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Profit in Improved Breeding.

Farmers, like all other men, are not working for fun, nor merely to keep up family expenses. A good farmer is ambitious to live well, improve everything about him, and make money out of his business. The time is coming in Kansas, as it has come in the old States East, when the value of land will be so great that many economies not now practiced will become necessary in the case of every provident farmer. It is well, while we are in the transition state, to lay foundations for future building.

One of the things necessary to be learned is to make the most we can out of our land. Kansas is a good farming region. We know what is said of it by some, but we know as much about it as they do. If it were not so, how could such vast progress have been made? The Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed in May, 1854; Kansas was admitted as a State in January, 1861; Kansas farmers in 1882, raised thirty-two million bushels of wheat, and had a million and a half of cattle, an equal number of sheep, a million and a quarter of hogs, and nearly half a million of horses. If it is not a good farming country why do all these good signs appear?

But what we wish to do in this article is to again remind our readers that it pays to improve our stock as well as it does to improve our land. Because a man has only one cow or one mare, or one ewe or sow, is not a sufficient reason why he should not be interested in the matter of improving stock. If it pays to improve a herd of one hundred, five hundred, or ten thousand head, it is because it pays to improve one single animal.

We may improve the little stock we have by good care. That includes attention to necessities of animal life, food, water, shelter, etc. Feed and shelter have much to do with the condition of all domestic animals. But we can improve what is to come only by breeding judiciously, and then taking good care of it when it does come. If one will stop a moment and calculate how fast animals increase in numbers, and then figure up profits of improved stock over that of scrub, he will be surprised at the outcome. Every healthy farmer of middle age may reasonably expect to live twenty-five years longer. Of course some will not live so long; but that expectancy is not unreasonable. Now take twenty of those years; begin with one cow only, and estimate what, at the end of twenty years would probably be the size of your herd. We must plan for the future as well as work for the time present.

A few facts showing the difference between the value of good and inferior stock may be interesting just here. We quote from a Chicago writer.

For example, well-bred, well-fatted hogs of 300 pounds will often sell for prices from 75 cents to \$1 more, per hundred pounds, than buyers will pay at the same time for hogs of like weight and of inferior breeding. This difference amounts to \$2.25 to \$3 per animal, \$135 to \$180 per car load. * * * This is equally true of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals. If the farmer can, by paying \$15 or \$20 for a boar, give to 200 or 300 pigs, the crop of a single year, qualities which will increase the average value of those pigs even \$1 each, instead of \$4 or \$5, as will probably be the case, he may find that even \$50 or \$100 would not be too much to pay for the boar.

There have been times within the last year when cattle sold in the Chicago market for

8 cents per pound or more, alive. At the same time and place cattle sold for 4 cents per pound. One class was formed of the scrubs, animals which require three or four years of time, and as much pasturage and care, to reach a weight of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, as are necessary to the production of steers of the better class, averaging 1,500 to 1,700 pounds in two or three years. Animals of the scrub kind were worth \$40 to \$48; those of the higher class were worth \$120 to \$136 each, or \$80 to \$88 more than the scrub. Yet the latter occupies as much room in the stable, eats as much food, requires as much pasture care as does the better bullock.

Some Thoughts on Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Seeing nothing in the FARMER from this section, will drop a line. We have had a very dry spring; but little rain since we commenced plowing in March. More oats than usual was put out, growth checked some by dry weather. Corn was mostly finished in April; a good deal to re-plant. The average preparation of Kansas corn fields was not good enough to sprout and keep the corn growing during the dry weather, but on the fields that were well prepared by fall plowing, dragging and rolling, whatever was necessary to put the ground in proper condition, the crop has done quite well. Wheat wintered well considering the extreme cold winter and dry spring, a little backward but the fine rain this morning, with more promised, will send all our crops booming. Stock was generally well wintered, and goes on grass in fair condition.

Your editorial, "Woolen mills for Kansas wools," is to the point; sound sense and prosperity to our young and growing State for the same reasons that cotton factories are to the southern States. They save freights both ways and are thereby enabled to already undersell their New England competitors. A little protection in the shape of a donation to induce the location of a No. 1 factory in the State might prove a good investment to consumers and producers alike, and add to our general wealth in the manufacturing interest. No trouble to understand Mr. Hendry's position on the tariff. It looks to me that history is against him; almost all prominent leaders, irrespective of party, for a hundred years have favored a tariff; and that we have prospered and grown as no other nation ever did is a fact beyond dispute. We might have done much better with free trade, but I think it would be hard to prove it. We don't want any steel rails at \$27 and \$30, if the ore must be puddled and iron handled by workmen stripped to their waist, with girls 14 to 18 years of age far their helpers, living in squalid and cramped homes with a bare subsistence and nothing of the comforts and surroundings of life. England has grown wealthy by compelling her colonies to export their raw material to her factories and buy from her just as she would have had us do. Take the tariff from steel rails; destroy the industry, and rails will go to \$70 and \$80 per ton where they were when we were at the mercy of English manufacturers.

We want no monopolies—no enriching a few at the expense of the many. The greatest good to the greatest number is the point to be attained in tariff as well as governments.

I. F. SNEDIKER.
Hartford, Kas., May 5, 1883.

The court is always right during the day, but at night it is invariably left.

From Butler County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Seeing nothing in the FARMER from this county, I concluded to write a few lines hoping that they may be of some benefit to those who contemplate taking a step towards securing a home of their own instead of renting. They can do no better than to come to this county, the southeast portion especially, where there is as good prairie land vacant as is settled, and is sold by the Government at \$1.25 per acre. Butler county is the largest county in the State, and is well watered by the Walnut and Whitewater rivers and their tributaries, and other streams that rise along the so-called Flint hills on the East line of the county. These hills are of the same character as those in Morris and Wabaunsee counties. The general surface is undulating and level; the soil is the same as that of Osage county; but we have no hardpan, as the latter has. The county has three lines of railroad, giving us a good eastern and western market. The absence of railroad has been the hindering cause of non-settlement of these beautiful prairies. The farmers are generally backward in planting, owing to the cool weather. Some are just finishing planting this week. Early planted corn looks well. I have 20 acres that is 6 inches high; it was planted on the first day of April. This is an early white corn, and the best corn that I have ever raised for high land, and if planted the first of April it will be ready for the mill or market in August. It averaged last year 42 bushels per acre. I hope to be able to send a sample of this corn to the FARMER next fall. I am experimenting on corn and cane this season, the results of which I will report in due time.

Will some of the many readers of the FARMER tell me how a furnace should be built so as to burn the crushed cane and to keep an even and steady heat where a common ten foot pan is used? I will give my experience in making sorghum in my next. The weather is cool, dry and windy.

HIGHLAND FARMER.

Brown County Letter.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

With us everything is in the beauties of charming spring. The blooming season is over; orchards and forest trees are dressed in thrifty foliage. The prospect for cherries and apples are quite good, but we will not have any peaches. Fall wheat and rye begins to look splendid; of course not as far advanced as last spring at this date. We expect a good crop of wheat from all new ground fields; but that which was sown on old ground was more or less injured last winter. Spring wheat looks promising, and oats never appeared better so early in May. Our clover and timothy meadows and pastures are beauties. Corn is about all planted and the first planting is up and growing. Nearly all our corn ground has been listed and is in good shape; but for some cause or other the listers did not scour very well; some think it was because the soil was rather loose and dry. There are a few facts in regard to listing for corn which I learned by experience and observation that I had intended to give for the benefit of the general reader, but it is too late to be of practical utility for the present season. Still a statement or two may be remembered and tried in some future time.

The soil and climate of Brown county seems to be properly adapted for the listing mode. Last year the listed fields were clean

of weeds, and the cornstalks stood straighter and the corn was gathered more easily than in fields planted after the old method. Listing is just the thing to knock sand burrs and produce large yields of corn. Fall plowing for listing is not a good plan, as the soil becomes too loose and the plow will not scour easily. Neither is the burning of trash, stubbles, etc., on the fields in the fall a wise plan; if left on the field till spring they will aid in retaining moisture, and they can nearly always be burned up more readily and cleaner in spring time. Some have found it to pay well to list part of the ground early in April without using the subsoiler, and then list again later, splitting the ridges and covering up the first furrows; the soil becomes moister and warmer from spring rains and sunshine, and it is more easily cultivated during corn tending time.

I think last FARMER had a capital article on horse breeding. I trust Mr. Swann and his friends will succeed in publishing the proposed book, but I don't think it is right to pitch into the editor of the FARMER because he wants to be sure of what he is recommending. I am noticing with much interest the FARMER's report of the progress of P. H. Smith's wheat field, and myself and others would like to know two things in particular, namely: Are those press wheels always sure to follow the tracks of the hoes of any kind of a drill? And will wheat put in after that mode produce as well on old as on new ground?

C. H. ISELY.

Sabetha, May 12.

P. S. We had a soaking rain yesterday (Sunday); it commenced at one o'clock in the morning and rained till noon. In the afternoon we had showers and sunshine.

May 14.

C. H. I.

RENO Co.—We read yours on the tariff and was very much pleased with your views. Then came Mr. Hendry with his string of nonsense. Does he wish to reduce our labor to the labor of those old countries? Certainly he does. If our factories have to sell as cheap, they must have their work done as cheap. If we wish to benefit the laborer, make his wages good. It is strange that some men know so much for others and do so little for themselves. For instance: Can the wool growers of the United States compete with Australia? There the sheep need no feed the year round; here we have long winters. Shall we protect our wool growers or depend on Australia for cheap wool?

W. H. MILLER.

WELLS, Marshall Co., May 17.—Marshall county is being blessed with bountiful rains just now. Farmers are generally through planting. The acreage is unusually large and we will doubtless surpass ourselves this year as the banner corn producing county. Grass and small grains are doing well. Stock wintered in good shape. The unusually cold winter killed the peach crop, but apples and other fruits promise well. This county is receiving fully its share of new settlers this spring.

J. M.

OSKALOOSA, May 14.—The long looked for rain has fallen at last; it commenced raining Saturday night, 12th inst., a great deal of water falling. It will do a world of good. Corn is doing well and is generally an excellent stand. We had no rain at the critical period of wheat growth and the straw will be short. From an examination of my wheat to-day I think the Turkey will be better than the May; May too short.

EDWIN SNYDER.

The Stock Interest.

A Kansas Stock Ranch.

If any one does not believe that Kansas stockmen are "getting on in the world," let the doubter read the following which we find in the Seneca (Nemaha county) Courier.

Like every one else in Nemaha county, we have heard considerable of Moorehead & Knowles' stock farm in Washington county, and while out there recently "took in" the whole business. The general name for the place is "Rock Hill Ranch," and comprises 5,600 acres of land in Mill Creek township, 10 miles west of the city of Washington; although 2,000 acres more land is rented for plow and pasture use. The ranch itself is all fenced with three strings barbed wire, and oak posts 8 feet apart—the whole divided into pastures separately for different varieties of stock, the hogs alone having a whole quarter section. The land selected for the ranch is well adapted for stock raising, being watered with numerous springs, and containing rolling land—the valleys of which have been seeded to blue grass, that furnishes early feed for stock. Sheep, horses, and cattle were feeding on this grass the first week in April. At the headquarters of the ranch is Mr. Moorehead's comfortable little home, surrounded by about 1,500 feet of sheep shedding, feed yards covering 55 acres, and two box-stall stables for stallions. The sheep department is divided into four yards, for ewes, wethers, lambs, and Cotswold sheep. The piggery is also divided into pens for separate breeding use. One novelty of the ranch is, that each breed of animals has a hospital yard attached to their pasture, where the sick are removed and cared for—thus separating them from the healthy main herds. Then there are platform scales, a feed grinder, two wind-mills, common stables for working teams, and corn cribs. The ranch fed 2,000 tons of hay and over 25,000 bushels of corn the last year, and had 16,000 bushels of corn cribbed at one time on the place. The intention of Moorehead & Knowles is not to fatten stock for the market, but to breed and raise animals for sale. They don't farm, but buy all their corn. However, the day we visited the ranch a herd of 60 fat steers were sent to market that had been fattened the past winter; and the "wether pasture" contained 1,500 head of fat sheep that will go to market as soon as sheared.

This in brief describes the ranch itself; and the following is what stock was there at the time of our visit:

Sheep—5,600 head fine grade Merinos; flock will be made to 500 ewes this spring. They expect 3,000 to 3,500 lambs next month and will clip between 45,000 and 50,000 pounds of wool. Market is now 22c for wool, and 45,000 pounds will bring \$9,900.

Cows—Between 700 and 800, of which 200 head are high grades. They also have 40 head Durham cattle, high pedigree stock—15 Durham bulls. Also 300 head yearling steers and calves.

Horses—40 head of mares, trotting and thoroughbred; four stallions bred in Kentucky, two trotting and two running. The mares are all bred to these stallions; charge \$40 for service to outside parties, with all they can do at the price.

Hogs—About 450 sows, and a small herd of pedigree Poland China sows. There is a big demand for this stock, and pigs readily bring \$25. Their increase from hogs this year will be 1,500 head—the pens and yards are all alive with the little fellows now.

All kinds of stock holds up well in price, and Moorehead & Knowles' prospects

are exceedingly flattering. Their property now invoices \$100,000, and the way operations in their line flourish will soon become more valuable. The ranch is ahead of anything we ever saw; and if it wasn't wicked, we'd wish it all our own.

Prevention of Diseases in Domestic Animals.

What follows is part of an address by W. L. Williams, V. S., of Bloomington, before the Agricultural Institute of the Illinois Industrial University, February 2d, 1883.

Cleanliness and careful bedding of animals, so as to keep the stalls dry and fresh, often prevents grave disorders of the general system, and also the irritating effects of the ammonia on the eyes, causing inflammation of them and blindness. In working, great inducements to exercise intelligent care present themselves on every side.

The evils of over-driving, including many forms of lameness, also many general diseases, such as colic, founder, and chest diseases from taking cold, are too well known to each of you to need dwelling on here.

Galls and bruises are more readily prevented by properly adjusting your harness, than they are cured by the best remedies, besides the loss of the animal's work at a busy season. A sprained shoulder or sweeney can be brought on in half a day by an ill-fitting collar, uneven traces, or by the animal pulling away from his mate, when a few minutes would suffice, perhaps, to fix the harness properly, or in case of side pulling changing to the other side might break the habit and prevent the injury, which would require weeks or months cure. How often we see drivers start on a long journey at a break-neck speed, probably soon after eating, and keeping up his furious gait for two or three miles, or as long as the animal feels good and wants to go, and then finishes his trip at a slow pace, the fatigued animal needing to be urged to get him along, when had the animal been held back during the first of the journey, he could have completed it in a shorter time without urging, and feeling fresh and well.

Heavy losses and much annoyance frequently occur from lack of exercise, especially in case of male breeding animals, but we can readily see the value of careful exercise in ordinary work animals, which at times are compelled to stand tied by the head for days and weeks, becoming hide-bound, constipated and unthrifty, when with a little freedom each day they would remain strong and vigorous.

Sometimes we see a robust animal, working moderately every day and well fed, so that his entire system is overcharged with rich, thick blood; but two or three rainy days come and he is kept in his stable with full allowance of food, and all this time the blood is becoming richer and thicker. After the few days have passed, he is taken from the stall and put to work, feeling more vigorous than usual and appearing to delight in his work and takes hold with energy. His vigorous exercise rapidly diminishes the amount of water in the already very thick blood and other changes quickly follow, the blood circulates imperfectly and fails to fulfill its part, the animal loses his keenness, becomes stiff about the loins, sweats profusely, trembles, and if not stopped, soon falls in the road and is unable to rise for hours, days or weeks, often never. The disorder is sometimes called agoturia, at other times spinal meningitis; but rob the disease of its mystery and Latin, and we have simply too much feed with no exercise, and bearing this in mind you only need to feed such animals very

light and allow daily exercise when not worked.

If you wish to see the value of good exercise well marked, compare two imported draft stallions, one exercised, the other half exercised or less. The well exercised horse is taken from his stall once or possibly twice daily, and walked briskly three to five or six miles; he comes in with good appetite; he keeps in good constitution, but not too fat, glossy coat, vigorous at his work, and a sure foal-getter. The poorly-exercised stallion is led sluggishly from his stall perhaps three times a week, if the weather is fair and the keeper feels that he has the time to spare; he is walked at a snail's pace for a block or two and returned to his stall, exercised, to a man who does not know the difference between exercising and loafing. Possibly he gets excessively fat, but his hair does not look well, he gets lazy and stupid, will scarcely notice a mare; his mares fail to get in foal; when hot weather and flies come, his skin gets itchy, he bites and scratches his legs until he starts small sores, which inflame and become large sores, giving his feet and legs, studded with these large unhealthy ulcers, a most repulsive appearance, requiring months to heal, and after all leaving ugly, scarred legs, liable to become sore every summer on slight provocation.

