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TAME GRASSES AND THEIR CULTURE.

An address delivered by H. Seburn, before the Hiawatha Farmers' Institute, January, 1886.

The subject of grasses is at once so comprehensive and so important, that, in comparison, a single essay stands as a drop of water to a flowing river; but the Executive committee has very wisely confined this one to the grasses best adapted to Brown county. I take it for granted that this means grasses that are valuable for hay and grazing. As the country becomes older and more densely settled, the demand for the tame varieties of grasses becomes absolutely imperative. It is certainly true that no farmer in this county can successfully and profitably breed and mature live stock without the aid, to some extent, of tame grass. During the grazing season, it is the cheapest as well as the most nutritious food which the farmer has at his command. And it is almost, if not altogether, of equal value as a fertilizer and renovator of our soil after having become exhausted by successive growths of cereals. As a fertilizer it is beyond a doubt efficient and at the service of every farmer.

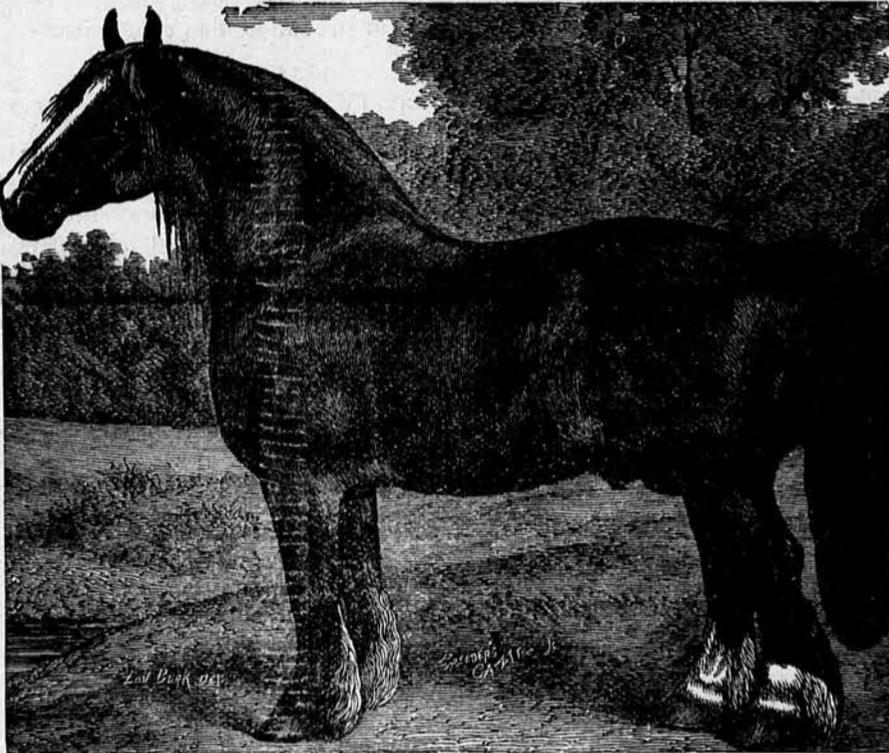
But, "the varieties best adapted to Brown county," is what was dictated to me. At the head, I place red clover. This, I am aware, is not a true grass. At least botany says it is not; but in this essay it will be considered as grass. It is not a perennial, like blue grass, for it requires re-seeding once in two or three years. This is readily done by keeping stock off of grazing lands for a month or six weeks during the fall and allowing a part of the seed to ripen, or, if used for hay and seed, enough seed will be left on the ground at last cutting to reseed. Analysis shows that red clover contains in nitrogenous or flesh-forming elements 170-100 times more than timothy, which is perhaps the best of our true grasses. This is a very important matter in the growth of young stock. Chemical analyses further show that a given weight of clover contains more of phosphoric acid and lime (which is used in the make-up of bone), and more of all the mineral matter required to advance the general animal structure than any of the true grasses. But it has another practical value, not possessed by any of the grasses. Since it possesses in excess those ingredients which make up the animal structure, this excess can be and often has been imparted to the straw of our cereals. For instance: Take say ten tons of red clover hay and ten tons oats, barley, or spring wheat straw; put it in the mow; alternate with one foot of clover and a layer of straw until the whole amount is stored away, and in a short time we have twenty tons of hay equal in feeding value to twenty tons of good timothy. This fact has been foreshadowed by chemical analysis and abundantly verified by actual tests. All will admit the importance of joining stock-raising and grain-raising, and to do this it is of the utmost importance to utilize the straw.

It has still another valuable property, possessed by none of the grasses. It is well known that it sends its roots deep into the ground and seeks its nutriment from the subsoil, not robbing other grasses which derive their nutriment from the surface soil. Hence the possibility of raising a good crop of clover and a good crop of timothy at the same time and on the same ground. Clover, by its action on the subsoil, is a valuable as

well as a cheap fertilizer; not by bringing up the subsoil, but by bringing up the ingredients of the subsoil to the surface; and this element can be easily and largely augmented by turning under a full crop of it when in full bloom. This is no doubt the cheapest and most efficient fertilizer to which the Western farmer has access.

As hay for horses, it is not to be commended; but for cattle and sheep it has few if any equals and no superior. For grazing for hogs and young stock generally, too much cannot be said in its favor. Then, as a seed

imparting this excess to timothy while in the mow. In 1880, the Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department, Mr. Peter Collier, made a number of chemical tests of grasses, and he found the nutritious qualities of timothy increased until about the disappearance of the pollen or bloom, and then rapidly decreased, becoming woody fiber and non-nutritious. This, if correct, clearly shows that the proper time for cutting is when the bloom is disappearing and the seed beginning to form. I may here say that experience abundantly verifies the correctness



TOPSMAN 2D. -- CLYDESDALE STALLION

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MANY PRIZE-WINNERS OWNED BY GALBRAITH BROS., JANESVILLE, WIS. (See "Stock Gossip.")

crop for profit, it is certainly equal to any of the cereals. It is well adapted to our soil and climate, and with remarkable tenacity it withstands the ravages of drought and grasshoppers. These are some of the reasons why I place red clover at the head of grasses best adapted to the soil and climate of Brown county.

