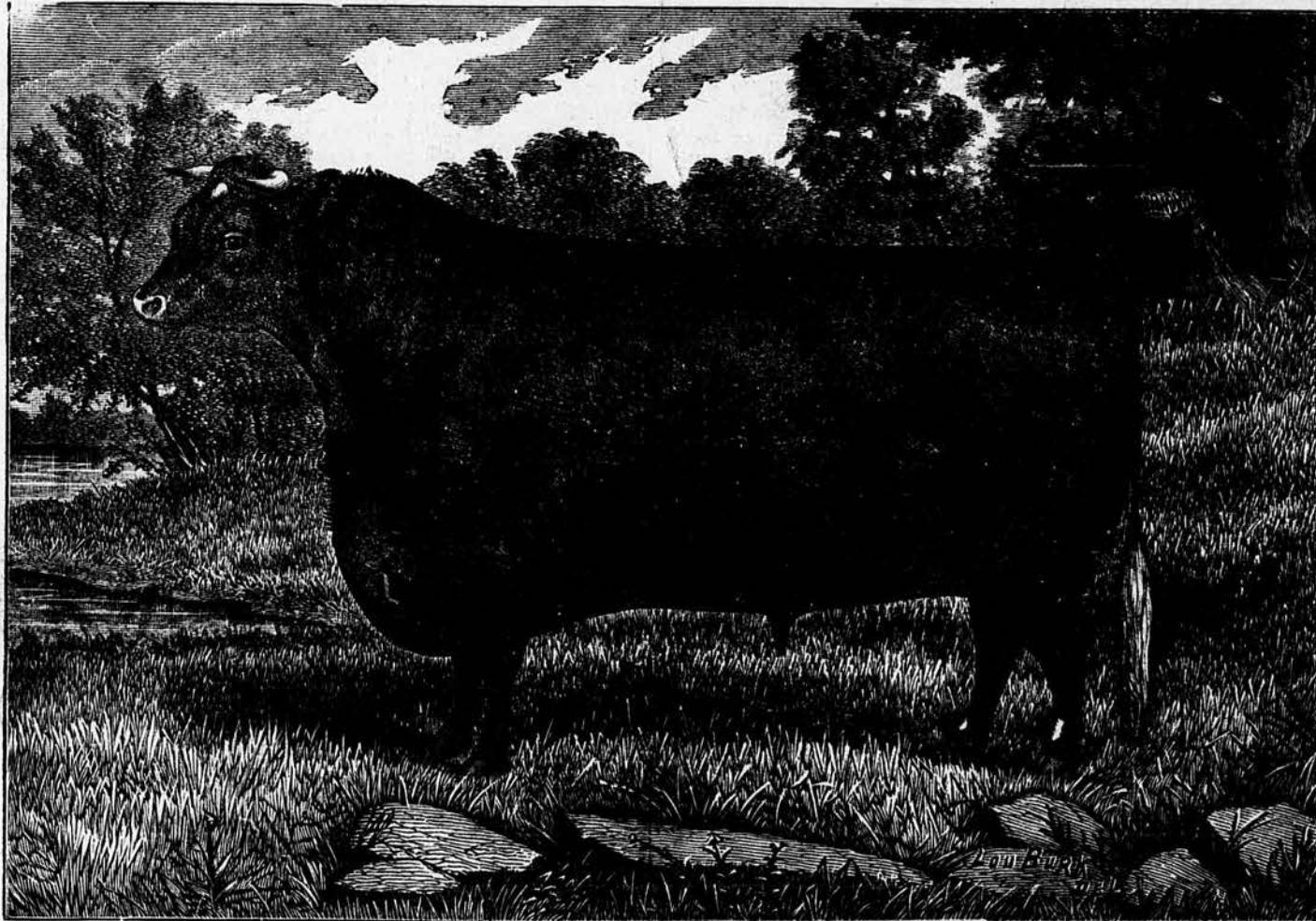


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GOMPACHI 28706: Sweepstakes Bull at Kansas State Fair, 1882.
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Western Farming and the Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I am glad to see so many recommending thorough farming. It is just what we need in this section, and if persevered in it will pay in almost every case; but we need not expect to raise the same crops by the same process that we used to in the low, wet lands of Illinois or Indiana. Instead of making a ditch between the rows to take off superfluous water, put the corn in the ditch to get the benefit of all the water that comes. Sow plenty of rye in the fall to take the place of corn for feed; it is a sure crop and not affected by hot winds like corn. Put in half the amount of corn you have been used to putting in, and tend it thoroughly; if it is necessary use the hoe to keep down the weeds. Plant early Amber cane to feed the pigs before harvest and considerably after, for I have seen good hogs that were fattened almost entirely on cane. If you have more than you need to feed in the fall and make molasses of, cut and shock it as you would corn; it is a first-class feed for all kinds of stock. Put in some Irish potatoes and mulch them thoroughly with straw, and plenty of sweet potatoes, for if they are properly cared for they will do well in the driest season. Of course, you are expected to put in wheat in the fall, for that is a staple crop in this part of Kansas. Put in a patch of black-eyed peas, and plenty of melons, with as much garden truck as you have time to tend thoroughly; keep as many hens as you can take good care of, and hogs enough to eat up what corn and rye you have to spare; and

with the help of one good cow (without which no family can have a comfortable living) any industrious man can keep an ordinary family comfortable in Russell county and save something besides, even if it continues dry as it has been for the past two years. I cannot say how it is west of here, but think the same is true of Ellis and Ness counties.

Before getting the above in the mail the number containing W. F. Hendry's article entitled "Protection Don't Protect" came to hand, and the whole article is addressed to me as one who favors a high protective tariff, which he will see is a mistake if he reads one of my former articles. He says I have a holy horror of cheap labor in England. I am not as ignorant of the importation factory hands as he supposes, but prefer, if he must compete with us, to have him where his wages are at least one half higher than in England, and where he is a direct consumer of our products. He again asks if "he does not know that England controls the prices of our farm products?" Certainly I know it, and mentioned the fact in the letter which he answered, as the great reason why we did not want her to control our manufactured articles, also. Again he says: "he offers some good advice to Western farmers about feeding corn and rye to stock, manufacturing cured meats and selling it at the nearest market instead of shipping the hogs to Kansas City," and then he asks what corn and hogs would be worth if the surplus was not shipped to some market outside of the state. It will certainly do to risk the surplus as long as there is a large demand for the cured

meats at from forty to sixty per cent net gain over sending the live hogs to an Eastern market. Mr. H. must be interested in the Kansas City pork packing business. Again he says, "if all farmers would take his advice," we should have bad congressmen. Thank God, we are not ashamed of the congressmen we did elect, nor the member from Russell county either. Again, he attempts to prove by the price of grain and flour that under high and low tariff the price went down and up respectively, and closes by saying that flour is not as high as in 1860. Happening to remember the price of labor from 1854 to 1860 as being way below what it has been since, it seems to me that a low tariff with high priced flour and low wages is not what the laboring man is after. I think he would prefer high tariff, low flour and high wages, as it is now. Again, he says, "protectionists lie when they say their pet scheme gives employment and better wages to farmers and other laboring classes." I will not stoop to reply to such a phrase, for Mr. H. must certainly have forgotten himself or he would not have used it. Any one whose memory reaches back to the five years before the war can answer it for himself. He complains that a man cannot manufacture his own cigars and whisky without paying a royalty to some one. I think it would be a benefit to the laboring classes if the "royalty" amounted to prohibition.

RUSSELL CO. FARMFR.

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Up In Mitchell County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Our sheep are doing finely, and we are still feeding one-half bushel of corn to the hundred per day. I have visited several of the herds in the last ten days, and find nearly all in fine condition. All who have fed hay brought their herds through well and without loss. Only two herds that I know of have been starved through, and they are paying their owners the penalty for their penury. Both herds have the scab and are dropping lambs during the month of March. Both herds were wintered on stock fields without corn, and both herds were in fine condition last fall. One herd lost 220 head out of 620 up to March 20th; the other herd must have lost 50 out of 725, and are still dying. Both herds are having corn now, but it is too late. Frank Magratt's herd cost 19½ cents up to March 1st, herding and feed, and he will probably lose 100 head, and the balance will not shear half a crop; and from present indications will not raise 50 per cent. of lambs. The Norton, Bewil & Co.'s herd, ewes and lambs, 1,020 head, are looking fine; loss, 30 head, from all causes; are about half done lambing and are raising 90 per cent.; cost of keeping, 35 cents per head, and are all full of wool. Another herd of 1,400 fed on stalks and corn at the rate of five to nine bushels per day, average cost is 35 cents per head up to April 1st. A good deal of sorghum will be sown this season among the farmers for feed. Work stock and milch cows are scarce and high. Help is plenty at \$15 to \$18 per month. Very little sickness existing.

W. CALVIN.

Beloit, Kansas, March 24, 1883.

The Stock Interest.

Prevention of Diseases in Domestic Animals.

This paper has been trying to teach the doctrine that prevention is better than cure. It is easier to prevent disease than to cure disease, the same with animals as with men. At least three-fourths of the disease we have in our houses, barns and fields might have been avoided if we had known how to do it, and had put our knowledge in practice.

An address on this subject was recently delivered before the Illinois Industrial University by W. L. Williams, V. S., of Bloomington. It contains many good suggestions, and they are so much in accord with our views that we append some extracts from it.

He said: With the rapid growth in numbers and individual worth of our domestic animals, the prevention of diseases amongst them must engage the attention of stock owners more and more.

Although true that many diseases are beyond our power to prevent, it is equally as true that a vast majority of our more common disorders may in many cases be prevented, or at least their severity greatly lessened. Quacks and charlatans may boast of their sure cures, and popular writers and veterinary editors may give their long list of remedies for diseases which the farmer fails entirely to understand, and perchance the writer is only guessing; or the qualified veterinary surgeon, with science, skill and experience may be called in; but prevention, in many cases, beats them all in security, time, value and economy. Besides judicious care, scientists frequently resort to additional means in the prevention of disease. Take for example, the case of small-pox in the human race, which is prevented or its dangers greatly modified by inoculation with another disease of milder form; and later it is proposed in a similar way to prevent a number of our more formidable diseases of live stock, such as pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, which has already assumed threatening proportions in some of our Eastern states, and almost ruined our export of live cattle.

Some medical remedies have gained a reputation for preventing certain diseases—such as carbolic acid in checking the spread of various contagious affections, or the internal administration of chlorate of potash in preventing black quarter among calves. Such modes of prevention become of great importance to veterinarians and scientists, but to the ordinary stock farmer prevention by judicious care becomes incomparably more useful and available.

Although the intelligent care of stock makes a great amount of study and observation necessary on the part of the owner, he is sure to be well re-paid for his pains. Due attention to food, water, stabling-work, exercise, etc., all serve to greatly enhance the health and value of our live stock. In no way, probably, are the good effects of the judicious management of stock more valuable and well demonstrated, than in regard to food and feeding, which is surrounded by dangers on every hand, to steer clear of which requires study, care and common sense.

Food may be too poor or too rich in nutritious substances; it may be too soft and watery, or too dry and woody; it may be damp, musty or moldy. It may be given in too small quantity or too large quantity, or eaten too rapidly, etc. In fact, we encounter dangers in every direction, each of which is capable of bringing on evil consequences to the animals and loss to the owners. There are cases when it seems almost impossible, with any ordinary means, to prevent the

ill effects of feeding, especially when the food of a large area of country is badly damaged by prolonged drouths, or excessive long, wet, foggy spells of weather; but even in these cases much may be done to diminish the danger by substituting as far as possible other food for the damaged, or in the case of musty or moldy food much of the evil can be overcome by the free use of salt. When you are grazing your stock on lands recently overflowed, leaving the grass covered with sand and mud, perhaps you have another meadow or pasture on higher ground, where the stock could be accommodated for a few days until a gentle shower shall wash the debris from the overflowed grass, when it will be as good again or even much better than before, and thus you prevent loss of flesh or of health and vigor, which would likely be caused by eating so much dirt and sand along with the grass.

We frequently see, especially young stock, lose flesh and suffer from diarrhoea by eating tender, succulent or marsh grasses, or after long wet summers, like the one just passed. We often see young stock suffer greatly from worms, which they have doubtless obtained by eating the eggs or some immature form of the worm along with the rank grown grasses of the low, marshy pastures, while their ravages might have been considerably lessened by proper drainage of the pasture.

Sometimes after the protracted drouth we find large quantities of over-ripe grass, soon mixed after a good shower with fresh succulent grass, which being eaten in large quantities, with scanty supply of bad water, brings about serious consequences in the shape of blind or stomach staggers in the horse, or of impaction of the third stomach or manifold in cattle, while a liberal supply of better matured green or other light, easily digested food, with plenty of cool, fresh water to drink, might safely carry the animals through the danger.

Most farmers of the present day are careful enough not to turn hungry, poor-fed animals directly into a rich clover field, yet many of them fail to keep their fences in first-class order, and as a result it not unfrequently happens that an entire herd of valuable animals find their way into luxuriant clover or grain fields, and ere discovered many of them are so badly engorged with the green food that all your household receipts, with bleeding and physic, will not suffice to save the lives of the affected animals, and a consequent loss of several hundred dollars, when all might have been saved by stopping for a moment to fasten a gate or re-place a broken board or rail in the fence.

Of all animals, the horse, as a rule, is allowed the greatest variety of foods, and suffers a corresponding increase of dangers from them. Musty and over-ripe hay, especially when allowed in large quantities, is the well known cause of that much and justly dreaded disease, heaves, which as a rule can be prevented, or when really existing in the earlier stages can even be cured, by supplying instead of timothy hay good bright prairie hay or oat straw, or still better by allowing a run at pasture; or the evil effects of the bad hay itself may, to a great extent, be obviated by moistening before feeding with salty water and allowed but a small quantity.

The different varieties of colic so common and causing so much loss are, as a rule, brought on by injudicious feeding or work, and may in almost every case be prevented without labor or loss of time; but once the disease sets in it is always serious, requires much care and skill in treatment, causes loss of time and condition, and frequently the death of the animal.

Mention has already been made of the

dangers from an over-feed of clover or other green food, but colic is equally liable to follow an over-feed of corn, oats or other grain, especially when musty or when eaten too rapidly by a ravenous animal.

Cheap Dip For Scab.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

SIR—In reply to your inquiry, I send the following receipt, which I believe to be the only cheap reliable dip for scab yet given to the public. I have it from John Harris, a prominent wool grower and writer of sheep topics, of Tom Green county, Texas. He tells me this always kills the scab if used twice well at intervals of ten days, but says he considers that it hurts the skin and checks the wool growth for a few weeks. Here is his receipt: Unslacked lime, sixty pounds; sulphur, sixty pounds; lye, eight to ten pounds according to softness of water. The whole to be boiled together in one hundred gallons of water until it takes a rich bronze color, say five hours, when all the sulphur and lime will be dissolved.

To one gallon of the mixture add twelve gallons of water, either hot or cold as may be needed to keep the temperature to nearly 120°. This is as hot as the hand will bear without scalding, and Mr. H. says heat is an important point. Keep sheep in one minute to two minutes in bad cases. He further says "whilst the mixture is boiling keep one hundred gallons of liquor always in water." I consider the tobacco and sulphur dip the best, and parties to get it cheap must raise their own tobacco. Every shepherd should keep it on hand for emergencies. The other patent dips are I believe all good and successful in the hands of careful men, and a careless man will find nothing effective. Such men may raise cattle but they will fail as shepherds. I do not think that Little's, the Scotch, or carbolic dips are materially cheaper than the tobacco or sulphur. To make dipping for scab effective, the sheep must be dipped twice at intervals of eight to ten days. At the first dipping each spot of hard scab on every sheep must be softened by rubbing to allow the fluid access to the buried mites. I use a curry comb to scrape off the surface scurf. Absolute precautions must be taken to protect the undipped sheep from mixing with the dipped ones, as one uncured sheep will speedily infect the whole flock, and finally the flock must be removed to new, clean yards and fresh ranges. The change of range would not be necessary in winter as a heavy frost will kill all exposed acari. The covering of any temporary platform or wagon-box with sheeting made waterproof with boiled linseed oil for a draining platform was an idea of my own and was entirely successful. I sewed my cloth together the requisite size and dipped once in the oil and let it dry. I used it on my draining platform seven days and it is as good to-day as new. I recommended two dippings for overcoats and pantaloons of sheeting. This sheet while saving the cost of a permanent draining platform admits of greater cleanliness as it can be removed every hour or two and cleansed of the softened droppings of the sheep by washing in a stream or elsewhere. Crude carbolic acid costs at wholesale in New York twenty-five cents a gallon. One gallon added to one hundred of water, would, I have been told, be strong enough to kill scab, and will dip two hundred sheep after shearing, but it should, to be effective, be mixed with about forty pounds of potash soft soap. After the soap is dissolved this can be used cold. This I have from a Los Angeles paper, but, before accepting it as authority, I wish some one having scabby sheep would experiment with it and report this

experience. With its chief ingredient so inexpensive it seems to me that a receipt for carbolic dip can be found for the wool grower that will deprive the scab of its principal terror; i.e., the expense of destroying it. I append a receipt for a lime and sulphur dip, such as is used in Australia. It is from Brown's Hand-Book on Scab, and was communicated by S. W. Wellington, of Ellsworth, Kansas. Viz: sixty pounds sulphur, thirty pounds lime, sixty gallons of water. Boil till of a clear orange color. Add to this 180 gallons of water; heat to over 100° (Fahr.), and soak the sheep one minute. It is used in Australia three times at intervals of one week only, however, after shearing, as it hurts the wool. Mr. W. prefers to dip first with the lime dip and afterwards with the tobacco and sulphur which restores its softness. I generally estimate one-half gallon of dip to a sheep newly shorn.

