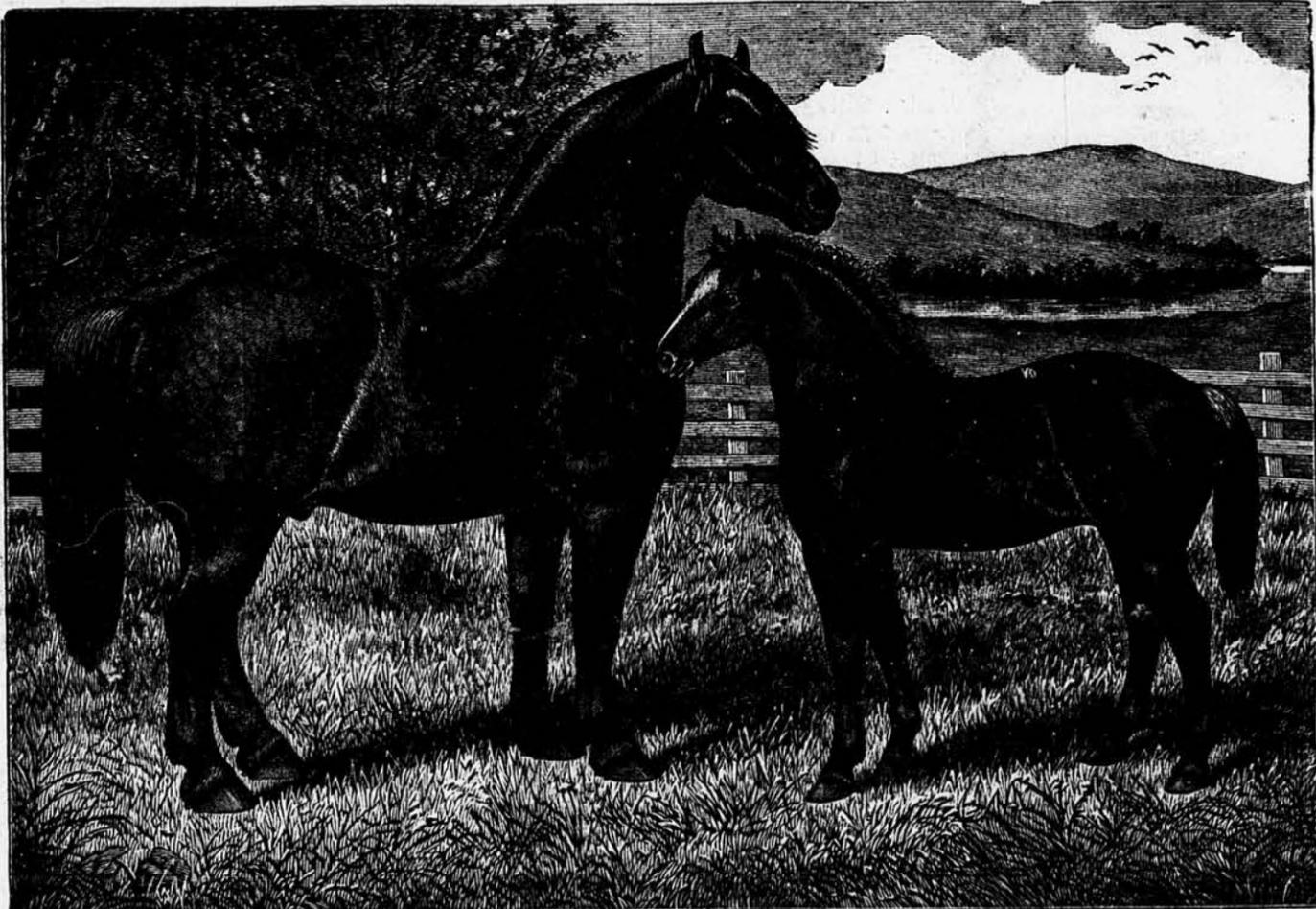


# KANSAS FARMER

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QUIMPER, No. 400.

LULU'S PRIDE.

### Percheron-Norman Horses.

The cut on this page shows two of Mr. Henry Avery's prize Percheron-Normans. The stallion, Quimper No. 400, which will be seven years old next July, is a bright dapple bay, in good condition, and weighs 1,650 pounds. He was bred by the well-known horsemen, E. Dillon & Co., sired by imported Favorite, out of imported Mace, and was purchased by Mr. Avery when only eight months old for the sum of \$1,000. He has proved himself a remarkable breeder, his colts all bearing a wonderful resemblance to their sire, and Mr. Avery has never shown any of his colts without taking first premiums, except where shown against each other, when he won both first and second prizes.

The colt shown in the illustration is a seven-eighths blood filley, which won first prizes for sucking mare colt at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka; Western National Fair at Bismarck, and the Kansas Central Fair, last year. Her weight at four months old was 600 pounds.

Henry Avery, proprietor of the Republican Valley Stock Farm, located near Wakefield, Clay county, this State, is justly proud of his success as a breeder of Percheron-Norman horses. He has a fine lot of young stallions and mares for sale. He invites parties wishing to purchase to call and see his stock and satisfy themselves, tendering all lovers of good horses the hospitalities of Republican Valley Stock Farm.

### Editor Kansas Farmer:

The acreage of corn, oats and millet will be large. Stock generally came through the

winter looking very thin. A good many got more than they could properly care for. Wheat bids fair to be a very slim crop. Many are putting out hedge fences on the section and quarter section lines; more hedge put out this spring than any one year since the county was organized. There is, I think, five times as much barbed wire put up this spring as in any one season before. Grass is very late starting to grow. Farmers will have to in the near future adopt Prof. Shelton's recommendations in regard to tame grasses. I received some Bermuda grass from Monroe county, Arkansas; will report in the fall. The sender said it was good for yards and hillsides that washed, but for a field grass it did not fill the bill. How do I like the railroad bill? I see but little virtue in it; the majority of the Senate and part of the House are entitled to a free pass on a rail, accompanied by a good coat of tar and feathers. Part of the law, I believe, is unconstitutional. After awhile I will give part of your tariff article a whack. Nickerson, Kas. W. F. HENDRY.

### From Gove County.

#### Editor Kansas Farmer:

The weather here has at last become spring-like and in a short time the new grass will be long enough for cattle. All the sheep and cattle I have seen in this part of the county have come through the winter in capital condition and with a small amount of loss. Two gentlemen bought a section of railroad land the other day with the intention of bringing in another flock of sheep, and several parties are looking about for cattle with the intention of buying, even

sending to Missouri for them. There are very few crops sown and few preparations for any that I can see about here. Along the Saline river are capital hay meadows sufficient in the meantime to supply the stock in this district, so that people are not under the necessity of having to sow crops exclusively for feed. At the present time there are two or three small ranches for sale, having command of good water and plenty of range, and with meadow land which seldom fails to produce abundance of hay. There is a nuisance on some of these hay lands in the shape of numerous hillocks, produced probably by gophers, which remind me of the mole-hills I have so often seen on grass fields in Scotland. It seems to me that an English chain harrow would be a useful thing for leveling them down with, while they are soft, until some plan is adopted to get rid of the little creatures that make them. I do not know whether they could be caught in the ordinary mole trap or not.

Have any of the readers of your paper tried a Scotch Cheviot ram on well graded Merino ewes? I know of the experiment having proved very successful in Australia and am sorry I left the samples of wool behind when I came here as I would like to have shown them to you. JOHN MACK.

GENEVA, April 15.—Weather continues dry and cold. Ground in fine condition for spring planting; wheat and oats looking well; 75 per cent of corn planted of which a greatly increased acreage is being put out; the millet crop will be very large; all crops raised for stock feeding are largely on the increase. Stock of all kinds commanding high prices on account of heavy immigration. D. D. SPICER,

KENT CITY, April 14.—I wonder if there is any one of the many readers of the KANSAS FARMER that can tell how to kill or get clear of gophers and ground moles. They are very bad here, destroying vegetables and cutting off fruit trees. Would like to hear from different ones. J. E. WHITE.

DELPHOS, April 16.—Will some of your readers tell me whether it will do to list broom corn? Potatoes generally planted; some are planting corn; oats look well; quite a good deal of wheat killed out; stock generally looks well; grass nearly large enough for grazing. E. B. C.

RUSSELL Co.—Wheat and rye are looking well; rye is exceptionally fine. A good deal of wheat was killed by the dry spell in March, but it was nearly all put in late, and a good deal of it was put in with pulverizers. One of our neighbors lost 100 acres, all put in with a pulverizer; that which was put in early with a hoe drill is nearly all in good condition. Farmers are planting corn; cattle, sheep and horses are all in good condition; grass is growing nicely in the bottoms, and there is still plenty of feed in the country in the shape of hay and corn fodder. A good many are putting up wind-pumps, and some are putting feed-grinders up with them. Improvement is the order of the day. RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

One may be better than his reputation or his conduct, but never better than his principles.

So adorn the doctrine that those may be won by the life, who will not be won by the word.

## The Stock Interest.

### Barns for Sheep.

The man who has sheep by thousands does not trouble himself about barns for them; but the general farmer who keeps ten to a hundred, not only thinks about barns, but needs them. To such we commend the following hints which we find in a late issue of the *Western Rural*: So far as furnishing shelter is concerned, almost every one knows that a very simple structure can be made to answer. Set posts in the ground, fasten them together at the top, in such a way that they will sustain rails, or other material that can be made to serve as rafters, or a foundation for a roof; place on these rafters straw or hay, and close in, say three sides with the same material, which can be made to remain in position by one of several means that will suggest themselves, and you have a shelter that is certainly far better than none. In fact a board fence will furnish some shelter. But these are primitive. They are not what a flock master would like to have, and will have if he is a careful, and enterprising man, and has the means to gratify his desires. He wants and will have a barn, that will not only furnish a perfect shelter, but will be in every respect convenient. Just how this barn shall be constructed opinions will differ, for the plans are various. It is our purpose to notice only one in this connection. If properly constructed the barn will be made so that it can be closed up tight—excepting as to thorough ventilation—whenever it may be necessary. As a rule it is true, such closing is not necessary. But while the sheep will stand a great deal of cold, it will not bear wet, and the principal object of shelter is to protect it from storms. But any open shed will at times furnish but very inadequate protection from beating storms. If closed in on the sides from which storms generally come, they will be effective during the larger part of the time. But drifting, driving storms do not always come from the same point of the compass, and when they come from the direction that the shed is open, the sheep must get wet. It is, therefore, desirable to have the shelter so that it may be closed up when the necessity for doing so exists. And it will be readily inferred from what we have already said—and good judgment would suggest it anyhow—that we would have plenty of doors to a sheep barn. It is not well to house sheep too closely except to protect them from the wet. We would have abundant opening to the barn, not only because the sheep do better when not housed too closely, but there should be plenty of access to the sun's rays. No animal will do well in an enclosure where the sun never sheds its purifying light as it will when it does. The apartments for the sheep, of course, are on the ground floor, and they should be divided so as to accommodate about a hundred sheep. It is not judicious to house too many together. The first story should be about eight feet high, and should be floored to insure dryness, if there is not sufficient dryness without. The upper portion or story can be constructed the same as any other barn. If there is a side hill that can be utilized; it will save the construction of an approach at least to one set of doors. But there is one difficulty in building on a side hill. The wall next to the ground is pretty sure to be damp, and that may, and probably will prove injurious to the sheep. This, however, may be obviated by building first a bank wall, and then a foundation wall, leaving a couple of feet of space between, and connecting with a bridge. But while the plans of a barn differ, there are some things about the construction and location of the barn,

that should be observed whatever plan is adopted. It should in the first place be constructed upon ground that is just as dry as it is possible to get. If possible it should be upon elevated ground, and the stalls should be protected as much as possible—as we have already said—from the prevailing winter storms. It should possess plenty of room for the sheep kept. Nothing is worse than crowding sheep. In this connection it may be mentioned that about five square feet should be allotted to Merino breeding ewes. Larger ewes require more space, some nearly twice that space. The barn should be close to water, if indeed the water is not in it. The ventilation should always be perfect. The floor of the hay mows above should be made tight to prevent dirt, hay seed, etc., coming down upon the sheep. Everything about it, like gates, doors, hinges, fastening racks and all fixtures, should be substantial.

### Crossing Native Sheep.

The improvement of our common flocks of sheep has been discussed more during the past year than at any other time previous, the difficulties in the way being the mistakes of not adapting the conditions to the object in view. Unless one has a first-class sheep pasture, rich in luxuriant grasses, the attempt to use Cotswold rams will be rewarded with little success, as that breed only does well under the best conditions, and cannot thrive upon poor or inferior pasturage. Many have found the Southdown to be better for a first cross, where mutton and not wool is the object, and that is, no doubt, the safest cross for our common flocks. The Merino is an active, foraging sheep, and makes great improvement the first year, but the carcass is too small, though the yielded of wool is much better. It is of no use to use Shropshire or Hampshire Downs for crossing if sheep are to be set adrift to pick up a living, as they will not answer for such purpose, and yet it is a hard matter to overcome the common customs of a section of country, which makes the general improvement of sheep a slow matter. Any breed will answer if the conditions are similar to those to which the pure breed are accustomed—not that it requires the half-breed to receive the same advantages as their sires, but improvement of method, and the determination to breed up should also be accompanied by the resolution to improve the systems of cultivation of crops and management of stock. There is no half-way house on the road to improvement, and the experimenter must push ahead without any stoppages.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Speaking of high-priced meats, an Englishman says:

The excessive rainfall of the last seven years has made sad havoc with our sheep. The statistics of the last three years prove that the number of sheep have diminished by many millions, and I regret to say that since the last report an increased number have perished from fluke rot, added to which the present lambing season, now in progress, is about the most unfavorable we have experienced for a long time. What price mutton will get to in consequence, who shall say? Already our farmers are getting a shilling a pound for it, and I see no reason why it should not go much higher. Your farmers do not seem to have any to spare, and the Australian frozen mutton trade has been carried on at a ruinous loss to the exporters. A pound of English mutton is now actually worth more than a pound of wool—for the first time, probably, since these two useful articles had a market value. It is not a little singular that with this high price for mutton, pork is selling for less than half.

### The Red Polled Cattle of Norfolk.

A Norfolk farmer writes to the *Country Gentleman*, and tells some things that will be new to many. He says:

In recent years I notice what you Americans call Holstein cattle are thought much of. I should be glad to know why you call them Holstein, seeing that the native home of the breed is Holland, although they are kept pretty much all over North Germany, except in Holstein (where the cattle are red, or red and white). I see your farmers describe these Dutch cows as hardy and great butter cows. This is quite opposite to our experience of them here. In the years immediately following the passing of Sir Robert Peel's tariff bill (1847) admitting cattle to our ports duty free, these black and white cows from Holland were brought over in large numbers. We found them heavy milkers, but the milk was poor in quality. They were also frequently affected with pleuro and other lung diseases, so that they rapidly went out of favor, and I doubt if a single animal of this kind could be found in the county. As dairy cattle, the native Red Polls and Short-horns have quite driven them out. Time will show if the breed will permanently establish itself with you.

Some thirty or forty Red Polls (we drop the Norfolk, as they are already far beyond the eastern counties of England) were sent to the States last year, and I shall be greatly surprised if you do not get more of them. Those of your readers who may happen to attend the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Show at York in July next will have an opportunity to compare our Red Polls with the Scotch Blacks. One of our breeders (Mr. Lofft, some of whose cattle are on your side) threw out a challenge to show Red against Black for beef production. At present I do not hear that the Scotchmen have taken it up, but whether they do so or not the two breeds will be side by side, and I think it will be seen that the Reds are not far behind their north country cousins.

An occasional correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* is found lamenting that all cattle are not hornless. Given a sufficient number of Red Polled bulls, this problem might be easily solved, for no matter what cow a Red Polled bull is mated with, the result is a calf always hornless, and usually solid red in color.

### Holstein Cattle.

At a meeting of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America, March 21 ult., at Syracuse, New York, President E. A. Powell delivered an address on this breed of cattle, from which we take an extract as follows:

"They have been tested, and seem to succeed in every section of the country. Reports from Canada, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota give unmistakable evidence of their unusual hardihood and endurance in these cold and trying climates, while equally flattering reports come from several Southern States, especially from Texas, representing that they acclimate more readily than other breeds, and endure the climate better. A recent letter from the owner of a large ranch in Texas, who has been trying these cattle on the plains there, in comparison with Short-horns, reports that they endure both heat and cold better, and, in his opinion, they are the most desirable cattle for the plains of that state.