Next in importance I would place timothy. This is a perennial; that is, it reproduces itself from year to year without reseed, and this quality gives it an advantage over clover. It takes kindly to our soil and usually gives us an abundant crop. The fall season is no doubt the proper time for seeding, yet it frequently takes very well when sown in the early spring. It may be sown with fall wheat with reasonable assurance of a stand; but if a crop of hay is desired, the following year; or pasture is wanted at the earliest possible time, it is better to thoroughly prepare the ground and sow it alone, say in September, and early the following spring sow a small quantity of red clover seed with it. If it is intended to be harvested for hay, the proportion of clover should not exceed one-fourth that of timothy; but if for grazing, the proportion may be greater. A small portion of clover mixed with timothy improves the hay as food, since clover contains an excess of fat and bone-making material and is capable of

of this analysis. For grazing, it is probably the sweetest of all our tame grasses. Its vitality in withstanding our severe winters and long drouths commend it favorably to the farmers of Brown county, and no fear need be entertained of getting too much timothy.

Blue grass I would place next. And just here I will remark that I do not think this grass is held in favor as highly as it deserves. It is the earliest in spring and latest in fall of all our grasses. It is almost imperishable and takes possession of all soil where its seed chance to fall. It probably has more nutriment in a given bulk than any other of our true grasses. Our distinguished senior United States Senator, a few years ago in a very exhaustive article on grasses, after treating on blue grass, said: "But all grass is not blue grass; if it were, the devil's work would be done." And he somehow associated the blue grass of Kentucky with the production of such men as Henry Clay. It is claimed for it that it produces the finest and sweetest beef of all grasses. It can be sown almost any time. Nature's time seems to be nearly the year round. It ripens its seed early in June. A part of the ripe seed falls to the ground; a part is carried by the winds, sometimes to quite a distance; a part of the seed is taken up by stock, passes through them without losing or killing its

germ and grows whenever and wherever dropped. As a personal experience, I have derived more profit from six acres of blue grass than from any other six acres on my farm. Milch cows give richer milk from that pasture than from any other. The butter from that milk has a better flavor than from other pastures. Sow blue grass in your door-yards, in the highways and byways. It is beautiful to look at, prevents ground from washing, and is an indication of prosperity and refinement.

Orchard grass is a priceless boon to any one who has shaded land, either by fruit trees or forest. It has many merits, but I will not lengthen this paper.

Don't forget to sow a few acres of millet. A good stack of millet hay comes handy these long cold winters.

Grass is king in this agricultural country and we must come under its scepter. Let us sow more grass and raise less corn and cockle burrs. Our beef always will be in demand, and grass will produce it more cheaply than anything else.

Corn--Its Successful Raising and Economical Disposition.

An essay read before the Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, January, 1886, by Peter Pfeiffer.

Select good seed in the fall before frost; keep it in a dry place. Plow your ground early in the fall, about four to five inches deep. About the 25th of April, if it is warm, list your ground six inches deep--four inches with the lister, two inches with the subsoiler. Drill the corn in sixteen inches apart and three feet six inches in rows. Be sure that your drill will only drop one grain at a place, and cover it not any deeper than from one and a half to two inches. As soon as your corn is planted, plank the ground. Cultivate as soon as your corn is from two to three inches high; plow close to the corn, the first time be careful not to cover any of it. Kill all the weeds. Cultivate it about four times eight days apart, or soon after a heavy rain, when your ground is dry enough. Never work your ground too wet. Keep it loose. When you can not plow your ground in the fall, list it early in the spring and re-list at planting time; cultivate as said before. Do not plant corn after corn; change your crop.

ECONOMICAL DISPOSITION.

By grinding and feeding it to good horses, cattle and sheep. Cook it for hogs. Shelter your stock and feed it regular; feed no more than your stock will eat up clean; feed in clean boxes.

The advertisement of Messrs. W. H. Fay & Co., of Camden, N. J., manufacturers of Fay's Manila Roofing, has frequently appeared in our columns. This preparation is also used as a substitute for plaster, and handsomely colored in oil for carpets and rugs. The business originally started in 1866, by Mr. C. J. Fay, father of the head of the present firm. By making goods that have invariably proven fully up to representation and by a strict attention to the requirements of their patrons, their business has grown to large dimensions. The unsolicited testimonials from many who have used this material, show in what esteem their goods are held by those who have used them, and we think it would pay our subscribers to send for their descriptive catalogue, which is mailed free to all who desire it.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Orulckehank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Stability of Sheep Husbandry.

Mutton is defined by Webster as the flesh of a sheep, either raw or cooked. Thus, strictly speaking, all breeds of sheep are "mutton breeds." The varying conditions of men, and the presence or scarcity of forage for such animals as they have domesticated, necessarily compelled divergent systems of shepherding. Even in a state of nature, with an animal so susceptible to modification—so readily accommodating itself to extreme influences—not many generations could pass before varying types would be developed. But when to such surroundings was added the powerful auxiliary of man's intelligent selection and provident care, the sheep rapidly assumed not only divergent types, but those subjected to similar influences assumed such uniformity as to warrant their designation by certain terms, which soon became familiar to those giving attention to sheep husbandry.

Where flockholders were so situated that their readiest and most liberal income was to be had from communities demanding meat rather than wool, especial attention was directed toward carcass development; while, on the other hand, men remote from large meat-consuming populations—impelled thereto by interest and necessity—gave especial care to the culture and increase of those animals producing the greatest percentage of wool in proportion to forage consumed.

