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A KANSAS REMINISCENCE.

The paper following was read by Samuel Reynold, an old Kansan, before the Douglas County Horticultural Society last February, and was forwarded to the KANSAS FARMER by request of the Society for publication.

I propose to occupy your attention for a few minutes with a reminiscence of Kansas early times, which I shall designate "My first trip from Lawrence to Jackson county, Mo., in the early spring of 1855."

But some one may object and say, "What has that to do with the subject of horticulture?" Not quite so fast, my friend. A little reflection will show that the early settlement of Kansas had a very important bearing on the future horticulture of the State.

Washington Irving, in his "History of New Amsterdam," the present city of New York, the metropolis of this continent, claims that Christopher Columbus was the real founder of that city by virtue of his discovery; "for," said he, "if this continent had not been discovered it is morally certain that New Amsterdam would never have had an existence." By the same logic and analogy of reasoning I claim that if Kansas had not been settled there would have been here now no teeming orchards, vineyards and berry patches, and no horticultural societies; and if this county had not been settled up by the enterprising and energetic class that first came here, it is to me very doubtful if this Society had ever been organized, and it is quite certain that its deliberations would not now be presided over by the indefatigable Dr. Evatt, the learned entomologist N. P. Deming, and the small fruit specialist B. F. Smith.

Now to my subject. As introductory, let me say the election held for the purpose of choosing the first Territorial Legislature took place on the 30th of March, 1855. This immaculate Legislature was the product of Missouri votes, and it was convened by Governor Reeder at Pawnee, a prospective city near Fort Riley, where the first Territorial capital was located. The great distance those legislative patriots were taken from their hearths and homes, being some forty miles from the Missouri line, they conceived the profoundly wise idea of adjourning themselves to the nearest possible point to their corn-cribs, their smoke-houses and their whisky barrels. Accordingly Johnson's Mission, which was a pro-slavery institution belonging to the Methodist church South, and situated not more than a mile or two from the Missouri line, was honored, nay more, immortalized, by the presence of this illustrious body of statesmen. The product of their sittings was the code of "bogus laws" enacted especially for the good government of the Yankee abolitionist. Another specialty of this code was the protection so tenderly and carefully thrown around the "Divine Institution," making it a penal offence to write or speak against the beauties, benefits and blessings of slavery. The Yankees, however, were a lawless tribe; they would not be governed by such laws "worth a cent," as the boys say. Then followed the most lively times and comic scenes. Kansas Sheriffs would emerge from Missouri, assisted by a *posse comitatus*, to arrest the incorrigible Yankee for violating the immaculate code, when frequently the Sheriff would be entrapped, the posse strategically disarmed, and all sent back home to Missouri to await a new proclamation. But my aim is not to recall political events,

but to recount a few incidents which came under my own notice and in my own experience.

Soon after the election just referred to, I started out to purchase a team, provisions, seed, etc., for the coming season's operations. As there was nothing of the kind to be bought in the Territory of Kansas, I had, of course, to visit Missouri. My route lay near the Methodist mission and through the populous town of Oxford, whose voting population had decreased, however, from 1,100 to eleven persons. Two miles further travel found me at the plantation of a well-to-do Missourian, a representative man of more

I tell you, all the Yankees in the East never can make Kansas a free State. Friend, let me tell you (slapping his knee vigorously) we have got you under our thumb; President Buchanan is our friend, Congress is for us, the Territorial Legislature is ours and the laws will be all right; and do you hear me," speaking very excitedly, "we can carry the Constitution as easily as we did the Legislature. We have a power of voters in these border counties, and a right smart chance of them know the way to Kansas." We shall see about that, thought I; but deeming that further discussion would be productive of no good, I told

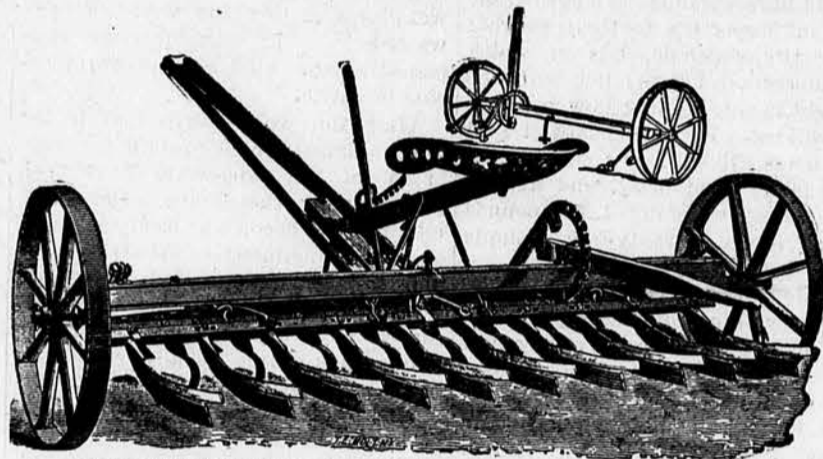
miles at this *allegro* movement, and believing the danger to be over, I gradually retarded my speed, which gave me an opportunity to see that the enemy was not in very close pursuit. In a few minutes more I was at the house to which I had been directed, and was very kindly entertained for the night. I told the story of my adventure, which created a good deal of merriment and some comment. The Indians were Shawnees who were holding a jollification over a jug of bad whisky, and were crazy enough to rob, scalp or murder. To end the farce, a stalwart young Missourian, a son of my host, cut from the woods a stout hickory the next morning and repairing to the Indian rendezvous caught them all "a-napping" and administered a most refreshing and vigorous castigation all round, for which I considered him a public benefactor. Mine host told me that John trained those "cussed redskins" just so about once a week, and enjoyed the sport hugely. It was the only criminal code and practice those redskins knew. John was a prodigy. He was *multum in parvo*. More than one such an officer of law as John in any county would be superfluous. He found the indictment, served the writ, tried the case, returned the verdict, pronounced the sentence and enforced the penalty.

My host was not only hospitable, but at heart a Free State man. Of him I finished my outfit, and drove my gay team with the rattling wagon to Kansas City, the commercial emporium of not only the border counties of Missouri but also of the Territory of Kansas. I effected a safe journey, without the loss of scalp by the red-skins or the gain of a suit of tar and feathers from the border ruffians.

If the admixture of tar and feathers, so so often applied in those days, was intended as symbolic of the Yankee character it was misnomer. Only the first ingredient was a type of that character. The Yankees not only stuck to their principles, but also to their quarter sections most tenaciously. To the chivalry belonged the feathers, and in their many and precipitous flights they frequently exhibited the white ones.

In Kansas City I was accommodated with all the various articles which completed my outfit of stores for both housekeeping and farming operations, and proceeded on my return trip. After traveling some sixteen miles and just before crossing a stream known as Mill creek, I fell in with a party of carpet-baggers, numbering ten, who had just arrived from the "hub." The acquaintance was very soon made, and I was considered by the new arrivals an old settler, having been in the Territory some three weeks. Of course I was supposed to know all about Kansas—every Indian tribe, every reservation and every quarter section. We soon arrived at an Indian cabin where it was intended we should put up for the night. I suggested that it was more than probable we should all retire on a very light supper, and thereby be kept from unpleasant dreams and nightmare. My new friends, with long faces and collapsed stomachs, acquiesced with most commendable resignation. To our great disappointment, the cabin was overflowing with newcomers of both sexes, an arrival from Yankeedom which had just preceded us. Priority of claims being always respected by squatters, of course it was useless to parley or to plead. For the first night in their lives my new friends were

(Concluded on page 4.)



SULKY ATTACHMENT FOR THE "ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW.
NASH & BROTHER, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MILLINGTON, MORRIS CO., N. J.

than ordinary intelligence. He welcomed me to his hearth with all the hospitality for which the chivalry were noted. "Come in, stranger," said he; "I reckon you are on your way to Kansas." I told my host that I was already a settler in Kansas, but was now in Missouri for the purpose of buying a team. Said he, eyeing me pretty sternly, "Where from, neighbor?" "Well sir," said I, "I am a Gothamite—that is, I was, but I now consider myself a Kansan." "Well, sir, and what did you come to Kansas for?" "I came to Kansas, in the first place, to improve my health, and in the second to accept the offer of Uncle Sam of 160 acres of land for \$200 and to make my home on its virgin soil." Said he, "There's a right smart chance of those Massachusetts Yankees coming in, I am told. Do you know anything about it?" Said I, "You of course know that by the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Territory was thrown open to settlement by all classes, and from all sections, and settlers were coming in from Maine to California and from Florida to Minnesota." "But," said he, "I know you Yankees pretty well, and I believe your object is to interfere with our institutions and run off our darkies. Kansas must and shall be a slave State. If you Yankees should succeed in making it a free State our institutions would be unsafe and in time our blacks would all be run off by your underground railroads." I assured him that so far as I was concerned, slavery should not be disturbed where it legally existed; and as for Kansas, I thought that every honest man ought to accept the conditions of the bill which left the decision of the question of freedom or slavery to a vote of the *bona fide* settlers at the time the State Constitution should be adopted. "Well," said he, "I reckon that sounds fair enough; but mind what

him that I was not there to discuss politics but to buy horses. After this he seemed quite friendly, took me over his premises, showed me what horses he had for sale, and seemed quite willing to exchange horse-flesh for filthy lucre, even if it did come from the hands of a Gotham Yankee. The result was that his pocket-book was as much heavier as five twenty-dollar gold pieces could make it, and as an equivalent I was in possession of 900 pounds of horse-flesh.

Having been told that another planter about six miles further south had both horses and wagons for sale, I started on. The road ran along, or near the line between Missouri and Kansas. It was growing dusk and I had four miles to travel, when a short distance ahead I discovered a cabin in which was a light burning. As I was now on the Kansas side of the line I knew it must be an Indian hut. When opposite this cabin out jumped half a dozen painted aborigines, hallooing most vociferously and gesticulating most vigorously; at the same time one of them made a grab at my horse but luckily missed him. I could see at a glance that their intentions were to capture me, whatever else they had in store for me. My horse, who seemed to understand the situation as well as myself, and feeling a very sudden and vigorous pedal motion against his sides, bounded off at lightning speed. The illustrious person who once exclaimed: "A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" could not have made better time than I was making if that commercial transaction had been effected. The ride which Cowper gave John Gilpin could not have been a circumstance to mine. I remember that I involuntarily felt the top of my head more than once, to be sure that that part of my body had not been tampered with by the scalping-knife. After riding two or three

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.
 Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Crutckshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 26—Fowells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 May 27—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
 July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Horse Rations.

In the following article, which we copy from the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, the figures will be a little better understood when the reader knows the values mentioned. A shilling is 24 2-5 cents of United States money, a penny is 2 cents, a farthing is one-half of a cent. Thus 6½ d. is equal to 13 cents.

To feed a horse properly, according to the individual wants of the animal and the work it has to accomplish, is no easy matter. And with farm horses it is especially difficult to regulate. Many of these are idle at present, or nearly idle, and have been so for weeks; and at such times, even if corn is entirely withheld, hay is very apt to be wasted. Then when the spring work is fairly in swing, the horses, as often as not, get more than enough of it. At such times, in addition to liberal feeding, they should receive the greatest care both in feeding and grooming. The plowman may be ever so trustworthy, but the horse whose master is blind, seldom gets fat.