In the cure of disease, judicious care and gentle nursing form two of the most essential parts of the treatment, sufficing, themselves, to carry the animal through many milder forms of disease without the aid of medicine. Especially is this true in most cases of such epizootics as our late pink-eye, as it occurred in the country, where the animals could have plenty of pure air. In this disease three of the most noticeable symptoms were constipation, inflamed eye-lids and painfully sore legs. The constipation could be overcome by grass, bran, scalded oats, etc.; the inflammation of the eyes could be lessened by keeping them darkened, and bathing occasionally with cold water, and the stiff, painful legs could be benefited by fomenting with warm water and applying flannel bandages afterwards, while the self-limited disease run its course in a few days and all was well.

Good shelter and plenty of bedding are among the first essentials to successful treatment. If a horse falls in the road and cannot rise, no time should be lost in loading him on a sled or some boards and conveying him to comfortable quarters, or if this should be impracticable, make a shelter over the animal as he lies.

Good bedding for a prostrate animal or one getting up and down a great deal, is absolutely necessary if you wish the animal to recover without having bad bed sores. Numerous cases have come to my notice where animals have taken colic or diarrhoea or other form of disease while on the road, and instead of stopping the animal as soon as noted to be amiss, the driver continues his journey for several miles, making the case so much worse by the work that no amount of skill might suffice to save the animal; when, had he stopped the animal at the first and allowed it to rest quietly, even without any treatment at all, it would quite likely have recovered.

In the various fevers, much comfort and good may be done the animal by hand rubbing and bandaging the cold limbs, while constipation of the bowels, which is so commonly present, may usually and effectually be relieved by warm bran mash, flaxseed meal, green grass or other laxative diet.

The sick animal is usually dainty about his feed, and should be allowed only light, easily digested food, trying

various kinds and allowing as a rule what he likes best, avoiding too much at a time, as he is apt to be turned against a food, if some of it is allowed to lie in his feed box until it becomes dirty and sour.

In excessively sore throat, when solid food cannot be swallowed, the animal frequently derives great benefit from bran tea or gruel, or still better, most animals in such condition will drink fresh milk freely if it is allowed them, being apparently more easily swallowed than water, is nutritious, laxative and very easily digested, and will frequently do more towards carrying a colt through distemper, with bad sore throat, than all the medicine you can give it.

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

By Universal Accord,

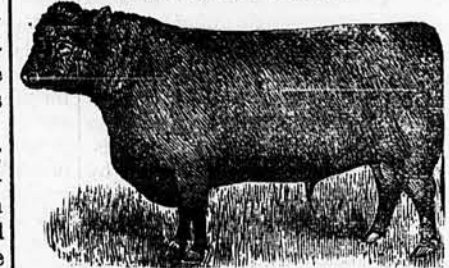
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Correspondence invited. Address J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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Imp. BAKON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Farm joins station. Lawrence, Kas.

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

The Norton Creamery.

Since the creamery business here has trebled the amount of dairy products in this part of the country, increased greatly the number of cows, and has given encouragement to the introduction of better grades of cattle, we deem it of sufficient importance to describe somewhat fully the business carried on at present. The enterprise has had but one year's growth and its patronage has been somewhat reluctantly given, because many were ignorant of the real nature of the business, but its success thus far is giving it increased favor from day to day. It seems no longer a prediction, but an assured thing, that these creamery interests are to be among the leading interests of western Kansas from this time forward. The number of cows from which cream is now gathered, is about 500, but they are so widely scattered that six teams are employed in collecting. Two persons are employed in the creamery. The building now occupied is a very plain one, but it is admirably arranged for the business. The first room is 12x14 feet in size and is used for the reception, cooling and churning of the cream, and also as a wash room. The churn, which has a capacity of 200 gallons, is swung to the sleepers in such a manner that the cream is put into the churn in one room and the butter taken out in another. The building is on a hillside and the second room is about six feet lower than the first, while the third is lower than the second. The second room is 14x46, and is used for working, salting and packing the butter. The capacity of the worker is about sixty pounds at a working. The third room, which is an ice-house and refrigerator combined, is 14x60 feet and built so as to make the entire building in the shape of a T, with 26 feet of ice on either side of the refrigerator or butter room. The amount of butter to be handled as the season advances, will be about 2,000 pounds per week. The machinery has a capacity of 1,000 pounds per day. The company consists of three persons, J. C. Newell being president, and also having charge of the butter making department. He has had experience in Iowa creameries and understands all the details of the business fully. Jesse Wright acts as secretary and has the supervision of the cream gathering department, N. L. Johnson is treasurer and has charge of shipments of butter and supplies.

The butter made here is shipped to Denver and never fails to find ready purchasers and best prices. The enterprise is in the hands of young men of energy and business capacity, and its establishment here will be a source of profit to the company and a great benefit to the town and surrounding country. —Norton Courier.

Creamery at Florence, Kansas.

We give below a description of the creamery just starting at Florence, as it is given in the Herald of that city:

The party first entered the engine room which is ten by sixteen feet, where they found an engine of ten-horse power, manufactured at Ottumwa, Ia., in full play and seemed to give general satisfaction. In the engine room is a well sixty feet deep, forty-two of which were drilled through the solid rock. A force pump has been placed in operation, and some of those present, including the editor-in-chief of the Herald, know that it possesses the power of throwing water. In connection with the engine room is also located the wash room, ten by twenty, in which cans are washed by means of hot water from the boiler forced into them from the pipes; and from the force with which the water and steam is ejected, we judge there is no necessity for sour cans. Passing from the engine room, are the churn and cream rooms, the former being nine by thirty-four feet, and the latter fourteen by twenty-four feet. In the latter are two cream tanks

each having a capacity of 400 gallons, with the necessary apparatus for increasing or reducing the temperature of the cream, and when at a proper temperature, the cream is run from the tanks to the churns which have the same capacity as the tanks; when everything is in readiness the steam is turned on and the churns are rapidly revolved for one and a quarter hours, when the process of changing the cream to butter is completed, and it is passed from the churns to the butter-working table in a room thirteen by seventeen feet, where it is properly salted and worked by means of rollers passing over the butter which is placed on a circular table. The refrigerating room, No. 1, where packing is done, is thirteen by seventeen feet, and has an iron roof, also covered with ice. Next is the room in which the cans are kept, and passing from this to the churn room, and out at the rear is the ice house thirty by fifty feet with a capacity of 400 tons, the walls of which have two air chambers. The office ten by fourteen feet is at the rear of the churn room, with a door opening out on the South; this office is heated with steam from the engine room, it is cosy and pleasant and well adapted to the wants of an office of such an establishment. Every room in the building except the coal room has a slanting floor, with ample drainage.

The company now have on hand 500 deep cans which cost the company 80 cents each. These are to be placed in the hands of the farmers at the same price, who pay for them in cream. Materials for seasoning the butter have been ordered, and are daily expected. One hundred filling buckets for farmers' use have also been purchased, also a span of horses, harness and wagon for the route man. About 700 cows have already been secured to furnish the creamery, and it is expected in a short time this number will be increased to at least 1,000 from routes already established, the number of which is five at present. The stock of the company—280 shares at \$25 each—has all been subscribed and paid in, and the company is on good footing and commence operations practically without any encumbrances.

Packing Eggs.

There are times when eggs rate low in market, when it would be advisable to pack them for future home use, or for sale when the demand is good. In this way many market poultrymen and housekeepers add largely to the cash value of their poultry products and bring up the yearly returns to the fair average.

When there are many eggs to pack, the lining process is the quickest way. To one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold put it in stone jars. Then with a dish let down your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish, after it fills with the liquid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked, the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for a year.—American Poultry Record.

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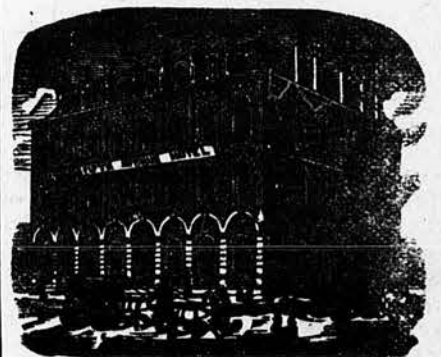
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Horticulture.

Gardens—Their Management and Importance.

Progress in tilling the soil in our southern States is much more apparent now than it was in past times. The article which follows is clipped from the Southern Planter, published at Richmond, Va. The writer says:

Having enjoyed a good garden, stocked, as it was, with all kinds of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c., and, taking much interest in planting and cultivating all kinds of vegetables, I may venture to make some suggestions upon the subject in the Planter, hoping that they may be of interest to some of your readers.

I always manured (stable manure) heavily, and broke up my garden in the fall or early winter, re-plowed or spaded in the spring, using as a top dressing, fine well rotted cow-pen manure, which was also turned under at this plowing. (The application of stable manure in the spring tends to create too much heat and to burning up the crops.) The soil, which now will be found mellow, should be put in thorough order with the garden hoe and rake to receive the seed. When ready to plant, make a business of it, by taking all hands on the place, and under the supervision and direction of the proprietor, who, if he has not much experience, can be aided by the seed book or pamphlet, furnished by all agents selling Landreth's seeds, and which can be found in nearly every village in the country. These books furnish much information as to planting and cultivation. The summer crops, such as garden peas, cucumbers, cymplings, and snaps, for early use, (tomatoes should also be included) must be planted where they will be least liable to suffer from drought; dry weather is death to them, and at best you have indifferent tough vegetables, if the location does not suit the season. Their duration is also very short. A moist location for them will furnish nice, tender vegetables in dry weather, and they will continue to bear for weeks. The cucumbers and cymplings until frost.

After planting, then comes the most important part. Everything must be worked and cared for by turning out, &c. The working can easily be done, if taken in time, with the garden hoe and rake. No grass or weeds must be allowed to interfere at any time during the bearing of the crop. The result will be a nice clean garden, stocked with vegetables which will furnish more than half the living to the family, but which if allowed to be taken with weeds for the want of work, would seem an unpardonable neglect.

I have seen much interest manifested in preparing and planting out gardens, and everything about them working very well; but, in a few weeks, from neglect to work them in time, they were completely overrun with weeds and grass, presenting a most desolate appearance, the table consequently exceedingly bare of well filled dishes. There are others, (and many such) who have no use for a garden, except for the raising of cabbage, potatoes and onions. Mr. Editor, it seems to me there has always been too little interest taken to plant and stock our gardens with all kinds of small or garden fruits; they are all nice, and if a little trouble is taken to raise them, they will supply and beautify the table each day nearly through the whole summer with some one or other variety, beginning with the strawberry, the others coming up in succession. The currant (much neglected) is the best and most useful of them all. It

never fails to bear heavily, and does not perish or give out soon, but will furnish fruit for months. In the hot days of July and August, this fruit furnishes a most delightful drink as a substitute for lemonade; a few drops of extract of lemon improves it. They make a better tart or pie than the gooseberry, either green or dried for winter. Currant jelly excels all other jellies.

Calves and Chickens.

I think Mrs. Walters' way of raising calves too much trouble to prepare the feed. When our calves are about two weeks old, I begin to put a little rich buttermilk in their skimmed sweet milk, and by the time they are a month old they eat hay or fodder and drink whey, buttermilk, or anything we give them. We have green rye this spring for our calves, and they are doing splendid and don't care for milk at two and a half months old. We never think it necessary to rush heifer calves, for they don't make any better cows.

We are milking seven good cows now, and hope to furnish cream to a creamery soon. I help milk and like it better than getting breakfast or doing housework, for it takes me into the fresh air.

These cool days when hens leave their chicks at three weeks old, they need great care unless provided with a "stepmother." When I find the mother hen about to leave her brood to go to laying, I take a hen that wants to set and put her in a small dark box and give her a few of the little orphans, (night is best.) If she don't object, I give her more next morning, keeping her dark. I generally give all colors at first. I never had one that would bother long; brahmas and cochins are more easily managed than the small, restless breeds. As soon as the hen gives up to like all, I give them a light good coop till the chicks learn to love their stepmother; then she will care for them till they are feathered out. I give a stepmother about \$5 or 40.

I have about three hundred young chickens; I am raising them to get hens for winter layers. I would give some one a dollar or two if they could tell me how to tell which eggs will hatch pullets; for there is not much profit in raising early broilers for market. I raise my chickens early so the hens will lay early in the winter. These cloudy, cool days, when I can't let them run out, I take small raw potatoes and mash open and let them pick them to pieces; it gives them good exercise. I have a yard fenced and sowed with rye so the little chicks can go in and help themselves. My hens have had green stuff all winter, cabbage, rye, etc., and now they run in my garden and get worms and bugs, never bothering anything. Cut worms are very bad this spring. S. S. S.

Stocking Heels and Legs.

Every one having the care of the family stockings, knows that the heels usually suffer most wear. I find it an excellent plan to reinforce them with strong cloth heels while new, and replace the cloth heels as often as necessary. Use the stocking as a pattern, cut the cloth to reach from just over the joining of the knit heel, to the foot, and about three inches up the back of the foot. The seam may be on the back or bottom of the heel. For colored stockings, strong dark drilling, or heavy gingham, answers well. On thick woolen stockings, I use waterproof or jean that is not too stiff. Sew thin heels upon the outside of the stocking, as the hard wear comes from the shoe or boot. Do not turn in the edges to hem it on, as that makes a bungling ridge, but first run it around near the edge, then hem over the raw edge if you have time for this finish. Be careful not to stretch it too much, or allow it to be pulled. A darning ball inside the stocking makes the work easier, as this keeps it in better shape. The cloth heel is apt to set better if folded on the bias, and rounded away so as to run up the back almost to a point. This reinforcement put on while they are new, preserves the stocking heels admirably, and adds warmth. When worn out they are more easily renewed than to darn the stocking heels. They look a little odd at first, but that is of minor importance.—As the stocking feet usually wear out first, there are often good stocking legs, which may be easily cut down for younger children, and

they may also do good service in making the children's under-garments. I know a lady who uses good woollen stocking legs, to piece out the under-drawers below the knee. She cuts the flannel to come well over the knee, full enough to wear well, and sews the bottom of it to the top of an old but strong stocking leg, so that the flannel is gathered a little, and will stretch as required without breaking the thread and ripping. These elastic continuations of the drawers fit the limbs more smoothly under the stocking than flannels cut to fold over. Sleeves to the flannel upper garments for girls may be made of good old stocking legs.—Minnesota Housekeeper.

Potatoes Under Straw.

My method of doing this differs somewhat from that described in a late Rural in answer to an inquirer. I prefer ground where the grass has been subdued. I make a thorough preparation of the soil; then furrow it with a shovel-plow, making the rows about two feet apart; then drop the seed eight inches apart in the furrows; then cover with soil as deep as can be done with a shovel plow. This manner of planting saves time and labor. Then, just before the vines made their appearance, cover with straw enough to mulch the ground. A large quantity of tubers of good quality can be grown on a small plot of good ground in this manner. Try it.—C. L. T., in Rural New Yorker.

About the Dead Letter Office.

In the Postoffice Department at Washington are many curious things. It is a place where are sent all letters and packages that do not reach persons for whom they were intended. If a letter is not directed; if it is not directed to the right place; if, from any cause it cannot be delivered to the proper person, it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, and there opened and sent on its mission if it is possible to learn where that is.

One of the rooms of the Postoffice Department building, Washington, has recently been transformed into a museum for the exhibition of curiosities that have accumulated in the Dead-letter office. The articles exhibited number several thousands, and embrace everything imaginable, from a postage stamp of the Confederate States to snakes and horned toads. A correspondent of the Evening Post has been rummaging around in this department, and he finds that among the relics is a record of all the valuable letters received during the early days of the postal service in the colonies of North America. This record is in the hand writing of Benjamin Franklin, and shows that during a period of eleven years only 365 letters containing valuables were sent to the Dead-letter office. The records of the Department to-day exhibit at a glance the enormous difference between the postal service of the present and of the early days of the country's history.

The number of letters received at the Dead-letter office during the last year was 4,207,496, or more than 13,000 each working day. Of this vast number, nearly 20,000 contained money to the aggregate value of upward of \$44,000; 25,000 contained checks, drafts, money orders, and other papers to the total value of about \$2,000,000; while 52,000 had inclosures of postage stamps. This vast amount of mail matter was sent to the Dead-letter office because three-fourths of the addresses could not be found; one eighth were addressed to guests in hotels who had departed without leaving addresses; nearly 300,000 were insufficiently prepaid, and as many more were either erroneously or improperly addressed. Eleven thousand bore no superscription whatever.

Wherever practicable, letters are forwarded to the parties addressed, if they can be reached in any manner. If they contain valuables, and the sender is known, they are returned; otherwise the valuables are sold and the proceeds deposited in the United States treasury. If letter-writers would exercise an ordinary amount of care, the majority of the work of the Dead-letter division would be dispensed with, and all the trouble and annoyance of losses by mail would be avoided. But the business of this branch of the Postoffice Department increases from year to year.

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That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1887.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

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Our stock exhibited by Wm Davis at St. Jo, Bl. mark, Kansas City and the great State Fair at Topeka this fall (October, '82) won over 200 1st and special premiums.
Will issue fine catalogue and price-list in January, 1883.

HARPER'S MOLASSES EVAPORATOR.