JOHN J. CASS.

Decatur county, Kansas.

Rysdyke's Hambletonian.

William Rysdyke, his owner, was a poor boy, working for wages on the farm of Mr. Seely, Orange county, New York. Seely was not only a farmer but he loved a well bred horse and raised several race horses, the most noted of which was Seely's American Star, nearly thoroughbred, and old Hambletonian. When Hambletonian was a colt he offered young Rysdyke the colt for \$100, that being the amount due him for one year's work on the farm. Young Rysdyke accepted the offer and this horse was afterwards known as "Rysdyke's Hambletonian," the most celebrated horse that ever lived in many respects. Hambletonian sired more trotters with records of 2:30 or better, than any stallion that ever lived. He not only sired trotters, but his sons and grand-sons and descendants have sired more trotters four times over than all other breeds put together. The trotting record shows that there are fifteen hundred and fifty horses that have trotted in 2:30 or better. Of this number twelve hundred were sired by old Hambletonian and his descendants; while all other breeds, to-wit: the Mambrinos, Morgans, Ethan Allens, Champions, Bashaws, Black Hawks, Blue Bulls, etc., are entitled to claim the balance. The service fee of old Hambletonian was for several years before his death \$500, and his book was full almost before it was opened.—The estate of William Rysdyke is valued at \$1,000,000, derived chiefly from the service fees of Hambletonian, the greatest horse that ever lived.—Hambletonian was a horse of great substance, extra heavy bones, very flat and of great width, short neck, and rather coarse head, stood about fifteen hands, two inches high. He was put up to trot; had good square action, but was never known to trot better than 2:46. He was what is known among breeders as an inbred Abdallah. X.

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Horticulture.

The Tree-Peddler.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

Enclosed please find a paper by B. F. Smith, read before the March meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. For the last few years, the tree-peddler in Kansas has been a much-abused individual. As there are two sides to almost all questions, Mr. Smith has presented the "other side" of this question. Respectfully,

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

THE TREI - PEDDLER.

I have given him some thought, and while we do not countenance his dirty work, let us give him credit for the good he has done in the way of thousands of orchards throughout the western country that would not have been in existence had not the tree-peddler been going to and fro, begging and importuning farmers to plant trees.

I never was engaged in the business of peddling trees, but have been over much territory previously gone over by tree-peddlers. A little more than three years ago, my business led me into some of the out-of-the-way mountain regions of Arkansas, where, before the war, the country had never been canvassed by a tree-peddler. Now, the foot-prints of his itinerary may be seen on many farms in that country, in the way of nice thrifty orchards from five to fifteen years old. Like a good missionary in advance of the churches, he was ahead of the nurserymen in those regions. If not converting to christianity, the trees he left behind him made a better country and happier homes.

It is claimed that if the tree agency was wiped out, the people would go direct to the nurseries and buy their trees and plants. In some localities of our country the people care so little for orchards they would not buy of a nurseryman though he were a neighbor, and only a tree-peddler of fine persuasive faculties, with highly-colored plates, can make any impression on them. Is it not better, then, that the country have a few tree-peddlers to stir up these dummies with highly-colored plates and fancy prices than that they should not plant trees at all?

There are a few bad tree-peddlers; some who misrepresent their stock, and yet others who would make believe that they had trees or plants direct from the Garden of Eden. But are there not bad men in every line of business, from the poor sausage-stuffer to the princely sugar-manufacturer? The day has come when all classes of men must read and inform themselves. A farmer who is a diligent reader of three or four good agricultural papers will hardly be picked up by an agent of any kind. The dishonest nurseryman is first of all the father of the bad tree-peddler. False misrepresentation began with substitution. Many nurserymen instruct their agents to sell a man anything he wants, whether they have it in stock or not, and then they substitute entirely different stock from the order.

Now, so long as we have nurserymen we will have tree-peddlers. It is a short-lived nursery that has no peddlers. The great fortunes of the nurserymen around Rochester, N. Y., were built up mainly by these agents and peddlers. While many people have been wronged by some bad tree-peddler, much more general good to the country is the result of their perseverance. The immense crop of apples that Kansas was so proud of last year is in a great measure due to the perseverance of the tree-peddlers. The reformation so earnestly desired in the whole agency tree-peddling business must first begin with the nurserymen, themselves.

Strawberries.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

As many of your readers will undoubtedly plant strawberry beds this spring (and all should), to provide their families with this luscious fruit, a list of such varieties as succeed generally under a fair—not to say special treatment, and are the most easily grown, may be some assistance, at least in a selection from the many now being offered by our nurserymen through their widely-distributed catalogues.

First in season is the Crescent, a hardy plant under drouth, heat and cold, sufficiently vigorous, highly productive, and evidently in time will supplant that famous variety, the Wilson's Albany. Its fruit is above medium size to large, clear crimson color, good shaped, and when fully ripe equals the Wilson. Its only objection for general culture—being a pistillate variety, which requires the aid of such varieties as Chas. Downing, Cumberland Triumph or Wilson's Albany to fertilize its blossoms.

Second: Cumberland Triumph, a magnificent, large, handsomely-formed berry and excellent flavor; plants are healthy, enduring extremes of heat and cold, and passes through our drouths with little injury. It is not as productive of numbers of berries as the Crescent, but its very large size makes up in measurement, and a finer-looking berry seldom reaches our tables.

Third—and latest in ripening, is the Miner's Great Prolific, which though not as fully tested as the Kentucky, is much larger and finer in quality, and the plants endure our climate far better.

In these three varieties we have all that is desirable for a general farmer's list, and such as will furnish an abundance of fruit for family purposes, even under the too common neglect of farmers' culture. There are other valuable varieties, but which are not as successful, excepting under the management of the specialist; and even the varieties in the foregoing list, under thorough culture and special treatment, will equal in product that of any others, but the main points claimed for them are their adaptation to plant to our climate, and easy management. The cheapness of plants of these varieties, together with the reliability and easy cultivation, removes any grounds for an excuse for not growing such fruit. And it is an unpardonable neglect in any one who has a city lot, even, not to provide an ample supply for his family table at each meal in the day. So much nicer when freshly-picked from one's own garden than those bought at our stores, when they so rapidly deteriorate in flavor under the influence of exposure.

I will further add, Mr. Editor, that these three varieties, with the Chas. Downing, constitute the list for successful field plantations in our State.

Yours, for the public good,

G. C. BRACKETT.

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

JAC WELDEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure-bred high class poultry of 18 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, Kas., stall at the head. If you want fowls or eggs of Light or Dark Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks or Bantams. F. E. MARSH.

BLACK COCHINS EXCLUSIVELY. At K. S. P. Show my blacks took 1st in premium, winning for highest scoring birds over all classes. Eggs and stock for sale.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS a specialty. I have no more Plymouth Rock fowls for sale. Eggs in season at \$2 for 18. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

Plymouth Rocks, BRONZE TURKEYS, EMBDEN GEESE, PEKIN DUCKS, SCOTCH COLLEY SHEPHERD PUPPIES, and GRADE JERSEY HEIFERS, for sale, at all times. Eggs for setting, in season.

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THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY, Home Nursery series at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A full line of all kinds of Nursery stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. Reference: First National Bank, Fort Scott.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES, by mail, prepared by us—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c.; per dozen, 50c.; per hundred, \$3. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$4. By express or freight—15 to 24 inches, each 12c.; per dozen, \$1; per hundred, \$8; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per dozen, \$3. Mulberry Cuttings by mail, per hundred, 50c.; per thousand, \$2.50. By express or freight, per thousand, \$1.50. For large quantities, prices given on application. Russian Apricots—Very hardy; come in bearing at 3 to 4 years old from pit; entirely new, and different from any other Apricot. Makes a good substitute for the peach. Price each, or one year old, \$1; per dozen, \$8. Also, a Maltese Jack for sale. E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

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8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WHOLE-SALE and RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.

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Topeka Business Cards.

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D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

SHORT-HORNS AT PUBLIC SALE.

<p

Correspondence.

Things In Atchison County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

By some means you did not state my remedy for chicken cholera correct. It is this: Take comfrey roots, a handful, and boil in say near a quart of water and until the roots become soft and the water will be a glutinous mass; mix up the food for the fowls with this and the roots; fasten a piece of black walnut bark in the vessel which supplies the fowls with water.

I have never known the above to fail to eradicate the disease from a flock in a short time. Again, feed flax seed to fowls. I am of opinion the disease has been introduced into America by importation of fowls from the Eastern continent; for I never heard of the disease until of recent years. I never buy any of the advertised remedies for these diseases of animals; they are as a rule harmful; and if any one becomes acquainted with a remedy he or they should make it known and not keep it a secret.

Although this has been a cold winter stock has done well and is in good condition. Wheat looks very promising; very little if any has been winter killed, unless a few spots late sown. Our corn crops proved better than we expected, and the prices have been very good. The wheat crop was very good and prices fair. Not so many cattle and hogs fed as usual; indeed, the failure of last year's corn crop was such that but a limited number of hogs were left in the county, and we have not yet been able to get the number up to the former times, but will in a few more months if we have a good corn crop this year. Our wells are very low and many have failed. I do not think the ground here has been fully wet for two years; only enough rain has fallen to keep the surface damp enough for grain and vegetable growth, while underneath it has been very dry. County prosperous and improving very rapidly, and very healthy. This place (Arrington) is growing very rapidly and will no doubt become as celebrated a watering place as Eureka Springs, Arkansas, if not more so. The springs give general satisfaction; thousands visited them last season, and rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh and scrofulous diseases yielded to their healing qualities. I do not suppose there are any better springs in the world than these; so the afflicted need no longer go abroad for health and recreation. We have here all that can be found elsewhere.

R. A. VAN WINKLE.
Arrington, Atchison Co., Kas., March 24.

From Montgomery County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have just returned from a trip of over one hundred miles. As a general thing stock is coming through in good shape. I never saw as many hay-stacks at this season before; and I find on most farms abundance of corn to feed, and in some places large cribs for sale, although there has been more shipped than usual. I think by another year, from present indications, the usual supply of hogs will come to the market. Wheat is not looking as well by fifty per cent as it did last year. It has been needing rain badly. The acreage is rather more than last year.

As far as I have seen the predictions that fruit is a failure are not true. I opened a large number of buds this morning and found only one killed. I think now that the Independence cannery factory will have all they can do.

There are now eleven flouring mills in the county. Grisham & Blake have their new mill in operation at Coffeyville, and are turning out the finest flour of all. They have the new roller process.

There is still an opening here for a sugar factory, and it is only a question of time, for there certainly will be one. We find that cane grows better on our upland soil than corn, and in some instances produces as much feed per acre as corn. As an experiment this year I had some that was planted late. Stock of all kinds ate it clean.

Winter rye has not furnished much feed this year.

I have just received a report from my father, who is Secretary of the Kalamazoo Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, covering a time of twenty years. If you desire it I will prepare an article showing the business it has done and comparative cost of insurance

in this manner. D. W. KINGSLEY.
Independence, Kansas, March 24, 1883.

[Insurance is a much more important matter than most people believe. We would be pleased to have the statement Mr. Kingsley refers to.—EDITOR.]

Short Letters.

CAMDEN, KAS., March 26.—Stock has wintered well in this section with very small losses; feed is in abundance. Winter wheat looks well since the fine rain of March 23, and bids fair to beat Mr. Swan's prediction of a failure in odd years. Farmers are busy plowing for spring crops and hauling off their grain. Wheat is worth 95 cents; corn, 35 cents; fat cattle \$4 and \$5 per cwt.; hogs, \$6.50. There is a boom in the stock business, and some one will get bit if they don't watch close, as present prices are too high to stand long. Farmers will go more for corn, hogs and cattle in the future. The best time to plant sorghum is the middle of May. Plow and plant at once. The old Chinese cane beats Early Amber for feed, as Amber will not keep so well. J. L. SHORE.

STERLING, Rice Co., Kas.—Fine spring for work on the farm; plenty of rain; some corn planted; oats sowed; gardening and tree-planting is the general order; winter wheat and rye growing finely, but very backward for the time of year. J. H. C. Swan's predictions on the wheat crop for this season promises to be as correct as his previous one did in years past, and I hope no farmer will fail to secure a copy of his book.

WILSON KEYS.

OSKALOOSA, Kas., March 26.—The rain which fell on the 24th was a blessing to the wheat, which was beginning to suffer for the want for it. The prospect of a good crop is now flattering. Tame grass is starting nicely. Farmers done sowing oats; a little more than usual sown. Plowing for flax is now the order. About the usual acreage will be sown. A trifle more than the usual acreage of corn will be planted. Stock in good condition; plenty of feed. Farmers generally prosperous. Lands selling higher than ever before.

EDWIN SNYDER.

MORAN, Allen Co., Kas., March 28.—Allen county is in the Southeast of Kansas, and is one of the best counties in the state. It is filling up very fast with a very good class of immigrants from the East. We are having a very backward spring so far, though it has been fine weather for pushing spring work. Many of the farmers are nearly done plowing for the spring crops. Wheat is looking badly; needs rain. There has been a large acreage of oats sown, and there will be an immense corn crop planted. Millet, flax, broom-eron and castor beans are important crops with us. Stock has wintered well and will go on the range in fine condition. Good land can still be bought here for \$8 to \$20, according to improvements. I will close by asking all readers of the FARMER to write short letters that we may be posted in the crops all over the state. X. Y. Z.

"Kill the Scab."

That is what the Texas Wool Grower says. And further:

"It is not the intention or desire of the Wool Grower to advocate the merits of any particular dip, but we do most earnestly advocate using a patent dip according to directions. These directions are given, based upon practical tests, and it is to be presumed that the dip, whichever it is, will cure, if so used; and it is also to be assumed by the man who uses it, that if he adds or takes away from the dip, or handles it differently from the directions, then the responsibility for failure, or credit for success rests entirely with himself and is a test which should give the manufacturer or patentee no concern."

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This COMPOUND gives QUICK RELIEF in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Soreness of the Lungs from Coughing, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Consumption. Laborato. y 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo. Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

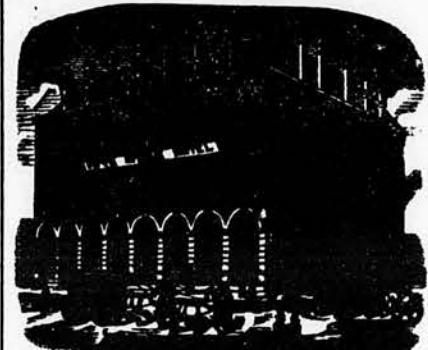
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

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Sheep-Growing in Sedgwick County.

The value of the clip has been heretofore the principal incentive to sheep-raising in this valley. The desire for a fine quality of wool has overshadowed every other interest in that line, consequently our breeders have visited the most famous Merino flocks in the United States selecting and buying the finest imported strains. The result is Sedgwick county has some as fine wool sheep as can be found anywhere, east or west. Our dry and almost cloudless winters are very favorable to sheep, and this, combined with the entire absence of swampy, wet or marshy lands, renders the raising of fine blooded sheep as certain as the common breeds. The report for 1882 gives Sedgwick county 22,945 sheep. The report for the present year will be nearly double that number. There are now more than 2,000,000 head of sheep in Kansas, and the quantity and quality of the numerous flocks is being increased yearly. By far the larger proportion of the sheep in Kansas are held in the southern, southwestern and western portion of the State. The men who a few years ago made a start with flocks of about 1,000 head, driven here from Colorado and New Mexico, have now finely graded flocks, and, better still, realized a handsome profit on their first investment. Of late many breeders have begun Cotswold flocks, and hereafter not only the clip, but the mutton also will be the object sought by the sheep-breeders in Kansas.—*Wichita Eagle*.