Horses doing full work should be fed at least three times; if they can be fed four times so much the better. Little, given frequently, is preferable to large feeds given at long intervals. Farm horses, as a rule, are watered immediately before they are fed; otherwise immediately afterwards. Some experiments tried on worthless horses at Alfort, in France, seem to show that the latter of these systems is not the right one. The horses in question were killed for dissection after being fed. They were first fed and then given water, and afterwards killed and examined. Some of the grain which they had eaten was found undigested in the intestines, twenty feet beyond the stomach. And the waste of food in such cases is not all; for a portion of the material that is carried along undigested is likely to have an inflammatory effect upon the mucous membrane. The first effect will be to set the horse scouring when it is driven. Nor is the plan of giving a horse its fill of cold water just before eating, altogether free from objection, inasmuch as the digestive action of the stomach can take place only at a certain temperature. We hold to the old saying that, "Let a horse drink what he will, but not when he will." The time of watering farm teams does not, however, admit of much choice.

It is amongst large city studs that we find the greatest economy combined with the greatest efficiency in horse-feeding. In this respect the various tramway companies compare very favorably. Thus the Glasgow Tramways Company fed their horses at a cost of 8s. 4d. each per week during the past year. And the Dublin United Tramways Company, with a stud of over 1,000 horses, professes to hold its own with the Glasgow Company. In Dublin the daily ration allowed each horse is:

10 lbs. maize, costing.....	s. d.
7 lbs. oats, ".....	0 6½
12 lbs. hay, ".....	0 5½
	0 2
	1 2

with one-half pound of bran daily, bring-

ing cost per horse to something like 8s. 3d. per week. On the other hand, it cost the Edinburgh Tramways Company 12s. 11½d. per week to feed each of their horses during last year. This is fully a third more than the cost at Glasgow and Dublin, and is only to be explained on the assumption that the Edinburgh horses have to run a greater mileage—in fact, they would need to do their twenty-one miles each, while the Glasgow and Dublin ones do only fourteen each, daily, to have the work done in either case at the same cost per mile. And it is matter for consideration whether the risk of employing the larger number of horses to do the lesser proportion of work is greater than the extra wear and tear incurred by the heavier-worked horses.

At the same time we must not forget that there is a power for work in the well-fed horse which is usually wanting in the under-fed one. This was well illustrated by Col. Kingscote in a paper on "Horse Labor in Farming," read by him some short time since at the Kingscote Farmers' Club, when he showed that where the horses were liberally fed, the plowing cost 6s. 8d. per acre, whereas with the teams in poor heart the plowing cost 10s. 6d. per acre.

Nor must we forget that horses vary a good deal in their capacity for food. The old proverb says: "Let the muckle horse get the muckle windlin'." And no doubt horses should, to some extent be fed in proportion to their weight; but appetite, which depends on health and temperament, has as much influence as weight in determining how much a horse will eat. We have heard it said that a horse will eat 2 per cent. of his weight in dry food daily, and at this rate a horse weighing 1,200 pounds would require twenty-four pounds daily of dry provender.

The late Professor Dick found that a horse not working could be kept in fair condition on twelve pounds of hay and five pounds of oats; but where a good amount of work had to be done it required fourteen pounds of hay and fourteen pounds of grain. Horses used for very fast work are fed considerably more grain, as much as eighteen pounds or even twenty pounds where they are continuously employed and have to be kept in prime condition.

Crushed or bruised corn is more nutritious, and therefore more economical in horse-feeding than grain fed whole. The most conclusive experiment on this subject is that conducted some years ago by the London Omnibus Company, who are the owners of some 6,000 horses. One-half the horses were confined to bruised oats and cut hay and straw, while the other half were fed on whole oats and long hay. The ration allowed per day to each horse, on the first system was: bruised oats, sixteen pounds; cut hay, seven and one-half pounds; cut straw, two and one-half pounds. The allowance on the old system was: unbruised oats, nineteen pounds; uncut hay, thirteen pounds. The money advantage in favor of bruised oats and cut hay was fully 2½d. per day for each horse—equal to £82 10s. per day on the 6,000 horses. And this saving was accomplished without any sacrifice of efficiency, for all the drivers and those having charge of the horses agreed that the difference in the condition of the horses was decidedly in favor of those fed on bruised oats and cut hay and straw.

One of the most convenient kinds of horses to have on the farm is a good saddler. Horseback riding would become more popular if more horses were properly trained for the saddle.

Tape-Worms in Sheep.
 Dr. H. J. Detmers, an Illinois veterinary surgeon, in answer to a letter of inquiry of a Colorado farmer, wrote as follows:
 The tape-worm of sheep occurs most frequently in lambs, and is known as *Tœnia expansa*. Its head is very small and not armed with hooks; its first joints, or proglottides, those near the head, are rather small and narrow, but grow broader and larger when getting older, so that the oldest ones, or those farthest from the head, are very large, and the same when very old, and the worm in consequence very long—many measure as much as an inch across. The worm sometimes grows to an enormous length, and while the young ones are much shorter, some old ones are occasionally found which measure fully 100 feet. The single joints or proglottides are more firmly connected with each other than in most other tape-worms, therefore the ripe joints when passing off with the excrements very seldom are single or disconnected, but usually several connected with each other in the shape of a string or tape. It is not yet definitely known in what animal or animals the sheep tape-worm passes its larvæ or scolex stage, but there is reason to suppose that it is in some species of lower animals—insects or snails—which pass this life in the herbage of low and wet places, or in water holes, and are taken up, and with them the worm-brood, by the sheep and lambs, when eating at such low and wet places, or drinking water of such water-holes. In comparatively rare cases the same kind of tape-worm occurs in cattle.

After the worm-brood—that is the lower animals, which contain the embryos of the tape-worm—have been picked up by the lambs, older sheep either do not become as easily affected, or may be, instinctively avoid the water and herbage contaminated with these lower animals. The first symptoms caused by the development of the young tape-worms usually consist in more or less diarrhoea and gastric disorders. Afterwards, after the scoleces or embryo-heads have had time to develop into good-sized tape-worms, an abnormally enlarged abdomen, cessation of thrift and growth, general anæmia manifested by an extraordinary paleness of the skin, and of the visible mucous membranes, more or less rapid emaciation, now and then a passage, which contains strings of ripe tape-worm joints, and very often, toward the end, or shortly before death, a fetid diarrhoea, constitute the principal symptoms. As the affected animal usually has more than one worm—in such cases the intestines are perfectly filled, or even blocked with tape-worms, and as the worms themselves—if old enough before the animal dies—grow to an enormous length, the disease is nearly always fatal; at any rate, but very few animals recover. If the tape-worms present are very numerous, death often ensues long before any plain cachectic symptoms, such as anæmia, emaciation, etc., develops. In such cases the tape-worms have blocked up the passage through the intestinal canal. The symptoms on the whole, however, do not show anything characteristic, differing from those of other worm diseases, except that now and then, as already stated, some connected joints or proglottides will pass off with the dung. The *post mortem* examination and the presence of the tape worms in the intestines, of course remove every doubt. In many cases—though in some sheep-raising districts at least—other worms belonging to the *Strongylus* family, are also present, either in the lungs (*Str. filaria*), in the fourth stomach (*Str. contortris*), or in both places, and may accel-

erate the fatal termination. Whether or not the last-named worms are a frequent occurrence in eastern Colorado, I do not know. In some parts of Texas they are a curse to sheep-raising.

As to treatment, the old saying that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, applies as well to this as to most other epizootic diseases. I would therefore advise: (1) To burn in the winter, if possible, the whole range which is to be used as a spring and summer pasture for the lambs, and thus to destroy everything on that range that may harbor the worm-brood. (2) To dig wells wherever it can be done; to water all the sheep from these wells, and to keep them away from all low and wet places, pools of stagnant water; and even from slow and sluggish streams; for all these places, most likely, harbor the above animals of the worm-brood or worm-embryos. (3) To pasture all lambs during spring and summer, if possible, on a range that is not infested, or in other words, that has not been run over by last year's lambs in the latter part of the summer, in the fall, and in the winter.

As to a treatment of the animals already affected, it is advisable to provide for them at the time at which some of them commence to scour (have diarrhoea), easy of access, some licks composed of common salt, and powdered seeds, flowers and leaves of *Tanacetum vulgare*, to which, if desired, a little tar may be added. If afterwards, the tape-worms, notwithstanding, should develop, it will be necessary to subject every single animal to a special retail treatment, that is, to give each animal (lamb), according to age and size, from two to three and one half drachms of kousoo, pulo, flor, brayerac, anthel, minthica, with enough water to make a drench. While thus treated, and until the tape-worms have all passed off, the lambs should be kept in an enclosure, where afterward the excrements and tape-worm convolutes can be burned.

Horse Notes.
 Ground feed will be found better than whole grain for colts after weaning.
 It is better to allow a mare to go barren than to have her produce a poor colt.
 A horse may have sound limbs, a sound body and be sound apparently in every particular, yet if he lacks constitution and good vital organs, he is of but little value.
 When a stallion fails to prove himself a good breeder, the best thing to be done is to castrate him at once. There are too many good horses to breed from to be wasting time on uncertain ones.
 It will not be many years until American breeders will be exporting draft horses for breeding purposes to every part of the world. They will have a class to offer, too, that they need not be ashamed of.
 A man may be an admirer of the best classes of horses, may invest his money in good animals, may patronize the best stallions within his reach, and yet be a detriment to the cause of elevating the standard of excellence in horse breeding. This fact will be apparent to all thinking men when the idea that the very finest type of breeding and the surest plans of success may be entirely defeated by improper care and feeding is conceded. If the change from bad to good treatment improves the condition and value of an animal, then it naturally follows, and to a greater degree, that the opposite is true also; that bad or indifferent treatment will deteriorate the value of stock more rapidly than the right kind of treatment can build it

(Continued from page 1.)

houseless, blanketless and bedless—out in the cold world without home, food or shelter. Feeling much interest in the comfort of my new wards, I told them I would see what could be done for their accommodation. In examining the premises by the light of the moon I discovered a haystack, about twelve feet in diameter, which had been fed out to within three or four feet of the ground. Said I—"Boys, here's your bed; bring on your pillows," when on they came, carpet-sack in hand." Finding a pitchfork, I went to work throwing off the stack—about 200 pounds of hay to be used again in the capacity of sheets and blankets. After this operation was performed, I arranged the carpet-sacks as pillows around the rim of the stack. My wards were soon ensconced in their first Kansas bed, the hay quickly thrown over them, when they averred it was the best bed they had found since leaving Boston. The sheets were clean and sweet, and the blankets warm and heavy. After a good, hearty laugh at the ludicrous situation, they were soon all in dreamland. The frogs in the creek near by serenaded, the owl in the old elm tree hooted, the Indian cur at the cabin door howled, while the unconscious descendants of Roger Williams in their primitive bed slept and "dreamed on." Every night has its day. This night was succeeded by a lovely morning. My new wards arose, repaired to the brook and indulged in a free ablution, wiped their faces with their pocket handkerchiefs, combed their hair with a fine-tooth comb, and then announced themselves ready for breakfast. Our Indian hostess prepared an ample repast by mixing rather dark flour with melted lard, adding a bountiful supply of saleratus, and half baking the same in a skillet. The adjuncts were fried Indian hog and strong muddy coffee. Each of us appropriated what our hostess considered 50 cents worth of this aboriginal cookery, after which we felt as strong as "giants refreshed with new wine." My friends accompanied me to Lawrence, manifesting their friendship and gratitude by riding on top of my load of provisions.