Send for price list. HARPER, GREENE & CO.,
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R. T. McCULLEY & BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. 50 choice yearling ewes in lamb to Rams valued at \$1,000 each will be sold at bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the Duke of York and Autocrat strain. We solicit your patronage and guarantee a square deal.

Scratchings.

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

Fuller, in his "Small Fruit Culturist," says: "I do not believe that there is one acre of strawberries in a thousand, cultivated in this country, that yields over one-half that it would if the ground was properly prepared before planting." Here is a valuable hint for horticulturists.

A writer says that he has never failed to cure garget by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean meal, mixed with other meal for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. He thinks if cows were fed with bean meal several times a year they would never be troubled with garget.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator sprouts his seed corn thoroughly before planting, letting the sprouts get an inch long before putting it in the ground; then he plants carefully, and his corn is up and growing in three days. He drops his Lima beans into melted lard, warm, and finds this precaution prevents rot.

An apple in perfect preservation, although 96 years old, is in possession of a gentleman in Ulster County, N. Y. As it rounded up from the blossom of the parent stem in the early summer of 1787, a bottle was drawn over it and attached to the branch, and after the apple had ripened the stem was severed and the bottle sealed tightly. It looks as fresh as when first plucked.

After a severe winter it sometimes happens that the only sure thing in seed corn is that which was pulled in the fall after thoroughly maturing, and bulked with the husks on in cribs or pens. An experienced eye can distinguish the winter-killed germs at sight, and it is not safe to plant corn which, on examination, shows a large proportion of them.

Few are aware that the safety of the peach crop largely depends upon the condition of the fruit buds in the fall. If, as is sometimes the case, we have a few days of warm weather in November so as to swell the bud of the peach, the crop will be surely spoiled even with temperature not so low as that we experienced in January. Most accounts from the "Peach Belt" agree in pronouncing buds well ripened next fall.

A kerosene stove with three or four burners is a very convenient thing to put in cellars, and leave burning when the thermometer is far below zero. It will at such times raise the temperature several degrees, often enough to make just the difference between safety and loss of perishable vegetables by frost. The stove should be set on the floor, as the heat rises, while the frost is more injurious at the bottom of the cellar.

Three dollar calf boots at Skinners'.

A correspondent of the Fruit Recorder recommends the saving of coal ashes, which he says he has used for three or four years on currant bushes for the destruction of the currant worm, and finds no necessity for the use of hellebore or any other poison. They are as effective on cucumber vines to keep off the striped bug. Last year he used them on cabbages, filling the head full, and had no further trouble with the worms. The cabbages headed well, receiving no injury from the ashes. The ashes are better to be sifted through a fine sieve.

Cheap Counter.

Some special sizes in shoes will be offered this week on Skinner & Son's "cheap counter" at less than cost. Women's sewed shoes, \$1.00; slippers, 25 cts. Men's plow shoes, \$1.10. 212 Kansas avenue.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try it a Bitter-to-day.

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Gorged Livers and Gall,

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

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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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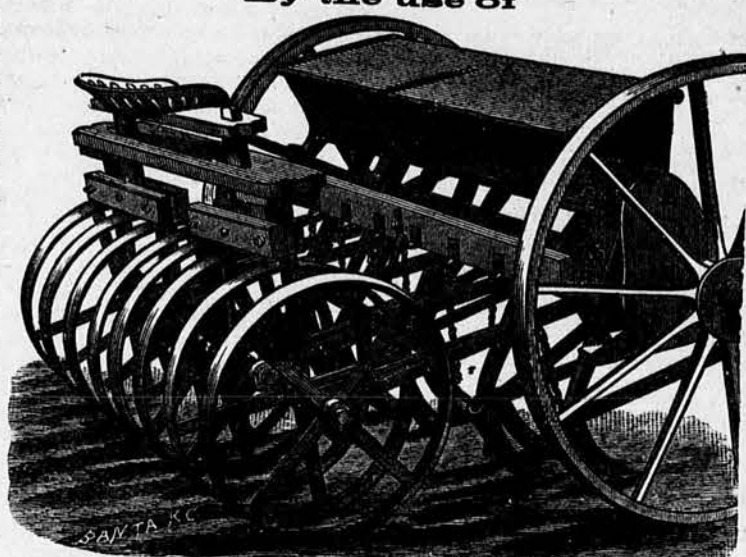
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Just the thing for the hayfield, workshop or table. No boiling or straining. Made from Dandelion, Hops, Ginger, &c. Children can drink it; is preferable to ice water; does not intoxicate. Packages of the herbs sent for 25 cts. CHAS. E. CARTER, Lowell, Mass.

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Has a Joke in every paragraph, and a laugh in every line. Contains PECK'S BAD BOY AND HIS PA, and all the master-pieces of the greatest humorist of the day. A Literary Marvel. 100 illustrations. Price, by mail, \$2.75. AGENTS WANTED. Terms and Laugable Illustrated Circular Free, or to save time, send 50 cents for outfit and secure choice of territory. R. S. PEALE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEAT-GROWING MADE A CERTAINTY
By the use of**P. H. Smith's****PATENT ROLLER ATTACHMENT****FOR SEED DRILLS.**

The soil is firmly pressed on the seed, causing the soil to adhere to the seed, which greatly assists germination.

The compactness of the soil retains the moisture, preventing injury by drouth.

Requiring less than one half the seed usually sown, from the fact that none is wasted, either by a failure to sprout in the fall or by winter killing, by pressing the soil firmly on the seed in track of the drill hoe as it is being sown by the drill, leaving a wheel-track for the grain to grow in, which locates the wheat plant 2 to 4 inches below the general surface of the field, causing the plant to be covered by the drifting soil, it being pulverized like flour by the early spring weather, which is the most destructive weather that wheat has to pass through.

The Attachment CAN BE COUPLED TO ANY GRAIN DRILL.

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Topeka Manufacturing Co.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**PUBLIC SALE**

—OF THE—

**ELMENDARO HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

At Lyon County Fair Grounds, Emporia, Kansas, Thursday,
May 31, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I will sell at public sale, without reserve, my entire herd of Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of forty-five head of females and fourteen bulls, one and two years old. Among this herd will be found members of the leading Short-horn families, and all will be found to possess good individual merit. Catalogues will be furnished to visitors on day of sale. Free lunch will be served at the grand stand at noon.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, with ten per cent. interest on bankable paper.

COL. H. W. PEARSALL,
Auctioneer.

LEVI DUMBAULD,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SERIES

—OF—

Short-Horn Sales.**TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1883.**

J. H. SPEARS, of TALLULA, ILL., and E. M. GOFF, of SWEETWATER, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 60 head of Cows and Heifers, and 20 Bulls, of such families as Nelly Bly, Young Mary, Jubilee, Pomona, Multiflora, White and Red Rose, Mrs. Motte, etc. Such bulls as Baron Bright Eyes 37554 (he will be sold), Major Taylor 39816, and a Rose of Sharon, have been in use in the herds.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1883.

S. E. PRATHER, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., and D. W. SMITH, BATES, ILL., will sell at Springfield Fair Grounds, 55 Cows and Heifers and 25 Bulls, of such families as Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Young Phyllis, Illustrious, Western Lady, Wild Eyes, Princess, Lady Elizabeth, Bride, Galatea, Pomona, Emelia, Multiflora, White and Red Roses etc., etc. Sires in use in the herds, Bruere's Booth 25795, Red Lord 30790, Major Booth 30240, a Rose of Sharon, 35th Duke of Oxford 26850, and Earl of Portland 46015.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

PICKRELL, THOMAS & SMITH, of HARRISTOWN, MACON CO., ILL., will sell (at home) 63 Cows and Heifers and 17 Bulls. In the lot will be found 16 Rose of Sharons (Renick sort), 42 Young Marys, 6 Young Phyllises, 3 Josephines, 2 Loudon Duchesses, 2 Wild Eyes, and 15 of other good families.

Waterloo Duke 2d 41247, Rose of Sharon and Young Mary bulls being in use in the herds.

For catalogues or any particulars address the parties as above.

J. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

Ladies' Department.

A Story of the Deep.

The watchful woman stood at the close of day
Beside the little churchyard on the height,
And saw the ship departing from the bay,
With white sails gleaming in the evening light.
Bearing their best-beloved ones away,
And ever still receding from their sight;
Till softly, over sea and hill and town,
The gathering darkness of the night came down.

And one young wife, of beauty wondrous rare,
Close clasped her baby to her heaving breast,
And o'er it hung her wavy golden hair,
As nearer to her beating heart she pressed
Its tiny fairy form, and held it there,
While tears stood in her eyes as she caressed.

The babe; then sadly trod the pathway lone
Unto her solitary threshold stone.
And through the long night watches, dark and drear,
She wakeful lay, her infant by her side;
While ever fell upon her listening ear
The ceaseless sound of the retreating tide;
And through her throbbing brain passed full and clear
Her husband's words: "Across the waters wide,
What e'er befall upon the foaming sea,
With the first chance I'll tidings send to thee."

The days rolled by, fierce storms swept o'er the main,
The angry waves dashed wildly o'er the strand;
The winds were lulled to peaceful rest again,
The glad sea rippled gently on the sand;
The seasons brought their sunshine and their rain
To cheer and to refresh the grateful land;
The winter passed, the spring smiled bright and fair;
The flowers cast their incense on the air;

The song-birds caroled from each leafy tree;
The air was filled with scent of new-mown hay;
The summer reappeared with sound of glee,
The happy children sported at their play;
But still there came across the flowing sea
No tidings of the good ship far away;
And many hearts were torn with anguish sore
For those who might return to them no more.

And early sorrow, with his ghostly tread,
Entered the young wife's lone home, and laid
His hand upon her heart, and touched her head
With silver streaks, and spread a saddened shade
Over her features. So the fleet years fled;
And each one as it passed above her made
Its mark upon her brow. Still o'er the sea,
She heard the words, "I'll tidings send to thee."

The child unto a man had well-nigh grown,
When one spring eve they brought unto her door
Found in a bottle where the wild waves moan
With dreary moan upon the distant shore,
Of a far island, desolate and lone,
A paper written many years before,
By the lost one who ne'er again might press
His heart's beloved in his fond caress.

In writing blurred by many a smear and stain
He told of shipwreck on a desert strand,
A tale of sorrow, suffering and pain,
Death from starvation in a distant land,
With prayer to Him who rules the rolling main.
He left his loved ones to His mighty hand,
Then cast his message on the foaming wave,
And sank resigned into his lonely grave.

And in the paper old and worn there lay
Enfolded close a lock of dark brown hair,
She gently laid it 'gainst her tresses grey,
Then bowed her weary head in silent prayer,
Put from her weary troubled soul away
All thoughts of earthly suffering and care.
Folded her tired hands upon her breast,
And thanking heaven softly rank to rest.

Around the little churchyard on the height
The melancholy winds sad music make,
Below, the sea resoundeth day and night,
As over sand and stone the wild waves break,
Above, the sea birds wheel their circling flight,
And ever in their course weird sounds awake.
And here, above the ever restless deep,
Beneath heaven's blue, she lies in peaceful sleep.

—Alfred Charles Jewitt.

Votes for Prohibition.

I notice that most of the ladies are opposed to women voting, and it has been gently hinted several times that there has been enough said about it, but as I have never written to the FARMER before I think I might be allowed to speak my mind out on the subject. I can see no harm in upholding the right if we do it good naturedly. Now,

I have no desire to fill any office, but I am for prohibition out and out, and I believe all that are would be glad to go with their husbands or brothers to town and vote for men that will exert their influence on the side of prohibition. And I think if our husbands are teetotalers they will be glad to have us go and help cast the demon of intemperance out of our land; at least I know of a good many that would. And I don't see how it need to interfere with our home duties. We all want to go to town to trade some times, and it need not take long to cast our votes. As for our having to spend our time reading and attending temperance meetings, I am sure I want to do that anyway. One sister suggests that we would have to loaf around the streets, make stump speeches, etc. I am sure there would be no need of that; most of us could easily find out who of the candidates had stamina enough to enforce the law. It is true that prohibition does not entirely prohibit, because those that have the authority will not enforce the law. But that is no sign that the law is not right. It is against the law to steal and kill; but because people will steal and kill is no reason the law is wrong. Some of you say we should stay at home and train up our boys to vote right. Suppose our boys are all girls; shall we have no voice in the matter? I think we who believe we ought to have a chance to cast our influence on the side of right in a way that will count, should not be backward in telling our minds and our reasons. I think some of the reasons given for not wanting to vote look very thin, and shows a lack of interest in anything but dressing and eating.

MRS. H. RAMSEY.

Halstead, Harvey Co., Kas.

Chicken Chat.

I noticed some time ago that some of the sisters of the household said they were tired of suffrage, and wanted some talk about raising poultry. As I have for many years found profit and pleasant recreation in the care of chickens, I may be able to offer some useful suggestions to the inexperienced; to those farmer's wives who are trying to carry on a little side issue with poultry when the men folks are too busy to make any particular arrangements for it. Indeed, except in the severest part of winter, I have no desire for a hen-house, as the want of one promotes the health of the fowls and of the woman in charge. In this, as in any other business, some competent person must be in charge. That one should be fond of the business and have the time to make the round of the nests daily to gather the eggs and note the chances for setting hens.

I have my nests in the stock barn, granary, under sheds, machinery, etc. When a hen has her nest in a good, safe place and wants to set, I try her a day or so on the nest egg to be sure that no other hens lay there, and then give her eggs. It is not best to have the nest in too dry a place, as in a small box exposed to the wind. They should be on the ground or on grain, or considerably damp hay or straw, else the chicks are apt to perish in the shell at hatching time. Having plenty of eggs I take those laid the day I give them to the hen. But they will be good if 3 or 4 days old. Select those not too large or too small, perfect in shape, particularly rejecting those which are too round.

MRS. C. S. REED.

Columbus, Nebraska, May 8, 1883.

Inquiries From Englishwoman.

The Ladies' Department has been unusually short lately; is it because our space is abridged, or because the room is occupied by Katie Darling? Fiction is all very well; but here in these work-a-day times, we want substantial information as well. I am not surprised that the ladies' letters are few, if they are all as busy as I am. Heaps of mending, young children, and two, and sometimes three hired men in the house, leaves but a small margin for letter writing or fiction either. We try to get the children to learn a bible verse every morning, and they repeat the six on Sunday.

Does any one know how to extract the corn starch (for blanc mange, etc.) from corn meal? Who can punctuate the following assertion correctly? "If Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter then he must have been the daughter of Pharaoh's son."

ENGLISHWOMAN.

P. S. I have some seed of the *Tropeolum Canariensis* if anybody would like a few; it forms a pretty indoor climbing plant.

A Chapter on Graham Bread.

"Don't talk to me about graham bread," said my dyspeptic friend. "I've tried it faithfully, and I know it is the worst thing I can eat. It always gives me the heart-burn. Look at the nasty stuff!" pushing away his plate with the fretfulness born of his wretched disease. "One day it comes upon the table black and clammy like this, and the next it is so dry and harsh that I'd rather gnaw a file than tackle it."

I tasted the bread and wondered not at his disgust. Besides being coarse and clammy, it was sweetened.

"Yes," said the dyspeptic, "it always has that sickly sweet taste, like the rinsings of a sorghum pan."

"Let me bake you a loaf," said I, "and I warrant you will like it."

"Yes, I will," he said, with that ironical rising inflection which Kansans employ when they contradict by affirmation.

But I baked the bread. I made a sponge with white flour and water and good fresh potato yeast; let it stand over night, and in the morning made up my bread with one part white flour to two parts of graham; mixed it as soft as could be handled, kneaded well and left it to rise. When light, divided it into loaves, let them rise again, and baked.

It was feathery, light, fine grained and moist, and my dyspeptic ate it with thanks. Graham biscuit made like white biscuit, using equal parts of white flour and graham, are very nice. Gems in variety may be made. The original gem made of water and flour alone, requires, in order to be a success, flour especially prepared for the purpose. The wheat must be of the best quality, and is cut very fine instead of being crushed. Such flour being hard to get, I make my gems with buttermilk and soda, or raise them with yeast. When I want something extra nice, I take a pint of thin sweet cream, two beaten eggs, a little salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, and make a batter with graham flour as thick as pound cake; fill the gem pans and bake in a hot oven. If the flour is good and the oven hot, the results will be lovely.

In my household only graham bread is eaten; but we take it straight without sugar. Sweetened, it clogs the palate and turns acid in the stomach. Made of graham flour alone, it is repulsively harsh and husky, especially after it becomes stale. I am sure if housekeepers generally would adopt my method, graham bread would not only cease to be a penance, but would soon crowd white bread from a majority of our tables.

GRISelda.

Canning Tomatoes.

Many persons who are quite successful in canning fruits generally, are apt to fail with the tomato. A lady writer in Purdy's Fruit Recorder, gives the following interesting account of how she succeeds:

We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds, and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I get nearly all the prizes at the fairs. I wish you could just peep into my cellar to see my tomatoes and peaches, some canned last fall and some a year ago, not mentioning my other fruit.

