

The Stock Interest.

The Dressed Beef Trade.

Only a few years ago—it seems but yesterday, some one conceived the thought that dressed beef might be sent from western markets east at an expense much less than that of shipping the live animals.

Refrigerator cars were invented, and first experiments gave much encouragement. Improvements were made in cars and in appliances to make and utilize cold air.

Just what effect this new departure will have on the cattle market can only be conjectured now. The first and immediate result will be the establishment of immense slaughter houses in Chicago and the building of thousands of refrigerator cars.

Another effect, and one most interesting to Kansas people, will be the establishment of slaughter houses much nearer to us than Chicago.

It is not surprising that this matter is causing general excitement among interested people. A few days ago the Chicago Tribune said:

"That a change is about to take place in the shipment of live cattle to the east is now conceded to be a fact. The vast number of men who will be thrown out of employment, and the loss of capital that was years ago invested in this business are questions that are seriously agitating the minds of all the live stock shippers at the stock yards.

"A Tribune reporter hearing of the new state of affairs, investigated the commotion, and found that men who have heretofore shipped seventy-five car loads of live cattle to New York per week said that they were following a ruinous business and would have to discontinue it or else go to the wall.

A Great Stock Farm.

One of the many wonderful enterprises the great West is noted for, is the stock farm of M. W. Dunham, located at Wayne, Ill., near Chicago.

Diseases of Sheep—Tape Worm, Etc.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have read with much interest in your issue of the 6th ult., the report of the Kansas Central Wool Growers Association on a sheep disease prevalent around Wamego and elsewhere, which is caused by internal worms.

Refrigerator cars were invented, and first experiments gave much encouragement. Improvements were made in cars and in appliances to make and utilize cold air.

Put the Extra Feed into Stock.

Every year more thoroughly demonstrates the proposition that Kansas is well adapted to the growth of stock and production of meat.

This thing of having but one cow, or two sheep, or three hogs, to every cultivated ten acres of land, is wasteful extravagance. It costs something to get stock we know, but not as much as many think, if we only get about it right.

But our theme now is not the increase of stock. It is the feeding well of what we have. Put every available item of feed into meat and wool.

Prices of Polled Cattle.

We neglected, in our last issue, to note the sale of polled cattle, recently, at Kansas City, by Mr. Mathews.

The Polled Aberdeen or Angus sold first and brought what seems to us handsome figures. Gadgett & Simpson, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., paid \$875 for an imported two-year old heifer; Dave Berry, of Strong City, Kas., gave \$750 for an imported cow, and Stephen Perry, of Trenton, Mo., \$680 for a two-year-old heifer.

The Galloways also went at good figures, though a marked difference was made between imported and grade animals. An imported two-year-old heifer went to Dave Perry, Strong City, Kas., at \$725, and a couple of yearling heifers sold for \$450 and \$430 respectively.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Food For Fattening Fowls.

The Poultry Adviser of Oct. 1, contains the following suggestions:

The best food for fattening poultry is sweet fresh oatmeal or barley meal, mixed either with scalding milk or water. Couped fowls should be supplied with fresh food three times a day—namely, at daybreak, or as soon after as possible, at mid-day, and again at roosting-time; as much as they can eat should be given to the fowls on each occasion, but no more than can be devoured by the next meal; should any be left, it should be removed and given to the other fowls, as, if kept, it is apt to become sour, when the birds will not eat it freely.

In addition to soft food, a supply of fresh clean water must be constantly present, and a little gravel must be given daily, otherwise the grinding action of the gizzard, which is necessary to the due digestion of food, does not go on satisfactorily; the supply of a little green food will be found very advantageous to health, a little sliced cabbage, or some turnip-tops or green turf, to pick at occasionally, being all that is required.

A variation in the diet will be found very conducive to an increased appetite; and therefore the occasional substitution of a feed of boiled barley for the slaked oatmeal is desirable. Some feeders have divisions in their troughs, or, still better, a small extra trough, which always contains some grains for the fowls to pick at.

Should the birds be required to be very fat, some mutton suet or trimmings of the loins may be chopped up and scalded with the meal, or they may be boiled in the milk or water preparatory to its being poured over the food and the fat of fowls so fattened will be found exceedingly firm.

In the course of about a fortnight to three weeks at the utmost, a fowl will have attained, under this system of feeding, the highest degree of fatness of which it is capable, and it must then be killed, for if the attempt be made to keep it any longer in that state, it becomes diseased from an inflammatory action being established, which renders the flesh hard and even unwholesome.

When the fowls have arrived at a state fit for killing, they should be kept for twelve or fifteen hours without food or water, in order that the intestines may be as empty as possible, otherwise the bird turns green and useless in a short time.

In situations where good sweet Indian corn meal can be obtained at a low rate, it will be found to answer quite as well as oatmeal. It contains a very large amount of oil, and is invariably used in the States of America as a food for all animals put up to fatten. Wheat meal is too expensive, but some small fall wheat is far superior to barley to place in the trough as whole grain for fowls to peck at.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure.