The superiority of this breed over all others for the production of milk and cheese is, I believe, established beyond a doubt, and is seldom questioned, even by those who are interested in other breeds. On this account they have usually gone into hands where these two products are the chief object, and hence have not usually been tested for butter, but within the last two years, at the request of this Association, quite a number of tests have been made, and in

nearly all cases the result has surpassed the highest expectations of the most ardent admirers of the breed. Tests which show fifteen to twenty pounds for cows, twelve to fifteen pounds for three-year-olds, ten to fourteen pounds for heifers less than two years old per week are very common, while some daily yields are still higher. From all the information and data at command I am confident that the general average of Holsteins for butter, will fully equal that of any other breed. The Holstein cow usually milks remarkably even throughout the year, holding out longer than other breeds, and hence I conclude that their yearly yield of butter will be greater.

With proper encouragement from this Association, and continuous efforts on the part of all its members, records comparing favorably with the highest made by any other breed, will, in my judgment, soon be attained.

### SHORT-HORNS VS. POLLED ANGUS.

How Shall We Short-horn Breeders Best Stay the Tide Which has set in, in Favor of Polled Angus Cattle.

*Editor Kansas Farmer:*

The plan which has been pursued for that purpose by our Hereford friends would do us no good. For in reality it would give the Polled Angus a send off. It will be remembered that a favorite method of warfare with the Hereford breeders in America especially has been to improve the Hereford by a good cross with the Short-horns, and as the Short-horn cow will improve the calves of any sire outside of her own kind, she has been in demand when any new breed of cattle was introduced into America, for these newcomers to make their trial trip upon, and so far each one of these new comers has had a broader boat and better steam-chest than they had in the old country.

See yonder in the dim distance how long and dark that advancing column is; and see how well marshaled this new enemy is. And while it is true no glistening bayonets can be seen to frighten the Short-horns, yet we see something in their stead more terrible and which threatens more immediate danger to the Short-horn ranks; we refer to that black flag carried by this rapidly approaching bovine army. Yes, and we are told that trying to stem the stream with their own oars, and as far as it has been tried the Short-horn improves the make-up of the Polled Angus and Galloway cattle. But how in the world are we Short-horn breeders to keep up with them, for we are told that no man can tell the Short-horn cows from the pure and straight bred Polled Angus or Galloway, only they are an improvement on the pure bred of these black mulees, and could be sold for the genuine, where there is no record of the breeding required. This being the case, the price of the Short-horn cow will advance now, as we have already noticed; for large numbers of Short-horn and high grade Short-horn cows are now being bought up by private sales, and it has leaked out that these cows are to be used to make fine black calves more plentiful in 12 months from now, as black polled cattle seem to be all the go. We believe no other kind of cattle are to be offered this year at Kansas City, under the flag of a public sale and a regular catalogue. And why is this? Suppose as soon as the brindle bull calf was knocked by the auctioneer the breeders present crowd upon this new specimen of Short-horn claims and contradict him. However much the Short-horn breeders have had to bear, it has been seen at last on one occasion that forbearance ceased to be a virtue and patience broke down, so Scotchmen had the example made of the brindle bull and don't breed any white-horned cattle.

We Short-horn men go down to Kansas City on the 25th when the Messrs. Leonard and the Hon. H. M. Cochran, of Canada, are to have their big sale of what are called by both Short-horn and Polled Angus men, the finest lot of these black cattle which has ever been vied on American soil, for we are told that they are men of large means and liberal ideas, as well as fine judges of "bovine beauty." With these qualifications it would be strange if they have not selected the very best to be had in old Scotland, to

make their trial trip on the broad barks of the noble Short-horn. Then let us venture up and see how they sell, as they have not got long horns to frighten us away like some of the other breeds which are our opponents for popular favor in the beef ring, but not for general purposes. Oh no. For their reputation in the dairy ring is not very high, and when we do get down to Kansas City, let us have some understanding how we shall combine to fight them; that is, provided we decide in our judgments that they are like all other cattle, lack a little under the Short-horn when put under the same trial. We heard it suggested the other day that we buy them and send them out on the plains to starve, like the poor unfortunate Short-horn grades have been in some instances, which has given our Hereford friends the opportunity of saying that these Short-horns are not as good rustlers as the Herefords. Well that has not been tested—we mean pure blood against pure blood; we are unwilling to put a mean grade—yea, a grade sired by the poorest specimen of a Short-horn bull to be found anywhere, and out of the meanest brindle cow to be found in Arkansas—to take this poor specimen and put him against a fine thoroughbred Hereford, one which had been bred in a herd of 50 good Hereford cows, and perhaps only about one-half of the bull calves permitted to run as bulls. Think upon this picture a moment and you will certainly see that this would be a wrestle to a great disadvantage to the Short-horns if they are to be credited with every bull calf not of some other pure breed of cattle.

We shall not submit to any such measure of merit, but we will, if need be, buy some of these average Polled Angus bulls, breed them on a fair average lot of cows along side of our average Short-horn bulls, and that, too, where nearly all have been saved in Short-horn herds for bulls. And our opponents may select the breed of cows if they desire for the trial to be made, and we will divide, and they may choose their half, and then we will see who has the most prepotent bulls. We think the Texas cow perhaps would be the fairest selection. However, we have said enough until we meet at Kansas City on the 25th; then we can perhaps see how these fine black fellows hath grown so fat and sleek, and hath got to be so popular. We contend that in Scotland everything that is dropped in the shape of a black calf is not kept for breeding purposes, and we are free to admit that one of these black bulls which never had a second class sire or dam in his whole lineage, would be a long way ahead of a Short-horn bull, which has had nothing else for sires and dams for 4 or 5 generations back but some starved or consumptive specimens, all full of faults. Such sires and dams should have never been permitted to run as breeders.

In conclusion we wish to say, lest we might be misunderstood by our Polled Angus friends, that we do not mean to fight them, in a vicious sense. We are willing to accord to them better judgment in the selection and management of their cattle than we have of the Short-horns. And furthermore, we are not envious of their popularity and present ready sale, but merely vexed at those who have been keeping bulls out of every thoroughbred cow and most all the grades dropped on their farm. Such a course will ruin any breed of cattle in the wide world. There is room for all good cattle, but there ought to be no room assigned to the trading and grades, save the slaughter house. We have been slow to take a hint, or else we would have commenced to use the knife when the Herefords hit us on on this same vulnerable point. No, we have run in that same gutter of blindness until we are now overshadowed by that dark cloud out of which we have heard one peel of thunder and flash of lightning at River View Park, and we who may claim to be present will in all probability hear a louder peel and see quicker and wider sheets of lightning than we have yet seen. But it is believed in the end that it will work good to all, so let us all who love the beautiful Short-horns, put our heads together and give these aristocratic cattle a fair chance once more. Yes, like Potts, Gillett, and Morringer are now giving their Short-horns, and their laurels will be as of old. B. Y.

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

## The Poultry Yard.

### Brahma-Dorking Fowls.

This cross, in opinion of Farm and Home, is a favorite one, and generally produces most hardy and prolific birds both for table and as frequent layers of large eggs. The best Brahma-Dorkings are bred by mating a colored Dorking cock of large size and low on leg with large dark Brahma hens. Fancy points may be disregarded, but good size is indispensable, and if the hens are free from, or at least with only very slight leg feathering, so much the better. The chickens will prove very hardy and quick growing, provided they are hatched early, and are well looked after. February and March are the best months for hatching, the pullets commencing to lay about September, and the cockerels with a little extra feeding prove excellent table fowl. For laying choose pullets with grey hackles in preference to those with gold or brassy colored, as the former are generally more prolific and do not get broody so frequently as the latter. If plumage be a consideration, then substitute a silver-grey Dorking cock with the Brahma hens, although this variety of Dorking is inclined to be small. A very handsome bird may be produced by crossing a white Dorking cock with light Brahma hens, and in a park or orchard, this breed looks very attractive, being nearly white. Whichever of these crosses be decided on, choose as parents, large, healthy specimens of pure blood, and hatch early. Brahma-Dorkings require no special feeding other than that advised for other varieties generally, good sound grain and meal being the staple foods. It is not an easy matter to lay down any rule as to quantity of food required by a given number of fowls, so much depends on the conditions under which they are kept. If they have a wide range, they are enabled to pick up a certain amount of food especially in the summer time when insects abound. In that case two meals a day will be sufficient, one morning and evening, except in very severe weather when the supply of natural food fails; then they must be allowed a feed at mid-day. On the other hand if the birds are in constant confinement three meals a day must always be allowed them, although the mid-day one may be of a light character, such as house scraps. As regards quantity, the birds should have as much at each meal as they will eat eagerly and no more. Food on no account should be allowed on the run after they have finished, and if they are observed to be dainty and picking the corn and meal over and rejecting what does not please their fancy, it is a sure sign that they are over-fed, and if the state of affairs be not rectified, a falling off in the number of eggs and disease of numerous types will soon make their appearance. In short, it is better to rather under-feed than over-feed poultry, and the owner must use his judgment as to the quantity to be given. By carefully watching the birds at feeding time it is very easy in a few days to determine how much they should have thrown to them, the right quantity being what they will eat with relish, and no more. Again, fowls' appetites vary, and are influenced by the weather and other causes, as also by the health of the bird. A hen when laying, will and ought to, eat more than when not laying, and growing stock require most of all. The first feed in the morning, which should always consist of soft food, must be given as soon as possible after the birds have got off the roost, and the evening meal, which should always be hard grain, immediately before they retire to roost.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

#### Cattle.

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

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

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

**BUCKEYE HERD, S. T. Bennett & Co.,** Safford, Kansas, Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. **YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.**

#### Cattle and Swine.

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

**W. W. WALTIRE,** Side Hill View Farm, Carbon-dale, Osage county, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester-White pigs. Stock for sale.

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

**D. A. M. EIDSON,** Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of Pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Send for circular.

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

**SMALL BROTHERS,** Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

**M. WALTIRE,** Carbon-dale, Kas., breeder of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle; Chester White hogs; Light Brahmas and Black Spanish chickens. Correspondence solicited.

#### Hereford Cattle.

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

**WALTER MORGAN & SON,** Irving, Marshall county, Kansas, Breeders of **HEREFORD CATTLE.**

**GUDGEON & SIMPSON,** Pleasant Hill, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

#### Swine.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sheep.

**G. B. BOTHWELL,** Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of G. Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

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

**H. V. PUGSLEY,** Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Missouri, breeder of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. Examination of flocks and correspondence invited. About 150 Merino ewes for sale.

**E. COPELAND & SON,** Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardihood and heavy fleece.

#### Poultry.

### Wichita Poultry Yards.

**I. HAWKINS,** Proprietor, and Breeder of Pure bred **BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, and PEKIN DUCKS.** Eggs now for sale. Send for price list.

**I. HAWKINS,** Box 476, Wichita, Kansas.

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

**KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS,** N. C. Westfield, proprietor, Brookville, Kansas, breeder of Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Games and Pekin Ducks.

**DUTCHER,** No. 90 Madison St., South Topeka, Kas., Breeder of Fancy Chickens, has for sale Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels, and Light Brahma Pullets; also Black Cochins Cockerels. Cheap; from \$2 to \$3. Eggs in season from above at \$2 for 13. Stock warranted pure.

**MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS,** breeder of high class thoroughbred poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and American Seabrights—all of the finest strains in the country. Eggs from my yards for sale; shipped with perfect safety to any part of the U. S. Price \$2.00 for 13. Send for illustrated circular and price list. A. dress S. L. IVES, P. M., Mound City, Kansas.

**KANSAS STATE POULTRY YARDS,** Clio, Iowa, N. C. and Miss Susie Westerfield, prop's, and breeders of Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish Poultry.

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

**JAC WEIDLEIN,** Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

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

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

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

**MARK S. SALISBURY,** box 981, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure-bred Plymouth Rock fowls and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting; also Hong Kong geese eggs, \$2.50 per dozen.

### NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

**THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY,** Home Nursery 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, prepaid by us—6 to 10 inches in height, each 5c; per doz., 50c.; per hundred, \$5. 10 to 14 inches, each 10c.; per dozen, 75c.; per hundred, \$4. By express or freight—15 to 24 inches, each 15c.; per doz., \$1.75; per hundred, \$18; 3 to 4 feet, each 30c.; per doz., \$3. **Mulberry Outtings**—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, one year old, \$1; per doz., \$8. Also, a Malaga Jack for sale. E. STONER & SON, Branch Valley Nursery, Peabody, Kansas.

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

**S. A. SAWYER,** Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references.

**J. J. WELSH,** Prop'r Commercial Hotel, St. Marys, Kansas, **LIVE-STOCK AUCTIONEER** and **VETERINARY SURGEON;** with 25 years experience; will attend cases or make sales anywhere in the state. Write.

### Topeka Business Cards.

**WELCH & WELCH,** Attorneys at law, 173 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

**BRODERSON & KLAUER,** 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Wholesale and retail dealers.

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

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All Seeds fresh and true to name. I have Seeds from all the responsible Seed growers and importers and a fine selection of Seeds adapted to Kansas soil and climate, **GROWN FOR ME IN CALIFORNIA.** All Seeds are put up by me on order received. No paper Seeds sold. All kinds of

### Seed Corn and Seed Potatoes

in their season. Orders by mail or express promptly filled. Address **S. H. DOWNS,** 78 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**Wanted Agents** both Male and Female for our new book "Daughters of America." It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2.00; worth \$3.00. Address **FORSHEE & McMAKIN,** Cincinnati, Ohio

**Forest Tree Culture. Sugar Cane Culture.** Eighty-page catalogue mailed on receipt of 3-cent stamp. **E. L. MEYER,** Hutchinson, Kansas.

**EGGS** from all varieties of Poultry. Circulars free. Send 10 cents for New Book on Poultry. **OAK LAKE, Dwight, Mass.**

### For Sale.

A two-run mill on Solomon River, four miles east of Lenora; twenty-one foot head; best water-power in Western Kansas. Also 80 acres of land; some timber. Will sell at a bargain, or trade for stock—cattle or sheep, or a stock of store goods. Reason for selling, weak lungs. **G. A. LATHROP,** Lenora, Norton Co., Kas.

**Look Here!! \$1,000 for a Strawberry** That will excel the "Old Iron-Clad." It is a prodigious yielder; five days earlier than Wilson; never affected by drouth or rust; has immense feeding roots. It requires no mulching. Has shipped 300 miles in good order and sold higher than Wilson's. It is the acme of perfection. We have tested it three years and know what we are talking about. Send for full description and prices. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,** Makanda (Jackson Co.), Ill.

## Correspondence.

### About School Books.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

STR:—in your last edition I saw an article on school books by John J. Cass, of Decatur county.

The question is one in which I take considerable interest having been connected with school work most of my life.

It is in my opinion a good policy for the State to have a uniform series of text books. Every teacher ought to know, and every parent does know, what a nuisance and expense it is to have to change books. Not only in moving from one part of the state to another, but in the same district the text books change every few years.

Now the McGuffey series of readers are to be revised every few years to keep up with this constant change. Yet this change should be regulated by the legislature so that the constant expense could be modified and be under their control, and not depend on the cranks and fancies of every school board or teacher. If this expense falls heavily on the poor does it not fall equally as heavy in proportion on the rich?

Are we so dependent and shiftless that we cannot educate our own children? If we cannot do it in Western Kansas, better come to Eastern Kansas, or some place where we can. I believe that readers should be changed every few years because children get so tired of the same reading that no interest will be taken. Yet I do not believe that children should be furnished these books free of charge.

In the first place, Mr. Cass admits that the people who need the books the most are the people who pay the least taxes or none at all. So the Eastern portion of the state must not only support itself, but educate the Western part.

In the second place, that which comes easy is apt to go easy. These books for which they pay nothing, not even one cent of taxes, will be little valued by parents, and still less by pupils. When one is worn out, they can get another, because they are free. Parents know that it is hard enough now to get the children to take care of their books. I think when Mr. Cass thinks over the matter and puts himself in our place (in thought) he will think differently about this matter. Those who stay in the Western part of this State and expect to make their living by farming and subduing that country and waiting for the time to come when rain will be abundant enough to farm, will always need the support of the Eastern part or some other section.

The life of a pioneer is a noble one, but he who expects by cultivation of the soil to change the whole nature and climate of a country, words cannot speak too loudly in his praise. The people who change the barren, sandy, treeless, monotonous waste of land into a second Garden of Eden, their praises will always be breathed with grateful remembrance by all the future denizens of that country, and of all the U. S.