Since the incidents just recorded took place, a generation has passed away, and it may be some satisfaction to know what became of the parties referred to. Well, the members of the bogus Legislature have most of them gone where the woodbine twineth and where they cannot usurp the rights of others nor rob them of their voting franchise. It is known that many of them joined the Confederate army and sacrificed their lives in that cause, while it is probable that some few of them are still living. I have been informed that my Pro-slavery friend, of whom I purchased the first horse, joined Price's army and was killed by a shot from Pleasanton's batteries. John, the public benefactor, joined the Missouri militia, and rose to be Captain of his company. He distinguished himself in several engagements with the bushwhackers. His father has since died of old age.

Of the ten carpet-baggers I know but little. Three of them became disgusted with the new Territory and returned to the East. One of them settled in Topeka and the rest scattered to different parts of the Territory and may be living in Kansas yet for aught I know. And it may be—it is merely possible—that I am left alone to tell the tale. Such is life.

"A song for the early times out West,
And our green old prairie home,
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet
Across the bosom come;
A song for the free and glad some life
In the early days we led,
With a teeming soil beneath our feet,
And a smiling heaven o'erhead!
Oh, the waves of life danced merrily,
And had a joyous flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Thirty years ago.

We shunned not labor when 'twas due;
We wrought with right good will;
And for the homes we won for them
Our children bless us still.
We lived not hermit lives, but oft
In social converse met,
And fires of love were kindled then
That burn on warmly yet.
Oh, pleasantly the stream of life
Pursued its constant flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Thirty years ago.

But now our course of life is short,
And as from day to day
We're walking on with halting step
And fainting by the way,

Another land more bright than this
To our dim sight appears!
Yet while we linger we may all
A backward glance still throw,
To the days when we were pioneers,
Thirty years ago."

Why Did You Do It?

Kansas Farmer:

Some time recently I wrote you a communication, stating the existing situation of the people in this portion of the State, which you published in the FARMER. One of your correspondents, Mr. Votaw, replied to my communication, and he went so far in his answer to my statement as to boldly assert that I knew I was not telling the truth in my statements touching the state of affairs in Butler county. Now, Mr. Editor, I took the affirmative position, and my friend Votaw the negative; consequently I claimed that I had a right to a reply through the same medium, the KANSAS FARMER; therefore did you not do me an injustice in barring me from making the reply to Mr. Votaw? Now, Mr. Editor, I stand on the principles of truth, and all I ask of you is not to take my word for truth if you have good reasons to know that my statements are untrue; and if you or any of your readers know that I have stated untruths, meet me face to face, and I will prove to any and all of you the correctness of my assertions. It is a prevailing opinion with many men that in order that a new country shall be settled up, it must be pictured a paradise or a hog-heaven in order to get settlers. Kansas does not need any over rating in this matter. Is it required to overdraw or overestimate the quality of any country to get it settled? I think not; and if it is to be done, some one will have to do it besides me, for I will not. Let Kansas stand on her own merits, sink or swim, and I assure you she will not sink. The people of the United States are a great people, and Kansas will be settled, every foot of her; it cannot be otherwise. All I ask, Mr. Editor, is a square deal, and if I fail to establish the truth through your paper, then I will throw up the sponge and pay for misrepresentations. The people here know that I stated facts, and my friend Votaw won't meet me and tell me (as he made public through your paper) that I told untruths.

HENRY BUTLER.

[Our good friend does not see the situation as he will after thinking a moment. As to what is the condition of monetary and agricultural affairs in Butler county, there is no need of resort to parliamentary tactics, for there is no such subject up for discussion in this paper. Mr. Butler wrote a letter to the KANSAS FARMER, as he had a right to do. Mr. Votaw also wrote a letter to the FARMER, as he had a right to do, and both were published at the pleasure of the editor. That is all there is to it so far as the editor is concerned. It is not intended to carry private disputes into the paper. Our readers probably took the same view of the matter that we did here in the office, namely, that both Mr. Butler and Mr. Votaw, writing from different parts of the county and doing different kinds of business and at different places under different circumstances, had sufficient reason for writing what they did. ED. K. F.]

Nemaha Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

The KANSAS FARMER crop and stock reports are very interesting and instructive, and we can hardly understand why our county is not represented. We think we have a pretty good county up here and plenty of good farmers who could send you reliable reports and who would undoubtedly be willing to do so. Nemaha must not be left out in the cold.

Our spring is backward and wet. Oats are not all sown yet; some who have not sown say they will not sow now, as it is too late. They are mostly put in with cultivators, then harrowed. Some of the first-sown are coming up. A large crop of corn will go in this spring. Scarcely any corn ground plowed yet; most of it, however, will be listed. Wheat looks only middling and not a very large area sown.

On last Wednesday we had a heavy rain and some hail, since which most ground has been too wet to work. On the same day a cyclone passed in a northeasterly direction, about four miles east of this city. It was the first one which your correspondent ever saw, and viewed from a distance of six miles,

it looked like a huge serpent hanging down from a cloud and lashing the earth with its tail. Occasionally a piece would appear to drop off. It demolished two houses, badly wrecked a third, and moved a fourth off its foundation. No lives were lost, but a number of persons were considerably injured.

This afternoon I had my first experience in plowing tame sod in Kansas. In our thirty-acre clover and timothy meadow were two places where the grass had been killed out by straw stacks; so we plowed a strip including these for a potato patch. It would have done you good to see the dark rich soil roll up, and hear the clover roots crack. It did not plow as hard as I expected; the team took a furrow 7x13 inches with apparent ease. In this connection I want to say a word about plows. Last spring I made up my mind that I would get a general-purpose plow, but could not find any in Topeka, all being either stirring plows or breakers; so I sent to Moline and got a "Scotch Clipper," and it is a success. I like it better in old ground than the regular stirring plow, as it leaves the furrows more "readable," and tame sod it lays over without breaking it all to pieces as a stirring plow would. The mold-board is a medium between it and the long-breaker mold-board. I use the rolling cutter.

PLOWBOY.

Onelda, Kas., April 18.

Gossip About Stock.

Ex-Gov. Glick places his advertisement as usual in the KANSAS FARMER again this spring, offering Short-horns of a better quality at very reasonable prices. Write him for stock, mentioning this paper.

The buyers of stock at the mammoth sale held last week at Larned by the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders Association had a very favorable opportunity of securing bargains. The stock sold low. The severity of the past winter for stock in general and the condition of the stock offered, were the cause of low prices.

At the annual sheep-shearing by Vermont Merino breeders, the heaviest fleeces shorn were as follows: The two-year-old ram Saved clipped 26 lbs., 13 oz.; Boss Luck, ram 3 years, clipped 35 lbs. 14 oz.; Burr, ram 4 years, clipped 37 lbs. 6 oz.; and Aberdeen, 4 years old, clipped 35 lbs. 13 oz. The heaviest ewe's fleece was 20 lbs 5 oz.

The Short-horn breeders of Jackson county, Mo., have earned an enviable reputation, and their cattle are considered equal to any in the country, Kentucky not excepted. They hold regular annual public sales at Kansas City, and the advertisement of their eleventh annual sale will be found in this issue. The sale will be held on May 12th and 13th, at which time about fifty young cows and heifers and sixty young bulls will be offered. See the ad. for further particulars, and send for a catalogue.

Mr. J. A. Davidson, of Richmond, Kansas, breeder of Poland China swine, acknowledges the worth of the KANSAS FARMER by renewing his advertisement in for another year which appears in this issue. He has indeed a fine lot of hogs, free from disease, and warranted as represented, and parties desirous of procuring choice stock will see to it that they patronize those whose advertisements appear therein, and whom the KANSAS FARMER can safely recommend as men in whom explicit confidence can be placed. Every farmer should grow the very best swine if he would become successful in raising swine. It don't pay to waste time and money on scrubs. Have the best, for it costs less to keep the same, and profits therefrom are an hundred-fold greater than that derived from the scrubs.

Williams & Updegraff desire to call your attention to their large stock of lumber and building material. They have a big lot of fence posts—red cedar, white cedar and oak—at very low prices. If you think of building, go and get their prices before you buy, as they are selling lower than lumber has ever been sold in Topeka. Tar paper, lime, plaster hair, cement, mixed paints, and everything used in building, always on hand. Don't forget the place.

WILLIAMS & UPDEGRAFF,
Cor. Second and Kansas avenue, Topeka.

For good beds, good board, and every possible courtesy, farmers and stockmen should go to the City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth streets, Chicago, Ill.

"Acme" Sulky Attachment.

Our illustration this week represents the new two wheel sulky attachment for the "Acme" pulverizing harrow, clod-crusher and leveler. It is quickly attached to the harrow, and is arranged so as to regulate the depth of work completely, and of course is a great convenience for transporting the harrow on the road. The sulky will be valuable in light soil, and especially so where there is rubbish or stubble. The lever enables the harrow to be raised instantly, and in hard ground, where extra weight is required to force it into the soil, it is done by simply pushing the lever forward. The price of the sulky is but \$8. and may be attached to any No. 6, 7 or "A" harrow. The pulverizing harrow has become a grand favorite, and the sulky makes it still more so. The manufacturers are Nash & Brother, Millington, N. J.

A fire originating curiously occurred the other night in Crawfordsville, Ga. A clock cord broke, letting the weight fall upon and ignite a box of matches lying on the bottom of the clock case. The family were all asleep at the time, and the house was nearly burned.

The finest tiger in America, it is said, was received at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, recently. He is one of three cubs born in the Antwerp Garden in 1882, and is not yet 4 years old. He is remarkably well developed for his age, weighing about 450 pounds. His head is enormous.

Mr. E. E. Pollard, Sedgwick City, Kansas, whose advertisement appears in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, is a painstaking poultry breeder. His yards and his houses are models of perfection. The quality of his stock will give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders. He has had a life-time of experience in the business and with his superior facilities for breeding fancy stock he deserves patronage.

Fruit Farm for Sale.

Good bearing orchards and ten acres in small fruits; good prospects for fruit this season; good markets. Situated five miles south of Leavenworth, near Soldiers' Home and State Penitentiary.

FRED EASON, Fruit-Grower,
Leavenworth, Kas.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

We make a specialty of all forms of Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We cure Hemorrhoids or Piles without the use of the knife and with but little pain. We cure Varicocoele without the knife. We have a large Eye and Ear practice, and treat all forms of diseases of those organs. We cure Catarrh, Cancer, and remove all kinds of Tumors. We treat successfully all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Bladder. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs yield readily to our treatment if the cases are curable. We cure all forms of Female Diseases. We remove Tape-worm in from one to four hours. Private Diseases in every form cured. In short, all Chronic and Surgical Diseases successfully and scientifically treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions.
DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

Advanced medical science now recognizes "Compound Oxygen" as the most potent and wonderful of all nature's curative agencies. It is the greatest of all vitalizers. It purifies the blood and restores its normal circulation; it reaches every nerve, every part of the body, and imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, enabling it to resist and overcome disease. It has cured Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork, for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invalidism.

This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxygen Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease,
WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO.,
247 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Loneragan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 rice, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.
Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

The Busy Bee.

Hints for Beginners.

HIVES AND THEIR MANIPULATION.