Thus early diverging, and assiduously cultivated with a differing paramount object, the permanency of breeds was established. One of these, for convenience and as expressive of their especial adaptability through general acquiescence, was designated "mutton breed," as distinguished from the breed in which the fleece was given more prominence.

As the science of breeding developed, and competition in mutton production became more intense by reason of enhanced prices of land and the fastidiousness of buyers who were able to pay such prices as were necessary to secure the best article, carcass development began to manifest minor characteristics theretofore unnoticed or uncared for, and soon there resulted fixed varieties within the breeds. Especially was this noticeable in localities most readily influenced by the increasing demand for mutton; though the changes and improvement in fleece production were encouraged by the desire and ability of the people for improvements in clothing material.

Not only was variation noticeable in the size and contour of carcass in animals bred especially for meat production; it extended to the length and character of the covering of such animals, the disappearance of horns—once presumably the adjunct of their early ancestry—and the color of extremities, until with some varieties black or brown faces and legs, and hornless polls became the passport to recognition of pure breeding.

This hurried review serves to emphasize the position so often reiterated in these columns, i. e., that preference

so frequently expressed in support of the claims to superiority of any particular type of sheep results more from education, or interest, or immediate surroundings of the individual, than from any especially distinguishing merit in the type itself. It also suggests to those flock-owners in the agricultural States who are feeling the pressure of competition encountered in either wool or mutton production as a specialty, the fact that neither element of profit can be ignored as advancing expenditures become inseparable from flock management. Breeders of mutton types cannot afford to ignore fleece values. Holders of lighter-bodied and heavier-fleeced types will be compelled to recognize the importance of carcass development. Each will find localities where it will continue to be profitable; but gradually the necessity for "making every edge cut" will be recognized and acted upon.

American sheep husbandry ought not and cannot be forced into the grooves by which sheep husbandry in older countries is gauged. England, with a territory considerably less than some of the States and a population more than half as great as that of the United States, has been forced into extremities which, however remote similar conditions may be for this country, nevertheless contain valuable lessons for American flock-owners. The most valuable of these is the demonstration that sheep husbandry can be sustained under a pressure of high-priced lands and low-priced wools more extreme than any to which flock-owners here are likely to be subjected. In this fact alone is enough encouragement to infuse vigor and courage among American flock-owners sufficient to successfully tide over any temporary depression by which they are overtaken. The sooner they all realize this the better.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Stock, Dairy and Farm Matters Out West.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just returned from a trip up the Pawnee valley west to Hodgeman county and south across the Arkansas and back through the northern part of Edwards and southern portion of Pawnee county. I find wheat and rye looking better on the south side of the river in Edwards and Pawnee counties than it does on the north side. I also find a great quantity of corn, much of it unhusked yet. The crop has been a large one, and the farmers are busy husking, shelling, and hauling to market for 30 cents a bushel. Most of it is going to Kinsley and to cattle ranches in their vicinity.

I also find cattle and sheep looking much better as a rule, and the losses have not been as great as on the north side. Less stock and more feed is probably the reason. I have visited the herds belonging to Dr. Tuttle, Mr. Norton, Colonel Lewis, and several others. Colonel Lewis is still running his dairy, and is milking forty Jersey cows, all in fine condition; many of them are fit for beef. His entire herd numbers about two hundred. His loss by accident and otherwise is 2 per cent. His son seems to have the sole management of the stock, dairy and farm, and seems to keep everything in good shape. They have plenty of feed and his plows are now running steady. Their grain is all ground by wind power. The milk fed to the calves is all warmed by a furnace. Their butter is all sold on contract at 25 cents.

Mr. Carpenter's sheep are in fine condition, and he sends one dollar for the FARMER. Plows are running on nearly every farm on the south side. The sandy soil is in good condition and is

taking the lead as an agricultural soil. I did not hear near as much complaint of hard times as I did on the high, hard lands of the north side. Fruit buds seem to be all safe. W. J. COLVIN.
 Larned, Pawnee county.

Franklin County Short-horn Association -- Constitution and By-Laws.

NAME.

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be known as the "Franklin County Short-horn Association."

OBJECT.

ART. II. Its object shall be to own and control a full set of Short-horn herd books for the sole and only use of its members, and to promote and develop the cattle interests of this county; to discuss all questions pertaining to the same, and to protect our interests in preventing and suppressing all infectious and contagious diseases; and to attend to all necessary matters of importance connected with the cattle-growing industry.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. III. Any breeder may become a member of this Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, and by signing the constitution and by-laws, and paying five dollars into the treasury, and an annual due of twenty-five cents, or he may become an honorary member by a vote of two-thirds of all regular members.

OFFICERS.

ART. IV. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Herd Book Keeper.

ELECTION AND ANNUAL MEETING.

ART. V. These officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, which shall be held on the first Saturday in November.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. VI. Section 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and shall see that the constitution and by-laws are complied with and to perform the usual duties appertaining to such office. In his absence the Vice President shall take his place. Sec. 2.—The Secretary, who is also Treasurer, shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of this Association, and a correct account of all moneys received and expended, and show the exact state of the finances at each annual meeting. He shall keep a roll of membership and an exact record of the number and condition of the herd books, and report the same at each annual meeting, and do all the other writing required by the Association. Sec. 3.—The Herd Book Keeper shall keep the herd books at his office in Ottawa, for the use and inspection of members only.

PEDIGREES.

ART. VII. Any members who shall obtain any information from the herd books concerning the pedigrees of any cattle belonging to persons not members, shall charge the same \$1 per head, in addition to the fee for personal service, which dollar shall be paid into the treasury of the Association. In no case shall an outsider be permitted to examine the books.