The people who inhabit the portion of this desert nearest the Rocky mountains know that nothing can be raised without irrigation, hence do not attempt it. But it seems there is a class of people who are blind to this fact, or blind in their own self conceit, think that I can do it when every one else fails. They think that they can raise good crops where nothing grows or has flourished but buffalo grass, jack rabbits and coyotes, and expect the state to support them four or five years, until they can get a start or subdue the country, (which last they can do when the Rocky mountains are worn down seven or eight thousand feet lower than at present.)

Do not think that this is at all personal with regard to Mr. Cass, or any other man. Nor do not misunderstand me that I mean the Western part of Kansas to be totally unfit for farming, as experience has shown in the past and as future experience will show, much to the sorrow of the present residents. That portion of the State is admirably adapted for stock raising, and as such it should be used. It should not be settled so closely as an agricultural country would warrant, or the stockmen will be pinched, starved, and poor as the would-be farmers of that section are now. Yours truly,

MYRON L. STEPHENS.

### The Tariff.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

I have carefully perused your compilation of facts and statistics relating to the tariff, and I am more than satisfied. You have performed a work of great value to your readers. It is more than 20 years since the tariff was a factor in our politics; since then the advancement of our manufacturing interests have quite changed its character, and there were few who could pretend to an understanding on the subject. Your work is just what is necessary to those who would arrive at a clear understanding of the relative merits of the high or low tariff, and published in book form under the title of Tariff Talk for Farmers, would prove, I am convinced, very acceptable to the country at large. I was surprised, as no doubt were many of your readers, to find that most of the articles bought by farmers in the line of groceries, cotton goods, boots, shoes, tools of every kind, machinery, glassware, tinware, etc., were really cheaper here than in England, and that if a treaty of free trade were concluded now with England, it would be of little benefit to the American farmer, except in the matter of woolen goods; and to take off the duty on wool would be to expose the wool grower to the direct competition of those who grow wool on the worthless lands of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. It would effectually check all growing in the United States and paralyze for a time the greatest factor in the development of the great plains pastoral region. It would furthermore ruin all the woolen mills in the United States. With most of these I would feel but little sympathy as they make extortionate profits, but this is a matter which will right itself. With large profits now there will be large competition by and by, and then we will have a permanency of cheap woollens as we now have of cottons. As a lover of trees I would like to see the duty removed from lumber. It would help to save what remains of our forests and check heavy floods and drouths which are increased by arboreal denudation. Most of our sugar is imported and the duty upon it is a heavy tax upon all.

A treasury official suggested in a report to the Secretary, and the President (I believe) repeated the suggestion to Congress that the duty on sugar be removed and the cane growers of the U. S. be indemnified by a bonus of enough per pound to equal the loss caused by the tariff reduction. This would have solved the problem and given us cheap sugar without detriment to the sugar-making industry of the South which is not very important nor increasing. Congress however failed to give us relief in that way. In looking over the arguments pro and con on this subject in back numbers of the FARMER before we received your light on the subject, I observe that those who descended to offensive bluster and slur in their arguments were on the wrong side where most are found who avail themselves of such weapons in controversy. JOHN J. CASS.

Decatur Co., Kas.

### From Stafford County.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—Sandago is located in the north-east part of Stafford county, Kansas. Stock of all kind came through the winter very well. We are in a good farming locality; some of our farmers that have got the vim to work their crops well have raised plenty of corn, cane, millet and wheat. Last year Mr. M. Morgan, ex-county attorney, raised a nice field of corn that averaged over 40 bushels to the acre; he is only one out of many in our township. But we can boast over our county as a stock county.

The returns from our township (Hayes) by our trustee shows 4,400 head of cattle of which 3,300 are taxable; assessed valuation of the same is \$35,025.20; total amount of personal property is \$37,862.26. Our township has gained 66 inhabitants in the last year, not enumerating those who have arrived since March 7th, which leaves out almost the entire spring immigration, and still there is room for more. Early sown wheat and rye look extra well. Farmers are busy plowing; larger area will be put in than ever before. I will close my already too long letter by saying success to the KANSAS FARMER. J. P. GRACEY.

Sandago, Stafford Co., Kas.

The North American Review for May contains nine articles, nearly every one of which discusses some topic or problem at the present moment prominent in the public mind. Senator John T. Morgan writes of "Mexico," and sets forth the considerations of commercial advantages and international comity which are rapidly bringing about a more cordial understanding between that country and the United States. The Rev. William Kirkus, taking occasion from Bishop McQuid's recent vaticinations regarding the decay of Protestantism, makes a vigorous counter charge upon the papal system in an article entitled "The Disintegration of Romanism." In "Emerson and Carlyle," Edwin P. Whipple discourses with all his old-time keenness of psychological insight and perfection of literary form upon the strangely diverse mental and moral characteristics of those two great thinkers. Prof. Felix Alders offers "A Secular View of Moral Training," arguing that the current skeptical habit of thought demands an independent system of practical ethics, based primarily on observation rather than on revelation. "Communism in America," by Prof. Alexander Winchell, gives very forcible expression to the apprehensions of those pessimistic observers of the trend of events in this country who think that they see in our political and social development all the signs of impending national decay. The other articles are "Affinities of Buddhism and Christianity," by the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke; "Woman as an Inventor," by Matilda Joslyn Gage; "College Endowments," by Rossiter Johnson; and "Extradition," by A. G. Sedgwick. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Protection to Young Industries, as applied in the United States, by F. W. Taussing, Instructor in Political Economy in Harvard College, is a handsome volume, which was written in competition for the Toppan Prize in Political Science at Harvard University, and received that prize in October, 1882. The argument for protection to young industries is the opening chapter, followed by the industrial history of the United States, and the course of protective legislation. Then is given a short history of the three principal manufactures, cotton, iron and woollen; making a valuable book for any one wishing to become familiar with the leading industries of the United States, and their progress, without reading through hundreds of pages of matter, as it is condensed and accurate in its treatment of the subject.

The volume is printed on fine laid paper. It is bound in cloth, and its price is only 75 cents. It is published by Moses King, of Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

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THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 5c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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## STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

### A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880. My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all. I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestmanst.

### Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881. Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results. J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

### Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881. After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief. Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

## 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. Handsome, twice-transplanted Cedars, 2 1/2 to 3 feet, \$3 per doz. and \$20 per 100. White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Soft Maple, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-year Osage hedge plants, \$1 per 1,000. The famous Tulip Tree, Dogwood (white flowering), and Redbud, \$5 per 1,000. Sugar Maple and Sycamore, \$2 per 1,000. Tulip Poplar trees, 3/4 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 BAILY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

### Farm for Sale.

My farm of 160 acres on Plum creek, six miles north-east 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.

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

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Now Ready! 36-page Semi-annual FREE Illustrated Catalogue SENT CAYUGA LAKE NURSERIES (Established 1855) H. S. ANDERSON, Union Springs, N. Y.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Scratchings.

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

We would advise grades from a Merino ram as best suited for general purposes. They are hardy, eat less than the Cotswolds and will shear more wool.

According to careful compilation the cut of logs on the Wisconsin river and its tributaries foote up 124,000,000 feet, which compares favorably with last, although 25 per cent. short of estimates.

It is found by experiment that barley germinates at a lower temperature of ground and air than oats. Hence, barley should be sown as the first soiling crop after the fall sowing of rye has been exhausted.

The Council of the Agricultural and Art Association at its recent meeting in Toronto, Canada, decided to appropriate \$500 for the purpose of holding agricultural examinations throughout the province of Ontario.

Sheep culture is no longer a matter of doubt or experiment in Arkansas. Numerous streams of clear running water, tame and wild grasses, cheap food, and market facilities present great inducements to sheep owners.

Dr. Sturtevant says that the experiments at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station seem to indicate that the seed end of a potato has more vigor than the stem end, and suggests the close analogy between the potato and a portion of a branch.

It is said that nitrate of soda applied to pasture will soon make the stock eating it excessively thirsty, besides causing excess of urine. It will, however, greatly increase the growth, and if the nitrate is applied long enough before feeding the evil effects will be less noticeable.

When horses eat their oats too rapidly the evil may be checked by placing some clean cobblestones in the box. The horse will thus be compelled to pick his oats slowly, masticate them more thoroughly, and they will do him much more good than if hurriedly eaten in the ordinary way.

Fifty years ago it was accounted wasteful and wrong to put manure anywhere but in the bottom of the furrow or under a thick covering of soil to make compost for meadows. Now, practical men and scientists agree in commending Nature's own way of making land rich solely by surface dressings.

One of the best modes, says an exchange, of watering stock in winter is to have a cistern in one corner of the barn basement. If enclosed on all sides with a double wall it will rarely freeze in the coldest winters. The water thit falls on a 30x40 foot barn will supply ten herd of stock through the winter.

There is a growing interest in the Connecticut valley in the "mohair industry," involving the breeding of Angora goats. The only mohair goods manufactory in the United States is located at Seymour, Conn., and it is claimed that in the nine months of its existence it has made 100 per cent profit.

A great assistance in growing Irish potatoes is leaves from the woods. These, when put in the furrow with the potatoes, not only furnish the nutriment for their sustenance, but retain the water from rains and counteract the injury from dry weather. If leaves can not be had, straw is the next best thing for this purpose.

Col. Scott read a paper at the convention at Washington, Iowa, on "What is Beef?" in which he said: "The cattle of America are mostly in the hands of small farmers, and the beef of the smaller herds is of better quality. Animals should never be permitted to lose fat and elasticity of hide and muscle, or to go hungry."

Experiments have been made to find a remedy for chicken cholera. Carbolic, salicylic and benzoic acids have all been administered, but definite and satisfactory results have not yet been announced. It has been shown that the disease may be communicated in a mild form by inoculation, and that birds thus treated are thereafter proof against the contagion.

Of orchard grass the late Mr. John Stanton Gould says in his treatise on grasses: "The testimony that has been collected from all parts of the world for two centuries past establishes the place of this species among the very best of forage grasses, and the interests of our graziers and dairymen would be

greatly promoted by its more extended cultivation."

Careful experiments have proved that corn which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has level culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill; while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong as nature intended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

The Ladies' Floral Cabinet (New York) for April has, for its opening article a poem entitled "In April," which is one of Eben Rexford's best efforts, its very rythm being suggestive "of song and sunshine, and all sweet things that summer brings," and very fittingly introduces the good things that are offered in the pages that follow.

C. E. Parnell contributes a very useful article upon "Lawns," that much neglected portion of our home surroundings, giving directions to start a good lawn, and how to care for one when procured.

It is a good time now to prepare ground for sweet potatoes. Plow deep pulverize well, then back up ridges with plow, working them over with hoe when necessary. Set the slips same as you do cabbage plants, and water before pressing the soil if it is dry.

A good way to plant watermelon seed is to make a hole, say a foot deep and two feet in diameter. Fill the hole half full of well rotted manure, well tramped down. Wet it well, then fill the hole up with fine soil and plant the seeds in that.

Grape vines need attention now as much as corn does. If the ground about the vines is not mulched, let it be kept loose and clean of weeds. When the young shoots grow too slenderly pinch off the ends.

Working is the acquiring of knowledge. Humility is the mother of contentment.

Happiness is like an echo; it answers to your call, but does not come.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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.

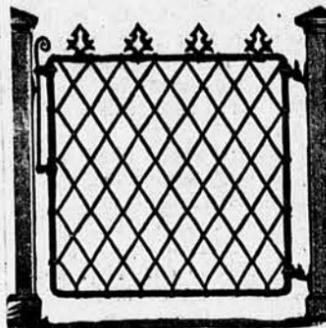
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase,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

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

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E. HOLENSHADE, 136 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Free Seed for TRIAL. Desiring every farmer (and nearly one hundred thousand now use them,) to test the purity and choice quality of the seed I raise, I will send free a collection containing a trial package of each of the following 12 Varieties for the cost of postage and putting up viz., 12 cts. Early Red Globe, Round Danvers and Cracker Onions; Marblehead Early Corn; Danvers Carrot; Cocoonut Squash; Talibys and Improved White Spine Cucumber; Sugar Pumpkin; Improved American Savoy; Tottlers and Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

The New GRAPES Prentiss, Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Ver-gennes, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all other varieties Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N.Y.

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## Ladies' Department.

### What Seed Shall We Sow?

A wonderful thing is a seed  
The one thing deathless forever!  
The one thing changeless—utterly true,  
Forever old and forever new,  
And fickle and faithless never.

Plant blessings, blessings will bloom;  
Plant hate, and hate will grow;  
You can sow to-day, to-morrow will bring  
The blossom that proves what sort of thing  
Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

## KATIE DARLING,

### 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 VI—Continued.

"'Twas lucky for us," said Katy, "that man made his appearance."

"Yes," said Tom, as he wiped the sweat from his face. "We'd have stood a fine chance, maybe, of making a roast for the klotes."

"O, Tom! that's horrible to talk that way." "Not so bad as the reality might have been, Katy darling."

"Dick," said Lucie, "I've seen that man before."

"You didn't recognize him then."

"No; not until I heard his history. His appearance has so changed from what he was then. I met him once at the house of a friend; two other Rebels were with him; they stayed all night there, keeping a guard out all night, and I understood he carried important papers either to or from Price's army. He carried them in his boots. He told us his history that night, and seemed to be the very personification of revenge. Handsome, and haughty as an English Lord. He left there next morning, and I never heard of him from that day to this."

"I believe we are all creatures of circumstance to a greater or less degree," said Dick.

"We are just now," said Tom, coming up and wiping the sweat from his face. "We'd all be in dreamland if it wasn't for that signal light off yonder."

"I'll take your place, Tom," said Dick, "and you can direct Jake or assist him as needed."

In a half hour the fire break was made, the space burned, without the fire escaping.

"That's well done," said Tom. "But Dick, suppose that fire comes down with one of those Kansas winds. It would jump twenty feet. I can't see much use in all our work."

"We'd have to make the best of it," Dick replied; "but since our new friend is directing this fortification, we'll call him if need be."

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep. He like the world his ready visits pays where fortune smiles; The wretched he forsakes; Swift on his downy pinions flies from war, And lights on lids, unsullied by a tear."

A half hour later and the camp was wrapped in silence. Scarce a breath of air stirred the tall prairie grass. To one from an eastern state, there is something almost painful in the solitude of a night on the western prairies. The low murmur of the rushing stream; the hooting of an owl as he keeps his night watch in the woods; the calling of the wild geese and other birds in the air alone, as they beat the air with their swift wings on their annual journey South. And more dismal than all, the yelping of a pack of coyotes as they rush by in pursuit of a timid rabbit. The strange sounds and the moonlight which penetrated the tenting, made Katy restless. She rose gently, wrapped her cloak about her and walked out. Above the moon rode swiftly through the fleecy clouds, and far beyond in the unfathomable depth of the blue concave, glittering constellations held their eternal vigils. There was no perceptible advance of the fire. She stood for a while looking at the stars in meditation. The same stars that from early childhood she had learned to call by name, that mother's hand had pointed out,

while the other, warm and true, had clasped her own. How vividly it all came back.

"O, mother! What made me leave you?" A great sob welled up from her warm young heart, and she sank on the ground burying her face in her hands. A few moments she sat thus, then arose saying softly, "Dear Tom; I've left all for you, and must not look back." She entered the tent.

It was past twelve when Dick awoke with a start. A bright glare illumined the tent. He rose hastily and went out. A brisk north wind was blowing, and a line of dancing flames stretched for several degrees from the stream to the east. Evidently the fire was advancing with fearful rapidity. The settlers were firing against it, and it now seemed not more than five miles distant. Dick returned to Tom's tent and called softly, "Tom!"

"Here," said Tom; "what's wanting?" "Come out; but don't wake Katie."

Together they walked some distance to an elevation which commanded a better view.

"Well," said Tom, "it will soon be here at that rate; what shall we do? If it was a Rebel advance we could either light into them or run; but in this case we can do neither."

"We can take to the water," said Dick, "in case of emergency; but there's no time to lose. We must get them all up and not alarm them; still I fear we are poorly prepared to meet that fire, and the wind is increasing every moment."

The whole camp was soon aroused. A signal gun was fired, once, twice. Then came an answer. Then they waited. A strong wind was rushing the head fire far toward the south in advance of the main line. They could hear it roar, and as it would sweep through a marsh of tall grass, the noise was like thunder. On, on it came, sending a thrill through every heart; for not one of them had ever seen a prairie fire before. A black cloud of smoke obscured the sky, and the wild birds with a cry of terror flew before it.