In bee-keeping it is well to follow the old rule, viz: "First get your cage and then your bird." This rule should be followed by the beginner, for the reason that fully as much depends upon the choice of hive as upon any other one thing connected with the business. In choosing a hive I need not say that movable frames are indispensable; as it is now well known that no others can give even fair results. In the choice of frame, regard should be had to the condition and surroundings of one's locality, and the purposes which one has in view, viz., gathering surplus comb or extracted honey. A hive should be constructed as plainly and simply as possible, and as few "contraptions" as necessity alone requires should accompany it. A plain box with rabbets for the frames to rest upon is all that is needed or required, and any expense made beyond that point, is so much money thrown away or simply expended for mere looks. The construction of the hive should merely be such that it will accommodate the style and size of frames decided upon; and I will say right here in the most imperative manner, that but one size and style of frame should be tolerated in a given apiary. As upon the frames depends the whole measure of success or otherwise, they should be constructed with the greatest care, and as nearly mathematically exact as is possible, so that they may be interchangeable not only in a given hive, but with the frames of every hive in use. The necessity of this, if not seen now by the novice, will be at once appreciated the moment he begins practical work. In the choice of hive it should be borne in mind that good results can be obtained from any of the frame hives in common use, but that some of them are more in use than others, and of course it follows that those are the most valuable, that have the largest endorsement of beekeepers of experience by their use of them. Probably the praise given to the different forms of frames is so given because their owners have become accustomed to using them, and don't care to change; but it is probable also, that had they chosen a different form at the start, they would have given that form the same praise. For myself, I have for years used the "L" frame so called, and have found that "it fills the bill" far better than any other; and I have given nearly all a fair and thorough trial. I do not propose here to advertise any form of frame, however, but leave its selection to the choice of each individual. While movable frames will allow of their being taken out of the hive and examined at any time, it is not advisable, save for the purpose of gaining manual dexterity in manipulation, to examine a hive unless for a special purpose. A colony of bees cannot, it will be seen at once, be pulled over, taken out and returned, without creating considerable disturbance, and such disturbance can be but detrimental to the working of that colony.

The rule to follow then should be never to open a hive unless with some special object in view. If it is desired to show friends or visitors the ease with which bees can be operated upon, it will be well to devote one colony to that particular purpose; by this means the minimum of disturbance will be made. As I said in my first article, the time to purchase bees is in the spring rather than the fall, for while they can be purchased more cheaply now, the extra cost in the spring is not so great as to

overbalance the chance of loss during the winter, especially with the actual beginner.

Hives should be purchased in the fall, however, and some portion of the time during the winter devoted to examining them, removing and replacing frames, sections, and surplus honey receptacles; by this means manual dexterity will be gained, and such dexterity is greatly to be desired.

It is a mooted question whether surplus comb honey or extracted pays the best. This is an individual question, and each must determine for himself. Much will depend upon the locality, and much also upon the operator. If surplus comb honey is decided upon, then a study should be made of the various methods in vogue of storing the same, and here there is so great a variation of opinion, that it is hard to decide which is the best; but as all are largely used and with success, any choice then will ordinarily show good results.

In the gathering of extracted honey, the weight of evidence is on the side of two or more story hives, each story of course being a duplicate of every other. Probably the beginner will succeed better the first year in working for extracted honey, as swarming is brought more under control by so doing, and of course much trouble is thus avoided. It is difficult to advise any given person in regard to apiculture, because so much depends upon the person himself, his disposition, strength of mind, power of fortifying himself against losses that are always liable to occur, and patience to work with insects that have so formidable a weapon of offence and defence; and also to bear up under difficulties that happen even in the best regulated apiaries. A careful course of study on all the points indicated in this article will be of value in forming an opinion and making a choice; and about all that can be done in the limited space allowed me, is to guide my readers to the right path, rather than to attempt to make that path for them.

The golden rule of beekeeping is one that should ever be borne in mind, for unless it is kept constantly in view, and closely followed, nothing but disaster will result. It is the rule of *Otto*, viz:—"Keep your stocks strong."

Beekeeping is made up of two parts, viz., theory and practice, and they should go hand in hand together; not however like a party whom I once knew, who bought several works on beekeeping and never looked at them excepting when something turned up out of the usual course of things; and many an accident happened, or loss occurred to him, for the reason that he would not look up a point till obliged so to do by something unusual taking place among his bees. Study, and careful study too should be preliminary, and the theory being well learned from the books, then one is ready and able too, to apply principles to actual practice.—*J. E. Pond, in American Apiculturist.*

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

The stock-raisers of Kansas seem to be learning that valuable fact, that the best sires are the cheapest, and as a consequence breeders find little demand except for their choicest breeding stock.

As a rule, the greater degree to which farm products seeking a market can be concentrated in bulk and weight, the greater profit to the producer.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and southern Kansas, southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address J. E. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

From small beginnings the lead pencil business of this country has sprung to very large proportions. Years ago, all the lead pencils used in this country were imported from Germany, where they were made by hand. As they came into more general use their manufacture was begun, in a small way, on this side of the water. Soon the cedar of Florida and our vast supply of plumbago were utilized, and Yankee genius invented the machinery which has so enormously increased their manufacture. One manufactory now turns out about 2,000 gross of pencils every day, and another does an annual business of \$1,500,000. Fully one-third of the pencils made in the United States are sent abroad.

The Indian tribes of Puget Sound are decaying very rapidly. The Lummi tribe is the only one whose birth rate equals the death roll. All other tribes on the Sound are decaying rapidly and will disappear within thirty years. Liquor and dissipation have wrought deadly disease among the tribes which populate the Sound before the arrival of the pale face.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the *KANSAS FARMER* and the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal* one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

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Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, 612 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)



Is a book of 70 pages, with 200 engravings of Orchard and Small Fruits, Nuts, &c. Gives honest descriptions of Golden Queen Raspberry, Lawson Pear, and over 400 other Fruits, instructions for planting, pruning, cultivation and management, with low prices for Trees and Plants. Price 10c. with Colored plates; without plates 5c. Price Lists free.

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any Operation or Detention from Business, by my Treatment, or Money Refunded.

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DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,

Emporia, Kas.

Rooms over D. W. Morris' Drug Store.

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direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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50 Chromo or 25 Hidden-name Cards, name on 10c Samples & terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, Ct.

The Home Circle.

For the KANSAS FARMER.

Lines to Ironquill.

Of the resonance of rhymes
Future hearts and distant times
May impress:
Shall humanity to me
Like our Kansas prairies be—
Echoless?

O'er the sunny slopes of Kansas
Borne, as on the breeze that fans us,
From the dim and distant vista toward the
further shore of time,
Rhythmic echoes softly falling,
And in tender cadence calling—
"We, the reapers of your sowing, voicing
echoes of your rhymes,

"Careful be what seed you're sowing,
Lest the fruitful harvest mowing
Thorns our weary foot-steps piercing,
We will reap in tears and pain;
And must toil in vain, to borrow
From the harvest aught but sorrow,
And the echoes to your singing bear a
Broken heart's refrain.

"O, my human friend and brother,
This we owe to one another,
And the weal or woe of mortals
Hold we in our outstretched hand;
We but sow but for other's reaping."
And the echoes, still repeating,
Reverberate adown the ages, o'er our sunny
Kansas land. M. J. HUNTER.
Concordia, Kansas.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Within the past four years the FARMER has had at least two communications descriptive of the Postoffice Department at Washington, and one referring specially to the "dead letter" office. Here is a fresh one, written by a Kansas lady for Kansas readers. It was printed in the Daily Capital last Wednesday morning. The writer begins by saying:

We are emphatically a writing people, and the Postoffice Department of the United States requires a building occupying the entire square between Seventh and Eighth and E and F streets, and is even now too small for the ever-increasing business.

Postmaster General Vilas brings the energy of youth and of the brisk Northwest to bear on his department, and is even a stricter disciplinarian than Gresham, whose name was a terror to any kind of inefficiency.

The Postmaster General nominates all postmasters whose salaries are less than \$1,000, has charge of all postmasters and mail agents, as well as the routes of foreign and domestic mail. His responsibility and worry is second only to the Treasurer. In the compass of one letter it is only possible to speak of one division, which for this time will be that of the dead letter office.

Such great crowds present themselves that it requires the time of one clerk to show them through, so now this, with several other government departments, are only open for a few hours each week, even then a process of a card endorsement is needed if you wish full particulars.

Last year the dead letter office received over 4,000,000 letters; of these 500,000 were unmailable; those without any address whatever reached over 5,000. The money found in these letters reached \$2,250,609.05, and over 100,000 contained stamps. It also handled over 81,000 packages of merchandise and 32,000 photographs.

Great sacks of mail matter lie piled on the floor awaiting turns. Each sack is opened on a table; the merchandise is put in one pile, papers in another, letters, the foreign separated from the domestic, are counted and tied in bunches of one hundred each, whence they are transferred to the opening table. This branch is under the supervision of Mr. Ward Burlingame, of Kansas, a man well known throughout the West for his graphic pen, and probably the most distinguished correspondent our State has yet produced.

On either side of the long opening table sit elderly gentlemen who look as if they preached on Sunday and opened letters for recreation the rest of the week.

I have heard that preference is given here to broken-down clergymen who from their profession are supposed to be more honest than, let us say—lawyers.

Letters containing nothing are returned to

the writers if possible, if not they go to the waste-paper basket, which brings the government an income of \$6,000 per annum. Letters containing anything are registered under their different heads. Money, jewelry, drafts, money orders, pension papers, and merchandise articles are recorded and returned if possible. A letter containing valuables is recorded and receipted five different places, so that it is about impossible to purloin it. Foreign letters are assorted and the amounts due this and other governments are recorded, and the letter returned to the dead letter office of the country in which it was written. Other governments charge for such returns, ours performs this service free.

The property branch is really amusing as illustrating people's ideas of the possibilities of the department. It occupies a room just at the entrance and contains plumes, jewels, loaded pistols, stuffed birds, shoes, bonnets, hats, baby clothes, etc. A beautiful fan of the down of some wild bird, the sticks of the most beautiful tortoise shell, makes many a woman break the command, "Thou shalt not covet." But strangest of all are immense snakes, now in alcohol, but when brought here were alive, being sent through the mail to a professor in Europe. Fortunately one of the reptiles died, making an odor which caused an investigation of what proved to be a collection of the venomous reptiles of the Southwest. In taking them out one escaped, and months after a lady clerk rose from her desk one day to have the horrible creature drop from the folds of her skirts. It is safe to say the monotony of that day was broken by a very undignified scene.

Here the fate of many a life is changed. Letters signed "Mother," "Your loving Jessie," "Your repentant Tom," etc., find their echo only when the tear-dimmed eyes which looked and waited for the letter that never came, shall have opened in the clearer light of eternity to find that love is eternal, and although we may sometimes here seem to lose the thread which binds us together in that other life we shall see it was only hidden, not lost. Photographs are preserved a short time, then destroyed. But magazines, of which last year there were 1,152, illustrated papers 3,114, and cards and valentines 10,285, are sent to twenty-one charitable institutions, where they give genuine pleasure and amusement to the unfortunate. A letter may reach its destination with insufficient postage, but papers or merchandise never are transported without the postage is entirely paid. All letters and packages should have on them directions for the return to the sender to prevent ultimate loss.

The mail from the Oregon was brought here to be dried, and much of it was unmailable again. I saw the picture of a beautiful English home taken on tin, all battered and broken, for which there was no address.