EXPULSION.

ART. VIII. Any member who shall wilfully violate this constitution and by-laws shall be expelled, and forfeit all rights and benefits of this society by a three-fourths vote of those present, providing it be one-half of the whole number of members belonging, and the vote being taken by ballot at any regular meeting.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. IX. This constitution and by-laws shall not be changed, except at

the annual meetings and that by a three-fourths vote, yet additions not conflicting with the foregoing may be made at any regular meeting.

(Signed)

W. O. PICKRELL,	W. S. HANNA,
S. McCULLOUGH,	T. STRAWBRIDGE,
DR. J. DAVIS,	H. E. GILLET,
T. STEWART,	W. R. RODGERS,
E. H. ADAMS,	C. C. CUTLER,
W. B. LA FOLLETT,	D. M. BUNN,
B. ASHBY,	W. H. WOODLIEF,
	HIRAM ALLEN.

W. O. Pickrell was elected a representative member of the National Short-horn Association. W. S. Hanna, S. McCullough and W. O. Pickrell were appointed a committee to purchase the herd books and procure a library case for the same. All Short-horn breeders are requested to send in their names and fees to Treasurer S. McCullough. Adjourned to meet at the jury room on Saturday, March 6, 1886.

W. S. HANNA, President.

Percheron Horses--Forty Years' Experience.

To a *Tribune* reporter, Mr. A. S. Chamberlain, who for forty years has been the proprietor of the "Old Bull's Head Stables," New York city, said: "I keep exchange and sale stables for horses, thousands of which annually come to my stables from all parts of the country. I don't deal on my own account to any extent. The French horses have good feet and stand the pavements better than the Clydesdales, and bring a better price on the market. The Clydesdales are short-ribbed, slim-waisted and lack action. Comparatively few of them are now brought to this market. The demand is largely for French horses. I would advise the farmer and breeders, who are breeding horses to sell on the New York market, to breed from French horses in preference to all others."—*Chicago Tribune.* Percheron stallions of the finest quality and with choicest pedigrees, registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France, are annually imported in immense numbers by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois. Within the past two years 1,000 have been imported and collected at this establishment.

In sowing timothy with wheat and other grains the best results are obtained by having the ground dragged and rolled first.

For cuts from barbed wire fences, sore shoulders, licks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

Gravel acts in the place of teeth in fowls. This serves to help grind down the food in the gizzard. Keep them supplied. The sharper the gravel the better.

Hollyhock seeds started now will make plants of a nice size for setting out by May. If then set in good, rich soil they will grow rapidly and bloom at about the ordinary time.

The Greatest Sale of the Century

Will take place at Mt. Leonard, Mo., commencing April 6, 1886, at which time Leonard Bros. will offer 600 head of fine cattle, including Short-horns, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, cross-breeds and grades. See their advertisement in another place.

The quantity of sumac imported into America for tanning purposes increases yearly, amounting to from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, and taking a half million dollars from the country annually.

After two years trial, we unhesitatingly pronounce the Boss Zinc and Leather Collar Pad the only durable and successful one that we have ever used. It retains its shape, is cooling, prevents chafing, and thereby keeps the horses necks clean and healthy. HIRAM G. DODGE & SONS, Wood & Coal Dealers, Madison, Wis.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kansas, announce a public sale of thoroughbred Hereford cattle to take place Friday, March 26th, 1886, on their stock farm. The offerings are twenty head of recorded bulls, cows and heifers; also about fifty head grade Hereford and Short-horn cows and heifers, bred to choice thoroughbred Hereford bulls. Catalogues on application. See advertisement on page 16.

In the Dairy.

Abortion in Cows.

I have written quite a number of original articles upon this most trying misfortune to breeders and dairymen. There are many theories and opinions as to the cause and nature of abortion. Some of the reasons given in some of our stock papers are little better than ridiculous; many of them are fraught with danger, and should be received with great caution (if received at all). Abortion, despite our individual and collective experiences, is still unabated, if not fatally on the increase. Is any one to blame for this? I feel quite sure many persons are very much to blame for the condition of many aborting cows. I don't wish to be too severe upon the owners of cows, but positive experience warrants me in declaring that abortion is largely due to the criminal neglect of these owners. This I am satisfied of from careful, persistent observation. I have had professional supervision of many of the most extensive and valuable herds of Jerseys in the United States, and have had sad experience in many cases of abortion. Many cases do I recall to mind as the result of gross carelessness, cruelty and neglect.

The first great cause of abortion in cows, is hereditary pre-disposition; next in order is anything which seriously interferes with the comfort of the cow, especially if long continued; any annoyance may be the direct cause of abortion; stanchions, I am quite sure, have been the positive cause of abortion in many instances, within my own knowledge. These stanchions, when too short, are an especial discomfort to the cows imprisoned in them, and should be looked to. The barking of a cur or other dogs, often causes abortion; hard handling in milking is a proven cause of abortion, especially when accompanied by the severe jerking which so many so-called good milkers indulge in; foul, offensive matters lying around, as is quite often common, is dangerous and is quite often the only cause in many cases of abortion; allowing a bull to run in the same pasture, is a most fruitful source of abortion; no bull should be allowed within even the sound of his voice, to the cows he may head. The placenta has been the cause of many abortions, by being placed where the cows, or anything else, can smell it. It should always be buried out of sight and smell. An aborting cow should be quarantined from all the rest. Sympathetic abortions are common; a cow in heat should not be allowed in the company of cows in calf.