"Wings would suit us better than brains just now," said Katy, half inclined to cry.

"Next time I wed an Angel," said Tom, "I'll seek one with wings."

"You'll seek in Heaven, then," said Lucie. "God knew what was best for us. We couldn't carry our provisions on our backs, as the birds do."

"It is time we were using our brains," said Dick. "Let us hold council and not be wasting precious moments in fruitless talk. Tom, see if there's a place where we can let the hack into the stream. The women and children can take refuge in that and I think we can protect the wagons with wet blankets; and run the live stock down into the water."

The fire was now an avalanche of flame, roaring, leaping and dancing, devouring everything before it. There is something terrific in the advance of a heavy fire; and to those not accustomed to battling with it, there is great danger. A place was found on the bank, where the hack could be let down, the women and children in it, the little ones with blanched faces, crying, all fearful of the worst, the men resolutely preparing to let them down, when Andrews galloped up, his horse foaming and his face and hands black with smoke and ashes.

"Why in Heaven's name don't you fire said he."

"We did fire," said Tom. "Do you expect us to shoot at that roaring demon yonder?"

In spite of the awful emergency Andrews laughed at Tom's drollery, and gathering some dry grass, he lit it and hastily drew a line of fire around the break.

"We are saved," said Dick, as the fire slowly made its way against the heavy wind, leaving as it spread a bare, black surface around them. "Why didn't we think of that?"

"Why don't we think of many things," said Andrews, "that were never heard of? When you come to examine the principle you'll find but few original thinkers in the world. The masses are pupils receiving all they know; and we are all pupils at the great school of Nature. The utmost extent of man's wisdom only reveals his limited abilities to comprehend the wisdom of the Creator. Thus the wisest men are invariably the most humble; while an ignoramus will strut, and proudly parade his great littleness."

Dick and dreary the morning after the fire. Far as the eye could reach the rolling

plain stretched black and bare, while a drizzling rain rendered the prospect anything but pleasant. Tom, Dick and Jake were standing in grave consultation. There was not a spear of grass left for their stock, the fire having swept both sides of the stream. No doubt a result of the indiscretion of some inexperienced settlers. There was no resource but to go in search of feed, and the three were soon mounted and dispersed for that purpose. Dick going down towards where he supposed Andrews to live, he soon discovered a line of smoke ascending from a mound on the bank. A low whistle to Caesar, and he galloped around, halting suddenly before a primitive dugout. A shaggy Newfoundland rose up, barked, and then, with a sullen growl, resumed his post at the door. At this Andrews appeared.

"Here you are, old fellow," said Dick laughing. I should have got off and rapped for admission if your friend there had not warned me to keep my distance."

"Glad to see you," said Andrews. "Get off and hitch to that post yonder and come in; I'm just getting breakfast."

Curiosity if nothing more would have prompted Dick to enter. The front was stoned up, with a four-light window and door, the only visible outward sign of a residence. But on entering Dick was surprised to see so cosy and comfortable a room. In a spacious fire-place cut in the solid earth was a smouldering fire where breakfast was in process. To either side of this was fastened a pine box, one serving as a cupboard and the other as a book case. The latter was filled with a good selection of standard works, also some valuable periodicals. Over the fire place was a shelf made by driving two pins into the wall on which was placed a board. Two anfers over the door held the gun and other hunting tackle. A square box for the table, stools for chairs, a home-made bedstead, and you have the usual outfit for the primitive western dugout.

"Well," said Andrews laughing, having followed Dick's eyes in the survey, "how do you like my domicile?"

"It's in harmony with the surroundings," said Dick; "but is this isolated life always in harmony with your feelings?"

"Not always. There are times when I long for society. But then I resort to my books; in them I find choice companionship, and when tired of them I can lay them on the shelf and they don't complain. They are more convenient than individual society in this respect. They never talk about your eccentricities to strangers, nor back-bite nor slander. My favorite author and I are always on good terms. Then I have my periodicals which keep me abreast with the times. These with my pen, and I am in communication with the world, or at rest in the solitude of nature, as I desire; can be joyous or melancholy, it affects no one but myself. A wane of circumstances may drift me out into the busy world again, just as they drifted me here, world-weary and ready to be disposed of in any way. I would not voluntarily change my condition."

There was a sad resignation in his voice, which appealed to Dick's warm sympathetic heart.

"Happiness," said Dick, "is a condition of mind, and depends upon the adaptability of the individual to his surroundings. Where this is not possible from his nature and the surroundings being at extremes, the nobler nature is driven within itself and seeks a higher plane of enjoyment, while the grosser nature, having no intellectual resources, seeks outwardly for those pleasures of a grosser nature, sinking lower and lower as they engulf him. We have an illustration of this in the parable of the man whose house was swept and garnished."

"Come! sit up and breakfast with me," said Andrews. Then Dick made known the object of his visit. Andrews had plenty of hay, but he advised them to go back to the old settlement to winter after taking their claims.

This was done, and soon our friends were wending their way back as they had come. During the winter Tom, Dick and Jake made several trips out, hauling and making preparation for their coming in the spring. How anxious they were for the spring, Tom had all his ground staked off. He and Katy talked it over until it was almost a reality with them. Dick and Lucie, too, had their future home all mapped out on paper. Very quiet and happily the winter passed. An occasional rumor of Indians in the frontier would disturb for a while the spirit of their dreams; but the prospect of large emigration in the spring allayed their fears for the future.

### Kindergarten--Influence.

I would inquire through the Ladies' Department about kindergarten schools. How they originated, and how they are operated. If there is a reader of the FARMER familiar with the plan of such a school, I for one, and doubtless there are many others, would be glad to learn how they are peculiarly adopted to the training of young children. Could hints be given that such culture might be applied even to families, thus magnifying useful and refining influence in the home circle? If we could only realize the effects of our influence upon others, what grave earnestness with this fairy gift would we seek to call into existence emotions of pure delight remembering as is our influence, so is our destiny, often wielding the destiny of others. We cannot say we will not exercise it; for from every glance of the eye, every word from the lips, every act, and I might say a certain magnetism we impart to others, has a power to effect, and this is influence. Yet who can perceive the transmission of influence when we are utterly unconscious of what we do, others are receiving indelible impressions from our words, looks or actions. Forgetting this, we act with out respect to others, because we do not see the power we exert.

Another peculiarity of influence is the distance of the effect from the cause. Years will often elapse between the sowing of the seed and the ripening of the fruit, between the uttered thought, the angry glance, or the decisive act and its results. Every one can readily recall illustrations of this, so I will close by giving Longfellow's, in one of his poems. He bids you stand on the bright green sward. Shoot an arrow into the air. You watch its upward flight as it cleaves the sky; but its fall is so swift that your eye fails to detect its resting place. You search in vain to find it, and pronounce it lost. Long, long afterwards, while wandering over the field, you perceive the lost shaft entire, sticking in an aged oak. JESSIE.

### Salt and Fruit.

Ladies, don't spend your money for prepared dairy salt; just sift clean barrel salt. Those of you who have never made butter before this spring may not know that if you allow butter to dry on your bowl and ladle that no amount of scalding or soaking afterwards will prevent them from sticking some. Butter may be set away in the bowl if you wipe the edges carefully and push the ladle down in the butter.

Ladies, begin to send your receipts for putting up fruit; don't wait until after you have put up your own and then expect it to help the rest of us. Have any of you used Frank Siddall's soap, and is it good? I think Wybel and Gracia have the true ideas about the suffrage question. LILY.

### Hominy.

I will tell the ladies how to make hominy. I make the lye by boiling wood ashes; after the lye is made set off from the fire and let settle; then pour the lye over the corn and let boil until the hull and point end will slip off the kernel; then pour off the lye and pour on clear water; stir well and pour off, and so on until the lye and hull are all out, then put on the fire and cook until tender. Season with salt; put some in the frier before frying meat and pour over it some milk. L. A. B.

### Spinach.

Prudence asks for a recipe to cook spinach. Pick it over carefully and wash in two waters. For a peck of spinach take about a half pound of pickled pork or bacon, boil the meat about an hour, then put in the spinach and boil briskly one-half hour. Then take up with wire fork; drain the water carefully from it and make in a smooth pile on four platters and serve with bits of butter and two hard boiled eggs cut in slices. Eat with vinegar. KITTY S.

Salina Girl speaks of raising chocolate for home use. I would like further information, how to cultivate, where or how to get seed or plants, etc. DELTA.

### Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

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## The Young Folks.

(Written for the Young Folks.)

### Rise Early.

BY S. B.

Arise my dear, the sun is up;  
Its rays are shining in your room;  
The dew is rising from the flowers,  
To load the air with sweet perfume.

The birds are singing in the trees;  
The air is vocal with their song;  
They sing at morn their sweetest lays,  
And seem so happy all day long.

The busy bees come from their hives,  
To gather honey from the flowers,  
And store away in waxen cells  
To eat in cold and wintry hours.

The little lambs with nimble tread  
And woolly coats so white and clean,  
At early morn rise from their bed  
And gambol on the meadows green.

For spring time with its genial showers  
Makes the earth look green again,  
And swelling buds and opening flowers  
In gorgeous beauty decks the plain.

Arise, and breathe the balmy air;  
'Twill give you health and make you  
strong;

When nature freely offers these  
Why linger in the bed so long?

The well "bred" man is never "crusty,"  
although he is sometimes "short."

Many a man is not satisfied to live on the  
face of the earth. He tries to live on his  
own face.

Teacher to a small boy—"What does the  
proverb say about those who live in glass  
houses?" Small boy—"Pull down the  
blinds."

Vanderbilt is said to be worth two hundred  
million dollars. May be that is just  
the asking price, and he will get cheaper  
after awhile.

"Hadn't I better pray for rain to-day, deacon?"  
said a Binghampton minister, Sunday.  
"Not to day, domine, I think," was the prudent  
reply; "the wind isn't right."

A seven-year-old girl was reproved lately  
for playing out-doors with boys; she was too  
big for that now. But with all imaginable  
innocence she replied: "Why, grandma, the  
bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."  
Grandma took time to think.

Near Bombay there is a tree called the  
sorrowful or the sorrowing tree, because it  
flourishes in the night. Never during the  
day does it show its flowers. The sun never  
shines upon its blossoms. But after the sun  
has set it is full of fragrant flowers, which  
scent the air until the morning light closes  
them anew. And thus it blossoms and  
blooms in the dark all the year round.

A tree, which though of more modern in-  
terest is more generally useful than the  
olive, is the caoutchouc or India rubber tree,  
whose wonderful product is now so exten-  
sively used in the arts and adapted to an in-  
finite variety of purposes. The milky juice  
from which India rubber is made is found in  
several species of plants in temperate cli-  
mates, but it is only in the tropical regions  
that enough of it is readily obtainable to be  
economically important. The caoutchouc of  
commerce is obtained mostly from South  
America; also from British India, the Indi-  
an Archipelago, the west coast of Africa  
and the Mauritius.

### Torpedo Warfare.

The weapons used for under-water war-  
fare are called "torpedoes."

There are two kinds of torpedoes: those  
that are anchored in one place and those  
that swim about in the water. Of those that  
are anchored, there are also two kinds. One  
kind consists of great iron boxes filled with  
dynamite and sunk in the water at particu-  
lar places. They rest in the mud, or on the  
sand and stones, till they are ready to be  
fired, when they blow up or explode with  
terrible effect; and if a ship happens to be  
passing over them, she is sure to be torn to  
pieces. The other kind have a float anchor-  
ed just out of sight under water, while the  
torpedo rests on the bottom. These, too,

when they explode, destroy anything that  
happens to be near.

There are two ways of firing these ground  
torpedoes: In one there is a wire, carefully  
protected from the water, leading from the  
torpedo to the shore. The soldiers in charge  
of it can send electricity through this wire  
and set fire to the dynamite, and thus fire  
the torpedo. The torpedo is lost and de-  
stroyed, but the broken wire can be pulled  
ashore, and used on another torpedo. The  
second method is to fasten to the torpedo a  
wooden float. If one of the enemy's ships  
passes over such a torpedo and happens to  
strike and push aside the float that is anchor-  
ed just over it, this will also fire the torpedo,  
for the chain or rope that anchors the float is  
connected with the torpedo, and any strain  
or pull on the rope discharges it. In this  
way the ship itself may fire the torpedo, and  
thus become an agent in its own destruction.

The swimming torpedoes are of two kinds.  
One of these swims like a fish, and, if it  
strikes its nose against a ship, explodes, and  
sinks the vessel by tearing a terrible hole in  
the bottom. Another kind can also swim,  
but it carries fastened to its tail a long wire,  
which it drags through the water wherever  
it goes. By means of this wire, the soldier  
who stands at the end, on the shore, or the  
sailor on board ship, can make the fish turn  
to the right or left, dive, turn around, go  
backward, or come home again when it is  
wanted. Besides this, the fish will blow up  
if it strikes against the enemy's ship, or  
whenever the man at the wire wishes to fire  
it. The Government will not tell us how  
such a wonderful thing can be done, but you  
may be sure that these fish-torpedoes are  
strange fellows. They seem to be able to do  
everything that a fish can do, and more, for  
when they get angry they can burst out into  
a frightful passion and send the water flying  
into the air for hundreds of feet, and woe to  
the sailors who are near! Torpedo, ship,  
and men go to the bottom in a volcano of  
fire and water. Besides these anchored and  
swimming torpedoes, there is another kind  
called star-torpedoes, so named because they  
are placed on the ends of the spars or booms  
that run out under water from the bows of  
small boats. The boats rush up to the side  
of the big ship, in the dark, and explode the  
torpedo underneath, thus sinking the vessel.  
—St. Nicholas.

### How Shot-Gun Barrels are Made.

In shot-guns, which are usually double-  
barreled, and whose bore is necessarily  
much larger than that of ordinary rifles, it  
is necessary to employ such materials and  
such methods of construction as will give  
the greatest possible strength with the least  
possible weight, since to use as much metal  
in proportion to the increased size of the  
bore in a double-barreled shot-gun as may  
be used in a rifle would make the gun so  
heavy as to be unmanageable. In the  
cheaper guns the barrels are simply tubes  
of wrought-iron or steel, made by bending a  
sheet of metal around a rod or "mandrel,"  
and welding the edges, and such guns are  
more dangerous to the hunter than to his  
game. Sportsmen have long known, how-  
ever, that the "twist" barrels of the best  
makes were far superior to the common  
ones, being both safe and effective, and  
many, no doubt, have wondered how such  
barrels were made. The following process  
is that employed by the Parker Brothers, of  
Meriden, Conn., manufacturers of the finest  
guns made in this country:

In order to secure both toughness and elas-  
ticity, and to distribute these qualities evenly  
throughout the whole mass, thin sheets of  
iron and steel are welded together into a  
compact bar, an operation called "piling."  
This bar is next reduced to a rod of such a  
size as may be required for a certain weight  
of barrel, and the rod is twisted into the  
form of a rope. Several of these twisted  
rods are now placed side by side, being so  
arranged as to have the twist of alternate  
rods running in opposite directions, and are  
then carefully welded together into a so-  
called "ribbon." Every operation must, of  
course, be performed with the greatest care  
and accuracy, since a flaw in any of the orig-  
inal sheets, or an unevenness in the twisting,  
or a defect in the welding, would ruin the  
barrel. The ribbon is now coiled spirally  
around a mandrel, and is next raised to a  
welding heat, and the edges firmly welded  
by striking the end against the anvil. The  
whole is then placed upon a welding man-

drel, re-heated, and thoroughly welded from  
end to end. It is evident that much skill is  
required in this operation to maintain the  
proper taper of the barrel. The barrel is  
next hammered in a nearly cold state in or-  
der to toughen and harden it, after which it  
is bored, turned and finished upon lathes  
made expressly for the purpose. The curly  
figure that appears upon the finer barrels,  
is not simply etched upon the barrel, as may  
be supposed, and as is really done in cheap,  
imitation barrels, but is due to the operation  
of piling, the white marks being iron, and  
the dark ones steel, and hence these figures  
are a visible proof of the superior strength  
and safety of the barrel. In the finest bar-  
rels these figures are finer, owing to the use  
of a larger number of pieces in the operation  
of piling. A barrel constructed in this man-  
ner will resist a far greater strain than a  
simple iron or steel barrel, while if it should  
burst, owing to any undiscovered flaw, it  
will not fly into splinters like the cheaper  
barrels, but will tear like woven fabric.—  
Charles E. Young, in *Our Young People*.

