell us that when the grass and clover are cut in full blossom we have the very best hay, although we may not practice what we know. But we learn on investigating the matter that our practical belief is well founded, and that our experience and the cow's judgment have not led us astray. One may lose an advantage by not securing it promptly, and so we may cut our hay at the right season and yet sacrifice its goodness by bad management. We may think that in drying hay loses only its moisture, and that every solid and valuable part is left, and the better the dryer it is made. That might be true in one way and untrue in another. We may dry the grass so as to save all its valuable elements by taking it into the shade and exposing it to a moderate heat; but if we expose it to the sun we subject it to the most powerful chemical agent known. The sun destroys its color; it changes the starch, sugar and gum to woody fibre; it drives out the volatile ethers which float over the fields and are wafted by the breezes far away; and the scent of the new-mown hay thus blown to the winds, and which poets write about, is something like the song of the swan, which denotes the moment of its untimely death. This scent is that element which should have been retained to add fragrance to the butter, and the lost greenness has taken with it the "gilt edge" which is worth so much. Besides all these losses, the tender leaves, shriveled and dried to dust, are left on the field and totally lost.

"Overdrying kills the hay beyond recovery, just as a sprouted seed once dried is dead and can never be restored. The life of the one and the life-giving power of the other are both lost. Hay requires but little drying. It requires curing. Its living principles should be preserved. We once cut a large quantity of clover hay when the bulk of the blossoms were fully open, but a good part of them were just opening. The clover lay from 10 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, when it was raked and gathered into cocks, containing about 200 or 300 pounds. In that state it remained nearly a week. It soon grew warm, but in such small bulk it could take no harm. It simply cured; the moisture escaped slowly, and when the cocks were thrown open a few hours before the hay was drawn to the barn, the unopened blossoms were gradually unfolding. The grass was still alive. Thus it went into the barn. There it again became warm, but only very moderately. In the winter the hay was green, and the blossoms retained their natural color. The immature ones had fully opened, and were pressed out in their natural color, as the botanist preserves them in his herbarium. The hay was still grass, but dried. And it was grass when it was fed, and it made grass butter through the winter and came out of the mow with the delicious odor which might have spent itself over the valley instead of being retained in the hay had it been exposed to the sun in the field. And this is the way in which we would have the young farmers learn to make their hay, so that it shall be cured grass, having all its juices left, but only freed from their water; all the sweetness remaining, all the nutritive elements, in fact—color, scent and tenderness—of the grass as it fell before the scythe of the cutting-bar."

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

Central Kansas Wool Growers' Annual Meeting at Russell, Kansas.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

It is a rare pleasure and does one good to meet with these sheepmen at the public shearings or their annual meetings. They are a live and progressive set of intelligent and successful wool growers as may be found in the West, and include some of the largest and best ranches in Kansas. Hardly a ranch contains less than one to three thousand sheep up to 12,000.

President Wellington, of Ellsworth county, called the meeting to order and the minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary W. B. Page, giving the report of their annual shearing, the results of which were encouraging to those engaged in the sheep industry in central Kansas. A new constitution and by-laws were reported by the committee and adopted with slight changes. E. O. Church spoke of a flock of sheep reported to have the scab, but an examination revealed not the scab, but countless numbers of small white and transparent parasites, which caused ugly, festerous sores. The flock had been brought from near Cawker City. He thought it was the "liver fluke." The remedy used was Ladd's tobacco dip, which was effective. These parasites did not confine themselves to the sheep, but would get on every living being possible. A recess was taken to give sheepmen a chance to become members of the association, and fourteen new names were enrolled, making in all 74 members.

A resolution was passed naming Chas. Smith as scab commissioner. Mr. Roome gave notice of change in the by-laws that he would bring up at the next meeting, regarding the clause relating to members.

The annual election of officers took place as follows: President, E. W. Wellington, Caneiro; Vice President,s Russell county, E. O. Church; Ellsworth county, H. B. Clark; Barton county, M. N. Towers; Osborne county, E. R. Worley; Ellis county, J. B. Graham; Secretary, W. B. Page, Russell county; Corresponding Secretary, H. O. Gifford, Russell; Treasurer, A. F. Wilmarth, Russell.

The clip of wool at the annual shearing was sent to Walter Brown & Co., Boston, to be scoured, and the returns were received as follows:

Owner	Sex and age sheep.	Wt. of fleece clipped	Wt. of scoured fleece.
E W Wellington	ewe 3	11 15½	4 1¾
"	" 3	12 11	4 11
"	" 8	15 14½	5 6½
"	ram 2	20 7¼	5 11¾
"	" 2	16 14	5 15
"	" 2	20 15¼	7 3
"	" 2	24 11	6 12
F J Thoring	" 3	22 3	5 12½
A S Eaton	" 2	23 12¼	7 7
Holmes, Wilmarth & Walbridge	" 3	23 6¼	6 5½
E O Church	buck lb	13 10¾	3 13½
"	ewe lb	12 3	3 14
"	buck	13 14	4 3½
"	ewe	14 8	4 1
"	"	15 15	4 9½
"	ram 4	28 4½	8 3
"	" 2	21 11½	6 7
W B Page	" 3	18	5 7½
"	" 3	17 ½	4 14½
"	" 3	16 4½	4 8
H B Clark	ewe	11 2	3 6
"	" 1	9 3¼	3 2
"	buck lb	8 12½	3 13½
"	ram 2	15 4½	4 4
"	" 3	18 14	5 5½
"	ewe 2	11 2½	3 13½
"	" 3	12 1½	4 12½

It will be seen that the shrinkage ranges from 56 to 72 per cent—more than one-half in the lowest, and nearly three-fourths in the highest case.

A visiting committee was appointed of Messrs. D. O. Marr, O. W. Eaton, A. J. Smith and S. C. Walbridge, from Russell county, and Messrs. E. W. Wellington, N. R. Maclean, F. A. Bates and H. B. Clark, from Ellsworth county. They will visit all the different ranches and report at the next meeting, which will be held at Ellsworth, Kansas, Nov. 14 next.

The following sheepmen reported to your representative the number of sheep owned with the average pound's clip of the whole flock. E. O. Church, Russell, had 500, averaging 13 pounds; 1300, not including lambs, averaged 10 pounds; Eaton & Gifford have 2300 and 100 full bloods, average clip 7 pounds; Graham Bros., Fairport, have 1100 sheep, average clip last year 8 pounds; Chas. Smith, Bunker Hill, has 3500 including lambs, average clip 5 pounds; W. B. Page, Russell, has 2,000, clip averaging 6½ pounds; W. W. S. Roome, Success, has 1,600, including lambs, average clip 6 pounds, the fine ewes clipped from 10 to 11½ pounds; A. S. Eaton, Russell, has 2,200, including 600 full blood Merinos, average clip 9 pounds; Richardson & Bates, Caneiro, have 2,500, averaging 6 pounds; D. V. Marr, Paradise, has 2,000 clipping from 5 to 6 pounds; F. Holmes, Russell, has 400 full bloods, 100 ewes, averaged 10 to 11 pounds; Wilmarth & Walbridge, Russell, have 2,000 with the lambs, with an average clip of 8 to 9 pounds; Oswald & Sons, Russell, have 1,000, lambs not included, average clip 6 to 7 pounds; M. N. Towers, Millard, has 300, average clip 6 to 7 pounds; N. R. Maclean, Ellsworth, has 900, average fleece 6 to 7 pounds; C. J. Webb, Ellsworth, 750, including lambs, average clip 6 to 7 pounds; E. W. Wellington & Co., has 10,000 sheep including lambs, average clip 8¼ pounds; C. A. Dickinson, Fairport, has 1300 including lambs, average clip 5½ pounds.

All the flock masters report the sheep as doing well and saving 80 to 95 per cent. of lambs. Verily the sheep industry boometh in central Kansas. HEATH.

Gossip about Stock.

Bayne & Cecil, Kentucky breeders, have been selling some Short-horns in Wilson county.

Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, sold a pure Booth bull to Huntoon & Gray, Post Creek, Kansas.

Small Brothers hang out their shingle again this week. They breed Short-horns and Chester White hogs.

The wool clip of Neiswanger Bros. this year was 8,025 pounds. Their largest fleece was 22 pounds. Average 6 to 7.

A number of Kentucky Short-horn sales are advertised in this issue of the FARMER. Some very fine stock is included.

Messrs. Agnew, Hilton and Andrews, of Grainfield, Gove county, Ks., have just brought in a car load of Galloway cattle from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Sam. Jewett, Independence, Mo., a noted sheep breeder, and owner of the famous ram Stubby, 440, talks to our readers this week. Look up what he says.