Everything should be done consistent with the common laws of physiology, in the general management of a herd of bovines, if we would succeed.—*Wm. Horne, M. D., V. S., in U. S. Dairyman.*

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

Dairy farming adds one dollar per acre to the value of land, while it saves one dollar per acre of the value of the land as against grain farming, this is two dollars per acre—good rent. Twenty of the poorest milch cows in the country, that two men can milk in one hour and a half in the morning, and the same at the evening will pay the wages of the two hired hands and furnish groceries for a good-sized family, by selling cream at 10 cents a gauge. The skim milk will raise twenty hogs that will be worth \$6 each, \$120, and to this may be added

\$300 worth of calves, as a clear profit over and above the crop raised by the two hired men. Don't calculate on simply the price of the cream, but take the results at the end of the year.

Some years ago the Danish government established schools for teaching the art of butter-making. The result is that to-day Danish butter commands the highest price in the British market.

Reports from dairy factories in Australia show that their operations are being carried on with encouraging success. Eight cents per gallon is paid for milk during the spring, raised to 10 cents in summer when grass becomes scarce.

We suppose it will be a hundred or two years before the bulk of the farmers will believe it, but it is true to-day, and has been proved to be so, that bran is worth its cost to sow upon land that has been depleted of the same elements that are in bran, through repeated croppings—same as the farmer sows plaster; and that is worth more than its cost if fed to cattle for the purpose of enriching the manure. In other words, the cattle-feeder, or the dairyman, can get double pay for the cost of bran judiciously fed to his stock—once in the increase of meat and milk in both quality and quantity; and once in the increase and quality of manure. What follows from this? Simply that money cannot be wasted by a liberal feeding of bran, and that every dollar invested is returned to the farmer's purse with big interest.

This is the best season in which to purify the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. 100 Doses One Dollar.

In selecting young Brahmas an indication of what the plumage will be is given by the bills. When the bill has a dark stripe down the upper mandible the hackle and tail will be dark.

Walter Morgan & Son sell by auction, March 26th, at their stock farm, Irving, Kas., recorded thoroughbred Hereford bulls, cows and heifers. Irving is located ninety miles west of Atchison, on Central Branch U. P. railroad, and fifteen miles south of Marysville, which is on the St. Joe & Western and U. P. railroad.

Grape cuttings for spring planting may be made now. Cut into convenient lengths for packing. Tie cuttings into small bunches and pack in sand, standing them on end to remain until need for use.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., are the oldest breeders of Herefords in Kansas and one of the oldest breeders in the United States. They have a very choice herd of Hereford cattle, and are offering for sale by auction, March 26th, twenty head of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, both male and female; also grade cows and heifers. See advertisement on page 16. Send for catalogue.

A sloppy wet floor in a hen house is an abomination, and invariably brings on cramp, colds and croup. It may be too late now to raise your floor if it is of that description, but you can put boards in and cover them with litter.

850,000 Grape Vines.

The wonderful development of the grape raising industry in America is only slightly indicated by the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Lewis Roesch, of Fredonia, N. Y. The immense supply of 850,000 grape vines offered by Mr. Roesch must embrace an imposing variety, and will no doubt attract every one interested in grapes or grape vines, no matter on how large or how small a scale. Send for his catalogue.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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.

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale T. Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each one carload. Come and see.

DAVIS & CHANDLER, Lamar, Mo., have thirty-five head half-blood Galloway Bulls—1-year-olds, for sale. All solid blacks.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

ITAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharrons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas and Br'nze Tr'kys.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Potawatomi Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (best premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 106, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Improved Poland-China Swine. Breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Young stock and sows in pig at prices to suit the times. Write for what you want.

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRES. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the GIVE or TAKE, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

POULTRY.

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.

POULTRY.



A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hawkins, Pitkin and Conger strains. Ben Hur and Jumbo head the yards. For sale, a few choice Cockerels and Pullets. Eggs for sale now.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOGRAT strains. 13 for \$2, or 26 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 238 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, \$2.00 per 13 or \$5.00 per 39. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. E. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large, \$3.50 for 12. Plymouth Rock eggs from yard 1, \$2.50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H. V. Fugley, Plattsburg, Mo.

CHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Sallsbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatching: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. C. B. Leghorns, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes—\$1.50 per 13, \$2.75 per 26, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circulars. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. G. Taggart, Lock box 754, Parsons, Kas.

HALSTEAD POULTRY YARDS.—Choice Light Brahma, Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochins Chickens and fine Pekin Ducks. Address A. & W. C. Petrie, Halstead, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLEERS—\$3.00 each, \$4.00 after March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora Douglas Co., Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

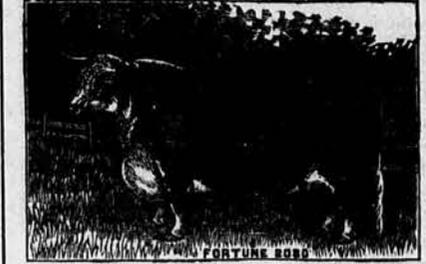
MISCELLANEOUS

J. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885 first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull; SIE EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas E. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City. Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridglings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

References:—C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. G. S. Snake, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Dr. H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Weisler, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Dutcher, V. S., Junction City, and Frank O'Reilly, breeder of French draft and trotting horses, Junction City, Kas. Others on application. [mention this paper.]

CHEAP HOMES IN ARKANSAS.

In a mild and salubrious climate, where "Blizzards" never come. Great natural advantages. For further particulars, address DEWITT REAL ESTATE AND ABSTRACT CO., DeWitt, Arkansas, with stamp.

Correspondence.

The Money Question.

Kansas Farmer:

Allow an explanation to friend Butler in *FARMER* of February 17th on the money question. If he will read my article of January 20th carefully, he will find that I said, "The war greenback was not honest money simply and only because it was not a full legal tender." Then why do I claim that it is honest now, though it may be the identical bill, issued twenty-three years ago? This is my explanation. But first I want to say that there is not one word in the United States Constitution that says what material Congress shall use to make money out of, or how much it shall put in a dollar. The whole thing is left absolutely to the control of Congress; but Congressmen should remember that the people control them. It is the duty of Congress to decide as to the kind and quantity of money that shall be used.