The first coke furnace in the South was blown in, a little more than fifteen years ago, in the fall of 1867. Its capacity was a yearly output of nine thousand tons. The industry has grown to such proportions that the estimate of an output of four hundred thousand tons or more of coke iron for the present fiscal year is a fair one, while the production of charcoal iron, added to these figures, will show a total of half a million tons for the year. During the coming eight years the increase in production is calculated to bring the totals for 1890 up to a round million tons, while more enthusiastic estimates place the figures higher than this. All these irons find, and will continue to find, a ready sale.

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

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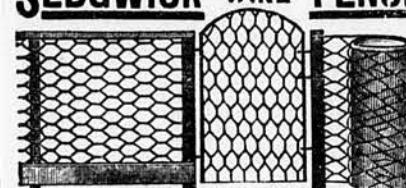
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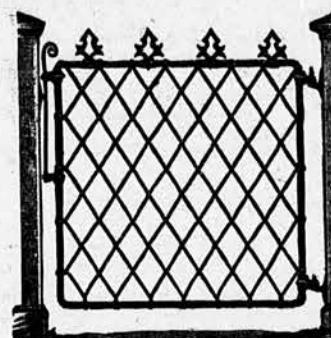
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Is offered to the public after four years of experimenting, which has proved it the ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for this terrible disease.

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

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

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

CHEAPEST PLANTS**SEEDS!****750,000 THRIFTY PLANTS FOR SALE.**

Large sized, (purchaser's selection). All labeled. We sell 10 large beau-

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12 large showy GERANIUMS for \$1. 12 sweet HELIOTROPE, \$1. 12 handsome FUCH-

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Superb Varieties are priced at 10cts. \$200 IN CASH GIVEN

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR SEED-ORDERS!

Our Splendidly Illustrated 84 page Catalogue, containing our cheapest collection of Plants and Seeds, and unrivaled premiums, FREE to all. Every one seeing this will find a copy very interesting.

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Cascade Rose Nursery, LEEDS & CO., RICHMOND, Indiana.

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The BEST in the Market.

Over 13,000 in use.

Four sizes, 6 to 50 lbs. per day. Made wholly of Galvanized Iron.

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ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address E. G. RIDOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

Ladies' Department.

Nothing To Do.

"Nothing to do!" in this world of ours,
Where weeds grow up with the fairest flowers;

Where smiles have only a fitful play,
Where hearts are breaking every day?

"Nothing to do!" thou Christian soul,
Wrapping thee round in thy selfish stole?
Off with the garments of sloth and sin,
Christ, thy Lord, hath a kingdom to win.

"Nothing to do!" there are prayers to lay
On the altar of incense, day by day;
There are foes to meet within and without,
There is error to conquer, strong and stout.

"Nothing to do!" There are minds to teach
The simplest form of Christian speech;
There are hearts to lure with loving wile,
From the grimest haunts of sin's desile.

"Nothing to do!" There are lambs to feed,
The precious hope of the Church's need;
Strength to be borne to the weak and faint,
Vigils to keep with the doubting saint.

"Nothing to do!" and thy Savior said,
"Follow thou me in the path I tread,"
Lord, lend Thy help the journey through,
Lest, faint, we cry, "So much to do?"

—The Guardian.

KATIE DARLING, or,

Life in Western Kansas.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[This story is copyrighted by the author, and no paper, except the KANSAS FARMER, has authority to publish it.]

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

"Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted," said Dick. "It seems strange that a war of only three years should develop such cruelty in a highly civilized country—while it will take a century to civilize a race of barbarians. The natural tendency to evil in the human family is so strong that a few years without the restraint of law, will reduce them to barbarians."

"But," said the Missourian, "this demoralization was not universal. I think this element existed and only waited development. I never knew just to what extent the disloyal citizens abetted these out-laws. I don't think they had any thought when it began of the terrible results such a course would lead to, but in disobedience to law the other extreme is sure to follow."

"Unless," said Dick, "men are governed by the royal law of God, in which case, it matters not what the circumstances may be, he will do his duty. I saw many instances of true nobility manifested by parties on both sides during the war; also the reverse. In such times men show what stuff they are made of. One will become a general, idolized by his followers; another, a brutal outlaw, the terror of the good people. Such is war. God grant the Americans may never know another."

"Amen!" said the two men solemnly—"Let us take a walk. The memory of these things weigh upon my spirits like a pall. I wish I could forget it all. Those who plunge a nation like ours into such confusion and strife, must take upon themselves a fearful responsibility."

This question of slavery could never have been settled in any other way. There were fanatics on both sides, urging the masses toward extreme views. The prejudice that existed between the Northern and Southern people was terrible, and only lacked a match to start the conflagration.

"I have traveled over part of the Southern states," said the new comer, "and I believe a far better state of feeling exists at present between the two classes, than ever existed before the war."

"I think," said Dick, "the literature which people read is what moulds their prejudices, and editors should be held responsible for the sentiments they inculcate in the public mind."

"But this is a free country, and the press is free," said the Missourian.

"Yes," said Dick, "free to endanger the safety of the very system that grants their license; free to enter the quiet home and pollute the minds and hearts of its occupants; free to instill prejudice and bitter enmity between social communities who should dwell together as brothers, and whose differences might always be settled by civil legislation. It should be the object of the press to disseminate

light and knowledge, expose the wrong and defend the right. The interest of the people in their vocations should be sacredly guarded, and the editor who will sell his service like a machine, to be run in the interest of this or that policy, is deserving of banishment from the country whose sacred privileges he thus abuses and ignores."

"But," said the Missourian, "could this matter be regulated without liability to do injustice? Men must be judges, and all men are fallible."

"I should have," said Dick, "a committee of qualified members appointed in each state to examine and report to authorities appointed by the government, the tone and sentiment of every newspaper and book which goes into the hands of the public, and nothing which would tend to embitter communities, or promote confusion and strife, or poison and corrupt the morals of youth should be allowed. In short, its object should be to guard most sacredly the moral and social interests of the nation. This being done, the people are able to control other matters of commercial and financial interests."

The three men were by this time near the woods.

"Here," said the Missourian, "is the scene of the slaughter of the Home Guards, and yonder, the long road towards Sturgeon where the few who escaped fled for refuge."

"Not since the war," said Dick, "have I heard anything that so wrought upon my nerves."

"Yet," said the Missourian, "I have not told you half."

"Thank you my friend, I don't wish to hear more," said Dick. "Let the dead past bury its dead." I feel no anger, nothing but sorrow and pity for poor, frail human nature! The present, and the promise of a glorious future are ours. A sacred legacy; purchased by the price of blood; bequeathed by the noble dead. Let us return.

The Missourian re-lit his pipe and the men their cigars, and in silent thought they returned.

As Dick entered the room where Lucy was reading and resting in an easy chair, she glanced up, and half playfully said:

"Lorenzo, hast thou ever weighed a sigh, or studied the philosophy of tears?"

"Aye," said he, pausing while a sad, thoughtful smile broke over his face, "a sigh may bear the burden of a nation's wrong, and a tear the extract from a broken heart."

"Why, Dick! What ails you?" she said, and springing up from her chair she came close, taking his face in both her hands and looked searching into his eyes.

"What shall I sing?"

"E Pluribus Unum," and the grand old song of heroes and martyrs rose and fell in solemn cadence, accompanied by Lucy's rich, melodious voice.

Dick did not join, as was his custom, but sat drinking in the song. The reader might wonder that the daughter of a Confederate should know and sing this song; but all through the war the young folks, loyal and disloyal, mingled together. They seldom quarreled, but often joined in singing the songs of either party. It was difficult for young people to lay aside the associations of youth, because of political or national issues.

There was not near the bitterness manifested among the civil class as people from extreme states might suppose. The writer well remembers during one winter when squads of Union soldiers were scouring the country in every direction for Rebels from Price's army, who were at that time in a partly disorganized and scattered condition, an instance were the daughter of a Federal Captain had gone sleigh-riding with a Rebel officer from said army.

They had known each other from childhood, and while stopping at the house of another acquaintance, the word came in that the "Feds" had surrounded the house. What was to be done? This Union officer had sworn to blow the brains out of the Rebel officer if he found him. The Reb wore no mark of distinction but a heavy black feather.

This he tore from his hat and handed it to his companion. She put it in the pocket of her riding habit, and wrapping their comforters, they coolly walked forth and got into the sleigh; drove by the "Feds" and nodding to them were soon out of sight.

The Federal officer afterward captured the Reb, but did not kill him. They were both Free Masons.

(To be continued.)

Suggests a Change of Topic.

It has been some time since I attempted to enter the circle of the Ladies' Department and I hardly know how to begin, for I feel somewhat timid. Knowing there are so many others writing I fear I shall hardly be able to present a thought worthy of notice.

It is with some anxiety for the influence of our department that I presume there are many others like myself desire a change of topics. I do not wish to offer a single criticism on sentiments exchanged, for in my estimation there is nothing requires so much delicacy as to pass a criticism upon the sentiments or faults of another in a manner that it shall be received for good. How often we have seen harsh criticism, that, perhaps, was just, produce very unhappy results, which would have been avoided had mildness been used.

How often an opinion is given when uncalled for, expressing demerit, and thus causing a great deal of unhappiness. Let us never fail to have sympathy toward all, being always willing to mantle the faults of others and help them to be noble good and true. Help our sons to be manly, our daughters to be womanly, and our associates to be honorable. We should take pleasure in trying to make others happy. What is more delightful than to gladden the hearts of a merry group of little folks, reminding them that it is their birthday, or surprise them with a visit from their associates; the remembrance of which they may recall in after years with pride and pleasure? As it has been remarked, pleasure is a perfume, which when we sprinkle it over others we are apt to spill a few drops upon ourselves, and while we strive to lift up others we are ourselves lifted up.

JESSIE.

Flowers and Bees.

Did it never occur to any of you how closely the emblems of industry and holiness are allied, each one dependent upon the other? For in gathering the honey the bee carries

the pollen from plant to plant, fertilizing those which would otherwise remain unfruitful or infertile. In this way does the little worker become a horticulturist, hybridizing and improving our fruit. Also a floriculturist, hybridizing and rendering more beautiful our flowers, and was there not a law restricting this fertilizing process to distant classes of plants and flowers, things would get decidedly mixed in course of time. Following up the law of nature, the florist, by hybridizing has been able to bring to perfection many flowers that in their natural state are scarcely noticeable as such. Also, by fertilizing single flowers with pollen from the double the seed is obtained of the double flowers. In very double flowers the organs of re-production are changed by high culture to petals, hence the difficulty to obtain seed from such. By growing plants from seed we often obtain varieties far more beautiful than those from which they proceed. This applies also to fruits and vegetables. Thus when a choice variety is produced the intelligent florist or horticulturist preserves it and propagates it by cuttings, grafting, budings, etc. This new variety feature has become a mania among those representing these industries until you don't see a cimelar from Maine to Mexico but there is some new variety predominating, with an enormous price to impress you with its superior qualities, and a list of certificates to prove it's no humbug. But I'm digressing. I shall endeavor in this to answer several questions which have been asked me privately, and give all who wish the benefit. In regard to the care of tropical and semi-tropical plants, learn to which class your plant belongs, and follow as nearly as possible its natural habits, soil, temperature, season of rest, etc., and you cannot miss it far. I have made a practice every year since being in Kansas to try some new variety of flowers. In this way I have been able to increase my list of hardy annuals to quite a number. Last season I found the linum (or flax) tribe, also the lupins to endure the drouth equal to geraniums. I start all my seedlings in shallow boxes. It is almost useless to plant flower seeds in the open ground here. Choose a warm, moist atmosphere at the time of planting out, and protect from the wind with inverted cans or broad boards until established.

Hardy perennials are most suitable for those who have little time. I would give you a list of each, but space forbids. How many of you have bees? I bought a colony last season, but from various causes and my own inexperience I failed to have a single swarm, but they went into winter quarters strong and full, and will have to be divided this spring, as they have scarcely room to turn around inside.

M. J. H.

"I began the use of your Compound Oxygen Treatment just as I was taking a bad cold; the cold passed off without settling on my lungs, or otherwise hurting me. Have had no pain or rattling in my lungs after the first two weeks' treatment. It works mysteriously on my whole system. I am stouter now than I have been for two years." So writes one of our patients. Our Treatment on Compound Oxygen sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Colorado Farmer thinks plowing not only unnecessary, but a disadvantage to Lima beans, and advises the clipping off of the climbing tendrils, thus making the plants low and bushy, and filled with pods.

The Bad and Worthless
are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Drugists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

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

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

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

In fevers, malaria, biliousness, heartburn, etc., nothing is so beneficial as Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Damson plum comes from Damascus, and the cherry from Cerasus, city of Pontus.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you perceive the first symptoms of "chills" you will almost invariably escape them. It fortifies the system against the attacks of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood and regulates the liver.

Mending tools should be attended to at once, for nothing tries one's patience so much as to find a tool out of order when business is so driving that there is no time to spare to repair it.

For the Miseries of Dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent medicine, Simmons Liver Regulator, is a certain and speedy cure, Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zellin & Co.

Lettuce has been used for thousands of years. Herodotus tells us it was served on royal tables centuries before the Christian era, and one of the noble families of Rome derived its name from this plant.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected by entire and permanent cure. Yours faithfully, MRS. PAUL R. BAXTER, Iowa City, Ia.

Nothing will secure better remuneration to the average farmer than to assist in building up and encouraging home markets for desirable farm products. Among the first essentials in this direction is an increased variety in the production.

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

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

A New York quince grower recommends the sowing of salt on the ground around quince trees, not as a manure, but as a means of making the fertility of the soil more available. He deprecates the practice of emptying the brine from meat about the roots, as the allopathic dose thus given frequently kills the tree.

The average yield per acre of the maize grown in the United States is not far from 40 bushels, while the largest crop has exceeded 200 bushels of shelled corn. This maximum crop is not held up as the most profitable one for farmers to grow, but simply to indicate the possibilities of the ear.

The Young Folks.

His Panther-Trap.

An old gentleman named Calvin Bemis, who passed the early part of his life in Western Pennsylvania, related to the writer, not long ago, the following story of his boyhood days.

At the time of the occurrences here described, the family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Bemis and their two children, Calvin and Susan, who were then ten and eleven years old respectively. The family had recently moved from New England into what was then look upon as the "far West."

Mr. Bemis, the father, was at that time able to buy, at a low price, from the "Holland Land Co." the tract of land situated in a fertile creek valley, which subsequently formed his large farm of two hundred and fifty acres.

When he bought it, however, there was not a square rod of cleared land on it, the whole district being covered with a dense growth of sycamore, oak and hickory. And for some years after Mr. Bemis built his first rude log house in a small clearing, his nearest human neighbors were seven miles distant. But he was not without animal neighbors in abundance. Scarcely a day passed without their seeing some wild creature in the clearing. Nature had a large menagerie all about them.

For several years their only meat—and they never went hungry—was venison or wild turkey, which they could shoot or trap without going any great distance from home.

Not unfrequently a bear would be seen sitting on his haunches at the edge of the woods, taking a slow and meditative view of the clearing. Wolves were also plentiful, and in the latter part of winter often became dangerous.

On a number of occasions panthers were heard and seen lurking about, even in the daytime, and the nights were sometimes rendered noisy by the voices of these and other prowlers.

But the children grew accustomed to such a life after a time, and as their timidity wore off, the true frontier spirit of adventure took its place.

It was by no means an unpleasant life, as the monotony was relieved by various little adventures of a more or less exciting character, and some, indeed, involving considerable risk of life.

Cal, and even Susie, learned to shoot with their father's gun, and to set various kinds of traps and snares for turkeys and other game.

But my story is of their most notable feat—trapping a panther.

Late in the fall of their third year at the new farm, Mr. Bemis had occasion to leave home on business for a fortnight, and, of course, he took his gun with him.

Before going away, he had hauled to the door a great pile of wood for winter fuel. The logs were from ten to fifteen feet long, and were heaped up in tiers to a height of seven or eight feet. It was to be Calvin's daily duty, during his father's absence, to chop the wood needed for the open fire. To a frontier lad of thirteen this was hardly more than pastime.

Late one afternoon, as he was splitting some tough logs, he chanced to glance up, and was not a little startled to see creeping toward him, from beyond the woodpile, a long, gray creature which he at once suspected was a panther!

In much less time than it takes to tell it, Cal bounded into the house and slammed the door after him. When they looked out, the animal was on the woodpile and its eyes were fixed on the door; it was evidently angered by the escape of its intended prey.

But the narrow windows of the cabin were secured by strong bars. While they remained within the family had little to fear from their ugly visitant, which soon went back to the woods. But it is hardly to be wondered at that Cal felt a little "queer" about venturing out to finish his evening's work.