Mr. Sam. Jewett, of Independence, Mo., has just sold to H. B. Clark, of Ellsworth, Kas., his ram, Woolly Head, (317), for $500. The stub 2 year ewe, 801, for $200, another stub 2 year ewe for $100, a 1 year stub ewe for $100, a stub ewe lamb $100, a stub ram lamb for $100.

E. W. Wellington & Co., of Ellsworth county, are now beginning to stock up with blooded Jerseys of the Comassie and other noted strains. This company have also ordered some of the new breed of Swiss cattle, a mouse colored breed, valuable for beef and dairy purposes.

J. B. Beal, of Grainfield, Kansas, informs us that besides the usual drive, 35 car loads of high grade Short-horn cattle have been brought into Gove county. Mr. Beal will manage the harvest of the Clay county wheat field of 2800 acres, beginning this week, and will run ten headers.

J. C. Hamilton, Jr., Pleasant Hill, Mo., reports to Live Stock Record the sale of 600 fat sheep averaging 95 pounds at $3 50a3 75 per cwt.; 45 Southdown ewes and one fine Alexander Southdown buck to Hugh Anderson, of Pleasant Hill, p. t. His wool clip reached 9,000 pounds for which he got twenty cents per pound.

At Wm. Simpson's third annual sale of Jerseys, June 7, in New York, sixty animals aggregated $30,340, an average of $505.-67. At Mr. Simpson's first sale, in 1881, 29 head averaged $528,93, the largest average then ever made at a sale of Jerseys. At his second sale, last year, 37 head averaged a fraction short of $560.

Dr. F. H. Conger, WaKeeny, Kansas, has made a new departure in connection with his magnificent cattle ranch. He has started a hog ranch. This experiment will be watched with interest, for the management of such a ranch on the plains is rather a novel idea; but if any one can succeed with such an enterprise, the Doctor will.

Independence Tribune: Mr. Phillips has had a good deal of experience in the care of stock. In speaking of screw worms, which were very troublesome in this county last summer, he remarked that he had found chloroform to be the cheapest and best remedy. He says that carbolic acid will dislodge the worm, but will not destroy it, while chloroform kills all of them it touches.

Inquiries Answered.

There is no "First Class Oculist" in Kansas that we know of.

While we know nothing against the National Temperance Relief Union, we have little faith in any life insurance organization that is not based on money. Business that is based on any moral, or social, or religious principle, will hardly endure long. Business means money only.

We have not investigated the Kansas Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and have no knowledge concerning it that would be worth imparting. The mutual system is the best one, and when well managed is reliable. Farmers need such an organization. But there are so many snide affairs of this kind that it is proper to be very cautious. The men connected with this company may be regarded as good pointers. If they are farmers really, or if they are men of means, and are well known to be both good business men and honest, they may be trusted. In all these things take time to think alone. The State Insurance Agent at Topeka has charge of insurance in Kansas. His advice would be worth a good deal.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 25, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator R eports:

CATTLE Receipts 716. Market steady and unchanged; native steers, averaging 1,088 to 1,403 pounds sold at 4 90a5 55; stockers and feeders 3 75a4 75; cows 2 90a4 20.

HOGS Receipts 1,196. Market steady; lots averaging 205 to 356 pounds sold at 5 80a6 22½; bulk at 5 85a 6 00

SHEEP Receipts 183. Market quiet and unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 2,832 bushels; withdrawn 1,500, in store 79,-258. On No. 2 cash, June and July the market was steady: August opened ⅛c lower at 93¾c, and closed ⅜c lower at 93½c and weak. The year declined ¾c. No. 2 soft cash was steady, No. 1, No. 4 and Rejected cash were nominal.

No 3 cash, 87c bid, 87c asked. In special elevator, June no bids 87c asked. July 85c bid no offerings. Aug 85c bid no offerings. Sept 5 cars at 88½c; 5 cars at 89c.

No. 2 cash, 3 cars at 93½c; Aug. 10 cars at 93¾c; 5 cars at 93½c; Sept. 5 cars at 93¾c.

CORN Received into the elevators the past 48 hours 4,035 bus; withdrawn 7,500 bus; in store 112,883. The market was weaker in the main Cash No. 2 mixed was bid off ¼c and July 1⅛c. August sold freely at 42c—⅛c lower. June, however, opened ¼c higher and closed at 43⅜c. Year and No. 2, white mixed were inactive.

OATS Weak. No, 2 cash, no bids 40c asked. June no bids 36c asked. July 24½c bid, 28c asked.

BUTTER Receipts moderate and market quiet with unchanged prices. The offerings continue to grade low and choice table goods are scarce, and firm at quotations.

We quote packed.

Creamery, fancy	18a20
Creamery, choice	15a17
Choice dairy	12a13
Good to choice Western store packed	10a11
Fair to good dairy	8a10
Medium	8a

EGGS Firm at quotations. We quote straight lots at 14c; uncandled at 13a13½c.

CHEESE

Young America	14
Full cream flats	14
Cheddar	13½
Skim flats	7a 9

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at $1.30a1.35 per bus.

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

SORGHUM. We quote at 30a31c per gal. for dark and 35c for best.

WOOL—We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed 30a32c; unwashed, choice medium, 20a21c; fair do at 17a19; coarse, 16a18c; New Mexico, 14a18c.

PEACHES We quote good 1 00 per ½bus. box; damaged lots 10a50c.

GOOSEBERRIES We quote from growers at 15c per qt.

PLUMS We quote Chickasaws at 25a50 per peck box; wild goose, 1 00a1 50.

RASPBERRIES Home grown 4 00a5 00 per 6 gallon crate; do black 2 75a3 00.

NEW POTATOES Southern 1 00a1 25 per bbl. for choice large, 75a90c for small; sacked at 25a45 per bus. Home grown and Kansas at 40a60c per bus.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE. Receipts 6000. Market stronger. Export steers, $5 95a6 25; good to choice shipping, 5 70a6 00; common to fair, $4.85a5.45; butchers and canners, cows, $2.80a5.00; fair to good steers, $4 85a5 25.

HOGS Receipts 11 000. 10 cents higher. Mixed packing, $6 00a6 30; heavy, $6.30a6 50; light, $6 00a6 40.

SHEEP. Receipts 2000. Market steady. Common to fair, $3 45a5 40; good to choice, $5 75a6 00.

Chicago Grain Market.

WHEAT July opened at 1 04¼; noon 1 03¼; Aug. opened at 1 06⅝; noon 1 05⅝.

CORN July opened at 54¼c; noon 53¾c; Aug. opened at 54½c; noon 54c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 600, shipments 500 The supply was light and prices firmer and shipping facilities somewhat restricted on account of the high water and breaking of railroad tracks, but the National stock yards can stand fully four feet more of water, and the Union yards are well protected. Export steers 5 80a6 00; heavy shipping 5 40a5 75; light shipping 4 90a5 30; cows and heifers 3 50a4 50; grass-fed Texans 3 20a4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, shipments none. Market etronger on light supply and only a local demand; fair to good muttons 3 75a4 25; common 2 50a3 00.

St. Louis Grain Market.

WHEAT Market active but lower. No. 2 red sold straight down from 1 11⅝a1 11¼, cash.

CORN Market lower and slow; 47c asked cash.

OATS Lower; 34a35c cash.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

How Much is Made: How it is Made.

Few dairymen or farmers have any true idea of the large production of artificial butter or butterine; or of how much of the butter sold as dairy butter is adulterated more or less from the oil from the fat of which the butterine is made, and which is known as oleomargarine. A very large quantity of this oil is used by farmers and dairymen, although it is disguised or denied as far as possible; but to persons engaged in dairying it is very well known. The manufacture of butterine is an established and extensive trade, as much as 40,000,000 pounds being the admitted quantity produced annually, besides a large quantity that is made *sub rosa* in a private and small way in private dairies. Since the introduction of this artificial butter a few years ago, some changes have occurred in the method of manufacture. Formerly the oil was churned with buttermilk or sour milk, and necessarily the product was deficient in the fine flavor and the peculiar texture of genuine butter. Recently the butterine has been made of a better quality, as much as 15 per cent. of the finest grades of creamery goods being mixed with the oil and the richest quality of sweet, fresh milk is used in the process. The following details of the manufacture as given by the Cincinnati Enquirer will be of interest both to those who are consumers of the article and dairymen with whose goods the butterine comes into competition.

The fats used in making butterine are procured from the abdominal fat of beeves. When this fat has undergone a certain process and is separated from the stearine, the residue—oleine and margarine—are precisely the same as the fats of milk of which butter is made by churning.

SELECTING THE FAT.