Now for the explanation: At the beginning of the war the government found itself without money, and exercising its constitutional right, it proceeded to make money of paper; but when the law was about to be passed to make it honest money, Shylock came in and had an exception made in his favor, and had it not been for that exception the greenback would have continued very nearly at par with gold during the war, and at its close would have risen and remained above gold without any resumption act. To illustrate: Suppose an exception had been made in favor of the soldier also, so that he too should have been paid in gold, is it not easy to see that the increased demand for gold would have made the greenback go much lower than it did as compared with gold? This is shown from the fact, if I mistake not, that the greenback reached its lowest point (\$2.85) on "black Friday," eight years after the war. Certainly no one will claim that the credit of the government was not better eight years after than during the war.

But Shylock had a "corner" on the gold which the government must have to meet the exception in his favor, hence gold continued to rise till the resumption act took effect, making the greenback as good as gold; that is, the government began to receive it for all debts, and hence any body else would do the same, and the greenback became honest money immediately.

This effect, I maintain, would have followed at any time previous to the taking effect of the resumption act had the government only received greenbacks for custom dues and paid the interest on the public debt with the same money, for that would have largely destroyed the demand for gold.

Now, I want to offer a "nut" for some one to crack. If intrinsic value is a necessary property of money, why are our gold, silver and paper dollars of equal value as money? This intrinsic value humbug is the "red rag" used by Shylocks to blind the masses to their own interests. A little investigation must convince any one that there is a conflict of interests between the debtor and creditor classes in regard to the money question. It is to the interest of those who live on fixed incomes and all who hold interest-bearing obligations or those who would live by taking usury to make money scarce and hence dear, while it is to the interest of the very large debtor class, both private and corporate, as well as the entire business of commercial trade and production to have a large circulation of full legal tender money. Now, as our government is founded on the principle that all laws should be made with reference to the greatest good to the greatest number, and as the number in the classes last enumerated above outnumber the first as ten to one, therefore Congress should provide for a sufficient circulating medium. It is known that money is now so limited that it is only used in about 3 per cent. of our commercial transactions, which accounts largely for the present prostration in business.

C. BISHIR.

[Remarks by the Editor.—Mr Bishir is mistaken as to the time when greenbacks rated lowest. Gold reached the highest point on the 11th day of July, 1864, in New York city, when it commanded \$2.76 to \$2.85 in currency. The average price of gold during that month was \$2.53. The average gold value of greenbacks during the same month

was 88 7-10 cents. During the month of September, 1873, it was 88 7-10 cents, or more than twice as much as it was in July, 1864.

This subject has much interest for a good many people, though it is of very little practical importance at this time, except occasionally by way of reference and illustration. It will, therefore, hardly pay to enter upon discussions in that direction. The live question in money relates to silver, and that, we believe, is permanently settled in favor of the people.]

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. Nate Kemp, Kirwin, Kas., has established a Holstein-Friesian herd of cattle at that place.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, the live stock auctioneer, holds several day's sales at Denver about April 1.

Farmers that are interested in that most excellent and docile dairy breed, the Holstein-Friesian cattle, will find something interesting in the records given in the advertisement of "Rosedale Farm" in this issue.

The card of Frank H. Jackson, Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, Kas., appears in this issue. He reports recent sales of Herefords at good figures. He has sold a carload to the Santa Rita Land and Cattle Company, fifty yearling bulls to Lord, Finch & Nelson, and fifty-two heifer calves to the Indiana Blooded Stock Co., at Indianapolis.

We have received the catalogue of the fourth annual sale of Short-horn cattle from the Blue Valley Herd of W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, which is a gem of itself and contains the pedigrees of as fine a lot of cattle as was ever offered to the breeding public—first-class in every particular. The sale will be held May 4th, at Manhattan.

At the sale of A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, last week, Col. Sawyer sold fifty-nine Short-horns in the afternoon at an average of nearly \$100. The highest-priced animal sold for \$275, to C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita, and another for \$240, to A. J. Hesson. The total sale amounted to \$5,155. A number of good animals sold low. Yet, everything considered, it was a fair sale.

The first annual sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle was held at the Eureka Stock Farm, owned by C. W. Culp, Scottsville, Mitchell county, last week. This being the first sale of the breed in that part of Kansas, the prices obtained were creditable. The females averaged \$225, and nine young bulls averaged over \$120. G. B. Valandingham did himself credit as the salesman of the occasion.

The illustration on the first page this week represents the style of prize-winning Clydesdales owned by Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis. This firm, for the convenience of their Western customers, have sent a carload of imported stallions to the Kansas City stock yards, where they will be offered for sale for the next three weeks at moderate prices and on favorable terms.

Decidedly disagreeable weather was rather unfortunate for the sale of Galloway cattle held at the farm of J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, Linn county, Kas., March 11. Nevertheless, \$4,725 worth were disposed of at good figures. Mr. A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, was the leading purchaser. Mr. Goodrich reserves his thoroughbreds for future private sales. This herd now includes a number of fine representative Galloways, which buyers will do well to remember.

Johnson Bros., of Garnett, Kas., importers and breeders of French Draft horses, are justly winning for themselves a position in the category of fine stockmen that any one might well feel proud of. They are men of undaunted energy, successful in their undertakings and honorable in their dealings. Furthermore, their horses are as recommended or no sale. Their motto is to please and give satisfaction. During the past week they sold to Jacob Martin, of Coffeyville, Kas., a choice grade stallion for \$1,000; also, a number one imported stallion to O. F. Anderson, of Neosho Falls, Kas., for \$2,000.