If the beast had stayed away, this would have been the end of my story. But the following afternoon, at about the same hour, as Calvin was again chopping his evening wood and also keeping a sharp lookout, he espied the panther. The terrible creature, which had, no doubt, been attracted by the sound of the axe, was approaching in the same wily manner and from the same direction as on the day before. Once more Cal scampered

into the house, and the family again saw the creature upon the woodpile as before.

That afternoon the children had snared two turkeys in the bushes back of the house; and these, still undressed, had, by some oversight, been left hanging from a pole projecting from the woodpile.

After a moment or two the panther scented and pounced on them, taking both in his capacious mouth and trotting away to the woods.

This second visit and the loss of their turkeys set the children's wits to work to devise how, without a gun, they might give the beast a warmer welcome when he came again. They discussed several plans that evening. Cal had heard of many different kinds of traps set by hunters for bears and panthers; and between them he and Susan formed the project for luring the beast to its destruction.

A quantity of hickory poles, about two inches in diameter, were standing against the corner of the cabin, where they had been placed some months before, to season. They were now possessed of the two qualities in which hickory excels every other wood in American forests—toughness and hardness.

From these poles Cal cut eight or ten stakes, nearly four feet long, and sharpened the larger end of each. Then in the little cleared place, at the foot of the high woodpile, where he had begun cutting wood, he drove the stakes about half their length into the ground.

The upper ends of the stakes were made to slant slightly towards the woodpile, so that if the panther should jump down there, it would alight squarely on the points. After they were all driven just to suit him, Cal brought his father's "shingle-shaver," and shaved off the upper ends of each to an exceedingly sharp point.

When this was done, the stakes were like so many bayonets sticking out of the earth about a foot from each other.

Susie now brought out her contribution to the scheme—a kind of "corn-field image," made by sewing together an old coat and trousers of Calvin's and stuffing them with hay. A coon-skin cap was fastened on for a head.

This effigy they set up amongst the sharp stakes at the foot of the woodpile, in as lifelike a position as possible, arranging it so that if the panther should spring upon it, some of the stakes would be likely to pierce his body.

From the leg of the sham boy, a little cord was passed beneath a log and thence up to the window of the cabin, so that if necessary they could give it a jerk, to make the panther more eager to catch it. To conceal the sharp points, a dry leaf was stuck upon the end of each one. Turkey feathers were also scattered about the spot.

When it was done, Mrs. Bemis came out and enjoyed a good laugh at the "show" her two ingenious children had originated. At sunset Cal went out to his chopping; while Susie took her station at the window to watch, and to open the door whenever her brother should run towards it. To this day she remembers his saying he "felt awful queer, standing for bait for a painter."

But he stuck to his post, making his axe ring out sharp and clear, to call the creature. Their excitement ran high. But the shadows began to fall and still no panther appeared.

Suddenly Susie espied the beast in some bushes at the edge of the woods, a few rods away.

"Oh, I see him!" she whispered. "But I'll tell ye when to run!"

The savage creature stole slowly out. Mrs. Bemis, dreadfully agitated, wanted to call Cal in; Susie's courage, however, was stimulated, and she was not ready to call. But immediately, she saw the panther creeping closer, and then gathering its feet under its body and switching its tail, as if for a spring.

"Run Cal!" she whispered. Next instant the boy was bounding in at the doorway; while at almost the same moment they saw the panther leap on the woodpile from behind.

For a little space the creature's fierce, wild eyes glared toward the window, then, suddenly catching sight of the object below, it began to exhibit the most intense excitement, working its long claws on the logs.

Cal now gave the string a jerk, causing the effigy to start as if about to escape, when

with a ferocious scream the beast sprang down upon it.

But its ferocious cry was almost instantly followed by a yell of pain. The children saw that instead of rending the effigy, the creature was tumbling and writhing as if in agony, while its growls and screeches resounded far and wide through the now darkening forest.

Cal wished to sally out at once and despatch the animal with his axe; but his mother resolutely forbade him. It was long after dark before the creature ceased to utter his terrible cries.

Next morning they found it had pulled itself away from the sharp stakes. But by the blood on the ground Cal readily traced it into the woods, where he found it lying dead near the brook.

"Uncle Calvin," now an elderly man, often tells this story to the boys, and at the end it, lifting his cane, he exclaims—

"And there's one of the stakes that went through the beast!"

Sure enough, his old cane is made of one of those very stakes which proved so efficacious in riding them of their savage guest.—*Youth's Companion*.

Letters From Little People.

GIRARD, Crawford Co., Kas., March 21, '83.

—Mr. Editor, this is my first attempt to write to your paper. I am eight years old. I went to school this winter. I study reading, spelling, geography, grammar, arithmetic and writing. The wheat is very badly winter killed in this part of the country. Some of the farmers are plowing their wheat up and preparing the ground for spring crops. My pa sowed fifty acres, forty of Red Sea and ten of White Chaff; the Red Sea is badly killed but the White Chaff looks very well. How and when do you plant hazel nuts?

JOHNNIE WHISLER.

[Hazel nuts ought to be covered in sandy soil about one inch deep in the fall.]

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

ENIGMA NO. 20.—By Joe and Jim.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 1, 13, 3, is what girls should early learn to do.

My 7, 11, 5, 2, is a pit or cavern.

My 9, 10, 4, 12, 8, is a country in Asia.

My 3, 11, 5, 6, is a very useful part of a bird.

My 6, 4, 12, is a kind of ardent spirits.

My 1, 4, 12, is to trespass.

My whole is a very useful thing in every home.

ENIGMA NO. 21.—By Joe and Jim.

I am composed of 14 letters.

My 3, 9, 7, 14, is a number.

My 12, 14, 11, 12, 13, 14, is those who compose a community.

My 4, 2, 3, is a male descendant.

My 1, 6, 8, is a quadruped.

My 5, 2, 10, is a weight.

My 7, 14, 8, is something to catch fish with.

My whole is the capital of a country in Europe.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTION NO. 30.—M. L. M.—What city in the United States is sometimes called the "City of Homes?"

Answers to Questions.

Enigma 13.—Ans. Ad astra per aspera. Answered by J. S., C. M., J. R. C., J. and J.

Enigma 14.—Ans. The KANSAS FARMER. Answered by J. S., C. M., J. R. C., C. W. F.

Enigma 15.—Ans. Providence. Answered by J. S., C. M., J. R. C., C. W. F.

Enigma 16.—Ans. Dictionary. Answered by J. S., C. M., J. R. C., C. W. F.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. Leroy Brewer.

In Germany, during the slippery season, temporary calks are used for horseshoes. Two sharp pointed studs an inch long are screwed into holes left in the shoe, and when the horse enters the stable they are taken out and a button screwed into their place, thereby preventing all damage to the horse and keeping the screw holes from filling.

MR. H. C. BURNETT, one of the editors of the Lawrence Daily Standard, writes that on three different occasions Leis' Dandelion Tonic cured him of malarial attacks against which other medicines were ineffectual. He considers it a most excellent remedy for that sluggish unhealthy condition of the system occasioned by a malarious atmosphere.

Colorado has twenty native weeds, and 1,200 that have been imported. The Canada thistle has made its appearance in the State, and there is a call for legislation looking to its extermination.

Terrible Sufferings.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well.

J. BAILEY, Burdett, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" and "PEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS" purify the blood and cure constipation.

PROFESSOR H. W. WILEY says of sorghum seed that all starch-eating animals will eat it with avidity, but that the full nutritive value can be gotten only by grinding or by boiling. He thinks an estimate of ten bushels of seed will be nearer the truth, and says that, while the blades of sorghum make a valuable fodder, it is doubtful whether they repay the labor of gathering them.

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, take DR. PIERCE'S "PEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS," the original "LITTLE LIVER PILLS." Of all druggists.

BEETS were in high repute centuries ago, and it is recorded that the ladies of Queen Elizabeth's court adorned their hair with the feathery plumes of this vegetable. At the same time pears were very rare, and were imported from Holland as a great delicacy.

BOTH Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nerve Strain."

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

CARDS CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with 15c, and we will send to you with your NAME on, 40 o our finest assorted Gold Bevelled Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards in a fine Scotch plaid card case and will also send you a HANDSOME PRESENT with each order. CLINTON BROS & CO., Publishers of Chromo Cards, Clintonville, Conn.

CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN TO US WITH TEN CENTS, AND YOU'LL RECEIVE A GOLD BOX OF GOODS, THAT WILL BRING YOU IN MORE MONEY IN ONE MONTH THAN ANYTHING ELSE IN AMERICA. ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
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A boy one wishing to secure a *free* copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the names of subscribers named in *any* one of the above three clubs, accompanied by the corresponding amount of cash.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Trumbull's art drawing, advertised in the FARMER, has been postponed to April 10.

G. H. Dyer, Glenwood, Iowa, advertises seed potatoes this week in the FARMER.

Mr. G. B. Bothwell publishes a card in the FARMER this week. He breeds Imported Merino sheep.

Applications for patents in 1882 in this country were 30,270, and the number issued, including designs, was 18,996.

We have a letter from J. C. H. Swann which will appear next week. He requests its publication this week, but it did not arrive in time.

The Western Bee-Keepers' Association was organized at Independence, Missouri, last fall, and an adjourned meeting is called for the last Saturday in this month at the same place.

The managers of the Southern Exposition to open August 1, at Louisville, Ky., are doing wonders in the way of preparation. We hope to see Kansas represented well.

TYPE FOR SALE.

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

A resolution was introduced at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Convention in New Orleans to the effect that agricultural colleges ought to be constituted so as to devote more time to matters pertaining to practical farming.

Reports are favorable as to wheat and fruit in Kansas. Some wheat that was believed worthless is showing good signs, and many peach trees, supposed to be injured are coming on with good buds. The prospect generally is as good as at this time in any former year.

The Scientific American says it is reported that the manufacture of milk sugar has been begun by newly invented processes at an Ohio cheese factory. Hitherto the \$100,000 worth of milk sugar used in this country in compounding medicines has been imported from Europe, mainly Switzerland, Germany and France.

Hodges' Anthems, a collection of new anthems, sentences, motets, chants and responses, for opening and closing public worship, is a work of merit and suitable for the average choir. The editor has well done his work. It contains many arrangements which have hitherto been known only as gems of melody and which here appear harmonized and adapted to use in public worship. These, with the new contributions by the author and his friends, render the work peculiarly attractive. Price seventy-five cents. Published by White, Smith & Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

The Just Judge.

Hon. John Martin, recently appointed judge of the Topeka district is a just judge as he is a clean, upright polished gentleman. He knows his duty and has courage to perform it. He does not like the prohibitory liquor law, but he is a sworn officer whose duty it is to enforce the law and not his own private opinions.

In a liquor case in Topeka, last week, Judge Martin charged the jury:

"You are not authorized by law, or any sentiment of duty, to resort to any quibbles, shifts devices or strained construction of either the law or testimony in the case, for the purpose of either convicting or acquitting the defendant; but your deliberations should be conducted in a spirit of candor and fairness and for the purpose of arriving at the truth. Courts of justice cannot, under any circumstances, countenance or support the administration of the law upon the basis of falsehood, injustice, hypocrisy, shams or subterfuges of any description. You may believe the law to be harsh, unjust, unwise, and unreasonably oppressive; and in this you may be right, and I might be inclined to agree with you; but whether it be wise or foolish, whether it be just or unjust is not a matter which you or myself can consider in the discharge of our official duties. To do so would be dangerous to all public and private interests, subversive of social order, productive of anarchy and confusion, a compromise of individual honor, and a reflection upon our official integrity. As court or jurors we have nothing to do with the question of the wisdom or folly, the policy or impolicy of any law. Those questions belong to other departments of government, and the duty of correcting all wrongs of this character must be committed to the law-making power. Our duties are simply to obey, and to fearlessly, honestly, and impartially administer in a spirit of justice and mercy the laws of the land as we find them."

Railroad Commissioners.

Last Saturday at half past 4 p. m. the Executive Council, (the State officers) agreed upon three men, out of more than a hundred applicants, for commissioners under the new railroad law of Kansas.

Major Henry Hopkins, Warden of the State penitentiary, is appointed for the long term—3 years; James Humphrey, lawyer, of Junction City, for the middle term—2 years; L. L. Turner, banker, of Sedan, Chautauqua county, for the short term—1 year.

With Major Hopkins and Mr. Turner we are personally acquainted, and we have long known Judge Humphrey by reputation. We believe them all to be clean men and doubt not that they will be as servicable to the State as any other persons who might have been selected.

What patriotic spirit induced three such good men to desire a fat office without anything to do is what bothers us.

Stockmen In Council.

The meeting of Stockmen at Medicine Lodge, in Barbour county last week was not very large, but a good deal of business was done. W. W. Cook was made President, and A. G. Smith Secretary. The meeting was called for consultation as to spring work. A committee on round-up and one on cattle Inspector at Kansas City were appointed.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Cook; Vice President, E. W. Payne; Secretary, W. F. Houghton; Treasurer, F. B. Hunt.

It was agreed that the Cherokee strip round-up begin on Monday, May 21st,

and that of Barbour and Comanche ranges June 11th.

A resolution was adopted requesting the K. C., L. & S. K. railroad company to build stock yards at Medicine Lodge.

The committee on Inspector reported favorably, and Jas. Wilson, T. A. McCleary and A. Watson were appointed to select an Inspector as soon as the names signed to the articles of agreement for his pay represent 50,000 head of cattle.

After a resolution thanking the citizens of Medicine Lodge for their liberality the meeting adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in March, 1884.

Prohibition Does Prohibit.

We have a long letter from a friend in Sumner county detailing the methods adopted by the good people of Geuda Springs and Salt City to rid themselves of two nuisances in the shape of grog shops. The people simply organized themselves into a Law Enforcement Club, pledging themselves solemnly by resolution "to use every lawful and honorable means within our (their) power to apprehend and bring to justice every violator of local, State or national law."

As soon as the rummies saw the people were in earnest, they quit the business without further ceremony, and one of them is now engaged in selling meat. That is a decent business and we hope he will do well and stick to it.

This shows what the people can do when they have the courage of their convictions. So long as the people themselves are cowards they need not expect to see morality grow on trees. This curse of dram-selling can be stamped out of any community if the people will only join hands and move. All honor, we say, to the brave people of Sumner.

Inquiries Answered.

We have no evergreen grass seed. The best time to sow *any kind* of grass in Kansas is in the spring.

A family named Dillaplain lives near Iola, Allen county, Kansas.

The hog of D. B. Stephens had epilepsy. It is not contagious. Nothing is better than laxative food and pure water.

We do not know anything worth telling about vaccinating cattle for Black-leg, and we don't know anybody that does.

Tile, or a stone drain cemented will be best for draining a pond, and a metal pipe will be best to carry water from the well.

Postmasters have control of box rent. In Topeka the charge for an open box is fifty cents a quarter, and for a lock box, one dollar a quarter.

Russian Mulberry is not grown from the seed, because cuttings do better. Write to E. L. Meyers, Hutchison, Kansas. See his card in this paper.

The questions asked by J. J. J. we cannot answer correctly just now, for the reason that we have not all of the statistics he asks for. We are expecting a copy of the Census Report every day. It was promised us as soon as published, but has not arrived. We will hurry it up, and as soon as it comes the questions will be answered in the FARMER.

Polled Cattle.

In view of the fact that an important sale of these new candidates for public favor is to take place soon at Kansas City, we publish this week two articles relating to them. We are pleased with the energy displayed by the importers of Polled cattle, because we have high hopes of the breed. We wish every farmer that can spare the time would visit the sale of Mr. Mathews at Kansas City, April 11, whether they wish to buy or not. Let this breed be examined and tested.

Gossip about Stock.

The annual meeting of the Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association meets at Asherville school house, Saturday, April 14, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m.

H. Newman, Valley Falls, a breeder of Poland Chinas and Berkshires, is feeding for the Kansas City Fat Stock Show. He has two hundred and forty head, twenty-five of which are pure-bred.

E. P. Gamble advertises a public sale of Short-horns at Burlington, Kansas, on the 10th and 11th days of this month. The lot contains individuals of the Mary and Phyllis families, and we have no doubt will all show to good advantage on day of sale.

The Bremer County Horse Importing Company, Waverly, Iowa, have just sold to F. W. Drake, of Emporia, Kansas, one of their beautiful and noted Cleveland bay stallions, at a large price. He is attracting wide attention in the state. See their ad in this number.

A Sedgwick farmer by the name of Aaron Sievers sold two fat steers in Wichita Monday for \$236.50 cash. One weighed 2,200 pounds and the other 2,100 pounds, and he received five and one-half cents per pound for them. The Beacon says he has forty head left but none so heavy.