In the butterine factories nothing but the purest and freshest of fats are used. The slightest taint would spoil the butter, and the fat is rendered as soon after it is received as possible. In summer a bullock may be slaughtered at 5 o'clock, and at seven his fat will be chopped fine and in the melting kettles. This fat is taken in on the ground floor, washed in tanks, and cut into pieces of not more than four inches in cross section. As the choppers cut they watch closely, and reject many a piece which to the unsophisticated would seem as good as any they have accepted. They detect a slight change in the tint or some other sign which only their practiced eyes can perceive, and they are expected to educate their eyes and noses to the utmost keenness. In fact, every employe is expected to be on the alert to detect the faintest ill odor about the establishment and at once remove the cause. Should the wind blow from the direction of some large chimney, for instance, the windows on that side of the building are closed. The butterine oils, like all fine oils, absorb odors and gases with great readiness, as in the case of butter.

MELTING IT DOWN.

The fat chopped into pieces is hoisted to the top story, where it goes through the "hasher" and is ground up very fine. The hasher feeds into the melting kettles, which are kept at a constant temperature of 120 degrees by a water bath heated by steam which surrounds each kettle. A number of blades revolve in each kettle, which press the fat close against the hot sides of the kettle. Each globule of fat is contained in a small vesicle or bag of a delicate skin, and as it touches the sides of the kettle the bag is burst by the expansion of the heated oil. After several hours, the blades are withdrawn and the oil is allowed to separate from the water and the membranes which surrounded the fat. Then sufficiently clear it is drawn off by siphons into the refining vats below.

REFINING THE OIL.

It cannot be drawn off entirely clear of the other contents of the melting kettles, and to become entirely pure it must remain in the refining kettles for twenty-four hours longer. This part of the process is never hurried in the least, as the oil must be entirely clear. The refining kettles are kept at the same temperature as that of the melting kettles. When sufficiently refined the oil runs through pipes to the floor below and into the "seeding pans," or wagons—wooden tanks on wheels. As each is filled it is gently pushed into its place and makes way for another wagon. The air of this room is kept at an even temperature, and care is taken not to disturb the wagons, for any disturbance will tend to prevent the stearine separating from the butter oils, as surely as disturbing milk crocks interferes with the rising of the cream. The stearine coagulates slowly into the shape of small balls or large seeds; hence the name of this process. At least thirty-six hours are allowed for this process, at the end of which time the oil and stearine have completely separated.

PRESSING THE OIL OUT.

Then they are mixed up again, and the result is a composition somewhat like a stiff yellow batter. The wagons, such as are ready for use, are wheeled into the next room. A boy lays pieces of twelve-ounce duck on shallow wooden trays, fixed on four arms, which revolve around a shaft, and he fills the molds over the cloths, while another boy pulls the form around, shaves off the surplus, and folds the margin of the cloth over the cake. Two of these sets stand before the two hydraulic presses. In the height of the season several power presses assist the hydraulic presses. As fast as the cakes are moulded they are laid, wrapped in cloths, on sheets of iron until the stack fills up the press, when pressure is applied. The pressure is maintained at such a force at to keep the oil flowing, and as the oil comes slower the pressure is increased until it amounts to half a million pounds to the square inch. The pressure is so immense that one day an iron column with walls six inches thick and a collar a foot thick gave way and split into three pieces. When the oil ceases to come the press is unpacked and the cloths are opened. Each contains a hard white and dry cake of stearine. The oil runs down into a jacketed reservoir on the first floor. There is a laundry department, where the cloths are frequently washed in hot water and soda to extract the stearine from the pores.

The oil, free from the stearine, is now ready for the churn. It is a limpid, pure oil, with the taste of melted and unsalted butter, and may be kept for years without changing. It would be an excellent oil for table use if it were not so costly. As fast as needed it is pumped into a reservoir in the churning room. It might be churned along with water and make a fair article of butter, but it would be deficient in the flavor and aroma of butter.

THE MILK AND BUTTER.

This, then, is only one of the materials. It is necessary to have a quantity of rich milk and some of the best butter. The milk is left daily, and is all closely inspected by a creamometer. This is a sort of graduated test tube, into which a quantity of the milk is poured. If deficient in cream, the milk is rejected. It must be the purest and richest, and much milk is rejected which would readily pass the milk inspector's tests. The best creamery butter in the market is purchased. Every roll is inspected, and only the freshest is used, for one pound of poor butter would spoil hundreds of pounds of butterine.

CHURNING AND WASHING.

The milk and the butter are put in the churn together, about fifteen per cent. of butter being used. Then the oil is poured in, and the churning begins. When sufficiently churned to bring the butter, the contents of the churn are colored according to the order to be filled. The further south the market the deeper the color given the butterine. From the churn the butterine, still fluid, runs down a pipe into a trough below, where it is met by a spray of clear, cold water. The water used is strained through a filter, which costs about $800, and falls into a cistern, where it is brought to a low temperature by means of ice. As the butterine and water flow down the trough they are agitated by a long dasher, and in the vat into which they flow they are mixed by a workman armed with a wooden paddle.

When the butterine has formed, it is thrown from the vat into a hopper, and falls between two large corrugated rollers, which press out the buttermilk and water. The butterine falls into a long box, on wheels, with a double bottom, which allows the fluid to drain off through a pipe. The butterine is passed through the rollers four times, and is then loaded into wagons and sent down stairs. Here fine Liverpool salt is mixed in and the draining goes on. Then the butterine is sent upstairs again, and passes again through the rollers. It takes three days for it to pass from the churns to the hands of the lads who make up the rolls for shipping.

PACKING THE BUTTERINE.

Finally the butterine is ready for packing. It is thrown on clean wooden tables, and a couple of boys with wooden molds rapidly mold it, dashing the forms into the mass of butterine and rapidly stacking up the pats. As they begin on each new lot of the article they weigh the first pats to gauge their molds properly, as each pat is supposed to contain a pound of butterine.

SAVING THE GREASE.

In all these processess, it is claimed, the most scrupulous cleanliness is necessarily observed, as it is very easy to taint the product. Hot water abounds and is freely used. In scrubbing the floors soda is used, which extracts the grease from the boards. This water runs from the floors after the scrubbing into a tank, where the grease is recovered in the shape of tallow, which is barreled and sold to the chandler.

SUINE.

There is another imitation butter in the market called suine. It is made from lard, mingled with butter and churned. Like "lard cheese," it may be good, but it is too distantly related to the cow to suit all tastes. Man is a creature of prejudices. Even the man who has no objection to lard in his frying pan will protest against lard in his butter.

SMALL PATS.

Visitors are freely welcomed to the butterine dairy, or factory, but the manufacturers prefer to have them call in the winter when from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds are turned out daily, and the factory is running to its full extent. They count upon the prejudices of any visitor being overcome by the cleanliness of the processes and the factories. At present 2,000 pounds per day are manufactured.

The number of factories in this country is increasing. One in Chicago only manufactures the oil ready for the churn. It is barrelled and put upon the market. Much of the output of the Chicago concern goes to Holland, which is full of butterine factories, some of immense size. The Dutch manufacture a superior article with the aid of this Chicago oil, and it is often imported into this country, where it commands a fancy price as prime Dutch butter.

The milkmen who supply the factory do not churn even for their own use, but buy the family supply at the factory. In Holland the milk is often exchanged for butterine. Well-made butterine would deceive the elect, and a story is told of a man in a small Kentucky town who was supplying a produce firm in the bottoms with butter. To enlarge his business he sent up to Cincinnati for butterine, and worked the latter over into the shapes in which the Kentucky butter usually came, and then sold it at a profit to his Cincinnati customer, whose place of business was not many doors from where the stuff was bought. It was about six months before the cheat was discovered.

Various Causes—

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

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

For sale by all druggists.

NOYES' HAYING TOOLS

FOR STACKING OUT IN FIELDS OR MOWING AWAY IN BARNS.

Save labor and money; simple, durable, cost but little. No trouble to get over high beams or to the end of deep bays. Thousands now in use. Wood Pulleys, Floor Hooks, etc. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns, to

U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

[State where you saw this advertisement.]

$1000 REWARD

For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in one DAY as the VICTOR

Double Huller. It has made $100 often IN ONE DAY

VICTOR ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet mailed FREE.

NEWARK MACHINE CO., NEWARK, O.

EVAPORATING FRUIT

Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free.

AMERICAN M'FG CO WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA

PHENOL SODIQUE

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

CATARRH

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Robbing People.

"What! rob a poor man of his beer,
And give him good victuals in stead!
Your heart's very hard, sir, I fear,
Or, at least, you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his mug,
And give him a house of his own;
With kitchen and parlor so snug!
'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone.

What! rob a poor man of his glass,
And teach him to read and to write!
What! save him from being an ass!
'Tis nothing but malice and spite.

What! rob a poor man of his ale,
And prevent him from beating his wife,
From being locked up in a jail,
With penal enjoyment for life!

First Use of Anthracite Coal.

Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming Valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Grose in his blacksmith shop, in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite coal on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The company was called the Lehigh Coal Mine. This company opened the mine and found the vein to be 50 feet thick and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal field to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty yeras, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnace chilled. In 1832 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transferred into $20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh coal mines of the present day. I remember well the banquet given by Burd Batterson and Nicholas Biddle at Mount Carbon in 1840, at which time they paid William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, $5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

When Farmer Budge read that a bull painted by Rosa Bonheur sold for $5,000, he remarked to his wife that he didn't see how a coat of paint could so greatly enhance the value of the animal, but if Rosa wouldn't charge more than $10 he would get her to paint his bull in the spring. And his economical wife replied that she thought he might paint it himself and save his ten dollars. The indications are now that the bull will be painted.

A gentleman living in North Andover has a cat which has slept on a cow's back in the barn every night for nearly three years. The cat at first tried several cows, but none of them seemed pleased with the arrangement, until she finally found the amiable quadruped that seems to like the state of affairs immensely.

As Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, has become a prominent personage lately, it is well that his real name should be known. It is David Laamea Kamanakapun Mahinulani Naloiaehuokalani Sumialani Kalakaua.

The natives of Madagascar are afraid of the Aye-Aye, the insect-eating ape, and dare not kill it unless they know the charm to disarm it. In consequence it is quite fearless of man.

A new instrument of war is the mole torpedo, which can burrow in the earth or under a wall, and then either explode at once or wait a while, according to the will of its master.

A tree was cut a few weeks ago in Hempstead county, Ark., that measured twenty-six feet in circumference. It took six men, working constantly, half a day to fell it.

CREAM.

TWO METHODS OF PRESERVING IT:

One is Uncertain; the other Certain.

Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College and the Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station says: "REX MAGNUS" Does all that is Claimed for it."

"Cream," says Webster, the Dictionary man, "is the best part of anything; the unctious, oily substance which rises and forms on the surface of milk." As is well known it is the most delicate, and therefore the most perishable of all farm products.

To save cream, it has heretofore been deemed necessary to churn it, and thus convert it into butter, which, in turn, will ultimately turn rancid. This custom of preservation, therefore, must be cal ed *uncer tain.*

Let us examine the other, and comp ratively modern process, which saves cream, and for an almost indefinite time; enables it to retain all of its natural flavor and sweetness; is cheap; practicable, and, indeed, the process so long sought by scientists, dairymen, and the cream consuming public. It s Rex Magnus, the Humiston Food Preservative, that will do it for either cream or milk as well as meats, poultry, and food of all kinds.

A SOLID TEST.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the noted chemist of the Scientific Departm nt of Yale College, procured cream from a farm 3 miles north of New Haven, Conn. It had been collected and saved from five milkings of the three days previous, and was, therefore, being so mixed up, very difficult to keep.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

A pint of this was treated with "Pearl," a special brand of Rex Magnus, adapted specially for the preservation of cream. After the treatment it was placed in a glass jar and sealed, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of January 31st 1883, and at 5 p. m. (or 2 hours later) of the same day, the untreated portion of this cream was found to be sour!

SEVENTEEN DAYS' TEST.

At the banquet held at the New Haven House, 17 days thereafter (long enough to send all over Europe), this jar of treated cream was opened, and the contents were (with the exception of a slight mould on top) found to be perfectly natural and sweet, whilst it rendered the coffee luscious. The average temperature of the apartment (Prof. Johnson's private laboratory) in which this cream underwent this test, was 70 deg. Fahr.

PROF. S. W. JOHNSON'S ENDORSEMENT.

He had, of course, exclusive control of this experiment with cream, as well as all kinds of meats, etc., and the following is the pith of his report, leaving out the details:

THIRTY-FIVE DAYS' TRIAL.

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70 deg., on meats, cream, etc., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable for domestic use."

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt."

KEEPS THIRTY TO FIFTY NINE DAYS.

Edward Burnett's Deerfoot Farm cream has been sent to Europe to different responsible people, who report that from thirty to fifty-nine days after it was treated with "Rex" in Boston it was eaten in England Italy and Switzerland sweet and perfect! Six jars were consecutively opened and used by Joshua Blake, Esq., of Boston, on a recent trip to the Mediterranean, in the steamer Archimide of the Florio line of Italian steamers, and the last was as good as the first.

HOW TO DO IT.

The special brand of Rex Magnus adapted for the preservation of cream is called "Pearl." This brand is made very concentrated in order to do what it claims. It is advisable to use milk to dissolve it in, as this increases the quantity of cream, which has a slight tendency to thicken. If kept over ten days a half pint of fresh milk may be added to each quart of cream, before putting on the table. If a slight mold should appear it will do no harm. It will do all that is claimed for it, and a trial will prove this statement.

HOW TO GET IT.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one nor the other.

SAMPLES MAILED POSTPAID.

We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist or general store keeper hasn't it on hand—to mail a sample pound box of the "Pearl" brand of Rex Ma nus, which is prepared especially for cream, on receipt of the price, $1, or of the "Snow Flake" brand, for milk, etc., on receipt of 50 cts. The other brands are, "Viandine," for preserving meats, poultry and game, 50 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for preserving oyste s, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. per lb.; "Queen," for preserving eggs. $1 00 per lb.; "Aqua Vitae," for keeping fluid extracts, etc., $1.00 per pound. Samples mailed on receipt of price, except Aqua Vitae, which is put up in bottles

WILL BRING GOOD PROFITS!

The popular favor and acceptance which will doubtless follow this great food preservative, are subjects entitled to receive serious contemplation and investigation, as the keeping of cream and milk for long shipment is a matter wherein a large profit can be made. Where others fail this succeeds. Mention this paper and address

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

For sale in Chicago by SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

ASTHMA & HAY FEVER

THEIR CAUSE & CURE.

KNIGHT'S NEW TREATISE sent free.

Address L. A. KNIGHT, 15 E. Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

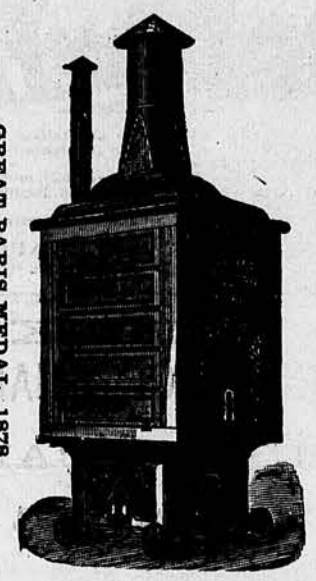
FRUIT GROWERS

Write for Catalogue and Price List of Fruit Evaporators

—Manufactured by the—

Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co.,

Leavenworth, - - Kansas.



No person who has an orchard can afford to be without one of these Evaporators. Fruit dried by this process brings a higher price than canned goods. Seven sizes manufactured.

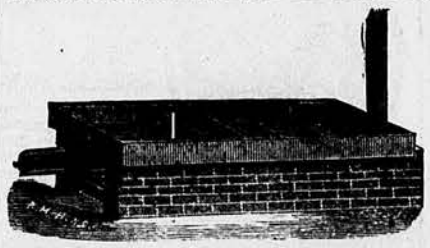
Price, $75 to $1,500.

Dries all Kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

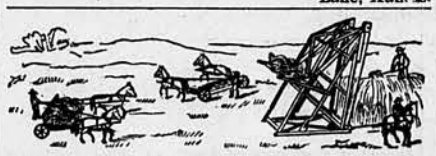
These Evaporators have been tested and pronounced the best Dryers ever invented. Unmarketable and surplus fruit can all be saved by this process, and high prices realized; for dried fruit is as staple as flour.

IS THE ACT OF
FLOWING WATER
over lands, to
NOURISH CROPS.
The Streams of the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
enable the
COLORADO FARMER
to raise a
Big Crop Every Year.
He defies drouth and never suffers from rain. Summer is temperate, winter open and mild.
THE GREAT
Irrigation Canals!
recently built, have opened up the most desirable lands in America.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET TO
S. J. GILMORE,*
ASSISTANT MANAGER
The Platte Land Co.
(LIMITED)
Denver, Colorado.
*Late Land Commissioner Union Pacific R. R.

HARPER'S MOLASSES EVAPORATOR.



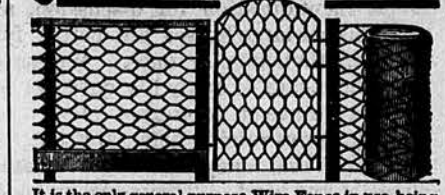
Send for price list. HARPER, GREENE & CO., Lane, Kansas.