### Small Means.

The power of money is on the whole over-  
estimated. The greatest things which were  
done for the world have not been accom-  
plished by rich men, or by subscription lists,  
but by men generally of small pecuniary  
means. The great thinkers, discoverers, in-  
ventors and artists have been men of moder-  
ate wealth, many of them little raised above  
manual laborers in point of worldly circum-  
stances. And it will always be so. Riches  
are oftener an impediment than a stimulus  
to action; and in many cases they are quite  
as much a misfortune as a blessing. The  
youth who inherits wealth is apt to have  
life made too easy for him, and soon he  
grows sated with it, because he has nothing  
left to desire. Having no especial object to  
struggle for, he finds time heavy on his  
hands; remains mentally and morally  
asleep; and his position in society is often  
no higher than that of a polypus over which  
the tide floats.

### Questions to be Answered.

Question No. 34.—What is the meaning of  
*E Pluribus Unum*?

Question No. 35.—Who were the different  
Presidents of the United States in their or-  
der, and to what States did they belong?

### Answers to Questions.

Question 31.—Ans. 17 miles, 380 yards.

Question 32.—Ans. 190. Answered by  
J. O. G.

### Letters From Little People.

MR. EDITOR: Our papa has 40 pigs, and  
we girls have 50 chickens, and are going to  
raise lots more this summer. E. & M. B.

The great disadvantage of cold storage comes  
from the fact that fruit thus retarded must be  
used as soon as taken out.

### For Thick Heads,

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

The advantage in feeding ensilage is that stock  
thus fed are never off their feed, as they often are  
on grain. They eat their rations, and are  
clamorous for more when the feeding time comes  
again.

### "Rough on Rats,"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-  
bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-  
gists.

The common harrow can be applied to many  
more purposes than its common one of preparing  
the ground for seeding. It is one of the best im-  
plements for fine manure after it has been  
spread broadcast, more thoroughly mixing it  
with the soil and making the manure doubly  
effective.

### Josh Billings Heard From.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1888.

DEAR BITTERS: I am here trying to breathe in  
all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a  
sufferer for more than a year with a refractory  
liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the  
sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious  
result. \* \* \* I have been greatly helped by  
the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so.  
Yours without a struggle,  
JOSH BILLINGS.

Farmers, buy for your daughters one of the  
celebrated McTammany Organettes that plays  
any tune. Price only 88. It will make your  
home a paradise, and you will never regret it.  
See illustration in another column.

### Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in  
making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from  
any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or  
bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop  
Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney  
disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn  
for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervous-  
ness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop  
Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic  
district, barricade your system against the scourge  
of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and inter-  
mittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scabby skin, bad breath,  
pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop  
Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweet-  
est breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bow-  
els, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease.  
\$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, moth-  
er or daughter, can be made the picture of health by  
a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will  
you let them suffer?

Steam plows are being introduced into Dakota,  
and with great success.

Everybody is using, and everybody is recom-  
mending to everybody's friends, Brown's Iron  
Bitters as a reliable iron medicine, a true tonic.

We could not better employ spare time than by  
filling up waste places of our farms with timber  
for future growth.

Charles S. Gleed, of the law department of the  
A., T. & S. F. railroad, writes that having tried  
Leis' Dandelion Tonic, he is satisfied that it is all  
it pretends to be. It is an unequalled remedy for  
many of the ills that afflict the people of the West.

Farmers trying to make a living off worn-out  
lands must stop selling their calves and pigs, and  
sell fat oxen and hogs instead, and they will  
soon see an improvement in the fertility of their  
land and in their bank account.

### Pains in the Back.

WHAT THEY MEAN HOW CURED. A poignant  
pressing pain in the "small of the back" is a dan-  
gerous symptom. It means approaching kidney  
trouble—possibly Bright's Disease. It should not  
be neglected—not a day, not an hour. Fortu-  
nately, these symptoms are easily cured. Hunt's  
Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is  
an absolute and unfailing specific for them, and  
for any diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver  
and urinary organs. A single bottle of Hunt's  
Remedy has many times saved a life.

The cross of the Cotswold on the Merino is not  
as popular as it was a few years ago, except for  
early lambs. The wool is not liked.

### Hard Lumps in Breast.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.,—Dear Sir: I  
wrote you some time ago that I thought I had a  
cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as  
large as a walnut, and had been there four  
months. I commenced taking your "Golden  
Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and  
"Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone.  
Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. CLARK,  
Irvington Mich.

Horse breeding can alone pay by the breeding  
of the very best, for which the demand exceeds  
the supply; the difficulty is to get horses good  
enough.

### No Trouble to Swallow

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "Little Liver  
pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bil-  
ious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the  
system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

At the Merino sales in Melbourne, Sir Samuel  
Wilson, the present tenant of Hughenden Manor,  
Lord Beaconsfield's seat, obtained no less than  
650 guineas for one splendid ram belonging to his  
Excellence estate.

\*Lydia E. Pinkham's great Laboratory, Lynn,  
Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her  
celebrated Compound, which are being sent to  
the four winds, and actually find their way to all  
lands under the sun and to the remotest confines  
of modern civilization.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

American Seabright	25.00 for thirteen.
Black Javas	2.50 for thirteen.
Houdans	1.50 for thirteen.
Plymouth Rocks	1.50 for thirteen.

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

## DR. A. C. GIBSON'S COUGH SYRUP

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.  
Laboratory 1228 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price only 25 Cents.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

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

### TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

**Single Subscriptions:**  
One copy, one year, \$1.50  
One copy, six months, 1.00

**Club Rates:**  
Five copies, one year, \$7.50  
Ten copies, one year, 13.20  
Fifteen copies, one year, 18.40

Any one wishing to secure a free copy for one year, may do so by sending in, at one time, the number 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.

Straw is most valuable on the farm when made into manure.

A calf weaner has been invented and patented, and it is said to be a very good thing. We have not been informed as to how the thing works.

To raise walnut trees it is better to plant the seeds, when germinated, in the places where they are wanted to grow.

Mutton is growing into favor as meat food in the West, and it will be well for farmers to take note of the fact. There is no better meat than good mutton, but, like all things, it needs attention.

The Texas Wool Grower urges the building of establishments in Texas for manufacturing woolen goods, and the KANSAS FARMER repeats the suggestion as it may be used to apply to Kansas.

A Kentucky farmer uses sawdust in planting potatoes and asserts that the product where sawdust was used was twice as great as where none was used, and larger and smoother. But he does not tell how he used it.

We have received a neat little book of fifty-three pages entitled "Sailing Boat and its Management," written by G. E. Prescott, and published by Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York. It will be useful to those who enjoy boat riding.

Currant bushes do not usually bear well in Kansas unless they are grown on the north side of buildings or something that will protect them from southern winds. We have gathered and eaten as fine red currants, Kansas grown, as ever grew anywhere.

The Ellis County Agricultural Society has been merged in the Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association. H. P. Wilson is President; I. M. Yost is Vice President; P. W. Smith, Secretary; E. R. Motz, Superintendent, and E. R. Cole, Treasurer. The capital stock of the new company is \$5,000.

It ought to be remembered that sorghum cane needs most of its cultivation while it is young. Its early growth is slow, and it looks so much like grass that if it is very weedy it is apt to be destroyed. Hence it needs attention before the weeds smother it. After it obtains possession of the ground it will keep it.

Wool ought to be packed lightly. Two hundred to two fifty pounds, the Texas Wool Grower thinks, out to be the outside limit, and that put into a six feet sack: You may crowd twice as much, perhaps, in the same space, but, our word for it, when your wool gets into market it will present a gummy, heavy appearance, which will not recommend it. Wool buyers used to pay little attention to such matters, but now they are just too awfully particular.

### A Mississippi Cyclone.

Yesterday morning's dispatches gave news of storms and cyclones in several Southern states, and in Iowa and Nebraska. The greatest destruction is reported in Mississippi. The telegram says that a frightful cyclone passed over Wesson and the town of Beauregard, a mile above, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The wind for the past three days has been blowing a gale and the lowering clouds indicated a storm. Its approach was known some minutes by the deep rumbling sounds, and from the windows in dwellings shaking with violence, and many thought it an earthquake. The thunder roared and lightning flashed with alarming force and vividness. Fences were torn down, trees uprooted and cast hundreds of yards away. East of the railroad in Wesson, the damage is light, but in the western portion of the town the destruction is awful in its character. On Peach Orchard street, lined with a large number of houses in which the operatives of the Mississippi mills are domiciled, the greatest destruction occurred. The groans of the wounded beneath the ruins were perfectly appalling. Dwellings were torn to atoms, and the pine forest just beyond was blown out of existence. The work of removing the dead and extricating the wounded from the ruins then began. Calvin Read, living in the vicinity, died from the excitement. It is estimated that the number killed is twelve. Two or three children are missing. One hundred and fifty or two hundred dwellings are blown down, and the number of people with broken limbs is estimated by the physicians at seventy-five. The wounded were removed as fast as possible to the houses which escaped injury. Several did lay out in the violent storm for more than an hour. After the storm the dead were taken and all laid out. Coffins are being made for them, and the citizens are doing all in their power for the wounded. Many, it is feared, will die. A special train with physicians from Macomb City and Brookhaven arrived last evening, and another extra special will be here with additional help from Magnolia and Summit. Some of these physicians will go to Beauregard, where destruction to life and property is simply indescribable. Among the killed in Wesson are Mrs. Cansby and her two children, and several children of J. E. Gibson, one of whom was found crushed under a chimney, two persons who were so mangled as to be unrecognizable, and several others whose names could not be obtained in the confusion. A little boy was found in the woods several hundred yards away unhurt. Wesson, except in the locality mentioned, suffered little, except the destruction of fences and trees. The dead will be buried to-morrow.

Beauregard was visited last evening it is only a mile from from here, and lay in the path of the cyclone. The scene is absolutely appalling. Beauregard is no more. It is in truth a mass of ruins. It is with difficulty that one can ride through, so thickly are the trees strewn across the road. Not a house of any character is standing in the place. Timber is scattered for miles around, even out in the country two and a half miles, are swept away.

A later dispatch says the number of killed and wounded is near a hundred.

When cultivating corn all should remember that corn roots spread and many of them run near the surface. Deep cultivation, therefore, unless the seed was planted very deep, is more or less hurtful. If the ground was well prepared before planting, all that is needed is to keep down the weeds, and have the surface loose and well pulverized.

### Among the Sheep Men.

Through the kindness of Samuel Carter, President of the Solomon Wool Growers' Association, your correspondent had the opportunity of visiting a number of sheep men, near Asherville, Mitchell county. This is the season when successful sheep men give close attention to their flocks, and I may well say of the flocks just visited that they were in a good healthy condition, having passed through the winter with but little loss, and now they are saving from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the lambs. The flocks were mainly grade Merinos, and I found that most of these men were using registered bucks on the flocks. It would pay every one to do this, and use none but the best Spanish Merino bucks, for in no other way can the flocks be improved so quickly. While there is still plenty of room for judicious improvement of these flocks, it must be said of the members of this Association that they are not only very intelligent and industrious, but are among the most successful wool growers of the state, fully realizing that eternal vigilance is the price of success in wool growing. I did not find a single flock troubled with scab. Some, however, were troubled with colds, caused by too close corrals.

I also got reports from flocks in Osborne, Jewell and Washington counties, and in the main I may say that the sheep business is flourishing, sheep bringing good prices and free from disease. Some men reported heavy losses during the winter, from twenty-five to forty per cent. of their flocks, but investigation showed plainly that this was occasioned by two causes, the want of suitable shelter or lack of feed. The amount of losses for lack of shelter last winter would have paid for permanent shelter for the flocks.

The large flocks owned by A. C. Norton and Frank McGarth, which are now in a good healthy condition were troubled with scab when they first bought them. I think their remedy a good one, so I give it. They buy the best tobacco and make their own dip. Fifty pounds of tobacco will make dip enough for one hundred sheep, two dippings. To this amount of tobacco they add twenty pounds of sulphur dissolved in lime. This they found to be an effective remedy. The sheep were dipped in the fall, after green feed was gone, twice, about nine days apart. Corrals were changed, and proper precautions taken.

C. J. Wyncoop cured the scab by using three pounds of blue vitriol with one hundred pounds of Ladd's Tobacco Dip. However, I think that the blue vitriol would be quite injurious to the wool.

I am glad to chronicle the fact that the sheep industry in Northwestern Kansas is looking up, in the main quite flourishing, and as now managed is paying from forty to fifty per cent. And it is safe to say that by using good Merinos with proper management, from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. can be realized in the sheep business in this portion of Kansas which is so eminently suited to the raising of cattle and sheep. HEATH.

Referring to artificial feeding of lambs, a sensible writer thinks that the principal thing is, to promote a healthy and rapid growth, and not allow lambs to scour. The milk of some cows, especially Jerseys, is too rich, and should be diluted with a little warm water. Farrow cows' milk, alone, is not a good feed, since it frequently causes constipation. It may be given by adding a little cane molasses. Milk, when fed, should be about its natural temperature, and not scalded. Lambs, and especially "pet" lambs, are often "killed with kindness." Feed only about a gill to half a pint at first.

### Gossip about Stock.

An average of \$193 for 31 Short-horn cows, and \$140 for 11 young bulls, was had at the sale of Mr. Givens, Maple Grove, Missouri.

Forty-eight head of Short-horns were sold from E. Hawkins' herd, at Oak Grove Farm, in Missouri, last week, and averaged—35 females, \$113; 13 males, \$138.

A. C. Millard, Bavaria, Kansas, who has had an extensive and successful experience treating "black-leg" in cattle, will soon have out a small work on that subject.

A Brownsville, Texas, dispatch says that Colorado parties to-day imported some 2,000 head of cattle, valued at about \$225,000. This is the heaviest entry ever made at this port.

Imported Zulu, a Norman stallion, was purchased by T. J. Clark, Osborne, Kansas, from W. W. Dunham, for \$2,000. Mr. Clark will exhibit him at the Bismark and State Fair this fall.

Short-horn sales: May 16 and 17, Clay and Clinton counties, Missouri, breeders, Plattsburg, Missouri. May 23, 24 and 25, Jackson county; breeders at Kansas City. May 31, Levi Dumbauld, Emporia, Kansas.

John Reagan, Washington, Kansas, proposes trying what virtue there is in Chester White swine. He now has a good start and reports satisfactory progress, and will make several additions to his breeding stock.

Satisfactory prices were obtained at E. P. Gambles' Short-horn sale recently at Burlingame. Mr. Sawyer, Auctioneer, has been requested by breeders and business men in that place and vicinity, to establish annual sales there.

N. Anderson, Kirwin, Kansas, says that one-half pound of sulphur and one-fourth pound of saltpeter mixed in salt and fed in early spring and early fall is a sure preventive of "black-leg in cattle. The amount given is for one head.

At the Palmer sale, Chicago, last week, sixty-one head of Short-horns were sold for \$25,105, an average of nearly \$412. This is the highest average ever obtained by a breeder west of the Mississippi. Mr. Palmer is a Missourian.

T. B. Carter, of Auburn, Kansas, has purchased the fine yearling Short-horn bull "Young Fannie's Duke," of his breeder, M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kansas, to head the herd that he has just started. This is an animal of unusual excellence.

Z. D. Smith, Kaluko, Kansas, has now his son, L. Z. Smith, associated with him as breeder of Poland China swine. They now have the foundation for a splendid herd of pure-bred stock, and bear the reputation of careful and reliable breeders, and, as such, deserve the patronage of farmers.

The Northwestern Poland China Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting at Washington, Kansas, on the first Friday in May. Swine breeders in Kansas and Nebraska are requested to be present. The next volume of their Record will be issued in May. Three hundred thoroughbred Poland China hogs owned in Kansas and Nebraska, will be recorded in this volume. At present Nebraska has the largest representation in this Association. This should not be, for we have more breeders in Kansas, and it is hoped more will be represented. As long as there is a number of such records published it would be better for Kansas and Nebraska breeders to have one of their own, until the time comes when all these different records can be consolidated into one. This is bound to come to pass, and the quicker it is accomplished the better for all Poland China Breeders. However, until that time it will give the breeders in Kansas and Nebraska a prestige if they will take hold of this Northwestern Poland China Record and use it until a consolidation of all existing records takes place.

Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, called a few days ago and reported prosperous times in his neck of woods. He says he has purchased 200 bushels of sorgo seed which he is selling out to farmers for raising fodder.