We have the catalogue of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, and the Messrs. Leonard, of Missouri, whose cattle—Polled Angus and Hereford—are to be sold at Kansas City, Missouri, April 25, 26 and 27, and we are satisfied it will pay Kansas breeders to attend the sales. These breeds are fast growing popular in the West. The stock they advertise is fit to look at and to buy.

J. C. Webster, Valley Falls, has quite a breeding establishment for trotting and roadster horses; has now on hand forty-five brood mares of Hambletonian breeding. A. M. Burke, of Cleveland, Ohio, has a half interest with Mr. Webster. Last week he shipped in thirteen mares and the young stallion Evermond, which he had purchased principally from A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Kentucky.

We call the attention of swine breeders to the display card of Col. M. Stewart, Wichita, Kansas, who in addition to the business of pork packing, finds time to give his attention to breeding thoroughbred Poland Chinas. Our agent saw this herd a short time since and pronounces it one of the best he has yet encountered in the West. Col. Stewart recently added to his fine herd of Poland Chinas some of the best bred and purest individuals to be found in the West anywhere, including such as Tom Duffield and lady Duffield, Lady Butler, Lady I. X. L., Lady Beatrice, and others equally fine.

A correspondent writes: With all the numerous offerings of Polled cattle this season it behoves the careful stockman to ascertain of whom can be obtained the best stock: stock that combines effectually individual merit of the highest order and the choicest of pedigrees. In this connection it is only fair to add that the Bli-Bro herd of Polled Angus, or Aberdeen cattle, owned by the Geary Brothers, of London, Ontario, is the largest in existence, and to this fact may be truthfully added in no other herd can so many highly bred animals be found. Any one who has seen the Bli-Bro herd will admit that its animals are unsurpassed in individual excellence. Look for announcements of public sales in April.

Prof. Brown of the Agricultural College at Guelph, has prepared a report on the cattle of Ontario which contains some interesting statements, and it is fair to suppose that he used due care to secure accuracy. He reports three hundred and fifty herds, with an average of thirteen and one-thirteenth pure-bred cattle, in the province. It is a matter of surprise to have it stated that nine-tenths of all the pure-bred bulls and six-sevenths of the cows are Short-horns. Ayshires rank second in numbers, one hundred bulls and three hundred cows being found in eleven counties. Herefords, to the number of seventy bulls and two hundred cows, are found in eight counties. The Devons number about twenty bulls and forty cows in six counties. There are small numbers of Aberdeens and Galloways, with some Jerseys, in seven counties,

A Kansas Institution.

That is what Messrs. Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, Kan., call their prize bull Gompachi 29706, whose likeness appears on our first page this week. He was bred at the State college farm, and purchased, when a calf, by his present owners. His pedigree is the best, tracing back through pure blood.

He descends from the Grace Young branch of the widely-distributed and popular young Mary tribe, and was sired by the "J" Princess bull 2nd Duke of Jubilee 19698. His dam Grace Young 1st of College Farm (by the way, why such long names?), was got by Zena's King 15801, a son of W. R. Duncan's celebrated Minister 6563, running on the dams side to imp. Beauty by Beaux (1919), the cow from whom descends the Lady Barmptons, to which our friend Hon. Wm. T. Smith, the newly-elected President of the Iowa Agricultural Society is so partial. The grandam of Gompachi was Grace Young 4th by James N. Brown's noted show bull, and son of Muscatoon—Tycoon 7339.

Gompachi was purchased by his present owners when a calf, and has been a prize winner from that time down to the present, concluding a long series of victories by winning the sweepstakes prize at the Kansas State fair two years in succession at the shows of 1881 and 1882, showing at the latter against twenty-three competitors, many of which were of high merit. He is a rapid feeder, fine handler, and withal said to be a sure and successful breeder. He will now be retired to the herd and will be seen no more in the show-ring.

Messrs Bill & Burnham claim, and we believe justly, that this bull has creative powers of extraordinary merit. His prepotency is very marked as his progeny, whether full bloods or grades, amply show. He is a sure breeder and stamps his impress upon all his get. His calves from common cows sell at high prices. His breeding qualities have not been in anywise impaired by his training for the show ring. He is now permanently retired to the herd of his owners, where he may be seen at any time by persons who wish to look at him. Messrs Bill & Burnham bid welcome to all visitors.

Something About Beef Breeders.

A friend, who seems to be in love with the "muleys," sends us the following to which we cheerfully give place, without assuming any responsibility for opinions expressed.

He says: The interest that has been awakened, in the improvement of our common sorts of cattle, is simply wonderful, enormous strides have thus far been made, and there is no "let up" in the demand for superior bulls of all improved beef breeds. As America becomes each year more and more acknowledged as the chief country in the production of supplies for the older countries, it behooves the producers to secure every appliance that will enable them to reduce the cost of production and enhance the value of the product. The practical and intelligent stockmen are aware of the fact that if a proper course of breeding is followed they can produce two pounds of beef at the same cost that one pound has heretofore been produced, and also that the value of this beef will be increased fifty per cent. Hence, we see the unappeasable demand for bulls of improved beef breeds.

In all history we have no record of such a rapid advance in public favor as has characterized the introduction of Polled cattle. The high place which they now occupy may be said to date from their introduction on the plains of the Southwest, when, as we all know, they were not "found wanting" in the

requirements necessary for a successful career in that quarter.

We were lately called upon to examine the extensive Polled herd lately imported and owned by Mr. A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Missouri. We found Mr. M. and his cattle at Riverview Park, adjoining the Stock Yards. The cattle consisted of an entire importation of nearly one hundred Galloway and Angus, or Aberdeen, Polled cattle, selected from the best herds in Scotland, with a view to filling exactly the wants and necessities of the Western stockmen.

We examined every animal on exhibition and were agreeably surprised to find such a uniformly good lot. It would be difficult to collect such an extensive herd and include in it so many really first-class animals. Among the Angus we find representatives of such deservedly popular families as the Kinniard Fanny's, Advie Rose's, Cairnballock Fanny's, Waterside Bianca's, Rutheen Daisy's, Easter Tullock Jean's, Aboyne Lively's, etc., etc. It would take a good sized volume to properly enumerate and describe the popularity and celebrity of the Galloway families represented in this herd. When it is understood that this collection is picked from the best of Scotch Galloway herds it will readily be seen how difficult a matter it would be to describe minutely their breeding. It will suffice practical stockmen, however, to know that in the veins of these cattle flows the blood of the most famous of Galloway prize winning animals.

It also gratifies us to be able to say that Mr. Matthews has evinced the spirit of "a man who is interested in promoting the advancement of improvement in American cattle." That Mr. Matthews is interested in this improvement is amply proved by an inspection of the cattle he imports to help make this improvement. A careful inspection of his animals reveals that not simply because they are of Scotch prize winning strains of blood are they entitled to high positions, but they are strong enough on their own individual merits to command admiration of all who like a superior animal. Here, then, we have a most desirable combination, viz., high class, merit of the ancestors, and equally meritorious individuals. Being uniform, a description of one of these animals will suffice for all. The first characteristic of the Galloway that attracts the observer is his overcoat of long, glossy, black hair, which affords them a protection against the hardships when on the plains, unsheltered from the snow, rain, cold, or heat. The stockman is also pleased with the blockiness of the animal, shortness of the leg, fineness of bone, the perfect turn of the rib, the great depth of the loins, the thickness through the heart, and with the general meaty and strong construction of the animal, denoting hardiness, endurance and natural capability to transmit their character into their offspring. The fact that Angus, or Galloway, meat is of the finest quality is needless to be discussed here, it is a fact too well known.

It will be gratifying to Western stockmen to know that this entire importation is to be sold to the highest bidder on the 11th and 12th of April, at Riverview Park. At the same time the Messrs Geary Brothers, of the famous Bli-Bro Stock Farm, London, Canada, will offer jointly with Mr. Matthews about fifty of the most desirable Angus, or Aberdeen, Polls. These will also combine the most desirable breeding with highest class individual merit. The catalogue is issued jointly and can be obtained by addressing Mr. A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Missouri, or Geary Brothers, London, Ontario.

It is consistent with facts, to say that

this offering consists of the largest number of absolutely first-class, Polled cattle ever exposed at one public sale. The fine breeding and the perfection to which the animals have been brought individually, will prove an irresistible attraction to all stockmen who are interested in promoting the improvement of American cattle.

With three exceptions, all are registered in Scotland. (Those three are entitled.) Mr. Matthews will have on exhibition during the sale a lot of grade bulls and heifers, and some purebreds of his own breeding which will show that when bred in America the Galloways will retain their long hair and when the purebred bulls are bred to "goodish" cows the offspring will be the very thing to use in grading up the common range stock. These animals will be sold privately, but nothing in the catalogue will be sold until put up at auction.

How If You Have No Hot-beds.

We have been urging our farmer friends to make and use hot-beds to start early vegetables. To those who have not taken our advice we offer the following suggestions of an experienced gardener, Mr. Joseph Harris: The boxes I have used for starting plants are two feet and one-half long, twelve inches wide, and three inches deep, made of half-inch stuff. A screw at each end, about an inch from the top on the outermost corners, is wound around by a piece of wire two feet eight inches long, the outer end of the wire being twisted around to a screw fastened to the casement of the window. These boxes are placed on the sill of a window. The length of the box, of course, being determined by the width of the window. I have had better success in starting plants in these boxes in the house than in a hot-bed, as ordinarily managed. The soil used in the boxes should be of a kind that does not bake or dry out very badly. Mr. Harris recommends mixing a little dry pulverized moss or leaf mold with the soil, to make it retain moisture, also to add a very little superphosphate, if it is at hand.

Breeding Immature Animals.

The exercise of those natural functions which result in bringing forth young ought not to begin until mature growth has come to the mating animals. Nature has her own good time for all things, John M. Stahl truly says in the Indiana Farmer:

The rank and file of breeders almost invariably transgress this law of nature. Sows six months old are bred to boars of a like age. Bulls less than a year old and heifers with scarcely more age, are used for breeding purposes. In the other departments of stock breeding the practice is the same. The offspring of immature animals are weak. The forces that bring them into existence are weak; the productive powers are imperfect. Like produces like, weakness begets weakness, imperfection begets imperfection. The offspring of immature animals are strongly predisposed to disease.

As I have already shown, they are weakly, lacking a strong constitution and strong vitality. The vital force of the young animal being inferior, it is ill prepared to cope with the insidious but strong attacks of disease, or with that demoralizing tendency called death. The seeds of death, the germs of disease, are everywhere afloat. They exist in the air, in the earth, in food, in drink. They are continually taken into the body. Immature animals cannot perpetuate their good qualities. This is one of the great objects of stock raising. Animals most nearly approaching our ideal are selected, and the great object is to have them transmit their good

qualities to their offspring. Immature animals cannot do this. They cannot give what they have not. Another fault of breeding immature animals is that it stops the growth of the parents. On the part of the male the vital fluid is drained from the general circulation, when it is needed to build up the body, to supply the demand upon the sexual organs.

Fowls that can have the sun a few hours each day, with plenty of food, clean water and a dry dust bath, will often continue to lay through the winter, and, as an egg at that time is equal in value to three in summer, will give their owner a much larger annual profit, while the additional care necessary is barely appreciable.

In white washing the interior of a poultry house do not leave a spot even as large as the head of a pin untouched anywhere. Splash the whitewash liberally into every nook and corner, crack and crevice. If the henry has a floor of cement, stone, brick or boards, whitewash that also.

Salt in their food when cooked, for poultry, is a very proper seasoning; but salt given in its raw state is deleterious, if much of it is eaten by fowls. We do not recommend its use in any form save when mixed with their mash of scalded meal and boiled vegetables.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 2, 1883.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:
CATTLE Market weak, slow and 10c lower; native steers averaging 1200a1500 lbs sold at \$5.90 a6 60; stockers and feeders, \$4.25a5.00; cows, \$3.25a4.50.

HOGS Market firmer a shade higher; good to choice packers, \$7.55a7.65; medium and mixed packers, \$7.45a7.55; light, \$7.20a7.40.

SHEEP Market steady; good to choice native muttons, averaging 97a105 lbs sold at \$4.90a5.25.

Receipts. Shipments
Cattle.....1,013 595
Hogs.....2,959 1,895
Sheep.....236

Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:
WHEAT No. 3 cash, 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ c asked; No. 2 cash, 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ c bid, 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ c asked.
CORN No. 2 cash, sales at 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; May sales at 45c; June, sales at 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
OATS No. 2 cash, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.
BUTTER Creamery, fancy, nominal, 32c; creamery, choice, 28c; Kansas dairy 23a25; good to choice western store packed 16a48; medium 13a14c.

POTATOES 40cal.100.

CHEESE Steady. Young America, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb; full cream flats, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Cheddar, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; skim flats, 10.

BROOM CORN—Common, 2a2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a3c; Hurl, 3a3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote prime crushing at \$1.40 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote \$1.28a1.25 per bu.

SORGHUM—We quote at 33a34c per gal. for dark and 38a42 for light.

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

SEEDS.

These prices on country orders.

	Per bus.
Clover, red, prime.....	\$8.00a
Timothy.....	1.95a2.00
Kentucky blue grass, clean.....	1.20a
Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....	1.30a
Orchard grass.....	a2.00
Red top, or herd grass.....	90a 95
Hungarian.....	a1.00
Flaxseed, pure.....	1.50a
Osage orange, old.....	2.50a
Osage orange, new.....	3.75a
Ermaan Millett.....	90a1.00
Common millett.....	60a 70
Set onions, tops.....	3.50
" yellow bottoms.....	4.00
" white bottoms.....	5.50

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE Receipts 5,000. Market steady. Export steers, \$6.50a17.15; good to choice shipping \$6.00a6.50; common to fair, \$5.40aa5.90; butchers and canners, cows, \$2.70a5.00; fair to good steers, \$4.50a5.40.

HOGS Receipts 8,000. Market 5c higher. Mixed packing, \$7.20a7.65; heavy, \$7.65a8.15; light, \$7.25a7.75.

SHEEP. Receipts 4,000. Market slow. Common to medium \$3.25a4.50; fair, to good, \$4.75a5.75; choice to extra, \$6.00a6.60.

WHEAT May opened at \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; noon \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; June opened at \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; noon, \$1.12.

CORN May opened at 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; noon, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; June opened at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; noon, 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

THE TARIFF.

NUMBER FIVE.

ABOUT MARKETS.

Without markets for our produce there can be no trade, and there would be no inducement for exertion beyond a mere effort to live. If there was no one to buy flour, grain, meat and fruit, the farmer would be content with such necessities as he could procure by means of own unaided exertions. He would need no machinery and could not purchase it if he did need it. There would be no incentive to invention, no motive for manufactures.

But with markets, the world is alive. Oceans are dotted with ships carrying goods to market, and on the land men work like bees getting things ready for market. To obtain better markets has been the moving cause in all the tariff legislation of the nations. Great Britain, more than a hundred years forced tariff laws in these American colonies, and Englishmen now are clamoring for the privilege of selling goods to us free of duty. All this was and is to secure better prices for their wares. That same people, ever since their early history until 1846, made tariff regulations to improve their markets in some way; and when in 1825 they concluded to simplify their tariff legislation by consolidating it into eleven different acts, it became necessary to repeal 443 separate laws that had been previously passed, and it was afterwards discovered that several had been omitted. Twenty years later the policy changed; in 1846 the corn laws were repealed, and to-day the customs revenue of England are derived from about twenty different articles, chiefly from tea, coffee, dried fruits, spirits, wine and tobacco.

And the object of this sweeping change was to improve markets. What steam is to a locomotive engine, markets are to communities and nations.

The value placed on markets is nowhere better illustrated than in the willingness of towns and neighborhoods to pay men for establishing business among them. Towns in the western States that have paid large sums of money to manufacturing establishments of various kinds may be numbered by thousands. Sometimes lands are given; sometimes money; often taxes are assumed or remitted, and all for gathering in and concentrating business—making markets.

The importance of markets being admitted, our interests are more or less affected as our location is near to or far away from the market. Our wheat, or anything else we have to sell is *worth* as much in one place as it is in another place, but it may not *sell* for as much. Its intrinsic value is not affected by locality, but its selling price is often very much affected, and it is that which is of special interest to all of us who raise or make anything to sell or have necessity or desire to purchase anything. A bushel of corn is worth as much in Topeka as it is in New York or Liverpool, but it won't sell for as much. The reason of this, of course, everybody understands. The difference between the market prices of the same article in different places, speaking generally, is the cost of carriage. Wheat that is now selling at 90 cents in Topeka would bring \$1.18 in New York; the difference, 28 cents, being used in carrying it there.