"The farmer will find that thorough cultivation is manure, and that each of his teams earns \$10 each day they are thus employed." If this is true, how important it is that the farmer should use proper labor-saving implements for the purpose of pulverizing the soil. See advertisement of the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler on page 15.

Five Minutes' Talk on Health.

In regard to the principle of disinfection, it may be stated, that it has been clearly demonstrated that "it is possible by certain chemical agencies, wholly to destroy or prevent the operation of the specific infection or contagion of any disease." But in order to do this, the disinfectant must be used liberally and thoroughly. The two are indispensable, and either one without the aid of the other may not be sufficient. In this connection we would add one more word, and that is, use a variety of disinfectants. Many which are now sold are too expensive to be used except in the house, and then only in small quantities and for certain purposes. These may be used indoors, while in out-buildings, washings, drains, sinks, etc., the cheaper and more common materials are preferred. Members of the profession are often asked how to prepare certain preparations and in what way it is best to use them. To answer this question we have gathered from several reliable sources a few formulae which are here given for the benefit of our readers.

One, which is quite common, and has many things in its favor as to its cheapness, and is easy to be obtained, is copperas; this may be employed by dissolving one and one-half pounds to the gallon of water. This is a most excellent disinfectant to be used in cesspools, water-closets, drains, stables and cattle-sheds.

Another very valuable disinfectant is roll sulphur or brimstone. This old-fashioned disinfectant ought to be brought again into use more generally than it is now. Its efficacy depends upon the sulphurous acid, which is but the product of burning the dry sulphur. In order to obtain the best results from its use, it should be employed as follows: Take powdered sulphur and place on hot coals on a shovel and carry into the room to be disinfected, and, after burning for a sufficient time, shut the room up, and allow time enough for the fumes of the burning sulphur to penetrate every portion of the room. It is in this way that the apartment may become thoroughly disinfected by sulphur fumes.

Another cheap and excellent disinfectant is made as follows: Dissolve half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drachms of common salt in a pall of water, and then mix the two together. Allow the sediment to settle, and you will then have a clean fluid which will be found very serviceable to wash floors, mop boards, and for cleansing chamber utensils, etc.; it is also equally as good to disinfect sinks, drain-pipes and cellars.

With the use of carbolic acid more care should be taken than with the preparations already mentioned. It is of itself a powerful irritant poison, and should always be used *largely diluted*. It is somewhat expensive and therefore is not so commonly used for general disinfection. This naturally somewhat circumscribes its sphere, and it is better to consult a druggist or physician in order to learn the right proportions, and this can only be determined by stating for what purpose you intend to employ it.

It can hardly be questioned but that one reason why disinfectants have somewhat lost their popular standing is, that they have only been half used. What we mean by that is, that they have not been allowed to complete their legitimate and intended work. With nearly all of this class of odorizers, their own "smell" is more obnoxious than the one which arises from the infection that you wish to destroy. Therefore, it must be remembered that it is the infectious and poisonous germs that you wish to destroy and not so much the odor which arises from them, and as for that matter, from many of these disease-producing plots, no perceptible odor can be discerned. Therefore do it thoroughly and completely, take time and patience and you will be more than amply repaid for the additional labor.

In conclusion, we would speak of one of the most powerful destroyers of this class of fumigators known, and which is too often disregarded, and that is, *fire*. Certainly that this method is destructive beyond all doubt needs no argument to prove. But to the benefit to be derived from its use, we wish to call special notice to one particular, and that is, with cast-off surgical dressings of whatever kind. It should be laid down as a rule never to be violated, viz., not to

use a second time any cloth or bandage that has once been used on a boil, carbuncle, sore, ulcer, cancer, or any raw or healing surface. Such dressings, after having been once used, should be immediately *burned*. If a surgical case of whatever nature occurs in a family, whether it is to continue a few days or several weeks, old sheets, bandages and linen cloths should be obtained and as soon as used destroyed. This will save the good housewife's best linen for its own proper use, and at the same time add to the comfort of the patient; lessen the work of the nurse or whoever takes care of him, and at the same time, not only produce a healing influence upon the injury or disease itself, but also tend to prevent a repetition of the same or other infection or disease upon any other member of the family.—D. N. Patterson, M. D., in *New England Farmer*.

Hon. Samuel Hymer, president of the La Cygne District Fair Association, La Cygne, Kas., owns one of the finest Hambletonian animals to be found in the State. This beautiful steed, "Saxewei-mar," is 16½ hands high, weighs 1350 pounds, will be four years old June 12, 1886, is a perfect dark bay, of fine quality, excellent form, well proportioned and a good stepper. Saxewei-mar is a great grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and a grandson of Volunteer sired by Conkling, who was bred and raised by J. J. Vandeburg, of Dutchess county, N. Y. His dam was sired by Prince of Orleans, he by Bertrand jr., of Grant county, Ky., and he by Cunningham's Bertrand, of Hampshire county, Va., he by Sir Archy, and he by the old imported L'ined. The grand dam of Prince of Orleans, and the dam of Bertrand jr., were sired by the celebrated four-mile-horse, Grey Eagle, he by Woodpecker, and him by Cunningham's Bertrand. The great dam was sired by Cork's Black Whip and his dam by Sumpter. The dam of Prince of Orleans was Lady Russell dam of Smuggler.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company issue several illustrated pamphlets and sectional land maps for free distribution which contain valuable information concerning the rich agricultural and grazing country traversed by the line through Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The publications contain a synopsis of the United States land laws by which government lands can be secured free under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture acts, and the terms of sale of railroad lands, the rates of fare and freight rates on emigrant movables and household goods, and much other information. They are mailed free to any address by addressing Charles B. Lamborn, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., Without Change of Cars,

Via Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway We are now running a through coach from Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., leaving Kansas City at 7:35 p. m., via Moberly, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield, etc. This coach is attached to our regular through Toledo train at Hannibal, and passengers for points east of Decatur can make the change on the train at any time before reaching Decatur. This practically gives us a through train from Kansas City to Decatur, Danville, Peru, Ft. Wayne, Toledo and Detroit. Give us the business. H. N. GARLAND, C. W. GREEN, Western Passenger Ag't. Traveling Passenger Ag't.