J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, have received orders for their cane mills from foreign countries. A short time ago they wrote to the Rural World: "We received last week orders for Star Cane Mills and Stubbs Evaporators from Magdeburg, Germany. We have also made two shipments of early Amber cane seed and one shipment of castor beans to this place this spring. Saturday last, we received an order from Charkow, Russia, for Star Cane Mills, Stubbs Evaporators and Big Giant Feed Mills, amounting to over \$1,000."

An experiment is to be made in Colorado in breeding large stallions and small mares. Recently there was incorporated under the laws of Illinois the Percheron Norman Horse Company of Denver Colorado, with a capital stock, all taken and fully paid, of \$500,000. The incorporators are men of great wealth, and widely known to the business world. The officers are: M. W. Dunham, President; J. F. Studebaker, Vice-president; J. M. Studebaker, Treasurer, and John A. Witter, Secretary and Manager, with office at Denver Colorado. They have upwards of a thousand light mares and twenty Percheron-Norman stallions weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

#### Third Biennial Report.

Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has forwarded to us a copy of the third biennial report of the board. It contains 712 pages of matter, covering Kansas and all her varied industries for 1881 and 1882. It would be impossible to present so much good, instructive and varied matter in less space. The report does great honor to Secretary Sims. If the Legislature had appropriated \$20,000 for use in distributing this book among the people instead of giving that much away for unauthorized purposes, it would have been a good move. We can't tell what the book contains in a brief note. Let everybody that can, get a copy, for it is very good.

We often wonder whether Kansas newspapers will ever learn to understand that one rain is not enough to mature one crop. Whenever a good rain falls and things generally brighten up, the next issue of newspapers, nearly all of them, contains the announcement that "the crop is assured." This has already begun for the wheat crop of 1883, and yet we have about two months to wait for its maturity. It is well to report the actual condition of things, and when the crop is made, then it is time enough to say that. Wheat looks well in Kansas now quite generally, but there is no telling what may befall it between this time and harvest. It will need at least three good rains yet.

#### Inquiries Answered.

We have no faith in breeding very small mares to very large horses. Would advise E. M. to breed his little mare some time in May to a spirited horse of good blood, and of medium size—rather under than over size.

Alfalfa seed may be sown any time now when the soil is in good condition. Sow it alone and thick—at least 25 pounds to the acre. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., have the seed for sale. Their advertisement is in the FARMER. They are reliable men.

The best book on farming that we know of for the farmers of Kansas is the KANSAS FARMER. You will learn more from it about farming in this State, than you will from any book we know of. Books now in print were not made for people in this State, but this paper is. Southwestern Missouri is precisely like southeastern Kansas in all that relates to farming.

#### Quarterly Report.

Secretary Sims, last week, issued his Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, 1883. We make some extracts from it for information of our readers.

#### WINTER WHEAT.

Although each organized county in the State has each year a considerable area sown to winter wheat, yet experience has taught which counties are best adapted to its culture, and the bulk of the area has been confined for the last six years to a certain section of the State, and the breadth sown in the fall of 1882 has followed in the wake of preceding years. This belt lies a little east of the center of the State, having Lincoln and Ottawa counties on its north. It averages about 100 miles in width and runs a little east of south to the Indian Territory. Each season two or three counties outside of this limit rank with the counties lying within the belt as to area sown. This year these counties are Cherokee, Crawford and Johnson—all situated on the eastern border. The thirteen counties lying within this belt, together with the three counties outside having sufficient area to rank with the belt counties, have about 60 per cent. of the wheat area. As compared with the acreage last year, there has been in this territory a decrease of but about two per cent., and with the exception of two counties (Cherokee and Crawford), the prospect for a large yield is very encouraging—claimed by many correspondents to be fully equal to that of last year. There has been but one cause assigned for a decrease in acreage, and that is the dry weather during the fall. There is no doubt that a very large area was contemplated by the farmers of the State, the gratifying results of the harvest of 1882 being the incentive. The cause assigned for the poor condition of the crop in Cherokee and Crawford counties is, that the area was put in too late in the fall, and did not have sufficient strength to resist the severe weather of the winter. As for the remaining portions of the State, an increase in area was made in the south and southeast, while the center, north and northeast decreased largely. The average decrease for the whole State is not quite four per cent. The poorest condition is reported in the southeast and the extreme west. The one cause, late seeding, is given in all cases for failure and poor condition. The remaining portions of the State report the crop in promising condition, although it is backward in growth for this time of year. From the present outlook it would appear that the wheat crop is about 13 per cent. below the condition of last year at this time.

In estimating the product of this year, and comparing with that of 1882, it should be borne in mind that the yield of last year was at least 20 per cent. in excess of the amount indicated by the condition April 1st. Therefore, in estimating the crop for 1883, it would seem that, while a full average crop can be counted upon with reasonable certainty, the chances are against having over 60 per cent. of the crop of 1882.

Assuming the product of spring wheat (of which little can be known at this date) to equal last year's crop, and deducting 40 per cent. from the yield of winter wheat for the reasons above stated, the product of 1883 should be placed at 22,157,487 bushels, as against 35,734,846 bushels in 1882.

#### RYE.

In central and southern Kansas rye is sown almost altogether for pasture, while in northern Kansas it is grown for both pasture and grain. The State area increased, as compared with last year, about 15 per cent., the increase being

very evenly divided over the State. The constantly increasing demand for good pasture has stimulated the growing of this cereal. The reports as to its condition are very encouraging. It being a much hardier plant than wheat, the dry fall and the severe winter did not injure it materially. It has not so large a growth as it had at this time last year, but all correspondents combine in saying the prospect for a full crop is very promising.

The report contains some valuable papers, part of which we will find room for as fast as we can. Prof. Shelton's article on Tame Grasses we gave substantially some weeks ago. Prof. Robson gives a paper on the meadow oat grass; G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the State Historical Society, gives a good paper on fruit growing; Prof. Snow, of the State University, one on injurious insects; Wm. Booth, Leavenworth, H. O. Gifford, Bunker Hill, Russell county, Fayette Holmes, Russell, Russell county, G. A. Wadsworth, Larned, Pawnee county, and Robert Loy, Eureka, Greenwood county, give instructive articles on sheep husbandry in eastern, southern and western Kansas. A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Riley county, has a fresh article on breeding and management of swine, and Hiram J. Ward, Farmington, Atchison county, furnishes a paper on bee keeping. Prof. Lovewell has an article on meteorology in Kansas for 1883.

Besides these the report contains copies of laws passed at the last session of the legislature on fences, game, fish, sheep inspector, and cockle burrs.

#### Dairy Notes.

Successful creameries are now in operation at Kirwin, Minneapolis, and Stockton. Others are being started in the Northwest part of the state.

These creameries are a source of prosperity to the country in which they are located, enhancing the value of land and causing more and better stock to be introduced. An average cow will furnish \$25 worth of cream during the year, besides raising a good calf.

The past year has witnessed rapid strides for this industry in Northwestern Kansas as well as other parts of the state. Scores of creameries are now in operation in different parts of the state, yielding a good revenue to the farmers as well as to the proprietors. The butter finds a ready sale in New York as well as Denver markets, and brings the top prices.

Fowler & Heg, Beloit, Kansas, started a creamery at that place last October, and are now running twelve teams gathering cream, making 1,200 pounds of butter per day. They also have creameries now in operation at Concordia, Cawker City and Downs, and will soon have another at Osborne. They now pay fourteen cents per guage for cream. Their butter is known as Rock Spring Creamery butter. Last winter they made 14,000 pounds, which they ship principally to New York. Occasionally shipments are made to Denver, Kansas City, Topeka and other cities, but the bulk is shipped to New York and has so far netted thirty cents.

The Hand Book of Tennessee is on our table. It is published by the Bureau of Agriculture at Nashville. It gives a detailed description of the state, and will be very useful to any person desiring information about the material resources of Tennessee.

#### TYPE FOR SALE.

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

#### "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser."

The above is the title of a book of over 500 pages. The matter relates wholly to diseases of animals and "is especially designed to supply the need of the busy American farmer who can rarely avail of the advice of a scientific veterinarian." The last one hundred pages are devoted to a discussion of the lung plague. It is a work of great merit. The author, Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, professor of veterinary science, stands at the head among this class of specialists, and is standard authority. It is just such a book as every farmer and stockman needs. Its size and weight are not in the way of convenient handling as are some of the larger books. It is substantially bound and the print is large and plan. We don't know the price. Address Prof. James Law, Ithaca, N. Y.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 23, 1883.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 1224. Market steady, offerings being light. Native steers averaging 1,050 to 1,218 lbs sold at \$5 50a5 85; stockers and feeders, \$4 05a4 75; cows \$3 00a4 50.

HOGS Receipts, 3,171. Market firmer and 5c higher. Sales ranged from 7 25a7 4 1/2, the bulk at 7 30.

SHEEP Receipts 410. Market quiet and unchanged, Natives averaging 96 pounds 4 00.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT No 3 red winter Cash, 91c bid, 95c asked; April and May, no bids nor offerings, No 2 red winter Cash, 99c bid, 1 00 1/2 asked; April, 1 00 1 00 1/2 asked; May, 1 00 bid, 1 00 1/2 asked; June, 1 01 1/4, 1 01 1/2 asked; July, no bids, 1 00 asked.

No. 1 red winter Cash, 1 07 bid, no offerings. CORN No. 2 cash, 43c bid, 43 3/4c asked. April 43 3/4c bid in special elevator, 43 3/4c asked. May 43 3/4c bid, 44 1/4c asked.

OATS Quiet. On call No. 2 cash 38 3/4c bid, no offerings. April 38 3/4c bid, no offerings.

RYE On call, No. 2 cash 47c bid, 49c asked. April, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER. We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy (nominal).....	28a30
Creamery, choice.....	26a27
Choice dairy.....	23a25
Good to choice Western store packed.....	16a18
Medium.....	13a15

EGGS Supply a little larger and market weak at 14a14 1/2c, the former figure ruling in lots.

CHEESE Market weaker and Young American 1c off.

Young America.....	15
Full cream flats.....	14
Skim flats.....	10
Cheddar.....	13 1/2

POTATOES Sacked lots at 65a70c for Rose per bus; peachblows 75a80c.

BROOM CORN. Common, 2a2 1/2c per lb.; Missouri evergreen, 3a4c. Hurl, 4a5c.

CASTOR BEANS. We quote prime crushing at \$1 40a1 50 per bus.

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

FLAX SEED. We quote at \$1 20a125 per bu.

SEEDS. These prices on country orders.

Clover, red, prime.....	\$8 75a
Timothy.....	a2 00
Kentucky blue grass, clean.....	1 20a
Kentucky blue grass, extra clean.....	1 30a
Orehard grass.....	a2 10
Red top, or herd grass.....	90a 95
Hungarian.....	a1 00
Flaxseed, pure.....	1 50a
Osage orange, old.....	2 60a
Osage orange, new.....	8 75a
German Millet.....	90a1 00
Common millet.....	60a 70
Set onions tops.....	1 00
" yellow bottoms.....	2 00
" white bottoms.....	2 00

### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 6,500. Selling lower. Export steers, \$6 10a6 50; good to choice shipping, 5 55a5 90; common to fair, \$4 85a5 50; butchers and cannors, cows, \$2 50a4 60; fair to good steers, \$4 30a5 00.

HOGS Receipts 9,500. Market 10c higher. Mixed packing, \$7 00a7 45; heavy, \$7 50a7 90; light, \$7 10a7 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Common to fair, \$3 35a4 60; good to choice, \$5 35a5 85.

### Chicago Produce Market.

WHEAT. May opened at \$1 10 1/2c; noon \$1 11 1/2c. June opened at \$1 12 1/2c, noon \$1 12 3/4c.

CORN. May opened at 57c; noon, 57 3/4c. June opened at 57c; noon, 57 3/4c.

### St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts, 900; shipments, 50. Feeling rather firmer and movement slow; sales mainly butchering; exports nominally, 6 26a6 50; good to choice shipping 5 75a6 25; medium to fair 5 20a5 60; good to choice cows and heifers, 4 25a5 25; common to medium, 3 50a4 00; bulls 3 50a4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 200; shipments 150 woolled, unsalable except as to butchers, and they are reticent; sheared in fair demand; fair to good choice 5 00; fancy 5 00a5 75.

WHEAT. Red winter, May \$1 10 1/4. Corn May 50; June 52 1/2c.

[Written for the KANSAS FARMER.]  
A Dream.

BY AN OLD RHYMER.

While musing one day on matters and things,  
My mind wandered back to the time long ago,

When cotton and corn were neither made kings;  
When mothers made homespun of linen and toe.

I saw in a dream our law was free trade;  
That England still furnished our workman with tools;

No tariff had been on anything laid—  
We imported paper and books for our schools.

Yankees were farmers with plenty to do,  
And England would take our spare cotton and wool,

Then why should we care for factories too,  
When cloth could be furnished so cheap by John Bull?

I saw in my dream our nation had grown—  
Instead of three million we numbered a score.

Our iron was still untouched and unknown,  
For England could furnish our wants as before.

I saw that the Britons were rolling in wealth,  
While we were still clothed in the homespun of yore;

(But then we enjoyed the blessing of health,  
And with plenty to eat what needed we more?)

But when I awoke I saw 'twas a dream,  
For the smoke of our factories mounted the sky;

And men that toil by the forges' red gleam  
Say that money is plenty and tariff is high.

#### Chicago Grain Inspection Rules.

The following are the rules adopted by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners governing the inspection of grain in Chicago:

##### RULE I.—WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and reasonably clean.

No. 1 long red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, of the long berried varieties; sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 long red winter wheat shall be of the same varieties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, of both light and dark colors of the short-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat of both light and dark colors; sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, but weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected winter wheat shall include winter wheat, damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3.

In case of the mixture of red and white winter wheat it shall be graded according to the quality thereof, and be classed with the variety which predominates in the mixture.

Nos. 1 and 2 Turkish wheat shall correspond with the grades of Nos. 1 and 2 red winter wheat except that they shall be of the Turkish variety.

##### RULE II.—SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 hard spring wheat shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 hard spring wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 spring wheat shall include all inferior, shrunken or dirty spring wheat, weighing not less than 53 lbs to the measured bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall include spring wheat, damp, musty, grown, badly bleached, or any other cause which renders it unfit for No. 3.

In case of the mixture of spring wheat and

winter wheat, if equal or superior to No. 2, it shall be graded as mixed wheat, according to the quality thereof, and if inferior to No. 2 it shall be graded as spring wheat according to the quality thereof.

Black Sea and flinty piff wheat shall in no case be inspected higher than No. 2, and rice wheat no higher than rejected.

This rule shall be in force on and after Aug. 5, 1880, but it is provided that all wheat in store on said date inspected in as mixed wheat under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule as mixed wheat.

##### RULE III.—CORN.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow, unmixed with red.

High mixed corn shall be three-quarters yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality.

No. 2 corn shall be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

No. 2 kiln-dried corn shall be sound, plump and well cleaned, white or yellow. All kiln-dried corn not good enough for No. 2 kiln-dried shall be graded as rejected kiln-dried corn.

New high mixed corn shall be three-fourths yellow of any age, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently dry for high mixed or No. 2.

New mixed corn may be less than three-fourths yellow, of any age, and shall be reasonably clean, but not sufficiently dry for No. 2.

Rejected—All damp, dirty, or otherwise badly damaged corn shall be graded as rejected.

##### RULE IV.—OATS.

No. 1 oats shall be white, sound, clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 2 white oats shall be three-quarters white, and equal to No. 2 in all other respects.

No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

Rejected—All oats damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit for No. 2, shall be graded as rejected.

##### RULE V.—RYE.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 rye shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

Rejected—All rye damp, musty, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, shall be graded as rejected.

##### RULE VI.—BARLEY.

No. 1 barley shall be plump, bright, clean and free from other grain.

No. 2 barley shall be sound, of healthy color, bright or but slightly stained, not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 barley shall include slightly shrunken and otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough for No. 2.

No. 4 barley shall include all barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged, or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, except that barley which has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Scotch barley shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 barley, except that they shall be of the Scotch variety.

##### RULE VII.

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats, until the 15th day of August, of rye until the 1st day of September, of wheat until the 1st day of November, and of barley until the 1st day of May, of each year. This change shall be construed as establishing a new grade for the time specified, to confirm in every particular to the existing grades of grain, excepting the distinctions of "new" and "old."