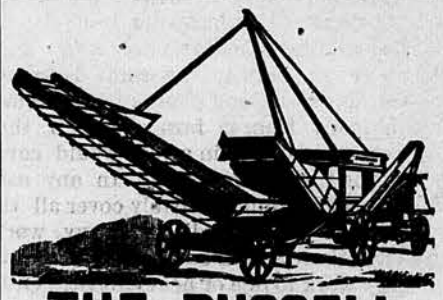
BEAN'S HAY-STACKER is guaranteed to do more and better work than any hay machine in the world. Our NEW LOADER everywhere receives the highest praise. All need our stack roof. Send for Circular J. H. BEAN & SON, DECATUR, ILL.

☞ Get of your Druggist or Grocer.
25 CENT Bottle ALLEN'S
ROOT BEER EXTRACT
which will make 6 gallons of Beer. *No trouble to make.* No boiling. No straining. Much preferable to ice water. Made entirely of roots and herbs, such as Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, Spikenard, &c. Package of herbs for making sent by mail for 25c. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being **a strong net work without barbs.** It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. **It is superior to boards or barbed wire** in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The **Sedgwick Gates,** made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, **defy all competition** in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest **all iron automatic or self-opening gate,** also **cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger.** For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Manf'rs, Richmond Ind.



THE RUSSELL
INDEPENDENT
Lateral Moving Stacker.

Complete. Convenient. Durable.

It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves the chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack.

PRICE, COMPLETE, $125.00.

Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to any Thresher. Address for full particulars,

RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

MOORE'S
HOG CHOLERA
CURE.

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

It Is a Sure Cure

and I guarantee that if faithfully tried according to direction, and it fails to accomplish all I claim for it, I will return the money paid for it.

Send for circulars and testimonials to

Dr. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake st., CHICAGO.

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad is the short and cheap route from and via Kansas City to Olathe, Paola, Fort Scott, Columbus, Short Creek, Pittsburg, Parsons, Cherryvale, Oswego, Fredonia, Neodesha and all points in

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

To Rich Hill, Carthage, Neosho, Lamar, Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, and all points in

Southwest Missouri,

To Eureka Springs, Rogers, Fayetteville, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Alma, Little Rock, Hot Springs, and all points in

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS,

To Vinita, Denison, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, San Antonia, and all points in

TEXAS and INDIAN TERRITORY.

All passenger Trains on this line run Daily. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad line will be completed and open for business to Memphis, Tenn., about June 1st, 1883.

B. L. WINCHELL, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Tk't Ag't.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th,

Kansas City, - - - - - - Mo.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST. FLORIDA.

Should you contemplate a trip to Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Florida, or in fact, any point in the South or Southeast, it will be to your interest to examine the advantages over all other lines offered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y—"Iron Mountain Route" in the way of Fast Time, Elegant Equipments, etc.

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

For further information address

C. B. KINNAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

Large Horses or Small--Which?

One of our correspondents propounds a pertinent question for discussion, as to whether large horses are better for farmers than smaller ones. We suppose he means to apply his question to horses for use on farms, not merely to the matter of raising horses for sale.

We have no fancy for overgrown animals of any kind. They serve no good purpose anywhere except, possibly, in the way of satisfying curiosity. Nor do we like very large horses on a farm, and specially in a prairie country. Large and heavy horses are better for some kinds of work even on a farm than small ones, such, for instance, as operating a threshing machine, drawing a reaper, gang plows, etc. This kind of work is a heavy, steady draft, and heavy, steady animals are best for it. But grain cutting lasts only a few days on average farms; the same is true of threshing. Gang plows are not found on many Kansas farms, and if they were, thirty days in a year would cover all the time of their use. In any case forty days would probably cover all the time of this peculiarly heavy work. Then there would be eight days of ordinary work to one of heavy draft. Ordinarily the proportion is much greater in favor of the lighter. If large horses would perform the lighter work as well as smaller horses, that is to say, as acceptably to farmers, as readily, easily and comfortably, and at as small expense, then the larger animals might profitably be kept; but, if they are not so well adapted to the lighter work, then the lighter horse is better.

Now, a very large proportion of the work of farm horses is not heavy and hard work; not so hard but that an average sized horse is able to do it. Ordinary plowing is not heavy work for a well kept team of fair sized horses. Harrowing, and cultivating corn are light work on animals so far as draft is concerned. The most fatiguing part of this kind of work is traveling over the soft ground, and the heavier a horse is, beyond reasonable limit, the harder this kind of work is on him.

Then, there is a great deal of work about a farm that is light work, and such as a light, active animal will perform much better than a very large and more clumsy one. Drawing light loads, often the empty wagons, about the premises, going to and from the market town, many labors that require action rather than strength.

If one will note the difference between the movement of a very large horse and one of average size, he will see a marked difference in ease of action and sprightliness of gait. Compare two stallions: The heavy one goes along slowly, carelessly, leisurely, striking every little rise in the ground with his feet and paying little attention to anything. The lighter horse moves more gracefully, is more in a hurry, watches every other horse in sight, and is always ready for play. The same characteristics are seen in geldings equally well kept.

A team of great, clumsy horses is good for a transfer wagon in a city. One of such animals handles a dray or cart about a depot to perfection. But when it comes to light work in wagons, carriages and buggies, or for going under the saddle, such horses are not what one needs. Active, nimble-footed animals are better there. And there is so much of the lighter work required on the farm, and so little of the really heavy, that our preference for a farm horse is decidedly in favor of the lighter and more active, energetic animal.

A large, well made mare bred to a smaller, sprightly, ambitious stallion, will produce a better farm horse than a small mare bred to a very large stallion.

For the Fourth. Lace collarettes, ruches and ties, at low prices, and all fresh, late styles. Also hair waves, frizzes, etc., at very low prices, at Mrs. Metcalf's.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.

The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned.

I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place.

Farmers should not fail to see these *extra fine* draft stallions.

H. W. McAFEE,
Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.

RENICK ROSES OF SHARON
—AT—
PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883,

I will sell at public auction on my farm, six miles from Winchester, Kentucky, sixty head of Short-horns all bred by myself and all descended from the celebrated cow imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere.

The success of this herd in the show rings in Kentucky and other States, the number of herds that are headed by Rose of Sharon bulls, and the large number of females that have been exported to distinguished breeders in England and Scotland attest its appreciation by the public.

The portion of my herd offered consists of young and desirable animals, constituting its choice and bloom.

Twenty Young Cows,

with calves by their side or in calf; twelve two-year-old heifers; twenty yearling heifers and heifer calves, embracing all the females dropped the past two years, three aged and seven bull calves, all Roses of Sharon, will also be sold.

Catalogues will be ready by July 1st and can be had on application to P. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., or myself at Clintonville, Ky.

ABRAM RENICK.

Galloway Cattle
CORN HILL HERD.

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

R. T. McCULLEY & BRO.,
Lee's Summit, Mo.,
Breeders of Pure
Spanish Merino SHEEP.

300 choice Rams of our own breeding and selection from some of the best flocks in Vermont, and for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Also LIGHT BRAHMA and PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and BRONZE TURKEYS of the very purest strains.

We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor,

And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved himself a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keillor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited.
Address J. J. MAILS, Manhattan, Kansas.

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,

Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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

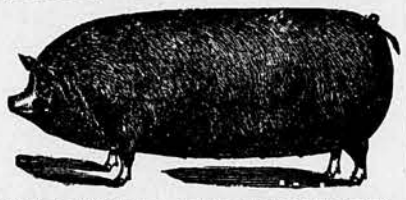
WM. BOOTH & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas. Breeders of Thoroughbred Berkshire Swine. We are using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands *Gentry's Lord Liverpool* No. 3615, sire *Lord Liverpool* No. 221. We are breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them *Registered*,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

Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders througout the United States. choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781, American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3347 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over $10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business, and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog, or a sow inpig, write us.

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

Established in 1868.



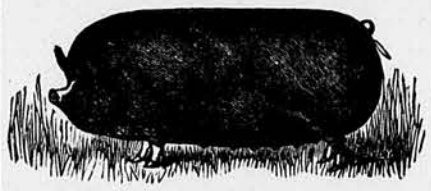
RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.
—OF—
Poland and Berkshires.

I warrant my stock pure-bred and competent for registry. I have as good Boars at head of my herds as the country will afford, and defy competition. Parties wishing Pigs of either breed of any age, or sows ready to farrow, can be accommodated by sending orders. I send out nothing but FIRST-CLASS STOCK, and warrant satisfaction. Give me a trial.