The foreign office is most interesting. The ladies in charge have the peculiarities of the great foreign offices and even nations analyzed. The leading lady said: "The Scotch are great smugglers—they trust much to the honor of the mails." Here I was shown a package just received from Scotland containing a white silk handkerchief, a plaid one, two fine linen aprons, and a breastpin set in highly-polished agates, topazes and blood-stones in a silver setting. The exquisite white silk handkerchief was evidently intended as a wedding present, for on it was pinned a note which said: "A small remembrance with loving wishes for Jennie, and the hope that it will not be too late." Now the recipient will have to pay both duty and postage. A package of canned oysters from Brazil was held for \$10.35 postage—it had been sealed like a letter.

All the foreign matter is handled by four ladies, who are expert in geography and accomplished modern linguists. The lady in charge was born in Saxony and understands all the languages of Europe and is final authority for all postal matters. A New York paper recently said of her that she was equal to the execution of the business of the London office, yet she is a fair little woman, looking more like the mistress of an elegant home than the executive of a great government trust.

There are 124 women in the dead letter office, including fair young girlish faces, those in the meridian of life, and those upon whom the unmelting snow of age has fallen. Part of the work is mechanical, needing but little mental training, but the larger part re-

quires good clerical and linguistic education. The salaries are from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. The wages are not graded according to work. The blind reading could only be done by a person of the finest perception, the largest and most minute knowledge of geography, and even of the names of streets of cities, joined to extensive experience, and should command a large salary as an expert, but such is not the case.

A New England manufactory could not be more rigorous in business rules, and the force is now at a minimum. New clerks are only admitted on the civil service examinations, but influence still counts for too much in securing the best places, rapid promotion, and even in holding a few inefficient clerks in place.

The good workers earnestly desire the day when merit alone will be the test, for then only will it rank with the teacher's profession and be a badge of attainment.

It is astonishing to see the number of superior women in this work; women whose histories are the record of heroism and sacrifice, women whose families are historic, women to whom every day has brought enriched experience and nobler living. Among them is bright-faced Patty Lyle Collins, originally from Mississippi; her writings are particularly well known to readers of the *Chautauquan*, and admired by people both North and South.

One lady from this department was successfully examined for a translator, but the place was given to a man. She then entered the examination for Inspector of Patents with a class of 100 men. This examination is mechanical, involving a knowledge of the spectroscopic mechanical process, patent law practice and the ability to read and translate for others the German and French books on patents. She stood third in the class, surpassing a Harvard graduate, and is now third Inspector.

Another woman is a great linguist, born of American parentage in Italy, with a temporary residence in nearly every European country.

One lovely woman, a former Washington belle, whose ancestry is among the best in this country, herself a woman whose beauty, grace, intelligence and character would be an honor in the court of a queen, is found daily at a desk here.

Another is the widow of an officer of high rank in the navy who lost his life by jumping into the sea to rescue a common sailor—an act beside which the dying courtesy of Sir Philip Sidney seems commonplace.

Another is a woman whose father's estate was destroyed at the second battle of Bull Run. A friend recently asked her to go and see the panoramic representation. She replied gently, "No, I am fighting that battle every day;" but in it her face has grown strong, tender and earnest—such a face as could come to no trifle.

The woman in charge of the women clerks of the dead letter office is the widow of an officer of high rank, and whose father was President of a New England college. Mrs. King, recently resigned, was the daughter of a Governor of South Carolina, and is a highly intellectual woman.

These women have become well disciplined business women, but all receive less wages than men would for the same work. It must wound the proud among them, but the stern force of necessity makes them only too thankful for a place in which to earn an honorable living. In place of the honors and jewels of other days, they have the consciousness of growing nobler themselves and of helping those dependent upon them. One woman on a salary varying from \$600 to \$900 has raised five children to honorable manhood and womanhood, for as in other walks of life here:

"One must take and one resign—
One drink life's rue;
And one its wine—
But God will make the balance just."

I doubt not in the final review for many of these earnest workers the door of the Kingdom will swing inward, and shut sharply in the face of the selfish, overbearing daughter of wealth. H. E. M.

B. F. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill., thinks creameries, by furnishing the public with a first-class article of butter, have done as much as bogus butter-makers to lower the price of poor dairy product.

"That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Powderly's Liquor Views.

Grand Master Workman Powderly has no love for the liquor sellers. They are one of the classes proscribed by the constitution of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly said:

"The temperance question is an important one, and I sometimes think it is the main issue. The large number of applications during the past year to grant dispensations to allow the initiation of rum-sellers was alarming. I have persistently refused them, and will enjoin my successor, if he values the future success of the order, to shut the doors with triple bars against the admission of the liquor dealer. His path and that of the honest, industrious workman lie in opposite directions. The rum-seller who seeks admission into a labor society does so with the object that he may entice its members into his saloon after the meetings close. No question of interest to labor has ever been satisfactorily settled over a bar in a rum-hole. No labor society ever admitted a rum-seller that did not die a drunkard's death. No workman ever drank a glass of rum who did not rob his family of the price of it, and in doing so committed a double crime, murder and theft. He murders the intellect with which the Maker hath endowed him. He steals from his family the means of sustenance he has earned for them. Turn to the annals of every dead labor society, and you will see whole pages blurred and destroyed by the accursed footprints of rum. Scan the records of a meeting at which a disturbance took place and you will hear echoing through the hall the maudlin, fiendish grunt of the drunken brute who disturbed the harmony of the meeting.

"In the whole English language I can find no word that strikes more terror to my soul than the one word, 'Rum.' It was born in hell ere the fiat, 'no redemption,' had gone forth. Its life on earth has been one of ruin to the hopes of youth and the peace of old age. It has robbed childhood of its delights. It has stolen the laugh from the lips of innocence, the bloom from the cheeks of manhood. It has touched the heart of old age like the tip of poisoned arrow. Its sound, as it gurgles from the neck of a bottle, echoes through many a desolate household as the hissing of a thousand serpents. You may deem me too radical on this point. Yet I never interfere with the rights of a man to drink if he so selects. I hold I have a right to and do shun rum as I would an enraged tiger, neither meddling with it nor allowing it to meddle with me. So long as it keeps its distance I am content to leave it alone, but the moment it attempts to interfere with my rights by coming into the Knights of Labor, then my soul rises in arms against it, and I can find no words too bitter, no denunciation too scathing to hurl against it."

Essays on Christmas Cards.

In November last, Messrs. L. Prang & Co. announced a series of prizes for essays on Christmas cards, to be competed for by ladies only. The essays were to touch on the social and educational character of Christmas cards; on the questions of what are the qualifications of an ideal Christmas card, and how near do Prang's Christmas cards in general and the prize cards in particular come up to this ideal.

Of between 500 and 600 essayists the following reaped the awards:

Prizes for Essays in Class I.—To lady contributors of the age of 18 years and over: (1) \$200 to Miss Janet H. McKelvey, Sandusky, Ohio; (2) \$100 to Miss Helen Gray Cone, Morrisania, N. Y.; (3) \$50 to Miss Grace A. Ingalls, Newark, N. J.

Prizes for Essays in Class II.—To lady contributors below the age of 18 years: (1) \$100 to Miss Mabel E. Wade, De Peyster, N. Y.; (2) \$50 to Miss Olivia Bogges, Catlin, Ill.; (3) \$25 to Miss Emma Hayes, Columbia, Mo.

It is to be expected that the future Christmas card will show evidence of the criticism and the wishes which no doubt have been embodied in these essays.

I can safely recommend Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, etc. Before I have used the first bottle I purchased I find myself cured. At times I could scarcely smell anything and had headache most of the time.—HENRY LILLY, Agent for the American Express Co., Grand Haven, Mich. Price 50 cents.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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A bill was passed by the House of Representatives some days ago to establish a national tribunal for the purpose of arbitrating labor disputes. The bill was sent to the Senate, where several amendments have been offered, one of which is, to appoint a commission to examine the subject generally, and the late railroad strike in particular, and report to Congress on the first Monday of next December, so that Congress may have proved and admitted facts before them to base legislation upon. Several new bills have been introduced in the Senate, one, as we are informed by the newspapers, providing for compulsory arbitration, introduced by Senator Ingalls.

We are in receipt of a copy of the argument of Hon. Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, delivered before the committee on public lands of the United States Senate, on the subject of lands unlawfully certified to railroad companies. It is an able presentation of the law governing rights of settlers. He states a truth that lies at the very bottom, and cannot be set aside by legislation. He says, "Congress cannot deprive a settler of his rights under the law, nor take from him his home or other property without just compensation. The lawful right to a home is not lost by reason of a mistake or blunder made by a clerk or other departmental official in cancelling a lawful entry or certifying lands to a railroad company without authority of law."

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "A Bill to Promote Mendicancy," being a collection of editorial articles that appeared in the New York *Evening Post* during the pending of the Blair educational bill in the United States senate, January, February and March of this year. The *Post's* arguments contain facts and figures to show that the southern states do not need federal aid in support of her schools. We have not read all that the *Post* said on the subject, for we do not need to be convinced of the soundness of its position. A country that is not rich enough to educate its own people and lift them out of barbarism is not worth saving. We are willing to assist our neighbors at the south, not because they are too poor to help themselves, but because the whole country was responsible for the existence of slavery, and the whole country will be benefited by the education of the manumitted slaves.

A Blow at the Wool Interest.

Several times we have called attention to a proposed reduction of the tariff duties on wool. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, is at the head [of the committee on ways and means in the House, and he is a low-tariff man. He proposed a year or two ago to reduce the tariff rates generally, making a clean cut of about 20 per cent. His effort failed. Some time ago he proposed another bill providing for a considerable modification of existing rates of duty, but he did not attempt to take all the tax off of wool, and wool-growers did not expect him to propose or advocate anything so radical as that. Mr. Hewett, a manufacturer of New York, is on the same committee. He is anxious to obtain his raw materials—iron, free of duty, though he has never been known as a free-trader. He and Morrison have finally agreed upon a bill which puts wool on the free list with tea and coffee. Nobody was expecting such action, hence the wool interest was not represented before the committee. Snap judgment was taken against it. A majority of the committee agreed upon a favorable report, and so it stands. A minority presented an adverse report, but the bill as reported went to the calendar, and will come before the house for discussion in due course.

This is a severe blow at the wool industry of this country. It was badly wrecked by the well-meant but unfortunate legislation of 1883. It has about recovered from that, though, with a loss of a good many million dollars. Now if it is to submit to this new attack, the result will be about equal to strangulation. Our farmers can no more compete successfully with the farmers of Australia and the Argentine Republic than our laboring men can compete with Poles and Chinese. The manufacturing industries of the country have always had more or less protection afforded by the tariff laws; and as a result we have become a great manufacturing nation, and while we have been growing to that, home competition stimulated invention and enterprise, and prices have not risen but fallen. The farmer does not pay as much for a wagon or a plow as he did twenty-five or fifty years ago, and he gets a better article. So it is as to every implement he uses. A farm and farm house can be equipped now with better materials and for a good deal less money than they could have been in the years gone by. This has come from the protection afforded by the tariff laws.