##### RULE VIII.

All grain that is warm, or in heating condition, or is otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall not be graded.

##### RULE IX.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notations on their books. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

##### RULE X.

Each inspector is required to ascertain the weight per measured bushel of each lot of wheat inspected by him and note the same on his books

Never cross non-sitters, such as the Leghorns and Black Spanish, or Polands and Hamburgs, for the progeny of the cross between any two of them usually turns out to be a scrub. The good qualities of both parents are lost in the union, and good sitters and indifferent layers are the result. The non-sitters cannot be improved in their dominant peculiarity (disinclination to sit) by any kind of a cross. They must be bred pure, each breed distinct.

#### "Can Go to Sleep in a Minute."

A gentleman who had suffered much from insomnia, writes, after using Compound Oxygen: "I can do something now I could never do before using the Oxygen; that is, I can lie down at night and go to sleep almost in a minute—formerly it took me hours; seemingly caused from nervousness." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

America produces about one fourth of the wheat grown in the world.

Iron in a colorless state and Peruvian bark, combined with well known aromatics, make Brown's Iron Bitters the best medicine known.

Mississippi farmers are becoming largely interested in sheep husbandry.

#### If You are a Miserable Sufferer

with constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Chicken business is not a small concern when it is estimated that \$75,000,000 is the value of the eggs of this country each year.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, member of Congress from Kansas, writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic with good results. He says, further, "I can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy."

The fact that dairying is rapidly increasing in the West shows that farmers are giving more attention to restoring lost fertility.

Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

Black Galloway cattle are in demand in Montana. The breed is hornless, but not otherwise remarkable except for hardiness.

#### "Became Sound and Well."

R. V. Pierce, M. D.—Dear Sir: My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours, THOMAS J. METHVIN,  
Hatcher's Station, Ga.

Top dressing, unless with very fine manure, is of doubtful advantage with the clover plant. The clover is easily smothered by anything covering its leaves.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

Cuttings of currants, gooseberries and grapes may now be set out. The best and easiest way is by digging a trench, setting in the cuttings and firming the ends in the ground well, and when the hot weather comes giving a good mulch of any kind of litter.

KAHOA, Mo., February 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. BISHOP & Co.

Pack sausage, in skins, in a stone jar, and pour brine over them and they will keep a long time.

#### "Buchu-Paiba."

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

President Barry, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says the cultivation of the ground in pear orchards must be confined to near the surface, and without much depth.

## DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

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

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

### Darbys Prophylactic Fluid,

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

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

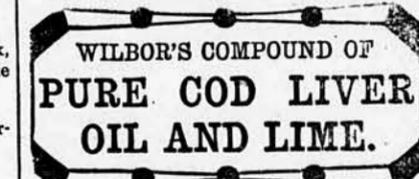
A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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

Perfectly Harmless used Internally or Externally.

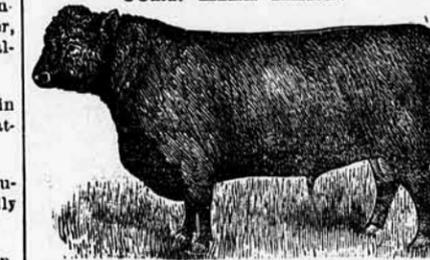
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors,  
Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia.

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



Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver OIL AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

## Galloway Cattle CORN HILL HERD.



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

## 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 Keilor 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.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, WEST LEBANON, N. H.

## SEED POTATOES.

5,000 Bushels for Sale.

White Star—Most productive and finest in quality and form	\$2.00
Mammoth Pearl—Medium late, very productive	1.00
Magnum Bonum—Early and very large	1.25
Beauty of Hebron—Very early, fine quality	1.25
White Elephant—Late, large and long	1.50
Burbank's Seedling—Medium late, fine market	1.00
Clark's No. 1—Very early and desirable	1.25
Pride of America—Medium early, very valuable	1.50
Early Ohio—Good, but light yielder	1.25

The above-named potatoes are all of my own growing, are true stock, and true to name. Send your orders early.

C. H. DYAR,  
Glenwood, Iowa.

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

Early Maturing Animals.

So far as the business side of the case is concerned, the only difference between a good beef steer and the grass and corn required to fatten him is, that it is easier to get the steer to market than it is to get the corn and grass there, and he is worth more when he is there. Following up the same thought, it must be evident that the sooner we can get the beef making machine completed, the quicker the profit is secured, and therefore the better are our opportunities to make money.

Specialists are breeding to this line. It is now evident that we can shorten up the period at least one year besides improving the quality of the beef and enhancing its market value. Not only do we shorten the time, make better beef and get more for it, but we make more beef and use less raw material in doing it. And the process is a very simple one. It consists in breeding fullblooded males of the beef breeds to common cows.

But the words "early maturing" mean more than merely fat young stock. Mature means completed, finished, at the end of the work. An animal is not mature because it is fat. It must have its full growth and be fat. No animal is mature as long as it is growing. What is properly meant, then, by an early maturing animal is one that attains the full measure of its growth in a short time and also develops the peculiar character for which we are breeding. If it is for beef we are working, then we want an animal that will produce the largest quantity of beef in the shortest time—the animal being full grown.

The Western Rural, in a good article on this subject, gives some suggestions. It says maturity means ripeness, but it is a fact that the majority of our early maturing cattle and swine, are not ripe, if we may be allowed the use of the term in such connection. Our cattle and our hogs sometimes have been forced to maturity at an early age, at the expense of constitutional vigor, physical strength and the value of their meat. The accumulation of fat may make an animal large, but the fat of an animal is not the nutritious portion of its meat. The office of the fat in meat is to furnish a relish, which it does both directly to the palate and through the muscular tissue. The great aim of breeders and feeders is to make marbled beef, because where all the fat is by itself and all the muscular tissue by itself, the fat is comparatively useless and the muscular tissue is inferior. There is in such a case an unnatural development. We have secured size, perhaps, but it is composed of the less useful portion of the carcass, and that portion not properly distributed. There is no objection to forcing growth, if the whole system is forced. But to force growth on one side, and neglect the other side is not bringing the animal to early maturity.

We do not think that an animal can be too well fed, if it is fed on proper food. Indeed the secret of successful feeding is to begin abundant feeding at the very start and keep it up until the animal is sent to market. But the man who mistakes a great mass of fat as an evidence of maturity, and deems it desirable, regardless of the development of bone and muscle, is mistaken in his notions, and is a loser. We do not share in the belief that rapidly formed muscle is necessarily poor muscle. If the animal has been fed proper food for development of the muscle, why should not the muscle be perfectly good? It does not matter how rapidly you put up a brick wall, if you use good brick and good mortar. It is the quality of the materials that settles the character of the wall. So does the character of the

food settle the character of the animal's development. If it has been fed plenty of bone and muscle forming foods, the muscle will be good, for it is preposterous to argue that the muscular system must be starved, or partly starved in order to make its growth good, or that it must have rest—must be given time to settle, as we would say in reference to the foundation of a building. If a healthy animal takes the proper food into the stomach, there need be no fears that nature will fail to properly utilize it.

But we must get rid of the idea that a fat animal is necessarily a mature animal. We must learn that a properly matured animal has had its system built up evenly; and we must learn too that the fat of our animals needs distributing through the system, instead of being all in one spot. No one who has eaten marbled beef needs be told of its economy or superiority, and the buyers and eaters of pork do not fancy fat pork unrelieved by lean streaks; and the time will come when our pork will more generally have a streak of fat and a streak of lean than it now has. It will not be all bacon, but it will have more lean about it than it now has.

The Houdan is one of the most valuable acquisitions to our breeds of poultry. These fowls are non-sitters, lay well, and are fine table birds. The French esteem them highly, and as the breed is an old one, they are very uniform in every respect. They are above the medium size, being the largest of the non-sitters, and possess the fifth toe, like the Dorking, which they resemble very much in shape. They are afflicted with dark legs, however, which makes them objectionable to some, but their good qualities easily overcome such disqualifications in the market.

Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)



Messrs. Editors—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

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, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, 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, flatulency, 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.

It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others. Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. A. M. D.

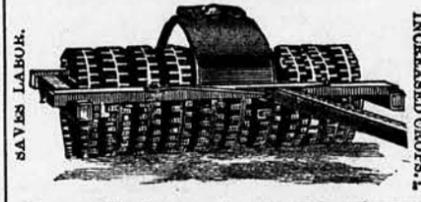
Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 130 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent. Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the open market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs. Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad), Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

These are not the Small Variety, but LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. Best Feeders, Earliest Maturing, and one more lean 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.

EVERY FARMER who farms for profit should use] OUR SOIL PULVERIZER.



Strongest, Simplest, most Durable CLOD CRUSHER in the field. Send for circulars. H. F. DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.

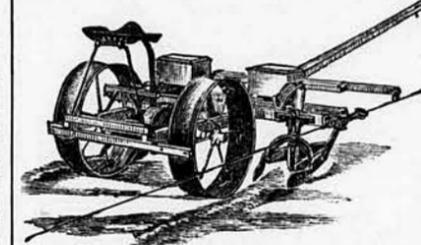
DAVIS SWING CHURNS.



A full line of Dairy Implements for farm or factory. VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.



"THE HAMILTON" 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. Send for Circular. FARMER & DEUSCHER, Hamilton, Ohio.



THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator. All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled 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.

1838 1883 Pomona Nursery. 5,000 KIEFFER'S B. BRIT PEARS in Orchard, and in Nursery, propagated exclusively from Standard. No buds or scions taken from DWARF, NIGHT'S SUPERB Strawberry, HAN NELL Raspberry, Blackberries, New variety Currants, Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees, Vines, and Plants in variety. Catalogue free. WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.

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

HOLSTEINS! 350 PURE BRED ANIMALS!

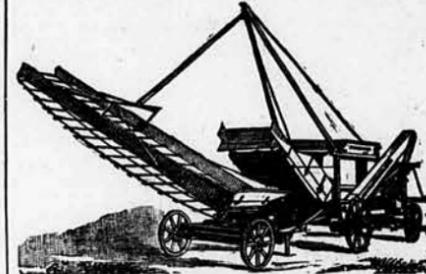
The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a SUPERIOR STOCK of

CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

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

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. A splendid stock farm of 240 acres; 80 acres in cultivation; a one-story frame house, also good well; three-fourths of a mile of Big Walnut running through it. Plenty of timber for fuel, shedding and posts; 50 acres of first bottom, balance second bottom. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Address BOX 16, Great Bend, Kansas.



THE RUSSELL INDEPENDENT Lateral Moving Stacker. Complete. Convenient. Durable.

It saves from two to four men on the stack. Saves the chaff by depositing it in the centre of the stack. PRICE, COMPLETE, \$125.00. Furnished in Four Sizes. Can be adapted to any Thresher. Address for full particulars, RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers Clover Hullers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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



WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS. LOOK FOR THE MANY ORG. ANNETTE. Send for Circulars, Catalogues of Music, &c. McTammany Organette Co., Worcester, Mass.

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

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

**Italian Cattle.**

The Live Stock Journal calls attention to the fact that we may soon have importations of cattle from Italy, and refers to Consul Crosby's description of them as a large white breed said to have been bred for centuries with great care in Tuscany. The cattle are described as white, no mention being made of any variation from this, or of their having any marks, except those mentioned below.

In size, they are large, the weights at various ages being as follows: Calves at six months, 330 to 450 lbs. At one year, 880 to 1,000 lbs.; value, \$100. Heifer at one year, 880 to 1,000 lbs. Bull at two years, 1,550 to 1,750 lbs.; value, \$200. Bull at three years, 1,800 to 2,200 lbs.; value, \$250. Ox at three years, 1,850 to 2,250 lbs. Cow at three years, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs.; value, \$150. These prices represent the values of fair animals, prices being higher or lower according to merit. They are represented as excellent in the yoke, ready fatteners, making excellent beef, but of very moderate merit for dairy purposes. The bulls commence serving at two years old, and are retained as sires until four and sometimes five years old, and are used as breeders till eight or ten years old.

Heifers as well as steers are broken to the yoke at about two years, and kept at work till seven or eight years old, when they are fed for the butcher. The bulls, when separated from the herd at four years old and fed, gain as much as 140 pounds in a month, according to the report. These cattle are described as having very long and straight backs, and well rounded bodies; neck very thick; head light and clear cut, with short and thin horns; ears long, the inside being flesh colored; legs rather large, and placed well under the body; tail short, and black at the tip; dark upon the muzzle, and a dark strip extending from muzzle along the back to the rump, where it ceases, and appears again at tip of tail. The hair over the body is silver white, and very abundant. We are told that they can be brought to New York for \$50 per head, the shipper putting up the stalls, and giving all care and feed, water alone being supplied by owners of the steamer. It would appear that these Italian cattle are similar to the White Wild cattle of the parks, with certain variations, caused naturally by selection and domestication. Possibly some reader will put the query, whether or not these centuries-old Italians, with small, short horns, are not, in part, the progenitors of the Short-horn.

**Grafting the Grape Vine--A New Method.**

We desire to have new varieties of grapes come quickly into bearing, but vines from nurseries are frequently tardy. Even after careful nursing they will often droop and die, while a few buds cut off on arrival and properly grafted may produce fruit in a short time. Grafting on cut-off underground gnarly stumps of vines, as usually practised, is very uncertain at best. Our method is to take a good strong branch or cane of vine, or even a whole young vine when a change of fruit is desired, and whip the graft in the usual way. We then cover up the vine in the soil as near the roots as possible, leaving above ground only a bud or two of the graft. It is well known how quickly a layer will make a bearing vine, as it has the advantage of the parent roots as well as the roots it produces. The layer may be extended, if long enough, to grow where the vine is to remain. Vineyards may in this way be quickly changed to better varieties.—*Ex.*

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.

SOUTHERN KANSAS SEED HOUSE,  
Augusta, Kansas.

The marriage of true and loving hearts is the most beautiful and touching event in na-

**Various Causes—**

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

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

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

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Two miles west of Topeka—5th street road.



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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.

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

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This herd has won 143 high class premiums; including 58 prizes and 13 sweepstakes won this season, showing from Manhattan to St. Louis, and winning the

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Also have for sale a number of  
Young Boars,  
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**Riverside Stock Farm.**



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 Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.  
For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address, MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

**MERINO PARK STOCK FARM,**

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



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We have the largest herd of pure bred hogs in the state. For ten years past we have been personally selecting and purchasing, regardless of cost, from the leading Poland China and Berkshire breeders throughout the United States, choice animals to breed from and breeding them with much care. By the constant introduction of new blood of the best strains of each breed we have brought our entire herd to a high state of perfection. We keep several males of each breed not of kin that we may furnish pairs not related. Chang 263 and U. S. Jr. 781 American Poland China Record; and Peerless 2135 and Royal Nindennere 3317 American Berkshire Record are four of our leading males. We have as good hogs as Eastern breeders, and have a reputation to sustain as breeders here. We have over \$10,000 invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, and cannot afford (if we were so inclined) to send out inferior animals. We intend to remain in the business and are bound to keep abreast of the most advanced breeders in the United States. If you want a pig, or pair of pigs, a young male or female, a mature hog or a sow in pig, write us.

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



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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.

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



### In the Dairy.

#### About Winter Dairying.

In a good article on this subject the American Dairyman is of opinion that it is more advantageous for the cow to come in in the fall than in the spring; as a rule, farmers carry their cows through the winter on hay alone, or as little feed as will possibly do, to bring on grass in a passable condition in the spring. The spring-milked cow does her best, but the flow of milk is not satisfactory, and, as a rule, she loses in condition, notwithstanding the extra feed, such as meal, bran, etc., she may be favored with, for grass is relaxing and a great change from dry hay. It is an undisputed fact that it is very difficult to hold the conditions up in early spring, especially while giving milk and poorly wintered. As the season advances, the cow recuperates some as the grass matures, but by this time flies are troublesome, another drawback, and the flow of milk is reduced; so when fall approaches, with dry and parched pastures, such as we often have, the farmer will resort to feeding such as green corn, ground feed, etc., to bring the flow of milk up to its standard once more. Now, we claim this cow is past reclaiming, or, in other words, never can be brought back to her full flow of milk at this season of the year. It matters not how good the food is, if we are feeding dry cows at this time of the year with green corn, after running dry for three months, as they should do, having this time for recuperation on grass, they are, as a rule, in good condition. Now the change is more gradual as the winter approaches. The cow drops her calf any time from November 1st to January 1st in good condition and good heart, now, the extra food she receives will enable her to continue her flow of milk till spring. Beginning on grass, she is in extra good plight, will begin once more to renew or increase her flow of milk, and thus continue until fly time, when she ought to be near dry. Many arguments are advocated that it does not pay to feed cows in winter, as the milk will not balance the cost. This cow must be wintered, and the more cheaply it is done, the more dearly will she cheat her owner, and it matters not whether she is dry. The extra food given to fall milked through the winter pays in many ways. Cows are machines, and just as we run the machine we will be remunerated. You may, for example, look at the herds of cows that are run for winter milk, and the herds that are run for summer milk, and you invariably find the herd that milks through the winter is in the best condition, and they always will be.