J. V. RANDOLPH
Emporia, Kansas.

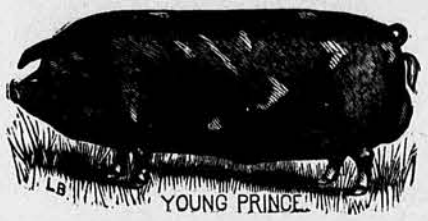
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs. Choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

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



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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

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

H. C. STOLL, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, and Jersey Red or Duroc Swin. I am raising over 300 pigs for this season's trade, progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and premiums, than can be shown by any other man. Have been breeding thoroughbred hogs for 16 years. Those desiring thoroughbred hogs should send to Headquarters. My Poland China breeders are registered in the Northwestern Poland China Association, Washington, Ks. The well known prize-winner, Joe Bismarck, stands at the head of my Poland Chinas. Prices down to suit the times. Express rates as low as regular freight. Safe delivery guaranteed. Address H. C. STOLL,
Blue Valley Stock Farm. Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

J. J. ATHERTON,
EMPORIA, : : KANSAS,

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.

We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited. M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Orders booked now for June and July delivery. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

Kills all Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Fairs in Kansas.

A list of Agricultural Societies] in the State of Kansas that will hold fairs in 1883, with the names of Secretaries, and places and dates of holding fairs:

Shawnee—Kansas State Fair Association, Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Douglas—Western National Fair Association, O. E. Morse, Secretary, Lawrence, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Anderson—Anderson County Fair Association, G. A. Rose, Secretary, Garnett, Sept. 19, 20 and 21.

Bourbon—Bourbon County Fair Association, W. L. Winter, Secretary, Fort Scott, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Brown—Brown County Exposition Association, T. L. Brundage, Secretary, Hiawatha, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Butler—Butler County Exposition Association, S. L. Shotwell, Secretary, El Dorado, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Chase—Chase County Agricultural Society, H. P. Brockett, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Cherokee—Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, L. M. Pickering, Secretary, Columbus, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

Cloud—Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Thos. Wrong, Secretary, Concordia, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Coffey—Coffey County Fair Association, J. E. Woodford, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Cowley—Cowley County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, E. P. Greer, Secretary, Winfield, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Crawford—Crawford County Agricultural Society, A. P. Riddle, Secretary, Girard. Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Davis—Kansas Central Agricultural Society, P. W. Powers, Secretary, Junction City, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

Dickinson—Dickinson County Agricultural and Industrial Association, H. H. Floyd, Secretary, Abilene, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Elk—Elk County Agricultural Society, J. B. Dobyns, Secretary, Howard, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

Ellis—Western Kansas Agricultural Association, P. W. Smith, Secretary, Hays City, Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

Franklin—Franklin County Agricultural Society, E. H. Paramore, Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Greenwood—Greenwood County Agricultural Association, Ira P. Nye, Secretary, Eureka, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Harvey—Harvey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, A. B. Lemmon, Secretary, Newton, Sept. 3, 4 and 5.

Jefferson—Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, J. P. Wilson, Secretary, Oskaloosa, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Jewell—Jewell County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Geo. S. Bishop, Secretary, Mankato, Sept. 11, 12 and 13.

Labette—Labette County Agricultural Society, C. A. Wilkin, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Lincoln—Spillman Valley Farmers' Club, N. B. Alley, Secretary, Ingalls, Oct. 20 and 21.

Linn—La Cygne District Fair Association, O. D. Harmon, Secretary; La Cygne, Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Linn—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Ed. R. Smith, Secretary, Mound City, Sept. 24, 25, 26 27 and 28.

Marion—Marion County Agricultural Society, J. H. C. Brewer. Secretary, Peabody, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

Marshall—Marshall County Fair Association, Chas. B. Wilson, Secretary, Marysville, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

McPherson—McPherson Park Association, Jas. B. Darrah, Secretary, McPherson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Miami—Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, H. M. McLachlin, Secretary, Paola, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Montgomery—Montgomery County Agricultural Society, A. D. Kiefer, Secretary, Independence, Sept. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Morris—Morris County Agricultural Society, H. S. Day, Secretary, Parkerville, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.

Morris—Morris County Exposition Company, F. A. Moriarty, Secretary, Council Grove, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Nemaha—Nemaha Fair Association, Abijah Wells, Secretary, Seneca, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Ottawa—Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, J. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, Minneapolis, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Pawnee—Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Jno. R. Bosiger, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

Rice—Rice County Agricultural Society, Geo. H. Webster, Secretary, Lyons, Sept 25, 26 and 27.

Saline—Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanicnl Association, Chas. S. Martin, Secretary, Salina, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Russell—Russell County Agricultural Society.

Sedgwick—Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, D. A. Mitchell, Secretary, Wichita, Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Sumner—Sumner County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I. N. King, Secretary, Wellington, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Washington—Washington County Agricultural Society, C. W. Uldrach, Secretary, Washington, Sept. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Woodson—Neosho Valley District Fair Association, R. P. Hamm, Secretary, Neosho Falls, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, - - Kansas,

(Office, Washington State Bank,)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

☞ Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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 June 13, 1883.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Oliver, in Ridgeway township, November 18th, 1882, one deep red 3-year-old steer, crop off of left ear, slope off under part right ear, bush tail, brand on right hip looks like "M & L" joined together; valued at $35.

MARE—One light bay mare 10 years old, about 16 hands high, blind in left eye, slit on top of right ear, white spot in face, right hind foot white, light-lined, time to colt on the 10th of July. $5 reward for delivering her or information leading the owner to where she is. JOHN McCUE, Osage City, Ks.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. E. Sisco, in Branoh township, one 3-year-old bay mare colt, has star in forehead; valued at $40.

STALLION COLT—Also by same, one 2-year-old bay stallion colt left fore foot and left hind foot white; valued at $40.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

JACK—Taken up by Abraham Koch, of Powhatan township, one light gray jack, supposed to be about 12 years old, 12½ hands high, the right front hoof turned in, no other marks or brands; valued at $40.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers clerk.

COLT—Taken up by O. J. Bodley, of Hayes township, one dark mare colt, white spot in forehead; valued at $40.

COLT—Also by same at same time and place, one light sorrel horse colt one year old; valued at $20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. W. James, Rossville township, May 21, 1883, one bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, white hind feet, about 14 hands 3 inches high, branded H. K on left shoulder.

HORSE—Also by same, one black horse, 12 or 14 years old, 15½ hands high, right hind foot a little white, small white spot in forehead, severe cut in the breast, no other marks or brands.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Lucas Burnett, in Valley Brook township, June 7, 1883, one 1-year-old iron gray mare colt, white stripe in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

HORSE—Taken up by Pleasant Griggs, in Arvonia township, May 18, 1883, one 4-year old light sorrel horse, white stripe forehead, letter "H" branded on left shoulder; valued at $60.

Strays for week ending June 20, 1883.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Asa Carter and John Michael, of Wilmington township, May 30, 1883, one 6-year-old black horse, a little white around right fore foot, white strip about half way around neck, hard leather halter on with about half of stay-chain on halter, no other marks or brands; valued at $40.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Edward Fisher, in Olivet township, May 21, 1883, one 6-year-old small bright sorrel horse pony, white stripe in face, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by S. M. Keiren, in Rock township, May 19, 1883, one 3-year-old dark iron gray filley, no marks or brands; valued at $50.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Brown, Hackberry township, May 23, 1883, one dapple iron gray mare about 3 years old, 15 hands high, halter marks on nose and top of head, branded JW on right hip; valued at $40.

COLT—Taken up by H. M. Merril, in North township, May 30, 1883, one 2-year-old dark iron gray gelding colt, no marks or brands, leather head-stall on at time of taking up: valued at $40.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James H. Holliday, in Illinois township, one black mare pony 14 hands high, right hind foot white, white strip in face, mule shoe brand on left shoulder, saddle scar 4 inches back of wethers; valued at $40.

HORSE—Taken up by Stephen Mullins, in Guelph township, May 19, 1883, one 10-year-old bay horse, steak in forehead, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, branded CW connected on right hip and shoulder; valued at $20.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Pinkston, Cottonwood township, May 2, 1883, one mare pony about 13 years old, scar on left hip, star in forehead, shoes on front feet, no brands; value not given.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Sharp, Bazaar township, one light bay horse, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 18 or 20 years old, branded with a hook on shoulders and hips; cash value $15.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Max M. Beehler, of Easton township, June 8, 1883, one white cow, 12 years old, square crop off left ear, slit in same, round crop off right ear, flat ring in upper part of same stamped S. S. Mathew; valued at $20.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MARE—Takkn up by Jas. T. Walker, of Walnut township, one chestnut sorrel mare pony, with halter on and harness marks, supposed to be six years old; valued at $30.

MULE—Taken up by Berry & Goucher, of Pawnee township, June 1, one mouse-colored mare mule about 14½ hands high about 4 years old; valued at $60.

MARE—Also by same one bay mare 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, black mane and tail, blind in left eye; valued at $40.

Montgomery county—E. S. Way, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Philander Benham, four miles northeast of Cherryvale, one light bay horse mule with trimmed mane, 16 years old, branded "C" on left hip, shod on front feet, leather halter on when taken up, fifteen hands high.