There are many things that have a market value when the market is near that are absolutely worthless in commerce if markets are far away. This is the case with heavy and soft vegetables, as potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and many other articles that will occur to the reader's mind. Cost of transportation absorbs the entire market value of the thing sent.

These facts show the value not so much of near markets, as cheap carriage, because we cannot all live at the great marts where prices are determined; and those of us who live far away, as we in Kansas do, have no means of varying those prices. But the cheaper we can get our commodities hauled there, the more are our net returns on the property shipped.

There are some articles, a great many of them, too, whose market values are not affected by prices in any of the great trade centers unless we live near them. The articles here referred to are such as will not pay for hauling long distances. Let a watermelon serve as an illustration. It is worth as much in one place as another usually. It is not so with a pine apple, but it is with a turnip. But all such things have more market value

in a neighboring town than they have in the field where they were grown—just what it costs to gather and haul them.

Farmers can, and many of them do, raise such vegetables; and when there is a town near that is large enough to take them in large quantities, they prove to be the most remunerative crops raised. The "truck gardens" near large towns are very valuable. One acre for such purposes is worth more than a farm in many places. Besides these there are some things, as fresh meats, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c., which will bear considerable transportation, but still may be handled near home at greater profits if the market is near. And they can all be produced on farms without any extra outlay of capital or labor.

For these reasons, the nearer farms and all marketable property are to market the more valuable they are to their owners, and that fact is sufficient to make every farmer friendly to any movement which will shorten the distance between his farm and a place where he may sell anything he has to sell. Though he may not be able to obtain cent more for his wheat or corn, yet, if he can sell all the "truck" he can raise, and all the chickens, and eggs, and sell a steer, or a wether, or arrow occasionally to the local butcher, he can double his profits every year.

Fifty years ago, when many who read this were young, New England, New York and Pennsylvania raised all the grain and meat their people needed. At that time wheat was worth about 50 cents a bushel 50 miles from any of the larger towns in all that region of country. But now they do not raise half enough to supply the home demand. New England now needs about 20 million bushels of wheat every year, but she does not produce more than one and a quarter million. New York raises about 12 million and uses thirty. To supply this deficiency the fields of the western farmers are reaped. But farms are much more valuable in the eastern States now than they were when they were all that were required to supply their own people. Facilities for transportation are abundant there, so that thousands of farmers make more money on a few acres devoted to vegetables and small fruits than they formerly did on their entire farms. The City of New York has more than 11 thousand manufacturing establishments, in which are employed upwards of 200 thousand persons. Philadelphia has about 175,000 persons employed in manufacturing, Boston has 56,000. In these three cities alone there are nearly half a million workers in shops; and when we consider the number of persons dependent on them—their families and assistants, together with the vast number of persons in other employments that are there only because these manufacturing houses are in operation, we may learn a little of what is used in building up a market. If a little country town secures a permanent business that requires the work of ten men, it also secures the permanent residence of fifty persons connected in some way with the shop, and also others who came just because the shop is there; and every one of these is a new customer to the farmer, the merchant, the tailor, the teacher, the preacher, and so on.

Markets have value in another way. Though they are local and do not require all the produce raised near them, still, what they do take, is that much less to be thrown upon the general market, and to that extent they help to keep up prices for the farmer. Chicago is fed with grain and meat that are on the way to market. If her six hundred thousand mouths were not in the way to catch supplies from the west, wheat here in Kansas would not sell for as much as it does. If Kansas City and St. Louis were swept into the river our grain and meat would be of still less market value. Every purchaser helps make the market.

Nothing, then, is more important to the farmer than a market for his surplus produce, unless indeed, it be the market where he buys such supplies as he cannot furnish himself. That brings us face to face with the question—

IS HE PAYING TOO MUCH?

for what he buys, and would he pay less, and would his markets be as good or better if there was no tariff?

We have seen that in many articles of cloth and clothing—cotton and wool goods, iron and wood, we are not paying more for them than they are worth independently of the tariff. We could not buy muslin, calico, or any plain cotton goods, nor shoes, nor

nails, stoves, shovels, axes, hoes, plows, wagons, mowers, reapers, threshers, harness, common clothing ready made, and many other things, if the tariff act were repealed than we do now. The Agricultural Department at Washington recently made inquiry as to the comparative prices of American and European agricultural implements. We make an extract or two from the report.

"European implements are not wanted by our farmers, and would not generally be used could they be obtained at half price. As a rule, they are too cumbersome and clumsy, requiring too much power and accomplishing their work too slowly."

"In the year ended June 30, 1882, there were 2,774 mowers and reapers exported to England, 2,188 to Russia, 2,030 to France, 991 to Germany, 663 to Australia. There were others sent to Denmark, Canada, and South America. Fanning mills were sent to Mexico and South America; horse-powers to Canada, Mexico and South America. Canada took 6,766 plows, in preference to buying from England; the Argentine Republic, a country in direct communication with Liverpool, bought 6,210 American plows. No less than 5,485 were taken by Uruguay, 4,563 by British Possessions in Africa, 2,529 by Cuba, 1,954 by Chili, 1,234 by Mexico, and the remainder by Brazil, Central America, Denmark, West Indies, Germany, Australia, and other countries.

"The average price of exported mowers and reapers last year was \$95.47. The average price of plows was \$9.12."

The prices of English mowers, as reported, are \$85 to \$100; of American, \$75 to \$95. Reapers, English, one-horse, \$77.50; two-horse, \$85 to \$185; American, \$115 to \$135. Combined mower and reaper, English, \$105 to \$135; American, \$120 to \$175. The wire-binding harvesters, American, are sold, C. H. McCormick's, in England, for \$325; the Champion, in this country, for \$260. The plows and other implements are in great variety, and vary in style and use so much that it is difficult to compare them."

But, on many articles that the farmer uses, he does pay more than he would if the present prices of the foreign article could be reached. On lumber, wire, chains, rope, sugar, sirup, fine cotton and wool goods, drugs, chemicals, salt, and many other things the American price is higher than the foreign price, though it is true that the price is lower now than it was when foreigners ruled our markets.

Western farmers require large quantities of lumber and wire for fencing. On every pound of this there is a tariff duty, and part of that is a tax on the farmer. Fencing lumber pays a duty of two dollars per thousand feet. At that rate it would cost about \$85 more to fence a square quarter section of land with a four-plank fence than it would if the lumber could be purchased at \$2 less per thousand feet. Wire, under the old law, paid a duty of 1½ cents a pound. It has been reduced three mills.

There may be plausible arguments in favor of retaining a duty on wire, but we find none for lumber. The number of persons engaged in lumber trade—that is, those who get the lumber out of the trees, is very small, compared with numbers engaged in other callings, and our information is, that it does not cost a man in Wisconsin or Michigan forests any more to get lumber out than it does his Canadian neighbor across the line. When it costs more to produce an article here than it does elsewhere, there is some reason for asking a higher price; but when it does not cost more, we fail to comprehend why it should sell for more, or why people who use the article should be required to pay for it more than it cost with fair profit added.

Salt pays a duty of 8 to 12 cents per hundred pounds. We have figures showing that American salt can be made at a fair profit for 38 cents a barrel, of four bushels, including the barrel. One manufacturer made in 1881 some 15,000 barrels at that cost and sold it at 90 cents.

The duty on sugar is 1½ to 5 cents a pound, according to grade. That, as we have before stated, is largely a tax on the consumer. It is fair to state that on an average of all the sugars consumed by country people generally, one cent on every pound is charged to them on account of the tariff. Few persons keep a record of their family expenses, and for that reason not many know how much sugar they use. But it is a fact that hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and such, usually pay out more money for sugar than for flour. A tax of one cent on every pound will, in the aggregate, amount to a very large sum; and, unless sugar proves to be generally profitable as a sugar-producing plant, this tax must continue until the tariff on sugar is repealed.

Whether sugar in the Southern States could not be produced and sold cheaper than

it is, may be properly asked. Free labor is employed in the manufacture, but the common laborers there—those that work in the sugar and rice fields, do not receive any better wages than the same class of laborers in England, France or Germany. The machinery used is the best known to sugar-makers; and we have evidence before us that sugar-making is much more remunerative than raising cotton. In our examination of this subject we find that our sugar industries are exceedingly profitable to landowners and the owners of sugar factories; and we find, further, that in sugar-making, as in cloth-making, and manufacturing generally, the laborer's wages are not regulated by the profits of the business. In 1825, in New York city, sugar sold at 8½ cents. The next year it was 9, and it was not that high again until ten years afterwards (1836), when it was 9½. In 1843, it was 4, and did not go above 6½ till '56, when it was 8½, and in '57 it was 10. Then it dropped to 5½ in '61, and was 10½ in '65, when greenbacks were 216. In 1877, it was 9. It is now 6½ to 7 cents. During all this time, and in a range of 6 cents on the pound, we have no evidence that wages of labor, or the cost of making sugar suffered corresponding changes.

This leads us into the subject of wages generally. The actual cost of manufactured articles in general is about 75 per cent labor; sometimes more, sometimes less. It varies with the nature and object of the article made. The proportion is greater in a sewing needle than in a crowbar; greater in a piece of cambric than in common shirting; less in a wagon bolt than in a razor; less in a wheelbarrow than a steam engine; less in a road wagon than in a watch.

It varies in other respects. Location of raw materials with reference to factories is an illustration. In the manufacture of iron there are three principal items of raw material—iron ore, coal and limestone. The average distance from the furnaces of the mines of these articles in English iron districts is 5 miles, and in the Scotch and Welsh 8 to 10. It requires 2½ tons of ore, 1½ tons of coal, and 1 ton of limestone to make 1 ton of pig-iron. The average cost in England, Scotland and Wales of getting these 5 tons of raw materials to the furnaces is 50 cents in our money. In this country the furnaces are much farther from the mines, and the average cost of getting 5 tons of raw materials to the furnace is two dollars, or four times as much as it is in Britain.

Wages vary in different countries, in different portions of the same country, and in different kinds of work, and in different classes of the same work.

Labor is, therefore, a leading factor in manufactures, and hence takes a prominent part in tariff discussions. We cannot go into details in this any more than in any other department of the general subject; but we can state a few facts. In our lumbering business the average daily wages of laborers is below one dollar a day—nearer 75 cents. In Philadelphia manufacturing establishments the average is about \$1.16, and in the cities of the country generally, taking them all as one, is less than \$1.25. Skilled mechanics, and persons in specially responsible positions, receive much more, and some unskilled receive much less than the general average.

A report of the recent census shows that in twenty of our principal cities the average is \$1.33 per day. That is \$8 a week.

We have before us voluminous reports made by American consuls at various foreign ports to the State Department at Washington. We have not time to wade through all and cipher out details. What follows is sufficient for the purpose of this article. From these reports we gather wages of operatives in cotton factories of the Lancashire district in England, where more cotton manufactures are made than in any other small territory in the world, to be from \$4.14 to 5.40 per week. In woolen and worsted mills in Yorkshire, average wages are \$7.70. In the hosiery mills of Nottingham, men receive from \$7.98 to \$11.66, and women from \$3.03 to \$3.53, or, on a general average, the weekly wages is \$6.50.

In France average weekly earnings of cotton operatives is \$4.08; in woolen mills \$3.84. Men average 77 cents a day.

In Germany, according to the German Trades Union, wages of operatives generally were \$2.56 to \$3.87 per week two years ago. Superintendent of factories gives for 1880

—daily wages of males 27 to 71 cents (\$1.62 to \$4.26 per week); for females 19 to 59 cents (\$1.14 to \$3.54 per week).

As to cost of living, we may state that the average price of wheat in Prussia (in Germany in 1881 and 1882 was \$1.50 per bushel, beef 12 cents per pound, pork 14, butter 20, eggs 10 cents per dozen, and other things at proportional rates. The cost of living in a German laborer's family (5 persons) is put \$3.78 per week.

In France the cost of food for laborers is 19 to 38 cents a day to the person. Bread costs about 4 cents a pound. Cider is drunk largely and costs 2½ cents a pint. Cheese is used extensively, and soup is often taken in place of coffee.

In England wheat flour rates at about \$7 per barrel, beef 14 to 22 cents per pound, pork 16 to 18, butter 36 to 48, cheese 18 to 24, rice 6, tea 48 to 96, coffee 30 to 40, sugar 6 to 8. In the clothing line, brown shirtings rate at 7 to 12 cents per yard, prints 8 to 16; men's heavy boots \$2.50 to \$3.50. Board per week for men \$3.00 to \$3.50; for women \$1.50 to \$2.00. These figures are taken from report for Nottingham by Consular Agent, Jasper Smith, May 25, 1882. In Lancashire, the great cotton region, prices are about the same. Sugar 5 to 8 cents, tea 40 to 80, coffee 28 to 40, butter 20 to 40, cheese 12 to 18, bacon 10 to 18, mutton and beef 13 to 25, rice 3 to 8, flour 5, eggs 16 to 48, raisins 10 to 30, dried currants 6 to 12. These figures are from Consul Shaw's report of September, 1882.

Our next will be on Free Trade and Protection, in which the labor question will be further dealt with.

Hints for Home.

Dry ink stains can be removed from white cloth with oxalic acid.

When a fever blister appears, moisten it frequently with spirits of camphor, and it will disappear.

A soiled napkin should never be put on the table a second time. It is enough to take away the appetite, to look at one.

Sachets filled with scent powder give a delightful odor to clothing if placed in trunks and bureau drawers among folded garments.

House plants help wonderfully to brighten a room. They take the place of expensive furniture, and if the housewife is not afraid of her carpets, they may also take the place of curtains.

The pile of velvet can be restored by wrapping a cloth around a hot iron, and then sprinkling it with water to form a steam; pass the velvet over it right side up, and at the same time brush it with a moderately stiff brush.

Feed children on fruit, oat meal mush, graham bread, nice sweet milk, butter, eggs, and occasionally beef or mutton—never pork—and dress them comfortably and sensibly. Do not educate the mind at a tender age at the expense of the body; keep them out of bad company, and make home so attractive that they will like to stay there; do all this and you give them the very best foundation on which they may build the structure of a human life and an immortal soul.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: Please notify your readers that we have secured another lot of Mammoth sugar corn, Stockmen's Pride and Alfalfa clover and we can furnish them with all they may want at same prices as heretofore published in your excellent journal.

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(From the Boston Globe.)



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On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Flooding, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulence, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

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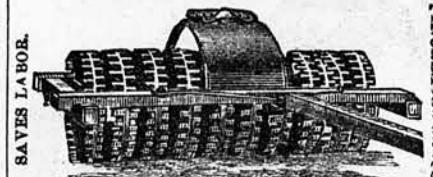
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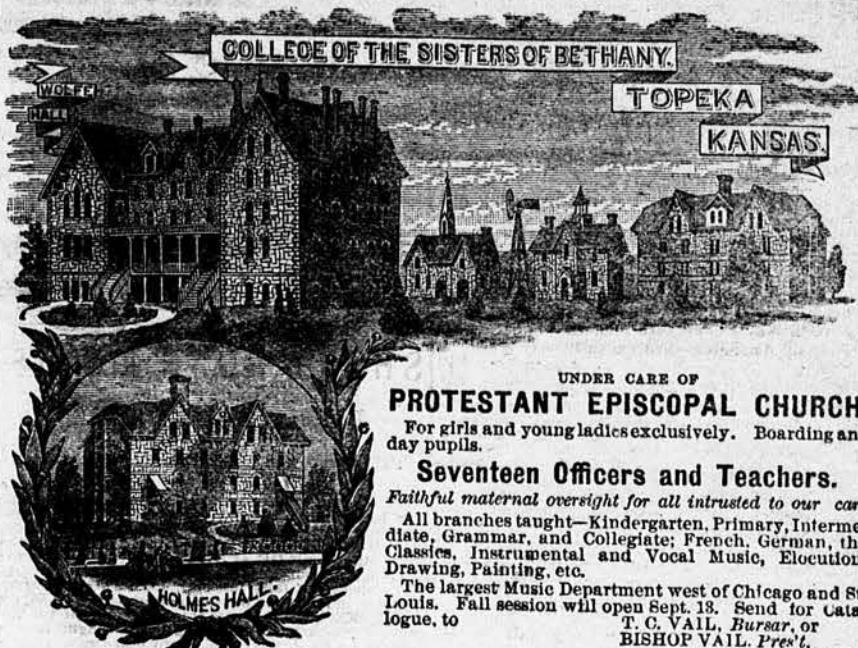
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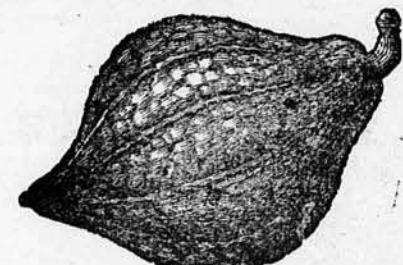
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Printers, Engravers,
Lithographers, Map-Makers,
Binders and Electrotypers.
224 W. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Red Cedars and Forest Tree SEEDLINGS.