I will tell you how I can my tomatoes, both red and yellow. I pick the apple tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped—and scald and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a penknife, taking care not to cut the tomato, so as to let the juice or seeds run out; then I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end next to the can, and some with the blossom ends; then I take the juice that has run out of what I have peeled to cook, having no seeds or pulp, and add a little salt, and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full; then place them in a kettle of cold water, and let them cook till I think they are hot clear through; then I seal them.

I use nothing but glass two quart jars, and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this.

You have no idea how nice they look through the glass; they show every vein and rib, and look as if they were put up raw, and when used, they are just as if they had been taken from the vines—and if you don't believe me, try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark, and it don't fade through the glass.

From American Girl.

And so you wish the discussion of woman's rights discontinued. Well I for one think it as much profit as to be telling one another how many dollars worth of chickens, eggs, etc., we have sold, as that is only interesting to the person whose pocket it concerns.

We are having dry, windy weather. Crops all in; gardens look well; pasture short, needs rain. Fruit trees of all kinds full, and entirely too full to be nice; every tree is just loaded down, be it apple, peach, pear or plum.

A great many plowed up their wheat around here; it was so badly winter killed and put in corn or flax in its place. I hope Mr. Swann will tell us if next year is going to be a wheat year.

Would Salina Girl please explain what she means by raising chocolate for home use, and oblige the AMERICAN GIRL?

Recipes.

Jelly cake—Beat three eggs three minutes; add one teaspoonful of white sugar; butter the size of a small egg, warmed but not melted, and one small teaspoonful of lemon extract. Beat all together five minutes, and add one-third of a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Sift one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder into one teaspoonful of flour, and stir into the other ingredients. Spread thin on round tins, and bake in a quick oven. When partially cool, spread with currant jelly and put the layers together.

Cornstarch cake—Take the whites of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, two-thirds of a cupful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda, half a cupful of cornstarch, one small teaspoonful of lemon extract, and one and one-half cupfuls of flour. Mix the cornstarch, flour and cream tartar together and sift all through a sieve. For yellow cake, take the yolks of the eggs and make the same, with these exceptions: Leave out the cornstarch, use half a cupful of butter instead of two-thirds, and buttermilk and soda instead of cream tartar and sweet milk.

The United States wheat area now is 36,000,000 acres, against 19,000,000 acres ten years ago.

"Do Not Suffer a Hundredth Part."

A lady who had been for twelve years a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia, complicated with other diseases, makes the following report: "After three months' use of Compound Oxygen: 'I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to you for being the means of relieving me of so much pain. Do not suffer a hundredth part as much as previous to the use of your Treatment.' 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 street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Forty-nine cheese factories in Maine, with 5,243 cows, produced 583,834 pounds last year, worth 12½ cents per pound.

Those troublesome diseases peculiar to women are caused by a relaxed and flabby condition of the system. If the constitution has not been completely sapped, a radical cure can be quickly effected by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic persistently in small doses after meals.

Spain imported breadstuffs last year to the value of \$18,000,000. Why should not Spain be a heavy buyer from the United States.

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

Fifteen million dollars of capital are invested in the farms and stock which furnish the milk supply of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Remember, if you want health and strength of mind and muscle, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

The apple crop of this country was an exceedingly short one last year, and yet about 40,000 barrels were exported from Boston by a single steamship line.

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Papier mache may be made to imitate the rarest marbles, as it takes a polish superior even to slate, and costs not even so much as the preparation of plaster of Paris, known as scagliola, while it is infinitely stronger. Pedestals, columns, newel-posts, vases, clocks and multifarious other articles are made of it in elegant and durable forms.

The Young Folks.

The smallest of the pig tribe is the Nepaul Pygmy hog, which is only about fourteen inches long, and is brown in color.

The Servians have a tradition that the cuckoo was a girl who lamented her brother's death so long that she was turned into a cuckoo.

An Esquimaux youth is not allowed to marry until he has killed a polar bear unaided, and has thus shown that he is capable of attending to the wants of a family.

The Ohio man who heard burglars sawing their way into his store sat with his gun in hand just two hours before he discovered that it was a cow licking a salt barrel on the platform.

"Just look at that horrible mud out there," she lisped. "Well, that is the proper place for it, is it not? Where would you have it, on your boots or down your neck?" Another fellow pays for her caramels now.

A family can get ready to go to a circus or the opera without the least confusion, but when it comes to going to church, hats are under the bed, gloves in the pantry, bonnets down cellar and collars in the garret, and Satan is tickled half to death for a straight hour.

A Republican being asked what he thought of the election, said: "I can only answer you by telling you a little story. Once upon a time a deacon's son was relating how the bees had stung his father, and the minister inquired: 'Stung your pa, did they?' Well, what did your pa say?' Quoth the urchin in reply: 'Step this way a moment, please; I'd rather whisper it to you!'"

A Large Turtle.

Captain Augustus G. Hall and the crew of the schooner Annie L. Hall vouch for the following: On March 30, while on the Grand Bank, in latitude 40 deg., 10 min, longitude 33 deg., they discovered an immense live trunk turtle, which was at first thought to be a vessel bottom up. The schooner passed within twenty-five feet of the monster, and those on board had ample opportunity to estimate its dimensions by a comparison with the length of the schooner. The turtle was at least 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 30 feet from the apex of the back to the bottom of the under shell. The flippers were 20 feet long. It was not deemed advisable to attempt its capture.

How Paper Money is Made.

A correspondent of the Christian Union writes to that paper:

I have said to myself, over and over again, to-day, that I must write you and tell you about something which has interested me very much, and which I am sure will interest you. You will open your eyes a little, perhaps, when I tell you it is about how money is made; but I don't mean by that quite what your papa and business men mean when they talk about making money. What I really want to tell you is about the place where the handsome dollar and five-dollar and ten-dollar bills are printed, and something about how it is done.

Yesterday I went through the immense building, which is a block in length, and is called the Treasury Department. It is owned by the United States. Here all the paper money is made for all the banks in the country—every dollar of United States money.

A guide showed me through the immense building, and I had an opportunity of seeing pretty much the whole process of making paper money. How much do you suppose is made thus in a day? I won't bother you with any figures, but if you could have as much as is made there in half an hour, you could live comfortably on it all your life, I venture to say. Almost a million of dollars of old, worn-out money is counted and destroyed there daily. Count a thousand, see how long that takes; then count 800 times as many, and you will get at about the number of dollars of worn-out money destroyed every day. Of course new bills are printed to supply the place of those worn out and destroyed.

When they are destroyed they are first counted by several persons, so that there can be no mistake, and the amounts marked.

The money is then placed in a large receiver of iron, which is nearly the shape of two tin pans with the edges shut together, only very much larger—six or seven feet in diameter. To this iron receiver there is a door which is locked with three locks, each lock requiring a different kind of key. Three men, who are appointed in accordance with law, to witness the destruction of this money, have each one of the keys to this door. No one of the men can lend his key to either of the others or to any one person. So, you see, the door can't be opened without all three of the men are present. Now at the proper time of day when these three men get together, and each one takes his key, and they unlock the three locks of the door, which is then opened. All this old money—so many of hundreds of thousands of dollars—is then carefully placed in the receiver, the door is closed, and the three men securely lock it. Water is then let in through a pipe, and a machine inside beats and grinds all these hundreds of thousands of dollars into the finest pulp. When it is sufficiently ground it is taken out and used to make paper of. No one would suppose the wet pulp that comes out of the receiver had been money only an hour or two before.

A box stood near with perhaps six or eight bushels of pulp in it, which, I was told, was the amount destroyed the day before. You will notice the exceeding care which is taken in counting the money to be destroyed and in its destruction, so that none of the money intended to be destroyed shall be stolen or lost, and so again go into use as money.

Everything in regard to making the money appears to be conducted with the same care, so that it is hardly possible for one person to be dishonest, or even to make a mistake, without the dishonesty or mistake being discovered.

As I said before, new bills are printed to take the place of those destroyed, and also to supply money required to be used in the country. It would have been very interesting to you to have seen the new money made. If you will look very carefully indeed at a new bill, you will notice that it is made of a peculiar kind of paper, very different from newspaper or the paper which papa writes on. It is very tough. Perhaps papa can show you one other peculiarity which is very singular. Take a new bill and you will find in the paper itself something that looks like a fine kind of hair running through each bill in one particular place. Now that paper is made just so in order that no one may be able to counterfeit the bills, for the Government takes care that no one shall ever get even a sheet of that paper. So if a bill hasn't got those hairs running through it in a particular place, we know at once it is worthless, or, as we call it, a "counterfeit" bill.

This paper is first made in large sheets, and every sheet that comes in to be printed, is carefully counted, so that if a single sheet were stolen or lost the theft or loss would be promptly detected. When the paper comes in, in great packages of these large sheets, each sheet is carefully moistened so that it will take up the ink properly, and is then placed under a press, when a die or stamp of the most perfect workmanship makes an impression, of one color only, on one side. When it becomes dry it is moistened again, and is again placed under a press, and another impression of another color is made, and this process is repeated many times, till all the colors of both sides have been impressed. This printing is done in sheets, several bills being printed at once on one sheet. After this is done the sheets are dried and put under great pressure to take all wrinkles out and make them entirely smooth. The bills are then trimmed and separated by machinery, and numbered by a curious little machine that changes its number at every impression, thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., so that no two bills of the same kind have the same number on them.

After the numbering the bills are ready to be counted (you see how careful they are to count the sheets and count the bills, oftener, indeed, than I have told you of, so as to avoid the possibility of a single dollar being lost or stolen among all the millions and millions of dollars of paper money that are printed), and after being counted they are placed in packages to be sent away through the country to the banks and sub-treasuries.

This was all new and strange to me. I had an excellent opportunity to observe it, as my pass permitted me to go among the

workmen, and an efficient and very polite guide took great pains in explaining everything to me. But don't you think it takes a good deal of care to look after such an immense business of making money?

Chow Chow.

What is that which never was seen, felt, nor heard, and yet has a name? Nothing.

The bell never rings of itself; unless some one handles or moves it, it is dumb.

Slander is like a tin kettle tied to a dog's tail—very good fun so long as it isn't our dog.

"Come and seam me, I needle little of your aid" remarked a piece of cloth to the maiden fair.

Deep thinkers—Visitors in a coal mine, wondering whether they will ever get out alive.

Because a man says he lives on faith, you must not infer that he will refuse a good dinner.

To bring forward the bad actions of others to excuse our own, is like washing ourselves in mud.

The crow is the bravest bird in the world. It has never been known to show the white feather.

There is now and then a thing which the more it is cut the longer it grows—a ditch, for example.

The guava tree, from the fruit of which the delicious guava jelly is made, is a native of the Indies.

It is better to spend one's time in acquiring knowledge than to waste it in parading what one has.

There are seven different kinds of clay which can be mixed with candy, but confectioners are so conscientious that they only use five of them.

Answers to Questions.

Question 38.—This question is not properly framed. It contains two premises—(1). If 95 acres of grass keep 400 head of cattle 8 weeks, (2) and 45 acres of grass keep 550 head of cattle 3 weeks. If the second proposition agrees with the first, it is of no use in the problem, and if it does not so agree, it defeats the entire work, because we can not base a conclusion upon two or more, conflicting premises. If 95 acres of grass keep the cattle 8 weeks, it will require one-eighth of 95, or 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres to keep them 1 week; and 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ divided by 400 will give the acreage required for one animal one week. That multiplied by 1,000 will give the number of acres required to keep 1,000 cattle one week; and, as often as this last result is contained in 70 is the number of weeks that that 70 acres will feed 100 head of cattle.

Enigma 22.—Answer: Washington county. Correctly answered by C. W. F.

Enigma 23.—Answer: The Kansas Farmer. Correctly answered by C. W. F.

Letters From Little People.

MR. EDITOR: We are plowing corn. Wheat looks good. We have 300 chickens. I am going to school. Cattle look good. We take the KANSAS FARMER.

JOE HOUSTON.

Maple Grove, Riley Co., May 14.

P. S. How can you break yourself for whispering at school?

[A good way to break up the habit of whispering is to put a tack hammer in your pocket, and every time you whisper pound your left thumb nail with the hammer. Pound it hard the first time.—EDITOR.]

The Eagle's Nest—a poem, will appear next week in this department.

Grain in store in Chicago May 7: Wheat 6,121,000 bushels; corn, 6,630,000; oats, 898,000 bushels; rye, 645,000 bushels; barley, 42,000 bushels; total, 14,337,000 bushels; same time in 1882, 5,451,000 bushels.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 45 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

The New York Tribune says that a novelty which has won in a very short time very wide if not general favor, is Bliss' American Wonder pea.

Biliousness.

Millions of us are bilious. We are a bilious race. Half of us are born bilious, with a predisposition to dyspepsia. The best known remedy for biliousness and indigestion is Simmons' Liver Regulator. Try it. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The cotton crop of 1883 was a little the largest ever raised in this country, reaching the neighborhood of 7,000,000 bales.

Are the Kidneys "Vital Organs."

Decidedly, yes. Without them life is impossible; and they appear to be peculiarly susceptible to severe and fatal derangements. They are, moreover, exceedingly difficult to treat, and the ailments affecting them are liable to end at any time in Bright's Disease. In our opinion, formed upon the conclusions of many skilled physicians, Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is the best ever administered for kidney, bladder, liver and urinary diseases. It cures like a magic spell.

Since May 1, 1882, the exports of butter from New York have been 9,777,772 pounds, against 14,851,777 pounds in the preceding year.

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen, writing from McComb, Ill., says that she had suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and debility, arising from malarial poisoning, and that nothing afforded much benefit till she tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic. Having used a few bottles of that excellent medicine a thorough cure was effected.

New England butter dealers expected too much of the markets of the past winter, and are a half million dollars short on that account.

Eyes brighten, cheeks become rosy, muscles gain strength by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Farms, implements, live stock, fences, etc., require an invested capital of \$12,210,253.632 to carry on the business of agriculture in the United States.

Consumptives call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Visible supply of grain on April 28: Wheat, 20,782,000 bushels; corn, 16,894,000 bushels; oats, 4,453,000 bushels; barley, 982,000 bushels; rye, 1,628,000 bushels.

Two-thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully, Mrs. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

Commercial papers are very busy publishing estimates of the growing wheat crop, and a good deal of variation in figures is the result. An average conclusion, however, is that the crop will fall materially below that of 1882, but that it will not differ widely from that of the average year.

* Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of concealed doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

The employment of cocoa meal in the rations of French cavalry horses has produced such satisfactory results that the practice will be continued permanently.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

It is stated that Northern farmers will have to compete with a very heavy crop of early Southern potatoes this year, the high prices of last season having induced unusually large planting.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

Farmers' Newspaper.

Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

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

WEEKLY CAPITAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

PATENT CHANNEL CAN CREAMERY.

Deep setting without ice. Perfect refrigerator included. Suited for large or small dairies, creameries or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale where I have no agents. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Wm. E. LINCOLN, Warren, Mass.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Those of our readers who are interested in cattle sales ought not to forget the Central Illinois sales advertised in this week's FARMER nor any of the others.

PATHS TO WEALTH, which we noticed last week, is advertised in this issue of the FARMER. We heartily commend the book, not for the author's sake, but for what the book contains.

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear the first time in the KANSAS FARMER this week:

Schenck & Son—Worth Sending For; H. V. Pugsley—Breeder's card (Merino sheep); D. Stutsman—Fruit Evaporators; Chas. E. Carter—Root Beer; H. Brunner—For Sale; Hance Bros. & White—Phenol Sodique; John D. Knox—Paths to Wealth; Topeka Manufacturing Co.—Notice; Downs & Mefford—Mangel Wurzel.

The Drive Well patent has been knocked into pi by a late decision of the United States Circuit court at Des Moines, Iowa. The facts proved showed that the drive well idea was practically used long before the date of application for a patent. In its decision the court holds that the patent law was designed for the public benefit as well as for the benefit of inventors. The defence in the case just decided was that Green, who claims to have discovered the system in 1861, communicated the facts of the discovery to the public, and thus acquiesced in the public use of the system.

The Manhattan Republic contains a notice of the Peabody sale as follows: "One of the largest Short-horn sales ever made in Kansas will be at Peabody, Marion county, June 28, by H. H. Lackey & Son. This will be a fine opportunity for those desiring to buy fine stock. Messrs. Lackey & Son are among the oldest breeders in the west, and their stock is fashionably bred. Their catalogue will contain nothing but the best. Of course it was necessary to send for S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, to make the sale." This is the largest Kansas sale of the year. About one hundred head are to be sold.

At a sale of Jersey cattle recently in New York City, attended by hundreds of breeders from various parts of the country, prices showed how the public pulse is beating with reference to this popular butter breed. The highest bid was for the bull "King of Ashanteen," which was bought by C. Easthope, of Niles, O., for \$6,500, said to be the largest sum ever paid for a Jersey at auction. The bull "Gold Coast" brought \$2200, and the cow "Nancy Lee" \$2100. Other large prices were \$1900 for the heifer "Darlington Setuate," \$1300 for the heifer "Antybel 3d," \$1025 for the imported heifer "Badier Rose," \$1650 for the cow "Fancy Alpha," \$1900 for the cow "La Biche," bought by Theodore A. Havemeyer, \$1025 for cow "Buttermaker," bought by T. S. Stevens of Swansea, Mass., \$1500 for cow "Starlight Maid," \$1000 for cow "Countess Fawkes," \$850 for cow "Lizzie O," and \$800 for cow "Carlotta."