In discussing this question, Mr. Lawson, of Wisconsin, says that during fall and winter farmers have more time to devote to cows. That haying and harvesting is past, men and teams are idle. The demand for fresh-made winter butter is increasing, people's tastes are more fastidious, and we are educated to a higher standard; they are willing to pay any price for choice, fresh-made butter, while streaked, summer, made butter is a drug in the market. The old accustomed practice of making summer butter and holding for winter use should be one of the things of the past. The dairyman must accommodate his mode of operations to the qualified tastes and interests of the consumer. Until this is done the dairy interest of this country will be on the retrograde, non-paying plan. Now, if we milk our cows nine months of the year, when is the best and most profitable time to have them come in? We answer, in the late fall or early winter. Milk can be produced as cheaply and greater profit realized by

milking in the fall and winter than in summer.

Fine-flavored butter can be made and as good yield per hundred pounds of milk can be had. If a dairyman is fully up to the requirements of his business he will have his early-cut fodder properly cured, warm, comfortable stables for his cows, and will see that they are well cared for and they in turn will yield him a large income. It has been demonstrated that cows with proper feed and care will do well; their milk yield will be large and produce an excellent quality of butter. The prices of dairy products are higher through winter, milk can be more easily handled, is more easy to protect against cold in winter than heat in summer. After all the butter is taken from the milk a fair article of cheese can be made and the products more conveniently marketed at this time of year. Many dairymen know to their sorrow how losses will occur through hot weather.

Prices of dairy products would be more equalized if farmers would follow winter dairying; to greater extent consumers would have their educated tastes satisfied. Fresh dairy produce would be sold the year round at a fair price. The laborer, mechanic and poor people could afford to and would eat fresh-made butter from pure milk, in preference to any of the imitations that are put upon the market during the fall and winter season.

#### SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

Mrs. NANCY J. SMITH, of Eastland, Tex., writes:—

"I was terribly afflicted with Kidney Disease and Dropsy, having suffered for over three years. I employed the best physicians in this county, and obtained no relief, but was getting rapidly worse. My family and friends had lost all hope. My son happened to read your advertisement of Hunt's Remedy, and procured the medicine for me. I began to take it, and it worked like a charm. After taking several bottles I became entirely well. I am indebted to Hunt's Remedy for saving my life; and if it had not been for your great medicine I surely would have been in my grave to-day."

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.

Mr. STEPHEN A. APLIN, Washington, D. C., says:—

"A member of my family having been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and, after trying numerous remedies and methods of treatment without obtaining relief, she was induced to use your Hunt's Remedy, and after a thorough trial she has become completely cured. Knowing the facts in this case, I cheerfully recommend its use to any one afflicted with diseases of above nature."

#### EXCRUCIATING PAIN.

EDWIN FREEMAN, of Norton, Mass., says: "I have suffered the most excruciating pain in my kidneys for years, and physicians or medicine could not relieve me until about three years since I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle at Blanding's drug-store in Providence, and I took the first dose there, and after using one bottle I was free from all pain, and although this was three years ago I have seen no trace of disease and have not had to take any medicine since. I believe Hunt's Remedy to be the best kidney and liver medicine ever known, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from this terrible disease."

Hunt's Remedy is a purely vegetable preparation, scientifically prepared by a skilful Pharmacist. — COR.

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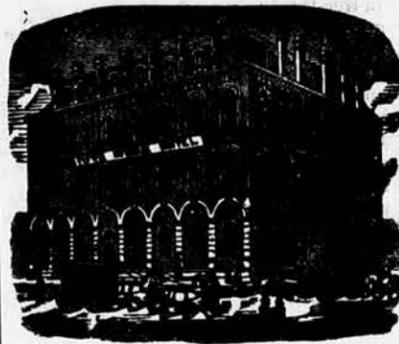
#### CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express Address: DR. J. B. MOORE, 201 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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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.

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

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T. McCULLEY BRO., Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of roughbred American Merino Sheep, choice yearling (in lamb to be valued at \$1,000) which will be sold at bargain if taken in the next 30 days; will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Also a fine lot of Light Brahma cockerels of the

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KALAMAZOO TUBULAR WELL CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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### CHEAPEST PLANTS SEEDS!

750,000 THRIFTY PLANTS FOR SALE. Large sized, (purchaser's selection.) All labeled. We sell 10 large bean-tiful EVER-BLOOMING ROSES FOR \$1. 12 large showy GERANIUMS for \$1. 12 sweet HELIOTROPES, \$1. 12 handsome FUCHSIAS, \$1. 12 ornamental COLEUS, \$1, and many others. Nearly all of our collection of 500 superb varieties \$200 IN CASH GIVEN are priced at 10 cts. \$200 IN CASH GIVEN FOR CLUB ORDERS, besides numerous articles, sure to please the Ladies, such as Shaker's Complete Works, Dickens' Complete Works, Minnie's Complete Works, Sewing Machines, an Organ, Ladies' Toilet Cases, and a large number of other valuable articles. SPECIAL SEED ORDERS! Our Splendidly Illustrated 84 page Catalogue, containing our cheapest collection of Plants and Seeds, and unrivalled premiums, FREE to all. Everyone seeing this will find a copy very interesting. SEND FOR IT. Mention this Paper. Catalogue Rose Nursery, LEEDS & CO. RICHMOND, INDIANA.



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Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shaped, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person would with the Finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely in place. This easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

## The Busy Bee.

### Transferring Bees.

*Country Gentleman.*—In answer to the inquiries on page 233, I would say, first, if E. S. L. is sufficiently interested in bee culture to wish to transfer to movable comb hives, and to give to the business the time and attention necessary to secure good results, he should at once purchase one of the manuals on the subject, and subscribe for one or more of the magazines devoted to apianian interests. The manual would give a detailed system of bee management, safe to follow, including the points on which he seeks information, and the reading of it is indispensable to an understanding of the discussion in the magazines. In the latter he will find discussions, essays and details of the practice of many successful apianians, and he will learn that questions about the best hive and the best way of doing many things, including transferring, are still unsettled. More bee-keepers use the Langstroth hive than any other. The Simplicity and the Van Duzen-Nellis Simplicity are excellent hives, using the same sized frames as the Langstroth. Here in Northern New York and in the Eastern States the tendency is to a shorter and deeper frame, while as far south as Maryland where E. S. L. dates his inquiries, a still shallower frame would perhaps answer as well. A broad, shallow hive is thought best for surplus comb honey, while bees winter better on a deeper frame.

Transferring can be done on any warm day during a flow of honey, but the season of fruit bloom is considered the best time, as there are then less bees and honey in the hives than later. A bellows smoker is indispensable in the apiary. For transferring, a long, thin knife is needed; a wing or soft brush for brushing bees from combs; a saw and other tools for taking the old hive to pieces; a board, fifteen to twenty inches wide, properly supported, for a table, and materials for fastening the combs into the frames. This may be thin strips of wood, half an inch wide and a little longer than the depth of the frames, with some fine wire or strong twine to fasten their ends together when placed in pairs on each side of the frames, with the transferred combs between. I have found thorns thrust into the combs through holes previously punched or bored in the frames, very satisfactory. If this way of fastening is adopted, the holes should be about two inches apart on all sides of the frames.

A beginner will probably get along better to drive the bees first. To do this proceed as follows; Blow a few puffs of smoke through the entrance. Then set the hive a few yards away, bottom up, and over it place a box of about the same size. It need not fit closely. Now drum on the hive for fifteen or twenty minutes. By this time the queen and most of the bees will have clustered in the box. Set this on the old stand with the edge raised half an inch for entrance and ventilation. No other swarm should stand very near. Carry the hive with the few adhering bees into some convenient room. This is to prevent robbing, and may not be necessary when bees are working very actively. Pry off one side of the hive, or split it open at such place as, from the construction of the combs, will give the best opportunity to get them out without breakage. If the grain of the wood runs up and down, a side can be very easily taken off by splitting the two boards in which are the heads of the nails close to one side, having first cut the combs from their attachments to it.

Now remove a comb and place it on

the board or table. A few thicknesses of cloth under it will lessen the danger of crushing the comb. Lay the frame on and cut the comb so as to make a tight fit and spring the frame on. Fill vacant corners with smaller pieces and fasten with the thin sticks, or thorns, and place in the new hive. By raising the edge of the board with the frame on it the comb can be got into an upright position before fastening, without falling out of the frame. Proceed in the same way with the remaining combs, brushing all adhering bees into the new hive, as well as any which may have clustered on the floor or about the old hive. Be careful to save all the working brood, rejecting all drone comb and brood, and very black and imperfect combs. It is not material that the combs should be in the same position in the frame as in the old hive, except that the honey should be at the top. Carry the new hive to the old stand, and empty the bees from the box on the alighting board in front of it, and the work is completed, except that in about three days, if the combs have been fastened with sticks, they must be removed, as the bees will by that time have fastened them securely.

One of the most successful bee-keepers in the country—Mr. Heddon, of Dowagiac, Michigan,—has abandoned the system of transferring combs, and thinks it better to drive the bees into new hives filled with wired foundation, leaving a few bees to nurse the brood in the old hive. At the end of three weeks these are treated in the same way, or united with other colonies. W. B. St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

### To Catch Bee Moths.

During the call of Mr. White, of Mitchell county the other day, he gave us the following useful information for bee-keepers:

For capturing moth millers injurious to bees: During the time that they lay their eggs, about June and July, take equal quantities of molasses, vinegar and water, and put in a hollow dish, as a deep plate, and set it near or on the hives at night and remove it at morning. I have caught as many as twenty-five in one dish during one night.

### A Vegetable Product,

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

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

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

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards, all 10c. 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Hagerstown, Md.

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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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Manhattan, Kansas.

### 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. Cruickshank, Scotland. Also,

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YOUNG PHYLLISSES, ROSE OF SHARONS  
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Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 39190 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS,  
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At present a Daily Train is run from St. Louis Grand Union Depot, attached to which will be found an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, which runs through to Nashville, Tenn., where direct connections are made with Express Trains of connecting Lines, for points mentioned above. This Train connects at Nashville with the Jacksonville Express, having a Pullman Palace Sleeping Car of the very finest make attached, which runs through to Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

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SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs.  
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Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
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### Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—  
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PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
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The ATCHISON, TOPEKA  
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### TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and  
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Wheat Growing, Stock Raising,  
and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in  
the latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

### SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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Kills Lice,  
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CHEAPEST AND BEST  
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INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES, Springfield, O.

## About Glucose.

People have heard a great deal of late years about glucose, but most of us know little or nothing about it. Some interesting statements concerning it were recently given in a report of the New York State Board of Health, by Dr. H. W. Pitt:

Although artificial glucose has been manufactured to a considerable extent in some of the countries of Europe for thirty or forty years, it is only a comparatively short time that it has found a market in the United States. Physiologically considered, it is, when pure and uncontaminated by other compounds, a good and wholesome food. In 1811, Prof. Kirchoff, a Russian chemist, discovered that if starch paste be boiled for a certain time with a little sulphuric acid, a part of the starch is converted into starch sugar or glucose. From that time to the present the manufacture of glucose has been carried on with varied success. While it is only a few years since this industry has developed to the enormous extent seen in the factories at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Peoria, the daily average consumption of corn in the American and in the Buffalo factories of the city of Buffalo, is 14,500 bushels, the manufacture giving employment to over 1,300 men, of whom 300 or 400 are kept at work making barrels and boxes for shipping the product. Starch in green fruits is changed into sugar in the process of ripening. In seeds containing the embryo plant, it is stored up mostly unchanged for the future growth of the plant, and nature furnishes the means to change into glucose at the proper time. In imitation of the natural metamorphosis of starch into sugar, the chemist can bring about precisely the same change by adding dilute acids or malt. The artificial production of glucose from starch by the acid process, the one in general use, can be most profitably carried on by using those grains, tubers, or roots which contain starch in the greatest quantity.

In this country, corn, on account of its abundance, and the percentage of starch it contains, is found to be the best material, but potatoes, for a like reason, are mostly used in Europe. The process of manufacture up to a certain stage, is precisely similar to that of the manufacture of starch. After the starch is produced it is treated with water, and the mixture is drawn off into wooden converters. The temperature is raised to 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the starch paste is added from one and a half to two per cent. of sulphuric acid, and the whole is boiled about three hours. At the end of this time the starch, or as much of it as possible, has been converted into glucose, and dissolved in the acid water. The acid sugar solution is now treated with marble dust or chalk, which combines with the acid, forming gypsum, which settles to the bottom, leaving the clear sweet water in a nearly neutral condition. To remove the last traces of sulphuric acid lime-cream is added until the test shows no free acid. Other purifications follow, and the liquid is filtered, after which it is boiled vacuo at 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The result is common glucose. Cane syrup, added to give color and more sweetness, makes the syrup sold by grocers and retail dealers."

## Farming Implements in Demand.

See the new advertisement in another column of this paper of the celebrated Newark Rake and Improved Keller Force Feed, Grain, Seed and Fertilizing Drill, built by the Newark Machine Co., Newark, Ohio.

Fame comes only when it is deserved, and then it is inevitable as destiny, for it is destiny.

## Sorghum Culture.

Mr. Geo. E. Hubbard, Pawnee county, has an article in the late quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture on the culture of sorghum. We copy it below:

In view of the fact that much inquiry has been made of late regarding the feeding qualities of sorghum cane, I have attempted in this short paper to give my methods of raising it. I have been raising sorghum for the past six years, and have not yet met with failure. Sorghum is a plant especially adapted to the soil and climate of Southwestern Kansas. My mode of cultivation is briefly as follows: I plant any time between May 20th and June 20th, using a corn planter, and planting one quart of seed per acre. Cultivate exactly as you would corn, and make thorough work. The plant will be ready to cut and put in shock by September 1st, at which time cut and shock the same as corn, letting it remain in the field until it is wanted for feed in the winter. It makes excellent feed at any time, and especially when the ground is covered with snow. I only feed sorghum during the bad weather, unless I have an unusual supply, when I feed it at all times. It makes a very rich food, and all kinds of stock will eat it with relish, eating it clean, stalk and leaves.

Another method of growing sorghum for feed, is to prepare your ground by plowing fine and deep, immediately after harvest. Plant with a corn planter as fast as you plow, until you have the number of acres you intend to put to this use. About the 1st of August the sorghum is nicely up; then harrow it thoroughly lengthways of rows. By the 15th of August the sorghum will probably be from six to eight inches high, at which time proceed to drill it into rye. Drill one and one-half bushels of rye per acre. Then, when the cold weather comes, turn your stock in upon it, and you have an excellent pasture.

I consider this latter mode one of the best and most profitable ways of cultivating sorghum for winter feed. It does away with the expensive item of harvesting. When planted on or before July 20th sorghum will mature before frost sets in; and a field thus planted will secure you a great amount of fodder for all kinds of stock in winter.

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800 high-grade Merino yearling wethers for sale cheap; in good flesh and perfectly healthy. Address Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kansas.

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### KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Extra Clean,

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Large stocks of ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, RUSSIAN WHITE OATS, SEED IRISH POTATOES, SEED SWEET POTATOES, &c. &c.

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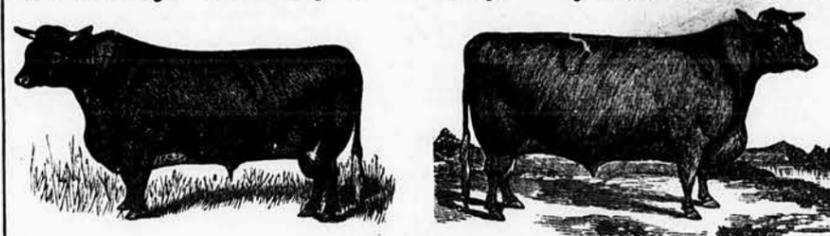
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