Strays for week ending June 27, 1883.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. C. Snyder, Benton township (Effingham P. O), May 31, one sorrel horse, left hind foot white, strip or star on forehead, natural pacer, about 16 hands high about 12 years old; valued at $60.

Ness county—J. H. Elting, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Roth, in Johnson township, (Buda P. O), June 9, 1883, one bright bay horse, 5 or 6 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet and right front foot white, shod all around, bush of tail cut square off, no marks or brands visible; valued at $60.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Sam'l Dishong, in Liberty township, May 13, one dark brown pony mare, branded "22" on right shoulder, 8 years old; valued at $30.

PONY—Taken up by Jeffrey Jones, Neosho Falls township, May 22, one gray pony, 10 or 12 years old, headstall or halter on; valued at $25.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Victor Swenson, in Swede Creek township, June 18, one bay pony, 8 or 10 years old, branded on left shoulder and hip S. V.

Rooks county—A. J. Davis, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by David Swarts, in Sugarloaf township, June 5th, one dark bay horse colt, one year old, white spot on forehead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at $35.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. R. Gabbert, in Atlanta township, May 25th, one red and white yearling steer; valued at $20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. L. Adams, in Janesville township, June 1, 1883, one dark bay mare, blind in left eye, with saddle and harness marks, about 12 years old; valued at $25.

HORSE—By same, at same time and place, one light bay horse with white hind feet, white spot in forehead and scars of barbed wire in breast, 4 years old; valued at $75.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Foster, in Lincoln township, May 31, 1883, one pony mare about 12 years old, with a bald face and white feet, branded on the left hip and on left shoulder with indescribable brand; valued at $25.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Lawrence Conklin, Pleasant View township, May 7, 1883, one roan pony mare 3 years old, about 13 hands high, branded D on left shoulder and hip; valued at $25.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph McClure, in Lyon township, May 17, 1883, one black pony mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose, branded on left hip with Mexican brand, shod on fore feet; valued at $26.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Lockwood, Sheridan township, May 14, 1883, one sorrel pony mare, 6 years old, blaze in face, scar on left hind leg, letter W on left hip; valued at $30.

MARE—Taken up by Ephraim Harvey, in Garden township, May 9, 1883, one bay pony mare 6 years old, about 13 hands high, branded 11 on right shoulder, Y on left shoulder, right hind foot white. COLT—Also by same, one red and white spotted mare colt about 2 years old; both valued at $50.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Stephens, Lowell township, June 22, 1883, one dun-colored horse, 5 to 10 years old, crop off of left ear and underbit in right ear, 14 hands high, some harness marks; no value given.

Crawford County, A. S. Johnson, county clerk

HORSE—Taken up by John Spicer, in Baker township, one flea-bitten gray horse, 9 years old, with white slip on end of nose; valued at $50.

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LANDS

The Sheep Inspector Law.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of sheep inspectors, prescribing their duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION I. That the county commissioners of any county in the State, when notified in writing by five or more sheep owners of such county that sheep diseased with scab or any other malignant, contagious disease exists in such county, shall, at any regular or special meeting, appoint and commission a suitable person, recommended by said petitioners, to be known as county sheep inspector, who shall take an oath of office prescribed by the commissioners, and whose duties shall be as hereinafter prescribed, and whose term of office shall be for two years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the county sheep inspector, upon the information of three or more sheep owners that any sheep within his jurisdiction have the scab or any other malignant, contagious disease, to immediately inspect and report, in writing, the result of his inspection to the county clerk of his county, to be filed by him for reference by the county commissioners or any party concerned; and if so diseased, shall command the owner or agent to dip or otherwise treat such diseased sheep, and shall inspect such diseased sheep every month thereafter until such disease shall be cured or otherwise eradicated.

SEC. 3. Should such owner or agent fail to comply with the provisions of section two of this act, he or they shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such fine shall be a lien on such sheep, and shall be recovered as an action or debt, together with all costs in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of the county commissioners and county attorney to prosecute such cases of negligence.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the sheep inspector to dip or otherwise treat such diseased sheep should the owner or agent refuse or neglect to do so, and all costs, expenses or charges, together with a per diem of three dollars per day, shall be charged against such sheep, and shall be a lien on such sheep for such costs, expenses or charges, and may be collected, together with all costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Should any owner or agent desire to move a flock of sheep from one county to another, it shall be the duty of such owner or agent to notify the sheep inspector of such intention, and it is hereby made the duty of the inspector to visit such flock, and if found clean, to furnish such owner or agent a certificate, which shall be a passport for ninety days thereafter to any destination within the State. *Provided, however*, that if such owner or agent shall have dipped his sheep during that season, and is satisfied that they are clean, he may make affidavit of the fact, which shall be sufficient authority for the inspector to issue his certificate without a visit being made; and the compensation in case of a visit shall be three dollars, and for issuing a certificate fifty cents, to be paid by the owner or agent.

SEC. 6. Upon the arrival of any flock of sheep within the state, the owner or agent shall notify the inspector of the county in which such sheep are being held, and he shall proceed as in section five, and his fees shall be the same: *Provided, however*, that sheep in transport on board of cars, or passing though the state on what is known as the "cattle trail," with a fixed dead-line, shall not come within the provisions of this act. Any violation of section five or six shall subject the owner to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and shall be a lien, and may be collected as in section three of this act.

SEC. 7. Any sheep running at large in any town or city shall be liable to be taken up as strays, and the owner shall be liable for all damages done by such sheep.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1883, and be published in the statute book.

Approved March 6, 1883.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office.

JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

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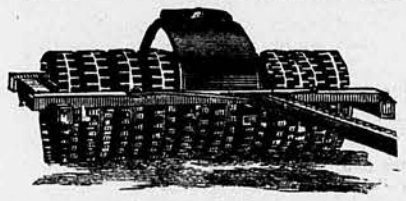

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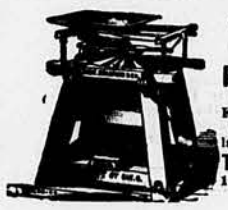

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KENTUCKY SHORT-HORN SALES.

JULY 23d, The Hamiltons, Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell at Lexington, Ky., 50 head choice Short-horns from their celebrated Flat Creek herd of the superior Bates families they are now breeding—Kirklevingtons, Places, Constances, Alexander Miss Wileys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phylisses, and Flat Creek Marys, topped by the very purest and best Bates sires.

JULY 24th, Messrs. Estill & Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., will sell about 60 head of well bred Short horns of the following families: Renick Roses of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Gentle Annie Phyllises, Goodnesses, etc. These cattle are the get of the Bates and Rose of Sharon bulls, 4th Duke of Geneva, Grand Duke of Geneva, Barrington Duke, Barrington Duke 3d, 14th Duke of Sharon, Duke Ranock and 3d Duke of Flat Creek, and embrace the entire partnership herd. These cattle are young, healthy, regular breeders, mostly red and good individuals.

JULY 25th, J. V. Grigsby and Robinson Bros., will sell at Winchester, Ky., 60 head of choice cattle. Mr. Grigsby's offerings will consist of about 20 head of pure Bates Craggs, including 3 or 4 very fine Young Bates bulls, and one of the best bred J. Princesses to be found. The owner thinks this at least as good a lot of Bates cattle individually as he ever saw offered for sale. Robinson Bros. will sell 40 head, the pick of their herd, including 7463 2d Duke of Barrington and his very superior calves. Our cattle are young and fine and highly bred—Barringtons, Peris, Miss Wileys, Victorias, Bates-topped Marys, Phyllises, Rose of Sharons, Josephines, etc.

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JULY 27th, Col. Wm. M. Irvine, Richmond, Ky., will sell 54 head, his entire valuable herd—Mazurkas, Young Marys, Georgianas, Mason Victorias, Tinys, Lady Carolines by Newtonian, White Roses by Publicola, Cleopatras, etc. His herd has all been bred by himself, reared in the open fields summer and winter, and in most instances he has bred their dams and grandams. If not sold privately before he will sell 50 head of highly bred Southdown sheep; also two bluegrass farms one 200 acre tract, the other 300 acres.

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Horticulture.

Insect Enemies.

These papers with the above caption cannot be considered complete unless we refer to a few of the insect foes with which the orchardist in central Kansas has to contend during the first six years after planting the trees. During this period he must remember that unceasing vigilance is the price of handsome trees and beautiful fruit.

Undoubtedly the most destructive insects to young apple trees is the flat headed borer. As a preventative to its attack on newly planted trees, we always mulch the ground for the space of three feet around the trees and wrap the stems with building paper or long grass. This care after planting with constant cultivation will procure a strong healthy growth. This of itself will procure a complete safeguard against the attack of this borer. A good washing of the trunk with soft soap about the end of May and again in July is an excellent preventative. Wounded portions of the stem caused by whiffletrees or sun-scald, always invite the deposit of eggs. This insect is easily overcome if the orchardist is wide-awake.