Leases in Indian Territory.

With increase of cattle interests come expanding necessities of pasture lands. Stock dealers have been for some time leasing from Indians large tracts of land in Indian Territory for purposes of grazing; but tenure of such leases is so precarious there that the lessees asked for the approval of authorities at Washington. Secretary Teller replied officially to the request, and for information of interested readers, we append hereto a few extracts from his letter.

"Without determining what may be the authority of the department, or the rights of the Indians in this matter, I will say it is the present policy of the department to affirmatively recognize any agreement or leases of the character you mention. I see no objection to allowing the Indians to grant permission to parties desiring to graze cattle on the reservation, to do so, on fair and reasonable terms, subject to such supervision as the department may consider proper to prevent the Indians from being imposed upon. Such privileges can only be recognized when granted by the proper authority of the tribe, and the benefits must be participated in by all the tribes, not by a favored few only. It is not desirable that a large number of white herders should be allowed to go into the Indian Territory, as their presence will be of no doubtful advantage to the Indians. * * *

While the department will not recognize the agreement or lease you mention or any other of the like character to the extent of assuming to settle controversies that may arise between the different parties holding such agreement, yet the department will endeavor to see that parties having no agreement with the Indians are not allowed to interfere with those who have. Whenever there shall be just cause for dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, or when it shall appear that improper persons, under cover of such lease or agreement, are allowed in the Territory by parties holding such agreement, or for any reason the department shall consider it desirable for the public interest to do so, it will exercise its rights of supervision to the extent of removing all occupants from the Territory, without reference to such lease or agreement, on such notice as shall be right and proper under the circumstances under which such parties have entered such territory, and have complied with the terms of the agreement and instructions of the department. All parties accepting such agreement should accept the same, subject to all conditions herein, and subject to any future action of Congress and the department as herein stated, in relation to occupants of such territory. Instructions will be issued to agents in accordance with this letter.

National Wool Growers' Association.

An address to the wool growers of the United States begins as follows:

At a recent meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, at Columbus, Ohio, a committee of nine was appointed, charged with the duty of taking the initiatory step to organize a National Wool Growers' Association, and said committee, as part of their plan to secure such an organization, have decided to address the wool growers of the United States on the situation of our industry caused by recent adverse legislation, and also to urge the necessity and importance of immediate organization, defensive and offensive. The Tariff Act of the last Congress approved March 3, 1883, changed the wool schedule of the Tariff Act of 1867, by striking out the *ad valorem* duty on wools of the first and second class. This amounts to a direct reduction of 20 per cent., or from 3 to 4 cents per pound, besides leaving the winning card in the manufacturers' hand, which he can use at any time to effect still greater reductions. Such is the situation, and we are persuaded that if Congress had made

corresponding reductions on all other industries, we would have meekly borne the reduction and its consequences. Or, had the reduction been in the interests of the great number of wool consumers of the United States, then also would we have quietly submitted. But an examination of the law shows that the woolen manufacturers not only suffered no corresponding reduction, but on the other hand secured a substantial increase of duties on many kinds of woolen goods. Thus the 20 per cent. reduction on wools is legislated out of our pockets, and into, not the Treasury of the United States, nor into the pockets of the consumers of woolen goods, but into the pockets of the woolen manufacturer.

Gossip about Stock.

Runnymede yearling colts brought an average of \$550 at the sale of G. W. Bowen & Co., Lexington, Ky., last week.

C. E. & A. Leonard, of Bell Air, Mo., are now in Europe and will bring back a lot of Aberdeen Angus, Galloway and Short-horn cattle.

Western Kansas is receiving heavy shipments of cattle now from Arkansas and the eastern part of Indian Territory to run on grass for the fall market.

John Pickett, Plattsburg, Mo., received the silver bull ring for buying the highest priced bull at the public sale of Short-horns at that place last week.

Forty-four head of yearling thoroughbreds were sold last week by D. Swigert near Lexington, Ky., at an average of nearly \$1,100 apiece. Horsemen from all parts of the Union were present.

J. C. Taylor, Butler county, clipped 5,027 pounds of wool from his 325 sheep. Ninety-two of Mr. Taylor's ewes have by their side seventy-one lambs; these ewes sheared an average of eighteen pounds of wool apiece.

Vol. XXIV of the American Short-horn Herd Book is now ready for delivery, and members of the association can have it sent to them by mail for \$3.25. Non-members can secure it for \$5.25, by addressing Col. L. P. Muir, 27 Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill.

The first annual sale of the Beechwood herd of Holstein cattle, the property of John W. Stillwell, Troy, Ohio, took place at Dexter Park, Chicago, 98 Holsteins sold for \$20,915. Sixty-nine females brought \$18,015, while the bulls sold very low, making an average of only \$100.

H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., is doing an immense business with Vermont registered Merino sheep, especially in Kansas. He now has 150 very fine registered bucks enroute from Vermont. His clip of wool this season brought the highest price that has yet been paid for wool from Missouri.

G. B. Bothwell, Breckinridge, Mo., challenges Sam Jewett, ——— Mo., to shear 60 ram lambs against the same number of his, which he says will give more wool of a better quality than Jewett's. The challenge was made in the last number of Colman's Rural World. The result will be looked for with much interest.

A Muskogee dispatch, May 16, says: In the Cherokee council to-day, both the Senate and House passed by a small majority the bill leasing the Cherokee strip to the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association, for a consideration of \$100,000 per annum. The bill was then sent to Chief Bushyhead, and as he recommended the leasing, there is no doubt of his approval.

In the Drovers' Journal report of range cattle, the most gratifying feature is the increase in the number of improved bulls in use on the ranges. There are ten per cent. more improved bulls in use than last spring, Short-horns predominating. But there has been a much larger demand for Herefords than last

year, and many speak in favor of the Polled Angus.

We have received a copy of the catalogue of Merino Park Stock Farm, Winchester, Kas., Wm. Booth & Son, proprietors. These gentlemen breed Spanish Merino sheep, Berkshire and small Yorkshire hogs, and light Brahma chickens, and Bronze turkeys. They are experienced, intelligent and honorable men in their business and are entitled to a fair share of the people's patronage.

Belle Plaine News: Thursday evening we took a trip to the farm of Forney Bro.'s, to take a look at their feeders. They have in their lots 114 natives and 101 Texas steers all two and three years old. They are the finest lot of cattle we have ever seen, the whole lot averaging about 1,600 pounds, and are sold at \$6.30 per cwt., which will make them bring a little over \$100 each and about \$2,200 for the lot. Among this bunch are a number that weigh 1,900 pounds.

Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, writes to the FARMER: I have just finished shearing my sheep. My 206 head, including 75 yearlings, sheared 2,270 pounds of wool, an average of 11 pounds and a fraction. Nineteen ewes, including two yearlings, sheared 274 pounds and 2 ounces, an average of fourteen pounds and a fraction over three ounces, the heaviest being sixteen pounds and four ounces, and the lightest thirteen pounds. Last year my stock rams were shorn on the 29th day of May, this year on the 28th day of April. The average age of fleece, eleven months and eight days, except the yearlings.

The Drovers' Journal has received reports in detail from the ranching regions of Colorado, Texas, Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Montana and Nevada. The reports show the range cattle business to be in a very thrifty condition. The percentages of loss in all the States and Territories range from one to twenty per cent., or a general average of three and one-third per cent. The greatest losses were reported by Idaho, Indian Territory and Kansas. Kansas is the only State that reports an increase in shipments of beeves this season, but the general average is same as reported in 1882.

The foreign live stock trade is just now attracting increased attention from the government cattle commission. The active importation of cattle from Europe and the continued restrictions imposed upon our live stock and meat trade by foreign countries has caused the Agricultural Department to send a representative abroad in behalf of our live stock interest. Mr. J. H. Saunders, editor of the Chicago Breeders Gazette, has been given the commission. He is under instructions to examine into and report upon the restrictions imposed upon our export cattle trade, and into the dangers of any form of contagious and infectious diseases to which our live stock may be exposed by further importations from European countries. Mr. Saunders will also visit and report the international live stock show to be held at Hamburg in July, and make a general survey of the live stock interests of Europe as compared with our own.

From the Phillipsburg Herald we learn that the sheep men of Phillips county have formed a county Wool Growers' association. Thomas Davison was elected president, Joseph Close, vice-president, and R. M. Baker and Mr. Stagg were also elected vice-presidents; L. B. Rigg was elected treasurer, and Geo. W. Stinson, secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. In a postscript to the minutes, Mr. Stinson adds: At the next meeting the association will effect

a permanent organization, and it will be to the interest of all persons who own sheep to be present. Sheep raising in Phillips county is an industry that ought to be encouraged. There are many men of energy and experience engaged in this enterprise, their best judgment is in their work and they are free to impart that useful knowledge in the management and care of sheep that is invaluable to the new beginner. Come out the next meeting on June 4th, '83.

Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

DEAR SIR.—I send you herewith an article from John J. Suter, President of the National Anti-Horse Thief Association, and a short one by myself which please publish in your valuable paper. Yours truly,

B. P. HANAN.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION, BRIEFLY STATED, are mutual assistance in the recovery of stolen property and in the capture and punishment of criminals by the laws of the State in which the crimes are committed. Its objects and aims are to aid the law and its officers and not to take the laws into its own hands and inflict such punishment as a mob may devise. Therefore it has the best of men among its members and the approval of the best part of society.

B. P. HANAN,

Grand Worthy President of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Kansas.
Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the aims, objects and workings of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and at the request of brethren of the order, I submit a few thoughts which if found worthy, you may give such publicity as you may deem necessary.

Since the earliest age, in the very night of time, men have sought the accomplishment of cherished objects by banding themselves together. The power of organization consists in the union of the strength and purpose of the many concentrated upon one or more objects. Men's necessities, their pursuit of safety, happiness, wealth or fame, led to powerful combinations of sentiment and thought, and a community of ideas produced factions, parties and governments. It is unnecessary for me to trace the history of the origin and progress of organized communities which have developed into the magnificent and beneficent nations which now hold sway upon the earth. But the good effects of union, in the accomplishment of any cherished purpose, are too palpable to need explanation. This is an age of unions. There is no class of labor now that has not its organized bodies, and they have mightily led to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring masses.

They were a protest against the encroachments of formidable accumulations of capital in the hands of a few, a conservative effort of self-protection rendered necessary by the insufficiency of law. In all ages secret societies have flourished, and have ever been the dread of tyrants and evil doers. Some of the greatest reforms the world has seen were due to the restless spirit of freedom which manifested itself in bands of secret brotherhood, and oath bound fraternities.

But after the institution of governments and the formulation of law codes, it was found that there was much needed for the happiness and safety of men and for the protection of property to which it was impossible to adapt laws. If all men were law abiding our codes are sufficient. But a spirit of depravity and lawlessness is ever abroad, and it is not always possible to measure its probable capacity and thus adapt the remedy to the suppression in force sufficient to thoroughly put it down. Like disease of certain types, on some mysterious principle little understood, crime becomes epidemic at times, and all the thunders of the courts and powers of the law are inadequate to its suppression.

Thus grew up the dread code of Judge Lynch. It served its purpose in new communities and on our borders. But it was crude and often cruel and unjust. In all the old States our statute laws define the power of courts and prescribe the number of our police. Frequently they are found powerless to cope with formidable bands of

thieves, robbers, plunderers and human beasts of prey. Hence the necessity of such societies as the Anti-Horse Thief Association. There is probably no crime so prevalent, nor any that possesses the same degree of fascination to law-breakers as horse stealing. It was to protect ourselves against this profitable and enticing industry which first induced us to band together in the form we have adopted.

But the stealing of horses is not the only evil we have to contend against, and we find our society just as useful and effective in the suppression of other kinds of lawlessness. We must meet organized crime with organized resistance. Criminals band themselves together, have their grips, pass words and signs, and often pursue their nefarious business right under the eyes of our law officers, and with a temerity which would command our admiration were it employed in a good cause, perpetrate the most daring outrages. Neither one man nor two men, nor one lodge nor two lodges, are sufficient to cope successfully with these organizations of outlaws.

When driven from one locality by such orders as ours, they must be met in their new location with a similar reception. It should therefore be our purpose to place our order right in those neighborhoods which have become infamous for the commission of outrages against the laws, and thus purify them by elevating law above crime and terrorism. Our order is rapidly spreading and prominently brought into notice. Its success and the publicity given to its achievements through both the local press, and the great dailies have attracted to it much attention. It is becoming more generally understood and to-day stands out in the broad glare of public opinion, divested of the odium sought to be cast upon it by thieves and their coadjutors who have attempted to depress it to the level of the old vigilantes and regulators. Now is our time to push our cause. Our organization extends over parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The Wabash Detective Association extends its jurisdiction and influence in Indiana and part of eastern Illinois. The National Union Detective Association is comprised of Kentucky and part of Ohio, and others I might mention of less formidable proportions, made up of the good men and true, numbering thousands. Let it be made to embrace every good man in every community.

Let us divide society into two classes with a line so clear and plain that he who crosses it from us must band himself with criminals. Let us have on one side the law keepers, and on the other the law breakers. Then our course will be more fearless, our officials more efficient, and our statutes encumbered with fewer dead letter laws; and while all discussions of a political tendency are studiously avoided in our order, our aim should be to secure men for public places of trust, whose honesty is unquestionable, above reproach. Let us say to our prosecuting attorneys: Do your duty, for the Anti's are watching you; to our judges and juries—"Let fear not sway nor terror awe," for you are backed by thousands of your fellow citizens who will protect your persons and enforce your judgments. JOHN J. SUTER,
N. P. A. H. T. A.

Short-horn Sales by the Clay and Clinton County, Mo., Breeders.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The fifth annual public sale of the Clay and Clinton County, Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association was held at Plattsburg, Missouri, May 16 and 17. Notwithstanding it rained heavily most of the time, a highly successful sale was held under the protecting sale tent of the Kansas City Live Stock Record, managed by their able representative, H. E. Heath.

The bidding was rather spirited under the guidance of Col. Judy & Son. Thirty-six animals sold the first day for \$5,445, the bulls averaged \$142.35 and the females averaged \$102.35. Miss Leslie, of Maple Hill, owned by A. C. Duncan, sold for \$295 to J. E. Hughes, Osborne, Mo. On the second day the best price paid was \$440 for Katie, an 8 months' heifer owned by B. F. Winn, and sold to S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.

The breeders that made these offerings from their well bred herds were so well and favorably known in Missouri that nearly all the animals sold were retained in the State. 107 Short-horns sold for.....\$15,080.00
53 bulls averaged.....\$137.92
54 females averaged about.....\$143.88
107 Short-horns averaged about.....\$141.00
This is the best sale the Clay and Clinton

County breeders have had as the largest offering made by the Association. The principal breeders represented in this Association are J. M. Clay & Son, Plattsburg, Missouri; S. C. Duncan, Smithville; H. C. Duncan, Osborne; J. N. Winn, Grayson; B. F. Winn, Edgerton; Frank Henshaw, Jno. Pickett, G. W. Damson, Geo. Newby, and Steven H. Trice, Plattsburg, Missouri. These men have about 1500 thoroughbred Short-horns from which they propose selling a draft each year, on the first, Wednesday and Thursday in June, at public sale. They have paid long prices for their breeding stock and have as good herds as the country affords, besides being well located in the best portion of Missouri, naturally adapted to raising blooded stock. HEATH.

Topeka Manufacturing Company.

This is one of the new institutions of Kansas that starts out to mow its own swath in our busy life. The company is now completing its building—brick 37x75 feet, three stories. A good deal of machinery is now in place, in value amounting to several thousand dollars; and it, as well as what is to follow immediately, is of the best quality and most approved patterns. It will be driven by steam.

The object is to manufacture agricultural implements—the new patent Roller Attachment to wheat drills; all kinds of haying machinery, and every variety of wooden mouldings. The best of seasoned lumber will be used, and everything done in the best and most substantial manner.

The company starts out with good prospects. Their determination to do nothing but good work will go far toward a favorable introduction to the farmers of Kansas. They expect to be at work in a few days, and when they get fairly under way, we will look in on them again.

Inquiries Answered.

ED. FARMER: The tariff question has been agitating my mind for about a year and would like to ask you a few questions as you appear to be posted.

1st. What per cent. of the population of U. S. in 1880 did the farmers and their hands represent?

2d. What interest do farmers, taking the entire country, make on the money invested in their business; that is, take the value of their tools, horses, land, etc?

3d. What is now the usual entire iron product of the U. S.? I mean in tons.

J. J. J.

Answer.—First. The census statistics, so far as labor is concerned, take in all the people over ten years of age.