Challenge Wind Mills. Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a machine which, in 13 years, has not one bad blow down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules; C. F. MOESE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y. Will furnish material, or take contract, for constructing a CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL and PERMANENT FARM FENCE. Wrought Iron Fence Posts.

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO., TOPEKA, KAS. Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward. Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at Kansas State Fair over Five Competitors.

THE BEST WASHER. We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. AGENTS WANTED.

ARE YOU ALWAYS DRY? TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS. ARE THE VERY BEST WATER PROOF COATS. TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS WILL NOT STICK OR PEEL.

GALVANIZED IRON GATES, COMPLETE, \$5.00 EACH. "Wire Netting Fence," for Farms, Lawns, Cemeteries, Sheep, &c., cheap as barbed wire.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND ORGANS. \$5. HARBACH ORGAN CO., 900 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW? Pool's Signal Service Barometer. OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED. It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours in advance.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.

The GRAPES Prentiss, New. Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Veronique, Moore's Early, Bridgman, Jefferson, etc. Largest Stock in America.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday by the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY:

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year... One Copy, Weekly, for six months... One Copy, Weekly, for three months...

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, bitters, and quack doctors are not received.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory...

New Advertisements.

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

American News Exchange—"Reporter Wanted"; Simpson & Gault—"Queen of the South"; J. C. McCurdy—"Can Make"; R. B. Welsh—Common Sense; J. V. Randolph—"River Side Farm Herd"; J. F. Spalding—Commercial College; Henry Avery—Republican Valley Stock Farm; Geo. E. Lemon—Patent; Wamaker & Brown—Our New Catalogue; Harper & Ficklin—Public Sale; Coburn & Cook—Agents Wanted.

For special terms to subscribers until January 1, 1883, see advertisement in another place—\$1.00 to everybody.

We have inquiry about what the Kansas Short-horn Association is doing or going to do. We don't know; but our columns are open to any one who does.

The Cincinnati Price Current gives the number of hogs packed in the western houses since March 1 last at 2,820,000, against 4,165,000 during the same period last year.

Mr. Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kas., has sold his Percheron Norman stallion, Kansas Boy, No. 1,671, to Joseph Fuhrman, Wichita, for \$600. Kansas Boy is one year old, and is recorded in P.-N. Stud book, vol. 2.

Hereford men propose the raising of a "Butcher's prize" by deposits of \$500 for every breed that proposes to contest, and the whole to be given for the best carcass of dressed beef exhibited at the next Chicago Fat Show.

Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., are, perhaps, the largest seed dealers in the United States if not in the world.

A good thing seems to be coming in railway affairs. Several roads have begun to do themselves all the express business which is done on their lines.

Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola, Kas., wants the names and addresses of all botanists in the United States, west of the Mississippi river, in order that he may correspond with them touching the flora of their respective localities.

Every farmer's son, if possible, should avail himself of a business education, and a fine opportunity is afforded by Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City. This is a regularly incorporated institution in that enterprising city, which has been in successful operation for 17 years.

In winter, one of our exchanges says, it will be advisable to have some roots, and feed these to the swine under cover, and in the middle of the day, as they will not then have a chance to get frozen before or while eaten.

The comet, which may be seen at 4 to 5 o'clock every morning, is said to be a remarkable one. Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., states that the comet grazed the sun so closely as to cause great disturbance, so much so that it has divided into no less than eight separate parts, all of which can be distinctly seen by a good telescope.

Says the National Live Stock Journal: On the first indication of danger that a horse will balk, the cause should be removed at once. If a sore breast, then take off all pressure from the sore at once, by padding, or otherwise.

Do Kansas Farmers Need Protection?

Yes, we say, with all the emphasis we can command. They need protection from extortion and fraud, from injustice and usurpation. Thus far in our discussion of the Tariff we have considered things abstractly; as, manufactures in general; tariff, as a general subject; we have had nothing, at most little, to say about details.

We claim that farmers are quite as much entitled to protection as anybody else. It is claimed that a protective tariff in this country means protection to American labor, and that that is the strongest argument in its favor.

Without stopping now to inquire whether that proposition is correct, we will only argue that if it is true, farmers are entitled to their proper share of the outflowing protection, for they are laborers. And we go further than most persons who argue this subject. We claim that the vocation of farming requires more training, more skill, more brains than any of the ordinary mechanic arts.

Farming, we insist, is the most difficult trade to learn. It is a trade in that grand sense of employing all of one's faculties. The best, the wisest, the purest men and women on earth have been and are children of the farm.

Now, let us see where and how farmers of Kansas need protection. We produce wool, meat, cheese, hides, grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, flax, syrup, sugar, canned fruits, coal, hay.

exceed ten per cent. of the quantity used here. Let us have protection on wool, then, exceeding the present duty of 10 to 12 cents per pound on 32-cent wool. Let jute, and all other fibrous materials which come in competition with and render valueless our flax and hemp, be put among the class that pays the highest duties.