Another pernicious insect which demands close attention is the peach borer. Their presence in a tree may be known by the copious mass of thick gum around the collar of the the tree. Draw away the soil and follow the borer with a sharp knife. It always bores its way downwards. Throwing a bank of soil a foot deep around the foot of the tree is an excellent preventative. A copious application of hot water will destroy the borer and will not injure the trees.

The tent caterpillar will defoliate young trees in early summer unless destroyed. Each worm begins spinning the moment it is hatched, and by the united efforts of the whole progeny they soon cover themselves with a tent or web. As they increase in size they extend their web and feed under it. They are easily destroyed by pulling off the web, and crushing the larvæ under foot.

The rascal leaf crumpler sometimes become so numeroes in young orchards as to seriously effect the health and vigor of the trees. The bunches of withered leaves anchored to the twigs of the tree by strong silken cables are sure indications of its presence and unerring tokens of past injury to the trees, and symbols of increased injury in the future unless removed and thrown into the stove and consumed.

These insects, especially the first named, have destroyed thousands of fruit trees, and yet there are three animals belonging to the natural order Rodantia which have destroyed their tens of thousands. These are the jack rabbit, the cotton tail rabbit and the common meadow mouse. Their destructive habits are so notorious that nothing short of encasing the stems in some strong material will protect young trees during winter from their attacks. Begin now and protect your trees and you will never regret the advice given.

J. W. ROBSON.

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

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

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

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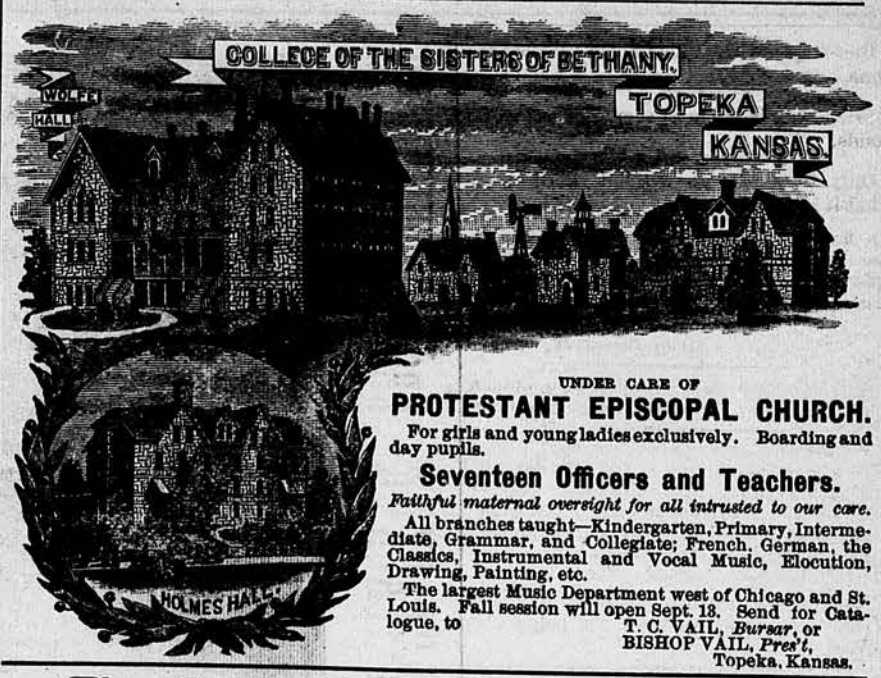

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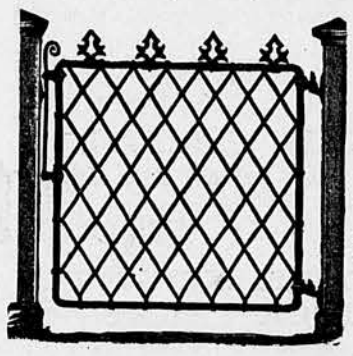

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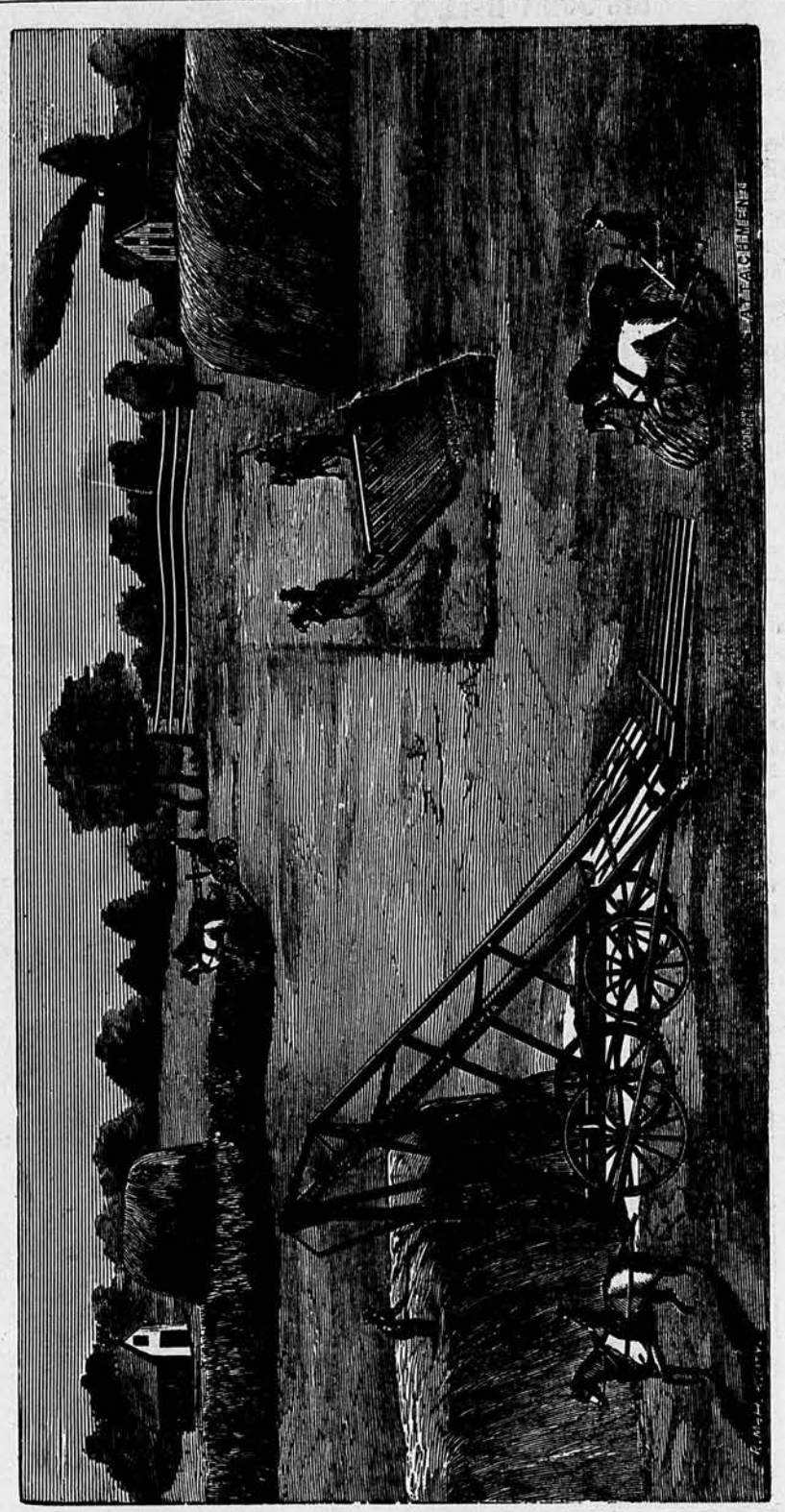

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100 High Grade Red and Roan Heifers,

One and two years old, at $25.00 per head.
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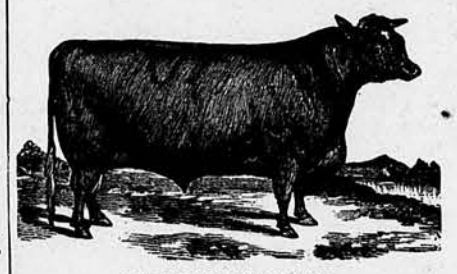
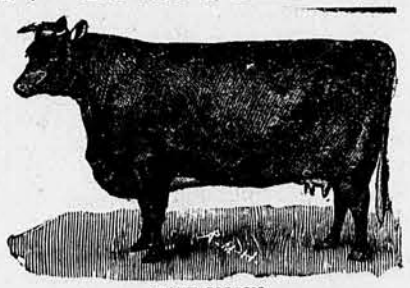


MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.



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