Total population of the country, 50,155,783; total over 10 years, 36,761,607; total engaged in all occupations, 17,392,099; of these, males, 14,744,942; females, 2,647,157; engaged in agriculture, 7,670,493; farm laborers, 3,323,876; then, of the total population over 10 years, 36,761,607, those engaged in agriculture, 7,670,493, were about 23% per cent. But this is hardly satisfactory, because, while the total population over 10 years was 36,761,607, a great many of them had no occupations, and this 36 millions does not show how many farmers' children are omitted. The number over 10 that are reported as being employed in all the various industries was only 17,392,099. Of those at work, then, the agriculturists, 7,670,493, were a little over 44 per cent., and that is about the proportion of the agricultural population.

Second. Value of all the farms in 1880, \$10,197,096,776; value of implements, \$406,520,055; value of live stock, \$1,500,464,609; total, \$12,103,081,440; value of products sold from the farms during the census year, \$2,213,402,564. We are unable to find, in the census report what amount of wages was paid to farm hands, but it must have been at least \$300,000,000. Taking that sum from the amount of sales and we have \$1,913,402,564. Of the total investment, this is nearly 16 per cent.

This is all the statistical information that we have bearing on the subject. It is not satisfactory, because it is not full enough. It does not include the value of what was used or retained on the farms—not sold. This, in many cases is much more than was

sold. Nor does it include the value of what was produced on the farms during the year. So that it is impossible to estimate the farmers' profits with exactness. In 1870, as our memory is, the estimated production of farms was about 25 per cent. on the value of investments, and we believe that figure about right now.

Third. The iron product of the country in 1880 was—tons, 7,265,140. It was over 8,000,000, in 1882.

In answer to proposition of Nettle K., we have to say that when her letters come we will decide whether it is best to publish them.

Ask the druggist about Phenol Sodique if your young chickens are sick. It is the great remedy for pip, gapes, cholera, lice, etc., which kill millions of young chickens every year. It has many other uses. A bottle will save ten times its cost. See advertisement.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 21, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Price Current reports:

CATTLE Butchers stock \$5 20a5 55; shipping steers \$5 62a5 90; stockers and feeders \$4 70.

HOGS Heavy 7 00a7 20; mixed 6 90a7 10; light 6 75a6 95.

SHEEP 2 50a2 50.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT No. 3 red winter, cash, 85c bid 88 1/2c asked; May and June no bids nor offerings.

No. 2 red winter, cash, 93 1/2c bid 93 3/4c asked; June, 5 cars, 94 1/2c; July, 95 1/2c bid 96 1/4c asked; August, no bids 96 1/2c asked; the year, 5 cars at 92c.

No. 1 red winter, cash, \$1 05 bid, no offerings; May, no bids, \$1 06 asked.

CORN This market was weak and very quiet on change. Values were nominally lower as there was not a single sale on call on any of the grades either for grades or future delivery.

No. 2 mixed cash, 42 1/2c bid, 43 1/2c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash, 40 1/2c bid, 41 1/2c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 45c bid, 50c asked; June and rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The supply continues large and prices are running steady with large stock offering. We quote packed.

Creamery, fancy..... 21a22

Creamery, choice..... 18a19

Choice dairy..... 18a15

Good to choice western store packed..... 10a11

Medium..... 7a 8

EGGS Receipts are short and market excited.

We quote at 17c with prospect for a decline inside of a day or two.

CHEESE

Young America..... 15

Full cream flats..... 14

Skim flats..... 10

Cheddar..... 13 1/4

PIE PLANT 20a25c per doz bunches.

POTATOES Sacked lots at 6a70c for Rose per bus; peachblows and Burbank 1 00a1 10

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

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 6000. Market stronger. Export steers, \$6 20a6 60; good to choice shipping, 5 85a6 25; common to fair, \$5.30a5 85; butchers and canners, cows, \$2.65a5.60; fair to good steers, \$5 15a5 85; stockers and feeders 3 85a5 30.

HOGS Receipts 13 000. Market stronger. Mixed packing, \$6 85a7 25; heavy, \$7.25a7 75; light, \$6 90a7 40.

SHEEP. Receipts 1500. Market strong. Common to fair, \$3 75a5 30; good to choice, \$5 50a6 50.

Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. June opened at \$1 09 1/2c; noon \$1 09 1/2c. July opened at \$1 12 1/2c, noon \$1 11 1/2c.

CORN. June opened at 56 1/2c; noon, 56 1/2c. July opened at 58 1/2c; noon, 58c.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 650; shipments, 700. The market was scarce, the demand exceeding the supply; prices were firm. Heavy shipping steers 5 85a6 40; light 5 25a5 75; common 4 75a5 20; cows and heifers 3 75a5 25; grass fed Texans 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 1400; shipments 200. There was a good demand for the best grades but the common grades are not wanted. Fair to good 3 75a4 40; prime to choice 4 50a5 00; spring lambs \$2 25a3 50 per head.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 5,500, making 12,600 for the week. Market was dull and weak at \$1a 1 50 per head lower. Extremes, steers, \$6 25a7 25; mainly \$6 50a7 00. Forty cars distillery steers, at 6 80a6 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,000, making 35,000 for the week. Market was dull; clipped sheep \$4 37 1/2a 4 62 1/2; Southern spring lambs 7 00a8 25.

HOGS Receipts for 2 days 21,000. Market dull.

\$7 40a7 70 for fair to good.

In the Dairy.

Creameries in Kansas.

A year or more ago—no matter when, we wrote in a prophetic vein running along the line of possibilities into things probable, and concluded that some things would soon come to pass in the field of agricultural economies. One of those things is the establishment of creameries among our farmers. It then seemed to us as we looked ahead that regularly located conveniences for butter making, where uniformity and system could be adopted, and scattered capital brought together where it could be made useful, and the farmer get fair profit from his cows, must, in the nature of things, soon be among existing facts.

And so it really is to-day. From every quarter in the State reports are coming in that creameries are starting up and that farmers are getting two or three times as much money out of their milk as they ever did before. Some of these are located in towns and have abundant capital and machinery for doing a large business. Others are located in the country, out among the farmers. These are not so pretentious, but they are very encouraging beginnings. The Junction City Tribune tells of one of these. We have a pretty full report, says that paper, from the Crystal Spring creamery, some twenty miles southeast of Junction City, by one of the parties interested. It is a private enterprise run by Stephen Hodgen and his son, William Hodgen. They use the milk from about forty-two cows, and make 200 pounds of butter per week. They buy the new milk in cans at the farm, at sixty cents per hundred, and estimate that 100 pounds of milk will make four pounds of butter. The milk is set and the cream is raised at the creamery, and, if it is so agreed, the skim milk is returned to the farmer. There is a good spring of cold water in connection with the milk house, but ice is not used. A good article of butter is manufactured, which brings much higher prices than the usual farm butter. The average price may be placed at 25 cents, while common country butter is ranging from ten to fifteen cents. During the scarcer months it ranges still higher. Considering the small investment and non-expensive fixtures used, the Crystal Springs creamery is a marked success. And the proprietors deserve the gratitude of their neighbors for proving how easily and certainly the wild prairie grass can be turned into money.

The feature of this creamery business which pleases us most is, that the people of our western counties are taking hold of it. We have frequently said that our faith in Kansas grows with the years. And we mean all of Kansas; not only a few counties. We have written much about western Kansas and urged the people there to hold their grip. Among the levers to lift them up, as we believed, is systematic butter and cheese making. It is therefore specially pleasing to us to note these evidences of progress.

Good butter (and that can be made at any well arranged creamery in any latitude) always is a marketable article, commanding a good price. Twenty-five cents a pound for choice butter is considerably below the average in all our large cities; but the farmer out on the prairies of Kansas does not average ten cents a pound for what he sells, and part of the year he does not pretend to make butter for market at all, just because he is not prepared to make and preserve a marketable article in hot weather. These creameries will be savings banks for all such. At the establishment above mentioned 42 cows are furnishing

milk enough for 200 pounds of butter a week. That is about five pounds to the cow, and grass is only well started. Sixty cents a hundred pounds for milk—enough to make four pounds of butter—15 cents for use of the milk only long enough to get the butter out of it, and then the farmer gets his milk back again if he wishes. Here he gets 50 per cent more for the butter of his milk, and without any labor beyond milking the cows, than he does for his own make of butter in the old way. At larger factories prices for milk or cream are higher than at the small ones. They can afford to pay more, because they manufacture and sell more.

We commend this to our farmer readers all over Kansas. It opens an avenue of gain that is certain and easy of attainment.

Butter Versus Beef.

The true theory and practice of farming is to get as much profit as possible out of the land we till. Not as much grain, but as much profit. It is that, and that alone, which makes up our gains when we draw our balance sheet. We may raise wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes by the car load, and spend one-half or more of it in getting the other half to market. There is not much profit in that, though it represents a great deal of labor.

Much of the necessary outlay in purely grain farming may be avoided by feeding the grain to animals and shipping meat instead of corn. These matters do not appear as large as they really are to the small farmer whose crops and herds are not large; but they affect him in greater proportion than they do the large farmer, because the larger transaction always commands better terms.

The thought we present now is that the production of butter is of importance to all farmers, and to those of small means especially, equal to that of raising beef, and in many cases more so. Many farmers own but few cows, one, two—not to exceed four. They cannot if they would derive much profit, at least not soon, from dealing in beef. But the case is otherwise as to butter. It is a serious question whether, on general principles and in any case, the churn is not more profitable than the stall. A good animal ought to increase in net meat a pound a day, and a butter cow of equal grade ought as readily produce a pound of butter per day. When the beef is sold the animal is gone; the beef producing machine has stopped; but when the butter is sold the cow—the butter-making machine, is left with the farmer to be used in producing another crop. Besides this, a pound of butter is worth more than a pound of beef, and if it costs more to make it, the difference in value pays for the difference in labor, and the cow is still on hand.

The merits of the butter side of this argument may not appear as well in cases of common stock as in those of better animals, though we are not satisfied on that point; but if it be so, it argues only the more strongly in favor of improving the butter cow.

When assisting in gathering statistics for the United States census in 1880, we found the general estimates of farmers' wives touching the quantity of butter produced by common cows in the country was one hundred pounds for the year. These cases were those of cows that had to "rough it," gathering their own feed much of the winter, and that were either "on the range," or tied to a stake in the summer. It is not too much, we think, to say that if those same cows had been well cared for, winter and summer, the yield of butter would have been increased fifty to one hundred per cent. It is questionable

whether the same grade of stock, if fed for beef and had similar care, would have produced more than one-half to three-fourths of a pound of net meat per day. And at that time, as at all other times, taking the year through, one pound of butter was worth as much as two pounds of beef.

When, however, we come to improved butter cows, and compare profits that may be derived from them with what may be made from equal grades of beef-producing breeds, the argument in favor of butter as against beef becomes clearer. Good butter, well made, may always be regarded as worth, pound for pound, two and a-half to three times as much as beef. It costs no more to feed a good Jersey cow that is furnishing on a daily average one pound of choice butter than it does to feed a good Short-horn, Hereford, or Aberdeen steer that is making a daily average of one pound of beef. Three hundred and sixty-five pounds of choice butter, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$91.25. That is the product of one year only, and, allowing 8 cents a pound for beef, that \$91.25 would pay for a bullock whose dressed carcass would weigh 1,140 pounds.

This shows the importance of butter making, and it proves that a farmer can get more profit out of his land in butter than in beef, not counting the skimmed or buttermilk. It need not be urged that there may be an over production of butter, for that has never happened in case of good butter. It is much more to the point to say that it is easier—costs less labor, to raise beef than to make butter. But to that we answer that the days of economical farming are coming when a man will make one acre of land yield larger profits than he now reaps from ten acres and do it easier.

Rye.

The common rye is said to be a native of the Crimea, where it is found growing on elevations of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, in thin rocky soils. As a bread crop rye was formerly much more extensively cultivated than it is at the present time; it still forms a large portion of the food of people in northern Europe, and in sterile regions where other cereals will not grow. It is much cultivated in Bohemia and in parts of Germany. Rye flower is inferior to wheat flour in nutritive properties; it makes a dark colored, heavy and sourish bread, but it keeps moist for a long time. A palatable bread may be made from a mixture of two parts of wheaten flour and one part of rye flour. Rye straw is used for making plait for hats. To secure straw for this purpose the crop is cut when the seed is beginning to form. It is put into boiling water for a time, and afterwards it is bleached in the sun. Rye is valuable in its green state as food for live stock. In France it is sown in August, and after allowing sheep to feed on it all winter it is left to ripen a crop. It is cultivated in a manner similar to wheat. In this country it is grown chiefly for brewing and distilling purposes, and to some extent as green food for cattle and for the straw which is used for litter. In some countries rye is much infested by a poisonous fungus called ergot. The poisonous influence of this fungus extends not only to human beings, but insects settling on it are killed, and swine, poultry and other animals which eat it die miserably in strong convulsions, and with mortifying ulcers.

Flies and Bugs.

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

The Massachusetts Ploughman says that whenever we sell hay we begin to sell the fertility of our farms, and must replace the lost elements by fertilizers from beyond the limits of the farm.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid,

A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion and Epidemics.

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

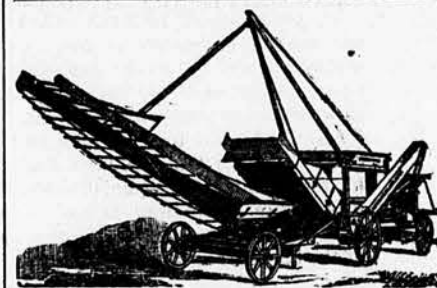
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Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle. Pint bottles, \$1.00.



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.

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Manufacture the only successful Deep Well in use. Can be put down in any locality, and to any depth. Never out of repair.

JUST THE THING FOR OPEN OR BORED WELLS.

Buy a Pump which will Work Easy, and Throw a Good Stream.

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200 Cans sent on trial.

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26.999 NOW IN USE.

All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to examine our Improved Keller Positive Force Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizing Drill and our Hay Rakes. They are as good as the best, and can be sold as cheap. All are warranted. Circulars mailed free. **Newark Machine Co.,** Newark, Ohio. Eastern Branch House, Hagerstown, Md.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

If you run a Mower or Reaper, to purchase a BOSS Sickle Grinder.

It will pay you if you want to handle a reliable Sickle Grinder and one that is sold at reasonable prices, to handle the BOSS. More Boss Sickle Grinders are sold every year than all others made. Send for Price List and Catalogue. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

POWELL & DOUGLAS,
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Manufacturers of Pumps, Windmills, etc.

Out of Debt: Happy Homes

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

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

Prof. Canfield on the Tariff.

Two or three weeks ago we received a printed circular. It was, we suppose, sent to all the papers in the State, for we have seen many comments upon it. We were too much crowded then to give it the attention it merits; therefore let it "lie on the table." It is as follows:

THE FARMER'S PROSPECT.

Occasionally we turn to a high protectionist and ask: "But suppose England and the continent generally, gets tired of this one-sided business, and finally concludes that she don't care to trade with those who will not trade with her, that she will substantially withdraw from markets that refuse to receive her—what then?" The answer always is "She cannot do it! She cannot half feed herself to-day. She must have our cereals." And with this answer our farmers are generally content.

But the real state of affairs is quite different, and is each day growing more alarming. England wants our breadstuffs, it is true, and is glad to trade with us for them, because, being a civilized nation we can (and would but for the tariff) take more of the products of civilization than almost any other people on the globe. But it is a grand mistake to suppose that England has so little shrewdness as to remain long dependent on the United States. She has waited long and patiently for us to come to our senses, but we persist in forcing our products on the world's market, at the world's prices—and shut out the world's supply that would so gladly come here. What is the result?

India is already a growing rival of the United States in wheat. The last number of Consular reports says: "India can produce an average quality of wheat, at as low cost to the producer as the most favored locality in the United States. She can now supply the European market with about 40,000,000 bushels annually, and possesses facilities for increasing the supply to an almost unlimited extent. * * * This has already become a very important factor in the wheat markets of Europe. * * * The American farmer must prepare himself to reduce the cost of production to the lowest minimum, and be content with small profits, or wheat-growing in India will be stimulated to such an extent that competition may become extremely formidable."

Nor need England turn to India alone. Australia can supply all the home demand. Every one knows that when the Pacific railroad is finished we shall have a great rival in Canada in the exportation of both wheat and cattle. In these estimates of supply, Russia is omitted entirely.

Every one knows what would be the result of the loss of English trade. Our grain would rot in the fields and elevators, and the great prosperity of the agricultural class (great in spite of years of neglect and of most outrageous exactions) would disappear like snow in a spring rain.

How long will our farmers submit to a system that plunders them at home, forces them abroad with every product and compels them to compete with the serfs of Russia or the lowest castes of India, and then so shapes all foreign commercial relations as to finally shut them up at home—left entirely at the mercy of vast aggregations of capital that have been illegitimately accumulating while the tillers of the soil have been honestly laboring for the support of all?

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Prof. Canfield is one of the faculty of the Kansas State University—an able, upright, honest man, and his opinions, therefore, have weight with the people. And his letter is entitled to notice by this paper because the Professor is addressing the farmers—the class which the KANSAS FARMER is trying hard to represent.