The same thing has happened in the case of wool. In 1860, after a long period of low tariff, the wool produced in this country, was about 60,000,000 pounds, and the average price for the year in New York city was 39 cents. In 1883 our clip amounted to 320,000,000 pounds. The average price, as our readers know, was considerably less than 39 cents. The high-tariff duties fixed in 1867 so stimulated the wool industry that while a five fold increase in quantity and a great increase in quality, and while the industry was growing profitable, the cost of wool to consumers was declining, and the cost of woolen goods was affected in a like manner. The farmer was benefited, the manufacturer and his employees were benefited, and all persons that wore woolen goods were benefited by the high-tariff rates of 1867. Three years ago, the duties on wool were reduced to about ten cents a pound, the result was to increase the importation, reduce the price of American wool, destroy thousands and millions of dollars invested by our farmers in sheep, and no man knows of a coat or a pair of

trousers being reduced one penny in price on account of the tariff reduction on wool.

These are plain, undisputed facts. Then why, in the name of American farmers, we ask; why should this great industry be subjected to another and greater hardship at a time, too, when it is just recovering from an almost fatal paralysis? No man impugns the integrity or intelligence of the men who propose such destructive legislation; hence it is hard to understand why they cannot see the danger they would bring upon us. Even should it result in cheapening clothing, the drop would be so little that the retail dealer and the person that buys a single article at a time would not feel it. Of the 58,000,000 people in the country, say 25,000,000 are males above the age of five years, in need of woolen clothing. An average wool suit for such customers weighs—say ten pounds, and say the reduction on the cost of the wool to the manufacturer is five cents; that would be fifty cents on a suit. When this amount would be distributed among the various grades of cloth and clothing, it would range from ten to twenty-five cents on ordinary heavy clothing, and from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents on suits made of finer cloth. Would that compensate for the loss entailed on the farmers? Sheep are a source of steady profit; every farmer ought to have some. Is it good policy to destroy an industry like this for a gain of a quarter or half a dollar a year in clothing? It looks to us like a most mischievous movement, and we hope that no Kansas Representative in Congress will vote for such a proposition. This state is well adapted to sheep husbandry. A great many sheep are now owned by our farmers, and a large proportion of them are of improved breeds. In 1860 we had only a little over 15,000 sheep; in 1884 we had 1,206,297; the wool clip of 1883 aggregated 4,427,945 pounds. The value of the sheep and wool of Kansas, as returned for the year 1883, the last year reported, was \$3,138,873. We submit that this is too much to waste.

The Labor Problem.

No subject of greater magnitude was ever considered by men, and it is impossible to over-state its importance. It lies at the very foundation of society. It is probably quite unnecessary to state a proposition that is self-evident, but it serves as an introduction to what follows and is a good reason for counseling moderation and patriotic earnestness in all attempts to provide remedies for acknowledged evils arising from conflicting interests of employers and employees, where large numbers of men are concerned.

There is a belief that legislation is or may be made a remedy for all evils that affect the body politic; but there are valid objections to that theory. Laws are supposed to be and ought to be the fruition of the best judgment of the best citizens, and legislation ought to do no more than to furnish methods for executing the public will. As to the labor problem, there are some foundation principles to be considered, and legislation may safely go as far as to provide machinery by which citizens may apply those principles in practice. Beyond that it is hardly wise to go. To illustrate: A railroad is a public road, as much so as a common highway, except that the people, instead of every man running his own vehicle over it, have authorized one or more particular corporations to carry the people and their property, charging each person a reasonable price for the service rendered. For the franchise, the corporation agrees to keep and does keep the

road in repair, and furnishes the necessary means for transportation, having vehicles at certain places at certain hours. A railroad company is a common carrier; it must continue the business or surrender the franchise, and let the people through their public officers manage it. The people want the road kept open; there must be no interruption of business. Every person properly connected with the road as a helper is to that extent an agent of the people. He does his particular part in the work of the carrier, and he is as necessary as any other person. The business of the road cannot be carried on without men, men of every grade, from general manager down to section hand. They are all necessary, for the thing to be done is to keep the business going, and if the men quit work, the business stops. These men, all of them and every one of them, individually and as a whole, are responsible to the people at large for faithful and continuous service, and in consideration of that, the people are responsible to them for reasonable compensation and for a perpetual guaranty of it. Men must not be permitted to organize strikes and stop the business of the people over the road because of any dispute about pay. The people expect and insist upon good service not to be interrupted except upon due notice, and it is their duty to see that reasonable compensation is made certain. If it be said that the law is that way now, that persons are entitled to such compensation as their services are reasonably worth, the statement is not denied, but it serves only to bring out more clearly the principle involved in the permanent solution of the labor problem. People are entitled now in law and in equity to reasonable compensation for work done; but in existing conditions it seems next to impossible, sometimes, and a great many times, to get hold of a single key that will respond in remedy. Corporations that employ men by the thousand, hire them on authority of hand bills posted by the way-side, cannot be handled by one poor fellow that works for a dollar a day. He may have a complaint, and a just one, too, and the labor of finding an officer that is authorized to hear him and act on what he presents is almost equal to a circumnavigation of the earth. The head and the heart of the company are too far away from the men; they cannot attract attention until they temporarily strangle the business by stopping work. What is needed in legislation, and about all that is needed is some machinery, some trumpet-tongued instrument of the law that will wake up the company when the men want to talk to it; some agency representing the majority and the power and the justice of the people, with authority to command service and to secure reasonable compensation. And this promptly, continuously, impartially, and without expense or delay. Then there need be no interruption of travel and traffic. When a complaint is presented by the men or by the company, let it be heard and adjusted without causing the loss of a day's time, to the end that the public business shall go ahead, and all interested parties be secure in their lawful rights. If the government will see to the righting of all alleged wrongs in a speedy, just and inexpensive way, it will be doing all that needs doing in this matter, and there will be an end to railroad strikes.

Senator Plumb has our thanks for a copy of a recent report of the senate committee on transportation routes to the seaboard, containing a large fund of very useful information, relating to transportation and its cost.

Bismarck Fair, 1886.

The Western National Fair to be held at Bismarck (near Lawrence) Kansas, next September, 6th to 11th inclusive, is expected by the Association to eclipse all former expositions at that place. The KANSAS FARMER would like to see at least one fair in Kansas this year of State proportions. Hearing nothing from the State Fair Association, we may assume that Bismarck will take hold and make a fair worthy of the state in 1887, and that means a good deal. It means a collection of grain, fruit, stock, manufactures and art never before equaled west of St. Louis; it means the best accommodations and an abundance of everything needed for the convenience, comfort, entertainment and pleasure of the people; it means clean grounds, polite officers and a conspicuous absence of gaming and drinking performances.

Bismarck is a beautiful location; has shade and water and grass, a railroad depot is at the gate, large halls and a great many conveniences for the care of stock. A circular letter sent out by the management shows that additional improvements are in contemplation and will be in place in time for use. This year will witness many changes in Kansas. A great many new people will be with us as permanent citizens, more miles of railroad will be built in the state than ever before; more work of every kind will be done, greater progress will be witnessed all over the state. A fair of state dimensions will afford a good opportunity for our own people to see what they are doing among themselves and to get the outside world to come and help look.

Objection was made to the management at Bismarck last year on account of the presence of gamblers and drunkards and other disreputable characters on the grounds. The KANSAS FARMER now calls the attention of the management to that matter with the request that measures be taken to prevent the presence of such persons with their devices and schemes. They are offensive to the people who attend the fair and whose money sustains it. Most people hate such things; all decent and respectable people are opposed to them; they are not suffered on the premises and in the dwellings of private citizens, and they are not a whit more in place on fair grounds. This paper is read by a good many thousand people. Speaking for them and in their name, the KANSAS FARMER respectfully requests the management of the Western National Fair Association to inform the people authoritatively that all reasonable precautions will be taken to keep the grounds clear of such demoralizing agencies. No respectable man or woman wants to take a friend or child among gamblers, drunkards and harlots. The FARMER will gladly publish any such assurances that the management shall authorize, and take an active interest in the fair besides, for we do want the state to have at least one big fair this year.

Weather Predictions.

Our readers have been informed that Prof. C. C. Blake, Richland, Shawnee county, Kansas, is publishing a monthly paper—*The Future*, devoted to weather predictions. When *The Future* first appeared we copied portions so that the people might read what Mr. Blake said about the coming weather. We would continue to do so, only that it is hardly fair to him. He spends his time and money in preparing his paper for the people to read, and if other papers publish what he says, he gets nothing but reputation for his pains, and that would soon ruin any ordinary

man. Mr. Blake has adopted a safer method; his paper is now copyrighted, so that other papers are not permitted to copy from *The Future* without special authority from the editor himself.

We feel like saying a word for *The Future*, to this extent: That Mr. Blake's weather predictions have been well verified by the facts occurring. He predicts with so much assurance of correctness that one would be surprised at his audacity if evidence were wanting. The weather last fall, the hard winter, the milder February and March, the floods of March and April, the cold weather about Easter—all these were stated in advance by Mr. Blake better, probably, than most people could state them from memory. To persons interested in such matters we would suggest that it would pay to send for a sample copy anyway, enclosing ten cents to pay for it. Nobody need fear being swindled. Mr. Blake is not a fraud. When you see *The Future*, you can judge for yourselves whether it is worth supporting.

Knights of Industry.

This is the name of an organization of working people. The reason for its being is thus set forth authoritatively:

The imperative need of a vigorous General Association to promote the interests of labor in all its grades, and aid in the work inaugurated by the "Knights of Labor" and other industrial Unions, is a want which is felt by many of the oldest and ablest economic reformers. Starting with a conviction of this necessity, the Knights of Industry propose enrolling the names of all kinds of workers, whether of hand or brain, including the tiller of the soil, the day laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, the manager, the manufacturer, the journalist and the artist. To unite all workers, and wisely control industry in the direct interest of the whole people, is the pivot from which the Knights of Industry will exert their power.

The primary aims of the order are stated to be "the economic education and the organization of all grades and conditions of society, with a view to the better apportionment of the products of industry."

The general principles and aims are thus stated:

The central principle of the Order is common and united public action for the permanent industrial welfare of all workers. To effect which the following platform is declared:

1. The purchase and working by Government of railroads, telegraphs and telephones.
2. The creation and control of a national monetary system on an equitable principle, the issue of which shall be full legal tender for all debts.
3. The Government control of the land of the country.
4. The discouragement of the competitive system of production and distribution with its devouring waste, limitation of consumption and restriction of production.
5. The control and scientific direction of production and distribution, cheapening commodities, stimulating consumption, and increasing production.

The immediate objects are:

1. The limiting of daily labor to eight hours.
2. The equalization of wages paid to men and women.
3. The prohibition of child labor in factories, mills and mines.
4. The promotion of the fullest official inquiry into the present economic system of production and distribution.
5. The purchase and working by the states of the street-cars, water and electric lighting works, in the interest of the people.
6. To assist the Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations in their public work.
7. The arbitration of disputes between employers and employes.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the Knights of industry propose to do what the Knights of Labor were generally supposed to have started out to do—organize the working forces of the country. The central proposition in the declaration of principles is, that the power of economic law is tending with scientific certainty toward central control of all industry; and that the workers themselves have most to gain from the action of such law, provided that united action, under wise direction asserts its irresistible power and uti-

lizes the law in the direct interest of the whole people. As an illustration of this, it is suggested: "The competitive system which is applied to the construction and the working of our railroads gives the nation 1,482 railroad presidents with their enormous salaries and the same number of boards of directors, swallowing large fees, when one president with an efficient departmental staff would suffice. An average passenger fare of 1.35 cents, instead of 2.35 cents per mile, could be made to cover all necessary costs and charges, and thus effect a saving of \$100,000,000 per annum, and a still larger sum might be added by a reduction in the general freight charges which a central control could produce."