NURSERY-GROWN RED CEDARS (sure to grow); 6 to 9 inch, \$10 per 1,000; 9 to 12 inch, \$12 per 1,000; 12 to 16 inch, \$7 per 100; 16 to 20 inch, \$9 per 100. Hand-some, twice-transplanted Cedars, 2½ to 3 feet, \$3 per doz. and \$20 per 100.

White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Soft Madie, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-year Usage hedge plants, \$1 per 1,000. The famous Tulip Poplar, Dogwood (white flowering) and Redbud, \$3 per 1,000. Sugar Maple and Sycamore, \$2 per 1,000. Tulip Poplar trees, 3½ to 6 feet, \$5 per 100. White Ash trees, 12 to 20 feet, \$8 per 100.

Order at once in order to secure above very low prices. Price lists with planting directions, free.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Cottonwood Farm Herds.

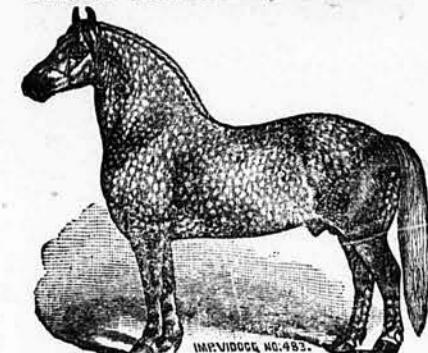
ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

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

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

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

19 STALLIONS GRADE PERCHERON-NORMANS.



THE PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSE COMPANY OF DENVER, COLO., will offer for sale, during the next thirty days, NINETEEN Grade Stallions, at Wall and Witter's stables, Denver, Colo. This is a bona fide sale, as the company wish to make room for twenty imported Percheron stallions, lately purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ills., it being their intention to use only the best imported stallions in the future.

The stock offered for sale has been in use on the company's range (on which they have 1500 acres), and have proved themselves sure foot-getters. Parties desirous of securing grade stallions, fully acclimated and accustomed to range use, will never again find such an opportunity for procuring horses of this kind.

For further particulars address,
JNO. A. WITTER, Manager,
Denver, Colo.,
or M. W. DUNHAM, Pres.,
Wayne, Ills.

PUBLIC SALE



SHORT-HORN CATTLE, AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1883.

Bremer Co. Horse Importing COMPANY.



In number and quality to insure a satisfactory selection. Every horse selected in Europe by a member of the firm, and fully guaranteed.

Address CAPT. W. H. JORDAN, Supt.,
Waverly, Iowa.

MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK
ESTABLISHMENT IN THE
WORLD.



Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman Horses

Trotting-Bred Roadsters, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON CATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business, and low rates of transportation.

Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS,
Springboro, (Crawford Co.) Pennsylvania.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

STALLION SEASON

—AT— NORWOOD STOCK FARM, 1883.

The standard-bred trotting horse

Almont Pilot,

The highest inbred stallion in America—bay, 18½ hands high, weight 1,800 pounds; sired by Almont, the sire of W. H. Vanderbilt's Aldine and Early Rose, the fastest double team in the world,—record 2:18½ at Hartford, October, 1882. Also twenty others with records of 2:30 and better.

First dam, Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah; 2nd dam by Pilot, Jr. Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr.

Service—\$25 for the season. Payable Jan. 1st, 1884.

Young stallions for sale; also Jersey bull and heifer.

E. A. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kansas.



JOSEPH C. MORRISON, FORTIAC, ILL.,
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred

NORMAN HORSES.

Carefully selected in France by myself, aided by experienced French experts. My last importation consists of 30 large and vigorous Stallions which are now thoroughly acclimated and in prime condition. I am offering this magnificent exhibition of fine Normans for sale and will warrant each horse. All inquiries cheerfully answered.



E. D. HODGSON,
EL PASO, ILLINOIS.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

NORMAN AND CLYDE HORSES.

Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Rodriguez Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.

For further information, send for circular and price-list.

Address MILLER BROS.,
Box 238, Junction City, Ks.

Established in 1868.



RIVERSIDE FARM HERD.

OF Poland and Berkshires.

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

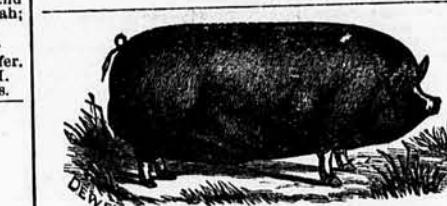
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.



Poland China and Berkshire Hogs.

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

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



J. J. ATHERTON, EMPIORIA, KS., KANSAS.

Breeder of POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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

MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas.

WM. BOOTH & SON, Proprietors, Leavenworth,

Breeders of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP.

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



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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisalment, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall rest in the taker up.

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending March 21, '83

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. H. Hamilton, in Netawaka tp., January 31, 1883, one white yearling steer, without marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Leonard Elliott, in Jefferson tp., February 15th, 1883, one roan brindle cow, three years old past, marked in left ear with tin tag—supposed to be figures 3 and 8, brindle heifer calf by side.

COLT—Taken up by Nathaniel Chestnut, in Cedar tp., February 19th, 1883, one light bay horse colt, one year old past, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, no brands or marks; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Turner, in Franklin tp., December 22, 1882, one large yearling steer, white and red, swallow fork in left ear, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Graham, in Grant tp., — 1883, one pale red heifer, a few white spots, brand on right hip which appears to be the number 11, also an underbit out of the right ear; valued at \$20.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Anthony Bane, in Wea tp., February 28, 1883, one red and white cow, mostly red, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Pratt county—Paul Truitt, clerk.

HORSES—Taken up by W. D. Fletcher, in Saratoga tp., January 25th, 1883, one bay horse 9 or 10 years old, branded JY on left hip, unknown brand on left shoulder; valued at \$22.50.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. F. Javins, Lincoln tp., January 22, 1883, one two-year-old steer, roan sides, red neck and ears, white face and red streak around right eye and running down to corner of mouth, balance of steer white, branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Nolen, Ottawa tp., February 18, 1883, one red yearling steer, short tail; valued at \$14.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. A. Clark, in Menoken tp., January 29, 1883, one cow, medium height, red head and neck, white spot in forehead, body red and white speckled, point of right horn off, about 12 years old; valued at \$15.

Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.

COW—Taken up by McLaughlin Armstrong, of Dodge City, Kansas. February 12, 1883, one 3-year-old cow, red and white spotted, branded EH on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old steer, brown and white spotted, EH on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 4 years old, EH on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, EH on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red and white steer, EH on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old red and white steer, white face, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling mulberry heifer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling mulberry heifer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old white steer, red ears, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old black steer, white tail, EH on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old brown steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old dun steer, no

marks or bradds; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same one year and a half old red steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$15.
STEER—By same, one white and black spotted steer, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.
COW—By same, one 3-year-old red cow, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one 2-year-old black steer, white tail, EH on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one red steer, white belly and tail, EH on left shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one 2-year-old white steer, branded 4 on left side and a plus-mark on right side; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending March 28, '83

Atchison county—Chas H. Krebs, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up H. Meir, in Zenda township, March 14th, 1883, one dark red two-year-old heifer, small star in forehead, upper-bit in right ear, tin tag on lower side of same ear.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Taylor, in Shannon township (P. O. Atchison), March 2d, 1883, one white heifer with roan spots, no marks or brands, two years old; valued at \$15.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

SOW—Taken up by W. W. Dee, in Illinois township, February 24th, 1883, one sow, black, with few white spots on each side, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending April 4, 1883.

Johnson County—Frank Huntoon, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Alexander, in Olath township, Johnson county, Kansas, March 15th, 1883, one two-year-old heifer, end of right ear cropped and split, branded C on right hip; valued at \$13.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. H. Hitchcock, of Garden township, March 7, 1883, one brown horse, about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on right hip and shoulder with indescribable brand; valued at \$20.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Olof Swenson, in Parker township, one sorrel horse, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, hind feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Thomas, in Valley township, February 15th, 1883, one red and white heifer, one year old; valued at \$12.

A Book for Farmers.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEED AND TREES and NORTHERN SUGAR CANE SEEDS. 80-page catalogue free.

E. L. MEYER,
Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kansas.

Strawberries—Sixteen choice varieties, such as Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, Capt. Jack, Cumberland Triumph, etc. Address, S. L. IVES, Mound City, Kan.

Sorghum Seed.—300 bushels Early Amber, 40 bushels Kansas Orange, (bushel 42 pounds). Lots of 10 bushels or over \$1.15; less than 10 bushels, \$1.25 on board cars and including sacks. Cash must accompany order. Above seed was grown by one man from seed costing \$3.50 a bushel.

C. A. LORD & CO.,
Delphos, Kansas.

Russian Mulberry.

I will forward by mail, prepaid, 100 cuttings for \$2.00; 50 cuttings for \$1.00; 25 cuttings for 50 cents. Also, one dozen one-year-old trees for \$1.00.

A. ELLSWORTH,
Hutchinson, (Reno Co.), Kas.

For Sale, Cheap.

SYRUP MILL, evaporating pans with steam coils, twenty four horse power engine and large boiler, all in good order; used only one season.

A. O. LEARY,
Waverly, Coffey county, Kansas.

Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles northeast of Emporia, Kansas, is hereby offered for sale. All enclosed; forty acres in pasture; sixty acres in meadow, and sixty acres in cultivation; mostly bottom; some timber, some clover meadow, and plenty of water in creek and wells; 100 peach trees in bearing; 100 apple trees, three to seven years old; some cherry, plum, blackberry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry—and grapes. Open range on two sides. School house in half mile. Fair house, cellar, stables, crib, sheds, etc. Address,

W. T. WALTERS,
Emporia, Kansas.

Gregg Raspberry Plants.
PRICES THE LOWEST.
Write at once and secure your plants before my stock is exhausted. Plants FIRST-CLASS and warranted true to name. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address JACOB KNAPP, Columbian, Ohio. Columbian County.

HOLSTEINS!

350 PURE BRED ANIMALS!

The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a SUPERIOR STOCK of

CLYDESDALE AND HAMLETONIAN HORSES

Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Rochester SEEDS
Seed Potatoes.
Price Lists Free.
H. Glass, Seed Grower,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.



WE HAVE A SPECIAL PRIVATE OFFER to make one man in every town where there is not a creamer of our make, for every Creamer sent into a town causes the sale of more.

As samples of many letters received from those who have recently bought a Creamer, at our special offer, we publish the following:

LONGTON, KAS., Feb. 10, 1883.
Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I have just bought at your special offer has arrived. It is a daisy. It must be seen to be appreciated. It beats all other modes in the world for setting and handling milk. No more cans, and back-aches from lifting. I enclose cash for another. Sold it to the first farmer who saw mine. I want the agency. Yours truly,

R. J. W. STROUD.

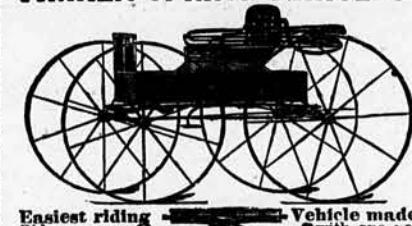
WOODSTOCK, ILL., Jan., 1883.
Delaware Co. Creamer Co.: Gents: The creamer I bought of you at your special offer came all right. It is beyond our highest expectations in point of excellence. I would like the agency. Yours, &c.

F. A. ABBOTT.

Write at once for Special Private Offer.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.,
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!



Easiest riding vehicle made, with one person as easy as two. The springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN,
Patentee,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Celebrated HUDSON HAND CORN & PUMPKIN SEED PLANTER!



A perfect planter, and plants Pumpkin Seeds every fourth hill.

Hon. Geo. W. Phillips, ex-president of the Mich. State Agricultural Society, says: "I cheerfully recommend your Planter, as I desire every farmer to reap the same benefit from your planter that I have using it three years."

Mr. John McKay, ex-president of the Armada Agricultural Society, says: "Having used the Hudson Planter three years I cheerfully recommend it as THE ONLY SURE PLANTER I ever used. It saves time and money, and the corn comes up better than I ever had it come planted with the hoe."

Send for circulars and price list. A sample Planter will be sent by express to any person on receipt of P. O. Order of \$2.50. Address,

N. W. & W. GRAY,
Manuf'r's and Prop'r,
ROMEO, Macomb Co., Mich.

SEEDS!

In the Dairy.

Creamery Business In The West.
Editor Kansas Farmer:

Believing that every farmer in Kansas is, or ought to be, interested in the subject, I will give a description of the "Fountain Creamery," located in Graham county, and the plan and prospects of the same to its patrons. Any figures given here apply only to the buffalo grass region, where cows are fed nothing. The profit would be greatly increased if cows were fed grain or cane fodder.

The creamery building is of stone, 18x24, one story; the roof being first covered with large flag stones cut so as to make close joints and cemented together. On top of this are three layers of sod which keep the rays of the sun from warming the building. A spring in a bank fifty feet above this pours forth a large stream of ice cold water, which is conducted by an underground pipe to the creamery, forcing the water to any part of the building. A room is cut in the solid rock over the spring, which is used as a refrigerator for storing butter, etc. The churning is done with a revolving churn run by horse power. The entire cost of buildings, ice house and apparatus being only about \$1,500. The Company have contracted for the cream from 400 cows for this season. It is gathered daily by teams sent through the different neighborhoods at a cost of about two cents per gallon. The farmer at present getting fifteen cents per gallon for the cream, equal to fifteen cents a pound for butter without the trouble of churning or taking to market. Last season the price ranged from twelve and a half to twenty cents. We are using the "Fairlamb" system of raising cream. Most every one here depends on well water for cooling the milk. Ten ordinary cows on grass will make a daily average of from ten to fifteen gallons of cream for five months during the summer. Better results can be obtained with less trouble if you have ice to cool the milk. One hand will milk ten cows, attend to the milk, and do eight hours work daily on the farm besides. By this system you have all of your milk pure and sweet to feed to the calves, often selling from \$1.50 to \$2.00 worth of cream per day. Never let your calves suck the cows, and in three days you can have them trained to drink without further assistance. Put calves of the same size together, and feed in a trough with slats across so they will not crowd. Put a little meal or bran in the milk and you will raise as good calves as you ever did by letting them run with the cows. No more trouble to feed than it would to feed so many pigs. There ought to be a creamery in every neighborhood in the state, especially in the western part where general farming is a failure and land so cheap. It will pay the farmer better than raising all corn and wheat and there will be less wailing about drouths, high freight and tariff. By the way we hope the FARMER will pronounce in favor of a high protective tariff—the higher the better.

N. D. MINOR.
Wild Horse, Graham Co., Kas.

For celery select a clay loam, deep, rich, and pliable. It should be well drained and free from water, as celery is very susceptible to injury from excessive moisture. Dwarf celery should be planted on the level surface of the ground. The large varieties may be grown in shallow trenches from four to six inches below the surface. It is a good time to sow when the soil is first fit to cultivate in the spring.

Some of the nut bearing trees can be safely transplanted, especially if they have once been changed in the nursery row. Their growth, how-

ever, will be much more satisfactory if left, with due protection, where the seeds were originally dropped.

In the localities where beans are largely grown a difference of ten to twenty five cents per bushel is made in favor of those that have been hand-picked. In a bad lot of beans this is a very tedious operation and the pickers fully earn the additional price.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Hunt's Remedy,—Its Many Merits.

THERE are no diseases more prevalent, with, perhaps, the exception of Consumption, in this country than the Kidney and Liver complaints; and to find a remedy that would effectually relieve them has long been the aim of many afflicted sufferers. Whether our habits as a people are conducive to these diseases, or whether they may result from the peculiarity of our climate, is beyond our comprehension, and is of little value since an efficacious remedy can be had; but of one thing we are sure, that the long-afflicted public will hail with joy the specific which has again and again proved its ability to effectually cope with and eradicate these diseases. The name of this medicine is Hunt's Remedy, and it is manufactured by the Hunt's Remedy Company of Providence. It is not often that mention of a patent medicine occurs in these columns; but, when one comes under our notice possessing such undoubted merits as the one of which we speak, we cannot refrain from giving it the credit it deserves. It cures when all other remedies fail, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them all at once to healthy action. It is sure to eradicate all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs,—such as Gravel, Diabetes, Incontinence, Retention of the Urine. It has a wonderful effect on Weakness or Pain in the Back, Sides, or Loins, and has proved itself the most reliable medicine extant for General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and all complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. Its efficacy in cases of that dreadful scourge and insidious destroyer, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, has been remarkable; and, if its merits rested on its success in coping with that disease alone, it would be worthy of high rank as a public benefactor. In all diseases of the Liver, —as Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and Costiveness—it quickly induces that organ to healthy action, and removes the causes at the same time. It is purely vegetable in composition, being entirely free from all mercurial or mineral poisons, and possesses rare virtues as a remedy for Heart Disease and Rheumatism. We have neither time nor space to do this medicine full justice; but the public can obtain full particulars in the shape of pamphlets and circulars by addressing Hunt's Remedy Company, Providence, R. I.—*Scientific Times*.