If we correctly understand him, Prof. Canfield wishes to impress upon the minds of our farmers the thought that India, Australia and Russia are rapidly becoming competitors of the United States in the growth of grain, and that unless we change our tariff policy, Great Britain, as soon as she becomes tired "waiting for us to come to our senses," will not buy any grain at all from us.

To our mind the Professor's argument is astounding. He warns us that

farmers of other nations are getting ready as fast as they can to crowd us out of foreign markets with our grain, and then advises us to let England destroy our home markets. It seems to us that in view of the probability of foreign competition in farm products, our true policy is to build up markets at home among our own people as fast as possible, so that we may not be dependent upon foreign markets. If we are to be cut off from outside markets and then have our own largely cut off, we will be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," indeed; and that is precisely the state of things advised by Prof. Canfield, and that is what would suit our British brethren best.

Take off all tariff; throw open all our ports to the free and equal trade of every people on earth, and the destruction of a large proportion of our manufactures follows inevitably. That pushes the men now employed there out onto the farms to become farmers. Now they buy from farmers; then they would cease buying and commence raising and selling farm produce themselves, thus lessening markets for the farmers' products, and at the same time increasing the quantity of such produce, thereby decreasing the price. So that, if we follow the Professor's advice, it will not be long until all our markets will be at the mercy of foreign nations.

In the beginning it was necessary to lay duties on imports in order that we might build up manufactures at home. Then we sent abroad about nine pounds out of every ten of everything our farmers raised for market, and we bought in foreign markets about the same proportion of what our people had to buy. But now we are sending abroad only about one pound of the ten, and selling the other nine at home; and we buy about the same proportion of what we need—nine-tenths, of our own home-made goods.

To ask us now to reverse a policy that has been so useful to our farmers and to the people generally, is not wise. All our experience is against it. It is better for us all, in the long run, to buy and sell at home than to buy and sell away from home. The nearer the market is to the farmer's home, the better it is for the farmer; and we cannot have extensive home markets unless we have extensive home interests, other than agriculture, to build them up.

Prof. Canfield would have Kansas farmers study and act so as to keep open markets on the other side of a 3,000-mile wide ocean among competitors whose wages average five to fifteen cents a day rather than to encourage industries at home that will send carriers to our doors for all we have to sell.

Let it be understood that the most powerful and heartless monopolies on earth exist in England to-day. Not one farmer in a hundred owns the land he tills. He is and must be a renter. The land is all owned by comparatively a few persons, and they, in most cases, have no legal right to sell it. Farm laborers are practically paupers. Manufacturing establishments are all owned by a few persons. Concentration of power in the hands of a few is English policy and practice; and notwithstanding what is said about Free Trade in that country, a hundred millions of dollars are collected annually there from customs, and their ships are heavily subsidized in the foreign carrying trade.

What we, as Americans, need most to do is, to take care of our own interests. England is amply able to manage hers. Let us encourage free trade among our own people and protect ourselves against every encroachment by foreign nations in peace as well as in war.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

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

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

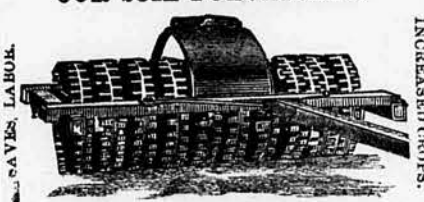
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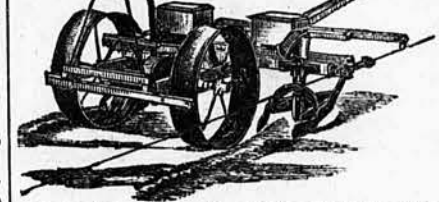
Also the Celebrated **I X L FEED MILL**, which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bushels per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address

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"THE HAMILTON"

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Will drill 1 grain at a time 12, 16 or 20 inches apart. Will plant 2, 3 or 4 grains in a hill. Send for Circular.

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A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, —AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS— Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate

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PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
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The Best Cider and Wine Mill made. Will make 20 per cent more cider than any other. Geared outside. Perfectly Adjustable. Prices as low as any first-class Mill. Mfrs. of Horse-Powers, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, etc. Send for circulars. Whitman Agricultural Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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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 Ry.—"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.

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How Much Butter From a Profitable Cow?

A subscriber asks the National Live Stock Journal some questions about butter cows and the Journal answers:

This is a most important question, one that every dairyman should fully determine for himself before he can be said to understand his business. He should find out by careful experiment how much it costs to keep a cow a year, including both food and labor; and to this should be added 10 per cent. on the value of the cow to cover interest and decrease in value. If a cow cannot be made to pay this, she cannot be said to be profitable. This knowledge goes right to the foundation of the dairyman's business.

Now, the cost of keeping a cow will vary very much according to locality—value of land, grain, and price of labor. Where good land is only worth \$10 per acre, and corn and oats 20 to 30 cents per bushel, the cost will be much less than where land is worth \$40 to \$75 per acre, and the corn and oats worth from 45 to 70 cents per bushel. The question of transportation enters also into this problem. Butter can now be sent to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, from the West, almost as cheap as from the States containing these cities, and therefore butter of the best quality is worth nearly as much in the dairy rooms or creameries of the West as the same quality in the dairy rooms of the East, although the cost of milk to make a pound of butter is nearly or quite twice as much in the East as in the West. Therefore a cow, on the basis we have laid down, might pay a profit in the West that would not pay her keeping in the East. But as a general proposition, it may be said that a cow must make 200 pounds of butter during her milking season to afford any adequate profit. This may be considered as a meager quantity when compared to tests of some cows, whose yields are reported at 600 to 800 pounds per year; but 200 pounds is, nevertheless, considerably above the average of all the butter cows in the country—140 to 150 pounds comes much nearer that general average.

If we are to suppose the average price to be 25 cents per pound, then the profitable income from a cow would be \$50 per year in butter. The margin of profit is too meagre when reduced below this. It is true the most intelligent dairymen know how to make the refuse skimmed milk pay \$10 to \$15 per year in feeding calves or pigs, and this will about balance the labor of milking, cutting hay, etc., per cow. But a dairy in which no cow falls below 200 pounds of butter per year must be selected, and each cow must be well tested as a basis of this selection. As to the question whether a cow that makes only 5 pounds per week, soon after coming in, will pay a profit, it may generally be answered in the negative. But cows are very different in their habits. Some cows will give almost a uniform quantity through the season. If a cow would average 5 pounds per week for 40 weeks, she would reach the profitable figure, but most cows that only make 5 pounds at the flush, would not be likely to reach even 125 pounds of butter in the season. Before a cow is discarded, she should be tested under good feeding. It has often happened that a cow has been condemned, and when put under high feeding to prepare her for beef, while she is milking, so that her milk may pay a considerable part of the cost of feeding, she has proved herself, under better feeding, to increase so rapidly and permanently in her milk that she has been kept as a profitable cow. It not unfrequently happens that the dairyman is more in fault than the cow. She will respond to good feeding when he sees fit to give her a chance to show her quality. Poor

feeding cannot produce a profitable yield of milk, and quality is quite as important as quantity in the butter cow. The dairyman must test each cow separately before he can decide upon her merits.

Skinner's cheap counter for Shoes.



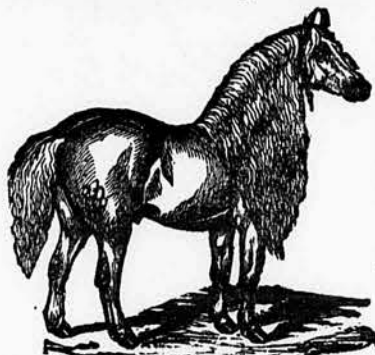
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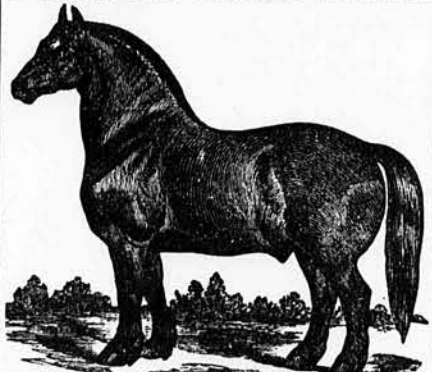
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THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
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For description of its uses, see next week's paper.

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The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 869—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

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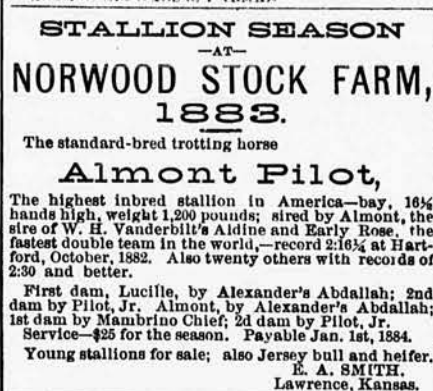
The young imported Clydesdale Stallion "Carron Prince," will serve a limited number of mares at the farm of the undersigned. I will also stand the fine young stallion "Donald Dean," sired by imported "Donald Dinnie," at the same place. Farmers should not fail to see these extra fine draft stallions.
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Two miles west of Topeka—6th street road.

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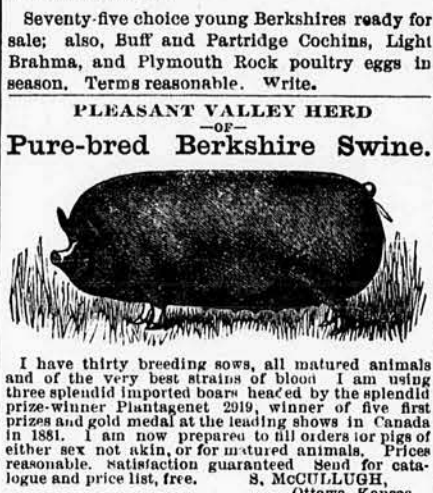
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NORWOOD STOCK FARM,
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The standard-bred trotting horse
Almont Pilot,
The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 16½ hands high, weight 1,200 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world—record 2:16¼ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.
First dam, Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah; 2nd dam by Pilot, Jr. Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr. Service—\$25 for the season. Payable Jan. 1st, 1884.
Young stallions for sale; also Jersey bull and heifer.
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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.
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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.



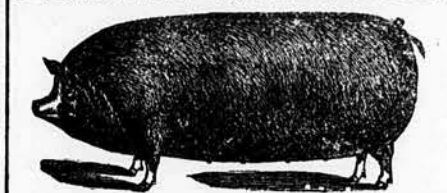
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We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed 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 268 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 in pig, write us.

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

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.

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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.
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BLACK SPANISH EGGS
Twenty-one Premiums
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Engines, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS,
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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days 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 appraisal.

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

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

Strays for week ending May 9, 1883.

Wyandotte county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. M. Taylor, of Wyandotte township, April 21, 1883, one heifer, 3 years old, underbit in left ear, brush of tail off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Garrett, in Kentucky township, April 4th, 1883, one 3-year-old red and white heifer, white face, large star in forehead, white on top of hips, tall mostly white, no marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$20.

Allen county—T. S. Stoner, clerk.

STEER CALF—Taken up by J. L. Stacy, of Iowa township, March 12, 1883, one bright red steer calf, about one year old; valued at \$12.

STEER CALF—Taken up by O. P. Mattison, of Elmore township, one red steer calf, two stripes on right hind leg, one white spot on left shoulder, white on the belly, white spot on left hind leg; no value given.

HEIFER—Taken up by Gottlieb Roehl, Cottage Grove township, April 23, 1883, one black and white heifer, marked on the right ear from upper side and on left ear from the under side, also a brand on right hip—in describable; value not given.

Dickinson County—Richard Waring, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. B. Pray, in Banner township, April 12th, 1883, one bay horse colt, one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending May 16, 1883.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Christian C. Rhoenborg, of Delaware township, April 27, 1883, one white cow with red ears, one horn broken off, 1 year old, has a small chain around neck with a small bell without a clapper; valued at \$20.

Clay county—J. L. Noble, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. C. Woodside, of Bloom township, March 26, 1883, one bay horse pony, small spot in forehead and white strip on nose; hip-shot on right side, about 4 years old; valued at \$15.

Smith county—J. N. Beacorn, clerk.

HORSE COLT—Taken up by S. B. Miller, of Harlan township, April 10, 1883, one 2-year-old horse colt, dark brown, white ring on right fore leg, ring-bone on right hind foot; valued at \$30.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Wallis, of Crawford township, April 20th, 1883, one dun colored pony horse, 14 hands high, saddle marks, indescrutable brand on each shoulder, two white hoofs on right side; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by B. E. Jacobs, of Spring Valley township, April 14th, 1883, one 1-year-old spotted steer, marked with an underbit in left ear and upperbit in right ear; valued at \$18.

Dickinson County—Richard Waring, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by J. J. Munzenmayer in Liberty township, April 1883, one light gray stallion, 2 years old, branded UT on right shoulder.

STALLION—By same one 2-year-old black stallion, MARE—By same, one iron gray mare, branded on right shoulder PT.

MARE COLT—By same, one sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, white face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. E. Carder, of Creswell town-

ship, March 26, 1883, one 3-year-old brindle cow, undercut in left ear, had calf with her; valued at \$25.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hawk, of Junction City township, one black mare about 14 hands high, about 9 years old, white hind feet, two white spots in small of back, tip of upper lip white, branded on right and left hips with indistinct brands, bridle and saddle on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending May 23, 1883.

Usage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Frank Smith, in Burlingame township, May 7, 1883, one small black mare, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, head stall on when taken up; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Montgomery, in Burlingame township, December 1st, 1882, one roan steer, crescent-shaped mark on upper side of right ear, and also a mark on lower side of ear; \$12.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. C. Brooks, in Wakarusa township, May 1, 1883, one 5-year-old bay mare, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one horse colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one mare colt, iron gray, one year old; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by E. Anderson, in Eudora township, May 8, 1883, one bay pony mare, 12 years old, both left feet white, scar on right hip, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Owen Deardorff, in Liberty township, April 27, 1883, one brown yearling mare colt, white on right hind foot, branded CO on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one bay mare colt, two or three years old, star in face, white on nose, white on right hind foot, branded CO on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, same time and place, one bay mare colt, no marks or brands, two or three years old; valued at \$20.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by H. D. Crowder, in Toga township, April 30th, 1883, one iron gray filley, supposed to be two years old; valued at \$30.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John McAniff, of Lancaster township, April 27, 1883, one dark bay horse, two years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Meek, Empire township, one horse, 14 hands high, flea-bitten or speckled gray with collar marks, about 8 years old; valued at \$15.

COLT—Also by same, one black stallion colt, 2 years old, about 14 hands high, no brands or marks; valued at \$35.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. B. Boyer, in Springdale township, April 16th, 1883, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, branded "A M" on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by same, one roan mare colt, 2 years old, branded "S" on left shoulder, nose very warty, lame in one hind foot; valued at \$10.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. J. Patton, in Pleasant township, May 8, 1883, one small brown pony horse, blind in left eye, branded on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm T. Richardson in Cedar township, May 8, 1883, one sorrel horse pony about three years old, left hind foot white a little above the pastern joint; valued at \$20.

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In Chase County, Kansas, convenient to

A., T. & S. F. R. R. and 10 hours run on

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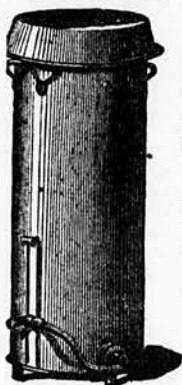
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Creamers, or cans only.

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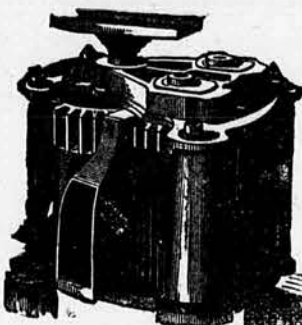
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Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Sugar Trains, etc.



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Made of Galvanized Iron.

Over 13,000 in Use.

Portable, Economical, Durable and Fire Proof. The products of this Evaporator are unsurpassed as to quality or color, and command the highest price. The racks are made of Galvanized Wire Cloth and the Dryer is first-class in every particular.

Our Nos. 1 and 2 are Excellent Bakers, will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, turkey or game cannot be excelled. Full instructions how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address

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Send for Catalogue and Prices.



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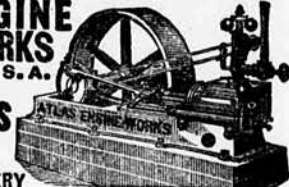
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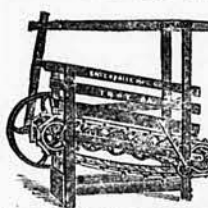
NOTICE.

The Topeka Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), is organized to manufacture all kinds of farm implements. This company has a reputation to establish, and as their machines will be sold through a general State Agent—the company desires to say, through the Kansas Farmer, that each and every machine made by the company will be warranted to be of good material and well made, and the company hereby obligates itself to warrant every machine to do the work it is represented to do, and to replace any machine or any part that may prove defective.