All we claim in this matter of protection is, that if we must have protection to American labor, let it be equalized so that the farmer will receive his share of it. If foreigners can bring their wool here, and after paying ten cents a pound on it to the government, then sell it at the prices we get for our wool, it becomes a matter of grave interest to our farmers.

Personal Liberty—Prohibition. Prohibitionists here in Kansas who claim that prohibitory liquor legislation contravenes personal liberty take the same view of the case that the liquor dealers do.

Resolved, That our cause is not only the cause of legitimate business, but the cause of great principles—the principles of personal liberty; of the protection of men against the unwarranted and despotic usurpation of power belonging to free citizens and destructive of the right which never has been, and never can be surrendered to the State or society.

If this doctrine is true, then all license laws are equally opposed to personal liberty, and yet, so far as we know, all of these personal liberty advocates favor license laws, and many of them insist that the license should be very high—largely prohibitory.

We assume that your answer is about this: "Liquors, of themselves, are not bad things; the intemperate use of them it is which produces the evils that we, in common with you, complain of; therefore, intemperance is wrong and we would restrict it as much as possible by making the traffic in intoxicating liquors expensive."

In comment, we put this proposition: The right to restrain includes the right to prohibit; licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is a power of the State; therefore the State has the power to prohibit such sale.

The law undertakes to do nothing of the kind. There is not a syllable, a word, a sentence or a section of the law that even implies any dictation whatever as to what the citizen shall or shall not eat or drink.

or woman or child from drinking liquors. It does not prevent any one from using liquors in any way he chooses, except to sell or give it away in evasion of the law.

SECTION 17. The giving away of intoxicating liquor, or any shifts or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed an unlawful selling within the provisions of this act.

That, surely, is plain enough. Giving away to restore health, to save life, or for any other good and lawful purpose, is not an evasion of the law; it is not wrong, and no law could make it wrong.

It is because the common traffic in liquors debauches public morals that society rebels; and it is that at which the law aims its stroke. People want to raise up their children decently; grog-shops are hot-beds of indecency; for that reason the people, in self defence, have declared that grog-shops must be abolished.

But don't go to the saloons; don't rely on them; they are all closing out, and you would not like to have a grog shop door shut in your face; that would interfere with your personal liberty.

Different Classes of Horses.

The "Horse of all work" is still common at the country fairs, but he is probably at the meridian of his glory. He is rapidly being pushed aside to make room for the class horse.

Our people's tastes are running to good stock, and they are classifying it. Breeders are importing pure bred animals to breed from. We are getting draft horses, coach horses, saddle horses, roadsters, racers, trotters, pacers, and away down in Texas a man has a large ranch devoted to the raising of ponies.

We are adopting much the same methods here. We are running to classes. Even our farmers are turning monopolists and purchasing fine stock to breed from—draft and coach horses. They are doing more and better; they are studying the art of improving their classes.

Fall Plowing For Spring Work.

The advantages of plowing in the late Fall or early Winter, especially here in Kansas, are becoming more apparent every year.

Planting or sowing on fresh plowed land, except under certain favorable conditions, is never good practice. Seeds need soil that is loose, well pulverized, but not full of little open spaces.

Besides this, Fall-plowed ground has other advantages. It not only has time to become well mixed, but it receives much benefit from atmospheric action, and from frosts, snows and rains.

Other advantages, also, come of Fall plowing. When the time to plant comes, the ground is ready. No time is used in preparing the soil, because it is already prepared.

Chas. E. Allen's Sale.

As advertised, C. E. Allen's sale was held at Manhattan, Kansas, the 18th inst., and was largely attended by breeders and farmers; the bidding was lively and the stock sold well.

One hundred and fifty-three Poland-Chinas sold at an average of \$24, including a number of young pigs.

Don't be Impatient.

Our industrious and candid neighbor, the Independence Kansan, thinks the drift of our tariff articles is toward protection. It quotes a sentence, and then says:

Now, if our manufacturers 'are successfully competing with manufacturers of other nations in the markets of the world,' what reason under the sun can there be for shutting out competition here at home?

If our neighbor will be patient with us, he will learn in due time that we do not favor "shutting out competition here at home." If we can successfully compete with foreign nations on their own soil, it would be strange, indeed, if we cannot do it on our own.

Inquiries Answered.

To our correspondent that wants information about Dalaplains, we learn that J. P. Dalaplain lives in Allen county, Kansas. His postoffice address is Iola.

Seeds and cuttings of the White mulberry can be obtained from the Woman's Silk Culture Association, Philadelphia, Pa; also from L. S. Crozier, Corinth, Mississippi.

We do not know of any machine made to raise water on the principle of clock work.

At Clay Center, recently, a Fair Association was organized, and the following officers elected: C. R. Barnes, President; J. H. Pinkerton, Vice President; D. A. Valentine, Secretary; C. E. Gifford, Treasurer. Directors, J. S. Walker, G. M. Stratton, M. A. Lathrop, James A. Henry and C. I. Jenkins.

Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. Thoroughbred Merino Rams of the best blood and breeding in this country.