Attention is called to the waste occasioned by the great number of managers necessarily employed in our more than quarter million manufacturing establishments, and to the multiplicity of stores set up as aids in distributing the country's supplies. The declaration concludes by stating: "The Knights of Industry have been called into existence by the proved necessity for a general organization to assist the arduous work of organization and economic education of the masses of productive workers."

As to methods, it is declared that the Knights of Industry seek to consummate their ends by the orderly development and intelligent direction of labor organization, and in accordance with the spirit of the American Declaration of Rights, which was framed to promote the peace and happiness of every honest and industrious citizen. A general invitation is extended to the "workers of hand or brain" in every state and territory to join the ranks of the new order.

The general object of this new movement, the organization of workers, is a worthy one, and will command the respect and approval of all patriotic people who want to have this country make the most of itself. Organization operates to combine forces and get the advantages of their greatest power. Farmers lack nothing so much as organization. They and their assistants compose about one-half of all the people of the country, yet there is not an organization of farmers that could on call have an agent in Washington or at any particular state capital or great trade center. Organization of labor is a necessity of the times, growing out of consolidations of capital in the carrying on of great enterprises which require the services of large bodies of men. The farmer is interested in transportation charges, but he is almost wholly at the mercy of the carriers, and largely because he and his class have no common method of exerting the power of their combined resistance.

The President of the United States, last week, sent a message to Congress, recommending legislation to remedy the labor disorders of the country. He suggests a non-partisan national commission of three persons, who shall have authority to adjust all labor troubles that may be submitted to their arbitration. He does not believe in compulsory legislation; he thinks it better to have the parties to disputes free to apply to the national commission; he believes that such option will work respect, and through respect will cause a willing acquiescence in the desires of the commission.

"Practical Wheat Growing," is the title of a very interesting little book published by William Deering & Co., Chicago. It is an advertisement of implements manufactured by Deering, but that is no detraction from its

worth. It contains many excellent suggestions. They are free to farmers we understand.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending April 24th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Boring and routing bit—Truman D. Cook, of Topeka.
Combined chimney and ventilator—Samuel W. Skipworth of Blue Mound.
Attachment for grain Drills—Jeremiah Courson, of Prairie View.

The following were reported for last week:

Trestle for scaffolding—Merril Pinkston, of Garnett.
Clothes drier—James H. Morlan of Lebo.

An opium smuggler has been defrauding Chinese at Seattle, W. T., by selling them a fine quality of Victoria mud, covered by a layer of the drug, at \$10 a pound.

The nickel, which was until quite recently looked upon with contempt in San Francisco, has already revolutionized the prices of certain things and services in that city, and the *Chronicle* expresses the opinion that copper cents will soon be as current as the nickel.

There was a queer race witnessed in Dublin recently. An acrobat from Ginnett's circus undertook to walk faster upon stilts than a tramcar going in its ordinary course along Stephen's Green. He proceeded upon stilts twenty feet high, got ahead of the car, and kept his place till one of the stilts coming in contact with an obstacle in the crowded roadway, he fell and was hurt. The race was for a wager of £20.

Uncle Billy Day, of London, Ky., is a curiosity in that section. He is 81 years old and has never worn glasses; can now read without any difficulty by a fire light. He is the father of thirteen children, has seventy-six grand-children and 182 great-grandchildren living. Although a little stout, he is quite active; can jump up and crack his heels together twice, a feat that many young men can not accomplish. He is a widower. He and his late wife lived together fifty-seven years.

A young man in Brooklyn, after consulting his watch, dropped it into his pocket, when he was startled by an explosion, which was followed by many others in rapid succession. Before he could remove his clothing it had burned through to the flesh and a painful wound inflicted. The hand in which he held the watch was also severely burned. An examination proved the explosion to have been caused by chlorate of potash tablets, which he was in the habit of carrying loose in his pocket, and which were ignited by the watch being dropped quickly upon them.

The wood of the cork elm, *ulmus racemosa*, is heavier and stronger than that of the white elm or slippery elm. It is close-grained, susceptible of fine polish, and useful for agricultural implements, wheel stock, bridge timbers, etc. It is quite distinct in form from the other elms, and deserves to be planted largely for ornament and use. It ranges from southwestern Vermont through western New York, Ontario and southern Michigan to Iowa, and south through Ohio to central Kentucky, reaching its best development in the southern peninsula of Michigan.

Two Indians in a village near Quebec were recently discussing the form of the earth. One affirmed that it was round because men had traveled in a straight line and come back to the same place. To this it was replied that men were apt to travel in circles, as they often do when lost. Then it was urged that white men said so, and they knew more than the Indians; but it was answered, white men often lied, as the Indians very well knew. A practical philosopher solved the whole difficulty by driving a stake into the ground and placing an apple on it at night. In the morning the apple was still there, to his great satisfaction; whereas, he said, if the earth had revolved in the night the apple would have fallen off.

Greenhouse Plants in Summer.

The regular winter-flowering greenhouse plants of a hard-wooded nature, such as camellias, azalias, and the like, must be taken care of during summer. Except in case there is a lean-to, with the glass facing north, they will be best entirely out of doors for the summer months. Where taste is exhibited, and there is help sufficient to properly attend to such things, in place of these, a regular summer bed of plants should be grown. Of these, fuchsias, achimenes, gloxineas, begonias, in themselves will furnish an endless variety of forms. Caladiums, eranthemums, and even some of the annuals as cockscombs, amaranthus of the more showy kinds, and browallia, may all be made to fill up the unsightly stages of an otherwise empty greenhouse. There is no need of crowding any of the plants; their freedom will have a tendency to give each plant a shapely form. Ferns may be made to do duty in the shady parts of the greenhouse during summer.

Plants that are set out of doors in their own pots, should be plunged into coal ashes, to keep the earth worms from getting into the pots. A partial shade during mid-day will be better than a fully exposed place, but on no account should this be in the shade directly under the dense foliage of trees, but rather of a wall, building, or if of trees, not immediately beneath them.

Window Plants.—Quite often many plants doing duty in windows in winter are planted in the flower garden in summer. When this is the case, they will, as a rule, take care of themselves as soon as their presence in the house is not wanted. Persons so situated as not to be able to plant out, or having a portion of their plants that do not give flowers in the summer, may set pots and all either in the ashes, as before recommended, or in some place where worms can not work. Soft-wooded plants, such as geraniums, fuchsias, heliotropes, etc., may, after mid-summer, be cut back rather severely and left for a month in the same pots, then shaken out and repotted into new fresh soil. This will bring them into good shape for their winter growth.

Oleanders.—These noble, summer-blooming, decorative plants require abundance of water during summer, and if in a small pot or tub, according to the size of the plant, will be greatly benefited by watering once a week with liquid manure. If this is not at hand, then give them a coating of rotten manure, a portion of which will be carried down to the roots at every watering. This latter is also a great help to vases and hanging basket plants, where the roots have little soil; its place may be supplied by this means, as very little earth thus sustains a luxuriant growth.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned toward his heels every time.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that a cow which at home will test up to a fourteen pounds of butter a week standard, if taken to a strange place, among strange cattle, and milked by a cross man, will not make half that quantity.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* recommends half a pint of common table salt for bloat in cattle. Put a round stick in the cow's mouth, throw the salt as far down the throat as you can, and she will swallow it. This farmer says he has cured several cases of clover-bloat in a short time in this manner.

No business prospers so well as that which enjoys the entire confidence of the public, and it is a lamentable fact that there are but few enterprises in this country that enjoy the faith of the people in this superlative degree. In no other department of the live stock trade is the want of this confidence felt so much as in the horse trade, and more especially is this true in the handling of horses for breeding purposes only. Public confidence is one of the greatest acquirements to be obtained by any man who launches out in this department of the business world, and many of our most successful breeders and importers can trace a liberal share of their success to this source alone. Men who invest their money in such quantities as is necessary to procure the best specimens of the popular strains of any breed of horses must have some faith in the man of whom they make their purchases. So much must be taken for granted in securing a high-priced horse for breeding purposes that the guaranty of the seller stands for more than many imagine. Viewing the matter in this light, breeders and dealers cannot guard their honor and standing too closely. While a good reputation costs nothing in dollars and cents, no one of any experience will deny the fact that it may be worth many dollars to any one during a lifetime. It is gratifying to note the fact that the moral standing of horsemen of almost all classes, breeders especially, is being brought to a higher standard every year, which in itself will have a tendency to insure the confidence of the public and materially elevate the business.—*National Stockman*.

The *National Stockman* believes forage crops should receive more attention than has been usual. Many of these crops are really the most profitable that can be grown on farms where stock-raising is largely engaged in, and it is a wonder that farmers do not more generally engage in growing them. Cornfodder, alfalfa, oats and peas, millet, etc., produce enormous growth of succulent and valuable food, at comparatively small cost.

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOSOPHER sought an honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It is found in **DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC**, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, and is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia; also, debility arising from malaria or other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, and a sure cure for ague. 50c.

DR. BIGELOW'S POSITIVE CURE.
A safe, speedy and permanent cure for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take. Endorsed by Physicians. Price, 50 cents and \$1. All druggists.

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE
The great wonder healer. The best on earth. Satisfaction or money refunded. 25 cents. All druggists.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head
Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores.
Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN THE HEAD
CURES HEADACHE
CURES BRUISES
CURES BURNS
CURES SORES
CURES STINGS
CURES ITCHING
CURES RASHES
CURES SCALDS
CURES WOUNDS
CURES CUTS
CURES SCALDS
CURES WOUNDS
CURES CUTS

has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER
Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood solvent.

DYSPEPSIA
Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.
T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.
JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.
JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

KIDNEYS
Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

SCROFULA
Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.
B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
83 1/2 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
\$1.00 A BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Druggists.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

THREE ILLS
DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION.

Grab Orchard Water

A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

THIS ELEGANT Gents or Ladies 18 KARAT GOLD PLATED WATCH, For \$7.50.

To introduce our goods into the market and as an inducement to agents to handle watches of our manufacture we will make the following liberal offer: We will send a sample watch by Registered Mail to any address on receipt of "Seven dollars and a half" by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter. If you wish to examine same before paying for it we will send it "C. O. D. with the privilege of inspection" on receipt of "50 cents" to guarantee express charges.

The cases are "Solid Aluminum" heavily plated with 18 karat gold, are guaranteed to stand the acid test, hunting or open-face style and have the appearance and with ordinary care will wear as well as solid 18 karat gold watches that cost from \$75.00 to \$100.00. They have fine full jeweled lever movements, compensation balance, patent sprung over regulator, French enamel dials with second hand, and are all adjusted to keep perfect time, a guarantee being given with each and every watch. We also have the same grade of watch stem-winder and stem-setter costing one dollar more than the key-winders.

When ordering please say if Hunting or Open-face, Plain or Engraved, Gents or Ladies size are desired. All other styles at equally low prices.

ADDRESS **NASSAU WATCH CO.,**
38 & 40 Willow Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Grinnell's Pain King!
For Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Lam-Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Congestive Chills and all kinds of Fever, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Group, Toothache, Earache, Burns and Scalds, Fever sores or Sores of any description, Bites and Stings, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Swellings, Bunions and Corns. This Preparation is purely vegetable and contains some of the best blood-purifying qualities. Manufactured by P. H. GRINNELL, No. 32 Kansas Avenue, between First and Crane, TOPEKA, KAS.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book sent sealed, free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING. BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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 up, 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.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Strays for week ending April 21, '86.

Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. E. Williams, of Grand River tp., one sorrel mare pony, scar on forehead, harness marks, dim brand on left shoulder, 12 hands high; valued at \$20.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk. MARE--Taken up by J. R. Fertig, of Center tp., March 24, 1886, one bay mare, two saddle marks on each side; valued at \$125.

Wabaunsee county--G. W. French, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by W. T. Blacker, of Wilmington tp., one red and white spotted heifer, mostly red, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending April 28, '86

Meade county--Matt. B. Reed, clerk. BULL--Taken up by J. A. Stultz, of Mertilla tp., (P. O. Mertilla), February 6, 1886, one red bull, 2 years old, no brand; valued at \$4. COW--By same, one red cow, 8 years old, branded Z; valued at \$15.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Richard Meyer, of Riley Center, one red yearling heifer, white spot in face, white strip on right hip.

Ness county--G. D. Barber, clerk. MARE--Taken up by A. F. Kerberg, of Franklin tp., one bay mare, had on leather halter, shod behind, left hind foot white, no other marks; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Cyrus Hey, of Scamore tp., March 28, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches.

SELL

Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY

Good Farming Land

—IN—

FINNEY CO.

SCHOOL LAND.

From \$4 to \$7 per acre. One-half cash, balance in twenty years at 6 per cent. interest. We have several choice sections within ten miles of R. R. station.

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquishments

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE, Garden City, Kansas.

Butler County LAND

For Sale, in Large or Small Tracts, Improved or Unimproved.

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful; all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad more than any other county in the State, and out of debt.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes. W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13.

Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns
Rose-Comb White Leghorns

A limited number of Eggs for Hatching from my yards of this famous breed of layers and non-sitters at \$1.00 for 13. Order early. Orders filled in rotation. Remit by registered letter, or money order on Girard, Kas.

FOR SALE!



40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season. Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$35.



HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS BREDERS OF Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Pure-bred and Registered Stock. Breeding for milk a specialty. Will sell ten head in a lot. Also have a YEARLING DEVON SHIRE BULL for sale.

Removed to Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

Holstein--Friesian CATTLE.



Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

3 cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year. 5 cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. 10 cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year. 25 cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. 63, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 oz. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS.

5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 oz. in a week.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Shockey & Gibb,

LAWRENCE, : : KANSAS,

Breeders and Importers of

HEREFORD CATTLE

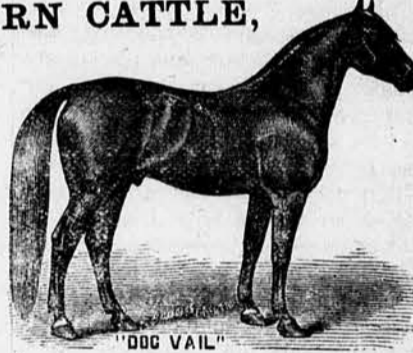


BEAU REAL 1055

Our special private offering consists of FORTY HEAD of curly, mossy-coated, deep-meat HEIFERS, in calf to our noted herd bulls, BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL, and sired by the Royal winner HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, ATILLA (own brother to HESIRD), CASSIO and RUDOLPH, by THE GROVE 3D and REMUS.

above sires, a number of which are well suited to head choice herds and win honors in the show ring. OUR HERD NUMBERS 125 HEAD of easily-kept, early-maturing Herefords, of great scale and substance, and our first-prize and sweepstakes-winning herd bulls, BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL, stand high in typical beef points, having for ancestry bulls of Royal Show notoriety and famous as beef-producers.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



"DOG VAIL"

The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken, single and double drivers.

MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.] WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

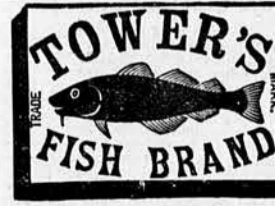
LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK.



Never COME OFF.

Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample. LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.



SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Beware of imitations. No genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark.

The Veterinarian.

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

IRREGULAR APPETITE.—I have a horse eight years old this spring which looks rough in the winter, and when standing in the barn eats as much as two horses, but when worked or driven, he will not eat or drink. He stands 16 hands high, and is a good traveler. I hate to part with him. Is there anything I can do for him? When he works he will work as hard as any horse I ever saw. [Curtail the horse's rations on idle days to an ordinary feed. Put him through a course of diet, giving bran mash, oats, and a little linseed meal, scalded together, and mix with it 1 drachm each of sulphur, nitrate of potash and pulverized gentian. Give every night for ten nights. Feed on corn or oats at noon and in the morning. When idle, omit the oats at noon, giving hay.]

CUT IN MARE'S ANKLE.—Over three months since, my mare badly injured one hind leg in the pasture among the rocks, making a bad cut between the ankle and hock joint. It caused no lameness, and the wound has almost entirely healed, but the leg continues to swell badly unless bandaged. What treatment will best stop the swelling, and also what will tend to reduce the callous? [Clip the leg from fetlock to hock, wash clean, and rub once a day with some of the following: Tincture of cantharides, 6 ounces; spirits of camphor, 8 ounces; tincture of iodine, 5 ounces; tincture of aconite root, 4 ounces; mix. Give her a ball as follows: Powdered barbadoes aloes, 6 drachms; powdered gentian, 3 drachms; and a sufficient amount of simple syrup; mix. It may be necessary to blister it in five or six weeks.]

RHEUMATISM.—I have a mare that got lame in one of her front legs about six weeks ago, slightly at first. I used liniment on it, but it got worse until she was very lame. A few days ago I noticed a little swelling on the other front leg, from the knee down, and all at once she got lame on that leg, also on one of her hind legs, and the leg she was lame in first seemed to have got better. Now, she is scarcely able to stand for a minute, moans considerable, pulse beats about sixty per minute. She is in good order, has worked very little all winter; is with foal, due in about three weeks; no soreness except in the legs that I can notice. Is it rheumatism, or what is sometimes called colt founder or embolism? She is about nine years old. If your veterinary surgeon can tell me what ails her and give me advice I will be forever thankful. She is a valuable mare. [The disease is rheumatism, and the case is a very critical one, considering that the mare is so near foaling. Give her a warm, roomy box-stall and blanket her warmly. Bed deeply with straw or hay. Give a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash dissolved in the drinking water twice daily till the kidneys are acting freely. Give half a drachm of powdered colchicum seeds morning and evening mixed in a bran mash. Apply a liniment composed of tincture of opium 2 ounces, and tincture of camphor 1½ ounces to the affected parts morning and evening, rubbing it well in and afterwards wrap the parts in flannel bandages.]

The first requisite for high success in the dairy is a good dairyman. Cows are important, it is true, but as an army is a mob without a General, so cows without a brain to manipulate them will never achieve great results.

Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., Without Change of Cars,
Via Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway
We are now running a through coach from Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., leaving Kansas City at 7:35 p. m., via Moberly, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield, etc. This coach is attached to our regular through Toledo train at Hannibal, and passengers for points east of Decatur can make the change on the train at any time before reaching Decatur. This practically gives us a through train from Kansas City to Decatur, Danville, Peru, Ft. Wayne, Toledo and Detroit. Give us the business. H. N. GARLAND,
C. W. GREEN, Western Passenger Ag't.
Traveling Passenger Ag't.

J. N. THOMPSON
MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,
Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Pigs for Sale.
Pedigreed stock—C. P.-U. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

EXCELSIOR HERD OF
POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.
D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.
My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. Also bred from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

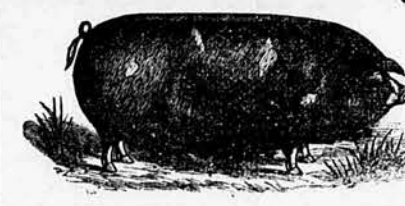
Registered Poland-Chinas.
\$12.50 for strictly first-class Pigs. My breeding stock are very large, fine animals and represent some of the
MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.
I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence.
J. M. SMITH,
Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.


THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 35 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1888 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF
THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.

Owned by TRUESDELL & PERDUE, Lyons, Rice Co., Kansas.
Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Bess, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig, young boars and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered.
E. W. TRUESDELL,
Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

OTTAWA HERD OF
Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.

I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawk 2838, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.


THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.


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

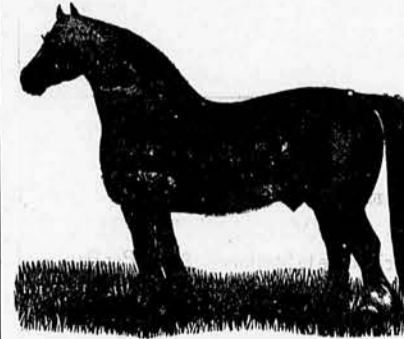
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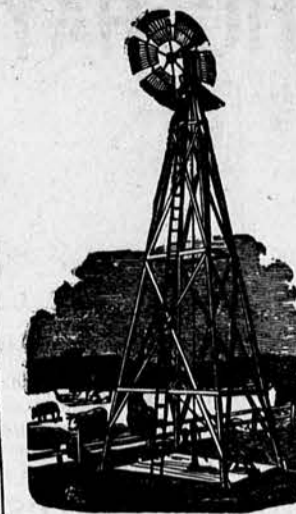
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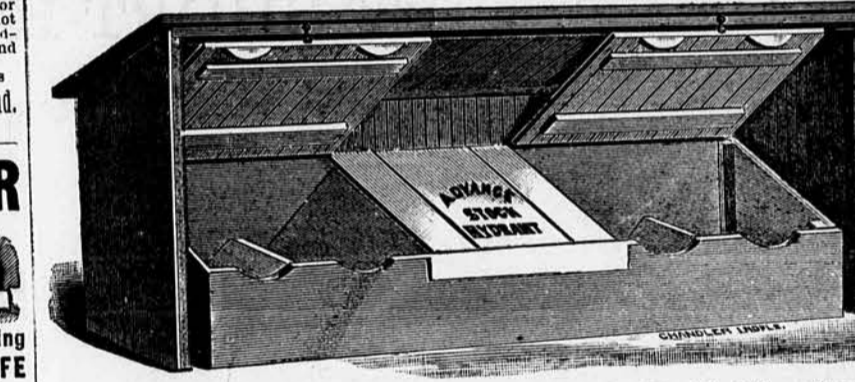
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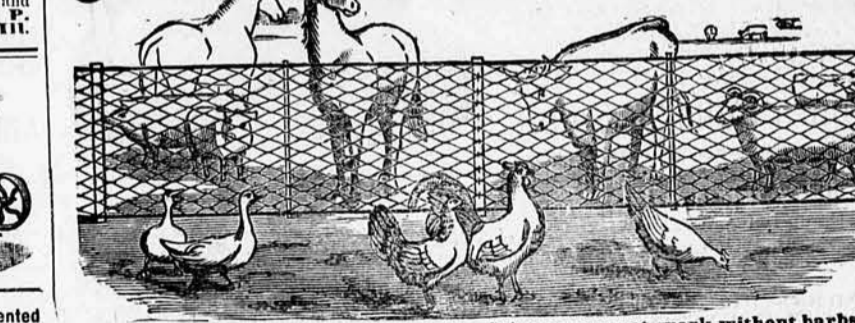
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