TOPEKA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

J. S. EMERY, President. T. S. HAWLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

REFERENCES—First National Bank, Topeka; Central Bank of Kansas Topeka.

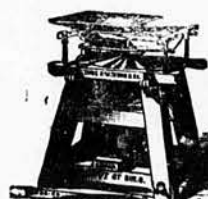


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with sweep complete to attach a Dash Chain and Coupling for revolving churn. Has patent adjustable track. The easiest running and best power made. Let your dog do the Churning. Send for circulars. Address, Enterprise Mfg. Co., TROY, PA.

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A COOK STOVE FRUIT DRYER, six different sizes all fully warranted first class. Address: D. STUTSMAN, LIGONIER, INDIANA.



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This will Double the Seed Crop; the seed yielding ONE-THIRD MORE OIL than the common. This makes a fiber fit for the finest manufactures. Will quadruple the income per acre; 300 to 500 per cent. profit on the cost of the better seed. We import this seed in sealed bags. Send for our book on FLAX CULTURE FOR SEED and FIBER; only 10 Cents. Price List and Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue Free.

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Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find 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 extirminator of lice and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. W. MANNING & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Can be had through all Dealers in Drugs and Chemicals.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright - \$2.00 for thirteen.
Black Javas - 2.50 for thirteen.
Houdans - 1.50 for thirteen.
Plymouth Rocks - 1.50 for thirteen.

Carefully packed in baskets and warranted to carry safely any distance. Illustrated descriptive circulars sent on application. Address V. B. MARTIN, Mentor, Saline Co., Kansas.

Money Order office, Salina, Kas.

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 Antonio, 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, Asst. Gen. Pass. Apt. J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

General Office Cor. Broadway & 6th, Kansas City, Mo.

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 244 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

Rice Culture in Japan.

Rice holds the same relation to the people of Japan that wheat does to the Western nations. It is an every-day food, an important article to export to foreign markets, and the source of the common beverage known as *sake*, an alcoholic liquor prepared by fermentation. A bountiful yield of rice brings general prosperity, while the failure of the crop results in poverty and misery.

The first essential for the successful culture of rice is an abundant water supply. It is true there is a kind of rice which can be grown on dry lands, but this variety is, in general, poor in quality, and yields less in quantity. It is raised only on such lands as are unsuited to the growth of other crops on account of excess of moisture, but which, at the same time, the water supply being limited, are not favorable for the culture of genuine aquatic rice. It should be remembered, however, that while the supply of water is so essential for successful culture, great care is needed to protect rice fields against inundation. The selection of seed is no less important with rice than with other grain. Plump, sound, and perfect seeds only are selected for planting. The color should be "as white as snow," according to the common expression of the farmers, who go to the field in the autumn and select the best rice for seed to sow the next year. The seed is soaked in water from two to three weeks, and dried in the sun for a few days; while drying, it is covered with mats in the afternoon, in order to retain the requisite heat for sprouting. When sprouts begin to appear, the rice is ready for planting in beds. These beds are carefully prepared and liberally manured. Repeated plowings are given before the beds are irrigated, and repeated harrowings make them fine and mellow. The seed is sown broadcast, as evenly as possible, at the rate of forty bushels per acre. The sides of the beds are embanked with sods, which serve as a footway. About ten days after sowing, young plants will appear, when the water is drained off; after a day or two, it is allowed to cover the beds for an inch or so. Frequent draining and irrigating in this manner are practiced until the plants are ready for transplanting in the fields. In transplanting rice, farmers take advantage of the wet season, which is usually in the month of June. The fields receive thorough preparation for the reception of the young, tender plants. First, a liberal quantity of barn-yard manure is applied, either the previous fall or early in spring, and the fields are repeatedly plowed. About ten days before transplanting, the fields are irrigated, and all lumps of earth pulverized. The field is harrowed both ways, until the soil looks like fine flour. No better pulverization of the soil can be found anywhere than in the rice fields of Japan. The fields are now ready, the prospect of rain is assured, and the most important, and, at the same time, the most joyous, kind of the routine soon commences. All hands in the family are employed. They have a systematic division of labor. Each person has his share of work according to age. Some root out young plants from the beds, and make small bundles, each consisting of fifty or sixty plants, while others carry the bundles to the fields, where a party is busily engaged in setting out the plants. Aged folks stay at home, and are profitably employed as messengers. There is nothing which delights one so much as to see the diligent efforts of farmers in this line of business, and to observe how happily and contentedly they work. The transplanting of rice is finished within a week or so, according to the extent of the fields, and then the farmers enjoy a period of rest until weeding commences. But, meanwhile, farmers have to look after the water supply of their fields. This should be regulated according to the condition of dryness, character of soil, local condition of fields, or amount of rain-fall, as learned by long experience.

It is a common saying in Japan that "no bushes are found under a tree of luxuriant growth." When plants start vigorously in their growth, no weeds will rob them of their proper food. From the thorough method of raising rice by Japanese farmers, no weed is allowed to share its growth in their fields. Nevertheless, weeds spring up here and there, sooner or later, but the field is kept free from all intruders. Three weeding are a regular routine of rice culture. Rice ripens its grain in about one hundred days after transplanting. Then the water is

drained off from the fields, the hills are exposed to sunshine, and, when no more green ears are to be seen, and there is a prospect of good weather, the harvest commences. The rice is cut with sickles, and bundles of a suitable size are made, which are either dried on racks, or are made into stacks until they are dry enough for threshing. When threshed, the grain is put into bags made of rice-straw, and stored away, to be husked during the winter. In Southern Japan, two crops of rice are harvested, or, after harvesting the rice, winter wheat is sown; but in Northern Japan, a somewhat colder climate prevents this practice, and the rice fields are used for no other purpose, and produce only one crop.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

An exchange thinks that salt and water, a large tablespoonful of salt to half tumbler of water, used as a gargle for sore throat just before meal time, is an excellent remedy for such complaint. A little red pepper should be added if the salt water does not prove successful. Red pepper, honey or sugar, and sharp vinegar, simmered together, and then tempered with water so as not to be too strong, is a good remedy easily obtained.

SUGAR CANE GROWERS.—See the advertisement of the Blymyer Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, in our columns to-day. This well-known company offers all kinds and sizes of cane mills and sugar evaporators, including a new evaporator called the "Automatic Cook," for which special excellence is claimed.

Skinny Men.

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

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.—See advertisement of the Zimmerman Fruit Evaporator in our advertising columns of to-day. All fruit and vegetable growers are interested in a machine that will accomplish what is claimed for this.

Our wonderful Guardian and faithful Protector restored to active duty again.

Mr. HENRY A. WATERMAN, of the city of Providence, R. I., for many years the faithful and vigilant night watchman of the Barstow Stove Company's very extensive establishment, having been confined to his home several weeks by a very distressing illness, on resuming his duties again avails himself of this early opportunity for stating briefly a few plain facts.

Mr. WATERMAN says, —

"A few months ago I was taken down with a severe sickness, which confined me to the house quite a long time, and much of the time I was so very lame as to be unable to walk, and my left leg, from the hip to the toes, became monstrously swollen, and I suffered extremely from the constant intense pains produced by so great inflammation; I was trying the various so-called cures, all the time, and was under the treatment of a physician seven weeks, but getting no substantial relief. At this time an old time friend, a police officer, called upon me, and during our conversation informed me of the great benefit which he had obtained by the use of Hunt's Remedy, and urged me to try it, as he considered it a wonderful medicine. I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy, having very little faith that it would do much in such a stubborn case as mine, but my doubt was soon dispelled, for before I had taken one bottle I began to get better, the severe pains disappeared, the swollen leg gradually decreased in size, and I was encouraged to continue the use of the Remedy; and the improvement to my health continues, my appetite is good. I have regained my strength, and I am now performing again my duties as watchman at the foundry. Every night I go up and down stairs more than one hundred times, and am in good condition, and feel that my recovery is due to Hunt's Remedy alone. My severe sickness and terribly swollen leg was caused by the diseased state of my kidneys, and I think that it is a most valuable medicine that will so speedily relieve and cure such a severe case as mine. I therefore most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases, as I know it to be a safe and reliable remedy."

"PROVIDENCE, Dec. 5, 1882."

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

Something for Everybody.

READ, MARK AND INWARDLY DIGEST.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1889.

I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. My lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I took two bottles. They helped me very much indeed. I took two more; and am well. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they cured me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1889.

I have used several bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors.

RODNEY PEARSON.

WALHEND, KANSAS, Dec. 8, 1881.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and woman's troubles. A few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am thankful for so good a medicine.

MRS. MATTIE COOPER.

CECIL BAYOU, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1882.

I have been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty six years old, had come by degrees of disease to a slow sundown, and doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, but word came back, none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful.

Yours, J. P. MAGET.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, 1880.

Gents: I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have used up four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell me was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine. I am well and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KROCHE.

MILTON, DEL., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness for years.

MRS. JAMES BETTS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BARCOCK, M. D., & Druggist.

KAHOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter who had been sick for eight years, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the doctors or medicine she has taken, and have made her perfectly well and strong.

WM. T. MCCLURE.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitter Co.—Sirs: I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They saved my life, and I am grateful.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1881.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever new. I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and kidney complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines. P. M. BARNES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better-half is firmly impressed with the idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to

make life happy.

B. POPE,

Secretary Plain Dealer Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 3, 1880.

Gents: I have been taking your Hop Bitters and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers.

Yours, MRS. MARY F. STARR.

GRENADA, MISS., Nov. 3, 1879.

My daughter, now a young mother, is using your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herself and child.

D. D. MOORE, Proprietor New South.

SANDERTON, PA., Nov. 6, 1879.

Dear Sir: I have used four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhoea, and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head in the head and nervous.

FRED. THUNBERGER.

PAULING, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1880.

Gents: Have used two bottles of Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the best medicine ever made.

GEO. W. POTTER, Banker.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

Gentlemen: Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.



WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has just published a book on **DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW TO CURE THEM** which is offered FREE, postpaid to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Mention this paper. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. (State if you wish English or German Book.)

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.**

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the best of the Southwest Valley and also in the best of the Southwest Valley and also in the best of the Southwest Valley.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F.R.R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Spalding's Commercial College, Largest and Cheapest, Kansas City, Mo. J. F. Spalding, Proprietor.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio. \$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

The Poultry Yard.

The Best Poultry.

Under this head a correspondent of Seed Time and Harvest gives brief description of a number of different breeds of poultry. After stating that he has no fowls for sale, he says:

I will first take up the Spanish or LAYING BREEDS.

These are noted for their beautiful forms and lively habits generally united with large combs and wattles and smooth and glossy plumage. They generally are of small to medium size, mature early and show but little inclination to sit. Among them we find the White, Brown and Black Leghorns. These are named from their color. The White Leghorn is one of the most beautiful of fowls, and while they do not compare in size with some of the Asiatic fowls, their flesh is of first quality. They have large high combs, white or yellowish ear lobes, a trim form, proud carriage and active movements. They are not inclined to sit and have been known to lay two hundred eggs in a year. Their eggs are large and white. This may be said of all of the Spanish fowls. They have yellow legs, which is the case with all the Leghorns except the Blacks. With plenty of range and warm quarters for the winter they will prove profitable for eggs.

The Brown Leghorns are much like White Leghorns except in color. The cocks are marked with fine black breasts and tails, while the most of their other feathers are a bright red. The hens are beautifully penciled with brown like a partridge.

The Black and Dominique Leghorns are not so generally recommended as the other varieties on account of their smaller size.

The Black Spanish are known by their glossy jet black plumage and the large white strip on the face, which frequently grows entirely over the face and around the eyes so heavily as to nearly blind them. They lay the largest eggs of any fowl, unless it be the Houdans and they are a pretty good match for them generally. Their legs are dark colored and their flesh partakes of the same color. They are not a good table fowl, but as egg producers they show an extraordinary recklessness, often laying themselves to death in order to keep the price down. They should have plenty of range in summer, and in winter they should be supplied with animal food, or they will eat their own feathers as a substitute.

The Hamburgs are also great layers, but their small size and poor quality of their flesh do not give them much favor, except among those with whom eggs are the great desideratum. They lay a small white egg and seldom or never want to sit. They have the white ear lobes and large rose combs. The type of the variety is the Silver Spangled Hamburg. They are unexcelled in beauty of form and feather. The Hamburgs are supposed to be of Dutch origin.

The French peasantries have for many years made the production of eggs a specialty, and they have several popular breeds which have been introduced into this country, and among them are the Houdans and Crevecoeurs. The Houdans are the best known here and consequently the most popular. They are of the medium size and are well adapted for the table or market. They are non-sitters and those who breed them generally keep some other kind to hatch their eggs. Their plumage is black and white spotted, and they have a heavy top-knot which is sometimes so heavy as to prove considerably disadvantageous, especially when hawks are troublesome. Those who raise them should keep a few guinea fowls to perform picket duty for them. The Polish fowls, of which there are

several varieties are also pretty good layers, but generally their small size renders them distasteful to the average farmer who desires flesh as well as eggs; still some fanciers take great pride in their flocks of White Crested White Polish and White Crested Black Polish chicks with their heavy military looking plumes, which, while they prevent their seeing an enemy at all times do not prevent their pitching into him when they do see him.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the European breeds and we now come to an American breed that has won an enviable reputation, not only for laying, but for excellence in size, table quality, gentleness, and in fact, all that goes to make up a profitable fowl. I refer to the Plymouth Rocks, a breed that, since its introduction some thirty years ago, has steadily increased in favor and is proving itself to be unexcelled by any in those points which go to make it the fowl for the farmer. In size they are large, weighing from six to ten pounds. In color they range from an ashy gray to dark gray, but every feather should be perfectly marked with its own white and blue in proper proportion. Their combs are small and not liable to be frozen; legs and beaks yellow. As winter layers they have proved themselves equal, if not superior to any other breed.

I now come to the Asiatic or flesh-producing fowls. While many of these are accounted fair layers they cannot compare with the smaller varieties in the number of eggs they will shell out in the course of a year. The Cochins and Brahmas as the best known of the Asiatic breeds. They were formerly of all colors from white to black, but through the efforts of the fanciers, they are now bred true to a certain line of markings, and a dark colored feather on a White Cochin would be considered *prima facie* evidence of impure blood. Their great size and weight, combined with quiet demeanor, make these fowls general favorites among those who raise poultry for market. Ten pounds is no uncommon weight for a cock of a year old, and they frequently weigh more than that. The most popular varieties at present, are the White, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and the Langshan. The latter is a noble bird having fine glossy black plumage with a bright metallic lustre, large comb and tail, and is an excellent layer. The others are too well known to need a description here. There are probably more breeders of the Light Brahmas in the United States than of any other fowl, and those who invest in them are not often disappointed.

I have now briefly noted the different fowls generally kept for eggs and market, but there are several other breeds kept by fanciers that have especial points of merit. Among these are the Games, which are not only noted for their peculiar inclination to "rule the roost," but some of them are most excellent layers as well. There are so many varieties of Games, that it is almost impossible to give a description or even name them all. They are generally of fair size, tough and hardy, but on account of the dark color of their flesh are not as well liked for market as other varieties. They have small wings, clean legs and are generally destitute of combs. They are active and vigilant and the hens make excellent mothers. The Duck-wing Game Bantams are very active little fellows and permit no intruders on their domain. They, as well as the other Bantams, make excellent little pets for children and are very ornamental on the lawn. The Bantams are good layers but their eggs are so small to be profitable to the consumer.

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

EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE

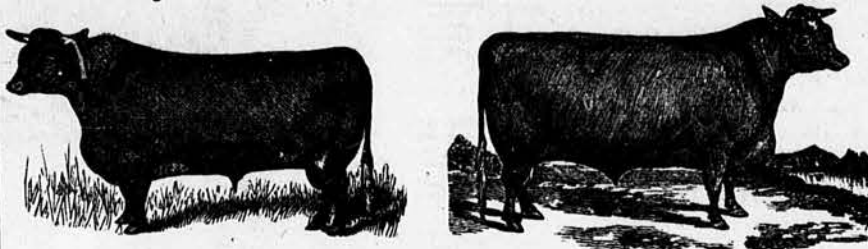
—OF THE—

Jackson County, Mo., Short-Horn Breeders,

—AT—

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 23, 24 and 25,



At which time they will sell

175 Head of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

About one-half of the number will be young bulls, of suitable age for immediate use. The cows and heifers that are old enough will either have calves at their side or be in calf to good bulls. This will be the best opportunity that will be offered this season to secure good Short horns, both for the ranch and professional breeder. Catalogues ready May 1. For further particulars address either of

W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Independence, Mo.
A. J. POWELL, Independence, Mo.
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Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway,	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,	Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,	Missouri Pacific Railway,
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,	Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,	Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.)	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

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

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

RIDENOUR, BAYER & CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO., General Distributing Agents.

GALVANIZED IRON GATES,

COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH.

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

E. HOLENSHADE,

136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETEEN YEARS

SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS
SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS
SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS
Grown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.
MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

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

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