A Vegetable Product,

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

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

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TO MAKE A GOOD LINIMENT that should be kept on hand ready for use in cases of bruises and sprains on horses or for use in house, add one-half ounce oil of wormwood to four ounces of alcohol.

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100 GOOD IMPROVED FARMS Located in the States of **Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota**, aggregating **16,630 ACRES AND WORTH \$140,000.**

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Having made up our mind to secure, at any cost, the largest circulation of any Agricultural Paper in the World, we have resolved to forego all profits and give our Subscribers the Farms and Engravings for the benefit derived from the present and future large circulation. A sample Paper, containing description of the Engravings and of the 100 Farms, with a description of the improvements, dimensions of houses, etc., will be sent free.

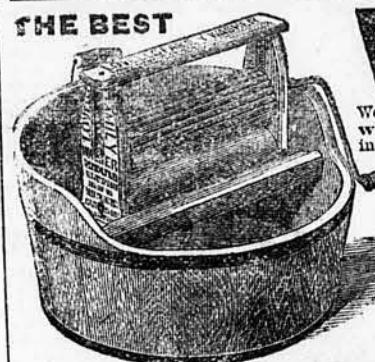
CLUB RATES. In order that your name and your friends names may be among the first series of 10,000 subscribers to whom the first \$20,000 worth of property will be awarded, subscribe at once and get up clubs in your neighborhood immediately. **Go to work at once.** Show the paper containing the list of Farms and description of improvements. If you will get 10 Subscribers and send \$2.00, we will give the getter-up of the Club a subscription for himself **FREE**, which will give him equal right with other subscribers to obtain one of the Farms. For 20 subscribers and \$4.00 we will give two extra subscriptions; for 25 subscribers and \$5.00, three extra subscriptions; for 30 subscribers, four extra subscriptions; for 35 subscribers and \$7.00, five extra subscriptions; for 40 subscribers and \$8.00, six extra subscriptions; for 45 subscribers and \$9.00, seven extra subscriptions; and for 50 subscribers and \$10.00, we will give eight extra subscriptions. The extra subscriptions can be sent to any one to whom the getter-up of the Club desires. Each of whom will have an equal opportunity to obtain one of the Farms. **By this means you may get the 960 acre Farm.** Let every reader of this advertisement send at least one name with his own, and we will get the 75,000 subscribers and will distribute the \$150,000 worth of property at once. Remember you may get a Farm worth \$3,000 or \$10,000, free of every encumbrance.

IMPORTANT!—As a matter of security to our Subscribers the Deeds and Abstracts of Title to all the Farms have been deposited with the **Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa.**

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5000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Wanted to secure Subscribers to the PRACTICAL FARMER. Sample copy free. You may get yourself, neighbor, or parents, a fine farm.

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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. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Maturers, and out one-half meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 150 days old for sale cheap. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists. CHAS. G. McHATTON, FULTON, MO.

Sales of Kansas Horses.

The Topeka Capital is authority for the following:

A number of fine horses have recently been sold by J. Willits, from the stud of Woodbine Stock Farm, a little south of the city, among them the following:

To H. Leofer, Massillon, O., Woodbine Boy, b. g. (3), by Mambrino Messenger, by Young Messenger, by Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Empress, by Top Gallant, by a son of imported Hooton, \$500.

Also to Wm. Sinnock, of the same place; bay filly Ida (4), by Mambrino Messenger; dam by full sister of Shunganunga, by a son of imported Hooton.

Ada, bay filly (3), full sister to the above.

Oswattomie, blk. colt (1), by Mambrino Messenger; dam by Flirt, by a son of imported Hooton.

Little Joe, gr. g. (4), by Mambrino Messenger; dam by Flirtation, by Shunganunga, by imported Hooton.

Grever, b. g. (3), by Mambrino Messenger; dam by Even Dhu, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Shack Nasty, b. g. (3), by Mambrino Messenger; dam by Bay Doll, by son of imported Hooton.

Sadie, b. f. (4), by Shunganunga; dam Bay Doll, by son of imported Hooton.

Tumblesome, b. g. (3), pedigree untraced. Terms private.

Most of them were sired by Mambrino Messenger, a noted prize winner and trotter owned by J. Willits, Topeka, Kansas.

The Friesans.

Of the Dutch Friesan cow, Dr. W. F. Patterson, of Maryland, said in Friesan convention lately:

Possessing as they do beef qualities surpassed by few, cheese production exceeded by none, butter qualities equal as a class to any, and as milk producers surpassing all others; good feeders, healthy, strong, docile, readily adapting themselves to circumstances and climates; bred for a longer period as a class than any other breed, thereby fixing type and characters not easily broken down, so prepotent that their crosses or grades will partake largely of their qualities; all these qualifications go to make up an animal that must be in demand by the large mass of dairy-men, when they are thoroughly known. We have a threefold object in view, milk, butter, and flesh, and we should aim at as near perfection in each and all these points as is consistent with harmonious whole. I would sacrifice a little in each direction rather than spoil the harmonious whole. We cannot compete with the Jerseys for quantity of butter to a given quantity of milk, nor can we come quite up to the standard of the Short-horns for beef, without sacrificing one or the other point. But can breed for the largest quantity of milk and butter per cow, and still have good beef. I doubt if we can secure this threefold proportions by much in-and-in breeding. For by such close breeding we are as sure to fix the imperfections and weakness as we are the perfections.

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The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$2; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$12. We GIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated—free to all.

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The Diploma and Prize Medal awarded it at the "Centennial in 1876. Twenty-five of these hand machines ordered in one day. Five Good active Agents can clear \$125 per week. Send for Circulars and Terms. Address W. WEAVER, Phoenixville, Pa.

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We have constantly on hand, and for sale, Thoroughbred and Imported STALLIONS, JACKS, JENNETS, MULES, SHORT-HORN CATTLE sucking and yearling colts. We have the mammoth Jacks "TIGER" and "JOHN S." bought in Kentucky, also.

"TRAVEISO," a fine Jack imported from Spain. We are now through with, and will sell "TOM O'LINCOLN," an imported English Draft Stallion price \$1,000. The best bargain in the state. Correspondence, or inspection of our stock, invited.

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Offers for sale at fair and reasonable prices some very fine Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle—recorded animals—Cows, Heifers and Bulls.

Also High Grade Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and one and two-year-old steers, and a few good horses mares and mules.

The proprietor has been eight years in the business, and is prepared to show the public some good stock. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

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THE LINWOOD HERD
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

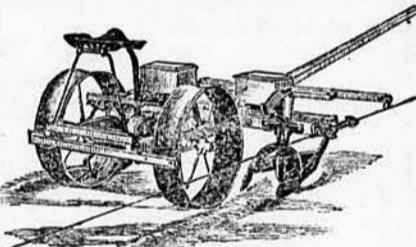
Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y, 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of Imported VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruckshank, Scotland. Also,

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Combined Drill, Planter and Wire Check Rower. Wheels can be run on or off the seed row.



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

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THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT
Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.

All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequalled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield, 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 80 to 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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DUTCH & RUSSIAN SEED

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

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y.

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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID
The New Sheep Dip
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

Mixes perfectly with Cold Water. Safe to use in Coldest Weather. It is a sure cure for all Skin Diseases and Insect Pests of domestic animals. Every farmer should keep it. For the various uses of the Dip see our paper of January.

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

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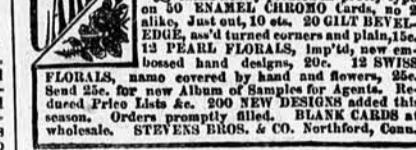
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Fruit, Primo, Jersey Queen, Bidwell, and other best sorts.

FRUITING—Berries, ripe and half ripe.

AND LOTS OF THEM.

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Plants by mail or express to all parts of the United States.

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In order to advertise HOUSE AND HOME, and secure subscribers promptly, we have decided to make the following most liberal and attractive offer to each and every reader of this paper. It is the common practice of the gold and silver refiners of England and Switzerland to purchase from the pawnbrokers of their respective countries all the gold and silver watches which have been unredeemed, simply for the sake of the gold and silver cases. The works are then sold to a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of this business. The firm places the works in the hands of skillful workmen, who set to work and put them in as good condition as possible. These works embrace every variety of movement, some of them being very fine and perfect timekeepers, all handsomely cased. We have just purchased the entire stock (25,000) of a bank of cases of the above described watches at less than the usual cost of new cases.

On receipt of 50 cents extra we will send our new and elegant watch chain, with Watch Chain Attachment—just the thing for hunt and sporting men.

Money returned if not as described.
Address METROPOLITAN PUBLISHING CO., 225 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1882. Metropolitan Publishing Company. Gentlemen: I am in receipt of the handsomest premium watch sent me. I was much surprised to know that the cost of the case was \$100. I paid \$100 for it. I am a good timekeeper. I cost me only \$10. I am A. D. T. I am good a timekeeper for 10 months. Enclosed is my bill of exchange. The watch is worth \$100. Please send me one of these watches, the same style as the last. Very truly yours, Lt. Col. E. N. Farrow, U. S. Army, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1882. Gentlemen: Watch arrived. All right, I am keeping quietness. Yours, W. J. Parker, Jr. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1. Premium received, and nice one it is. Gen. R. W. Johnson, Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, '82. Received premium last night. Will satisfy. Martha Goodale, Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, '82. Rec'd watch and pur; like them much; was offered \$100 for watch; don't want to sell. H. C. Goodwin, Worcester, Mass., Feb. 17, '83. Rec'd the beautiful premium watch. It is good to us our jeweler pronounced it to be silver. M. M. Hubbard, Testimonials like the above received every day.

N. B.—The popular and beautiful weekly publication known as "HOUSE AND HOME," is one of the best and most elegant illustrated weekly newspapers of the day, full of News, Art, Science, Fashion, Music, Poetry, charming Stories, Wit and Humor, Useful Knowledge, and Amusement for every American home. It is a pictorial history of the world. Price, one dollar a week. Sixteen pages beautifully illustrated—

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COLLECTION OF
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Embraces every desirable novelty of the season, fully described in their MANUAL
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HALF BROTHERS, South Glastonbury, Conn., send free Catalogue of best gooseberries, blackberries, grapes, gooseberries, and THE MAN STRAWBERRY, Etc. Current, bright color, good quality and firm. 30 ACRES of Plant.

WITH 1,000,000 YOUNG ONES

Flush, Primo, Jersey Queen, Bidwell, and other best sorts.

AND WHO WANTS

The Sorgo Plant—No. 2.

The texture of our clothing must ever be secondary to the quality of our food. There is, perhaps, no other element throughout the food catalogue to which we so strongly gravitate as to sugar. The sorgo plant is a food plant. It is a sugar plant. One day we shall crown her rightful queen that she is. Her virtues, as the beauty of the butterfly, will cause us to forget her previous reputation and shield her grossness. Her various and contrasted attributes give her great tenacity and wide spread adaptability. Pliable to every touch; susceptible to every change—we hear the low emphasis gently—the character of the plant is affected with each change of water, earth, and air. Those who see in the sorgo plant only dollars and cents are but hirelings. She teaches lessons of virtue and single-mindedness in the vegetable kingdom and reflects with grandeur upon man.

The sorgo field not only presents a field of labor but of thought as well. Thought lightens labor and sweetens the plant. Having the seed and the ground, the design of the planter is to put the plants in possession of the ground. The ground is usually pre-occupied by weeds, ready to come at the first bidding. Fresh plowing, thorough pulverizing, and seasonable planting are essential requirements. Refreshing the ground with the plow retards the growth of weeds, and with the pulverizing the fumes of the soil more readily escape and unite in the composition of the plants. The warmth and moisture of the ground, perhaps, affords the most opportune conditions for sprouting the seed.

These conditions may be very nearly observed and the germ hastened in its development by placing the seed in an old thin sack near the surface of the ground where the sun can most affect it and keep well watered for a few days or until the bulk is enlarged nearly half. Plant shallow, but sufficiently deep to secure moisture.

There are two ends to the cane season—the planting and the harvesting. If each should receive a like consideration, then must we have a cane timed to the season. If the harvest alone be considered then we should plant so that the canes should mature with the frost. Our earliest or shortest timed canes require about three months from planting to harvest, and the late, six months or more. The early, if planted very early and not timed to the frost, requires more time to mature. A very extreme limit in planting may double the time to maturity. The season, however, advances in waves, and different plantings may mature at once. This tendency is to bring the harvest within a shorter space than the planting.

At the State convention the point assumed in the comparison of plantings was the appearance of the first seed head. This point is about half way to the maturity of the body of the crop. So double the ninety, sixty-eight and forty-five days for maturity.

Broadcast sowing may be advisable on sod, or on ground free from weeds, or, possibly, on old ground very late. The harrow will most likely be found advantageous to the young plants. Rows, and especially hills, give a decided advantage at harvest. Hills three feet each way give the best security against weeds, and the greatest ease at harvest. The embryo plant is very soon subjected to external influences. If the seed is the plant fountain, the soil is its channel. Above all, the soil should not be gross, but free from noxious vapors. Then, a well drained soil is a primary condition. Owing to the flexibility of the plant in its incipiency, the planting time weighs heavily against harvest time. The season controls the heat and moisture. We may vary the season by our choice of seed, soil and cultivation as well as by the time of planting. Thorough cultivation is security against weather extremes.

Take up the letters of the alphabet in groups, retaining such as form words. The language of cane is similarly developed. The planter may vary its language from truth to fiction, for surely evil communications in the field corrupt good manners in the sorgo plant. Every operator knows the impracticability of producing uniform batches of sirup. Many of the whys slumber in the beyond. We are quite sure that many of them lie scattered through the cane fields. The saccharine virtue of the cane may be cultivated. So may its vices. It may be so far retarded that the seed will not germinate.

A limestone soil is probably the most refining. The possibilities of the sorgo plant are inestimable. Give us the key to the sorgo plant and we will unlock all vegetation. Since vegetation with man is found upon the life side of the Great Waters, he who promotes vegetation by a single thought bestows upon mankind a greater benefit than the one who digs, coins or treasures the dollar. The grain of sugar is a vegetable diamond.

O. W. HAWK.

Ovo, Kas., 327, '83.

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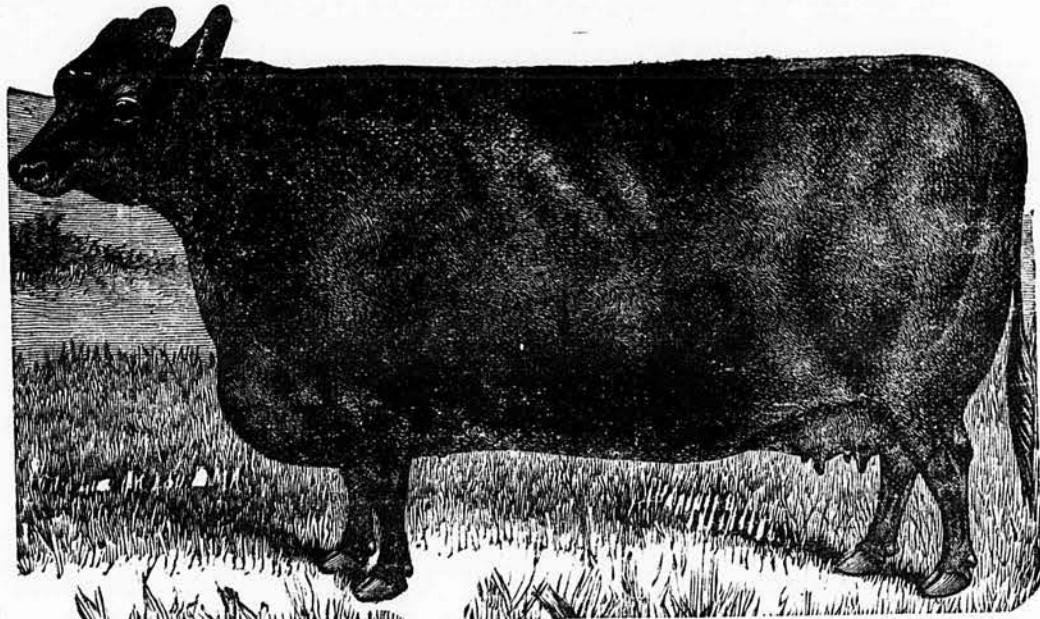
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