Farm Loans.

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

A Japanese has discovered a process of making paper from seaweeds. It is thick in texture, and, owing to its transparency, can be substituted for glass in windows, and when colored makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

Cobs are good for smoking meat, as they give it a good flavor. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quick smoking, as too much heat gives the meat a strong flavor and injures its sweetness.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry for Home Use.

No farm is considered complete without poultry. The absence of hens, geese, turkeys and ducks would almost render a farm uncomfortable. The fresh eggs upon the table of the farmer, with the fat turkey at Thanksgiving and Christmas, are features inseparably connected with all farm life. This is due to the fact that the poultry on the farm require less care than other stock, and if given favorable opportunity, derive a large proportion of food from that which would otherwise be lost. Eggs on some farms are supposed to be produced without cost, and so they are to a certain extent, but the number can be greatly increased by giving the fowls a little care at this season. In summer the fowls can assist themselves, but when the ground is frozen hard, the grain stored away in the bins and insects far below the surface, the hens often go hungry, unless fed from the house. Many farmers do feed, and feed plentifully—on corn. Now, corn will not make the hens lay as they should. It will keep them warm and make them fat for the table, but it is too deficient in the egg-producing elements. If the hens are allowed meat three or four times a week, with wheat and oats in connection with corn, they will more than pay for the extra feed given. It is not so much in the quantity of food fed as in the kind.

The farmer who keeps poultry for home use should keep the best to be obtained. It costs really nothing to improve a flock of fowls, as there is something to be gained by infusing new blood and vigor in them. There is no advantage in raising a turkey to the weight of twelve pounds as long as they can be made to reach twenty, which is not at all uncommon, nor is it to the farmer's interest to raise chickens for market that require four months instead of two before they can be used. The poultry on a farm require improvement, or they will soon degenerate and give no eggs at all, and as we have so many good breeds from which to select, while the expense is so small, there is no reason why the farmer should deny himself the best.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Packing Eggs.

Of the thousands of dozens of fancy eggs that are sent for hatching purposes over the country yearly, a great many are not packed properly. The result is, a great number of high-priced eggs are broken annually, and of course it meets with fault-finding from the buyers. A person who pays a good price for a setting of eggs does not take it kindly if he receives half of them cracked.

In the first place, boxes should never be used unless you provide them with good handles to take hold with. Screw the lids on (never nail them on). Baskets are by far the best. Pack them firmly, wrapping each egg in tissue paper and scatter chaff in between the eggs, not letting one egg rest on the other; cover with muslin, sewed on, and label nicely. Baskets are always handier for the expressman to handle than boxes, and besides, they do not get jarred as much as boxes do.

Killing Young Hens.

Young hens may be killed two weeks after ceasing to lay, and if well handled, they will be fat, and may be thrown on the market at an advance of from one to five cents per pound above common "choice lots," if they happen to be Brahmas. Many will, perhaps, object to this hot house system as being

detrimental to the constitution, but as we set no eggs from these fowls, the objection has no valid foundation, and falls through. Do men object to forcing steers by high feeding into rapid fattening on the plea that it is injurious to the constitution of others which are not so fed?

The turkey is a native of North America, from Mexico to the forests of lower Canada, and of the Antilles, but has never been found wild west of the Rocky Mountains. The wild bird still exists in the unsettled regions of the South and West, and as domesticated, is found throughout the larger part of the world. The turkey was introduced by the Spaniards from Mexico into Spain, and the first one eaten in France was served at the banquet given at the wedding of Charles the Ninth, in 1570. The average weight of the wild cock-turkey is from 15 to 18 pounds, and for the hen 9 or 10 pounds; but Mr. Audubon saw a cock which weighed 36 pounds, and still larger weights have been occasionally reported. The domesticated bird grows much larger.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions. DR. S. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAN.

Dr. Sherman now in St. Louis.

Trusses never cure, but they subject the wearer to strangulation.

Rupture

with all its horrors, being equalled only by hydrophobia. No matter how strong one may be, rupture is a lurking enemy, undermining the constitution and unfitting its victim for all the physical and social enjoyments of life. The displacement of the bowel in rupture and the use of the truss affect the kidneys, bladder and other organs till impotency, impaired memory, fevers, Bright's disease and other mortifying ailments are induced.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN, well known throughout this country and the West Indies, through his successful method of curing rupture, is NOW IN ST. LOUIS for a limited period. OFFICE, 404 MARKET STREET. In his treatment there is no operation, no restriction from labor, but comfort and restoration from all the ailments caused by rupture and the use of trusses.

Dr. Sherman's pamphlet, containing endorsements from physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers and others who have been cured, is mailed for 10 cents.

CAPITAL CITY PRINTING CO., FINE JOB PRINTERS.

Private and Sale Catalogues, Circulars and Fine Poster Work a specialty.

Estimates furnished for all kinds of work on application. 283 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Plymouth Rock Eggs!

50 CENTS FOR 13. Perfectly pure. 25 cents charged for packing an order for shipment. For further particulars address MRS. J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kansas.



FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$1 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochinchina and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

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HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator —AND— Seed Drill Combined

Is the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

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Every Tiller of the Soil should have one. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Florists cannot do without them.

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity.
2. Being so easily adjusted and handled.
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5. The draft is so light in cultivating and seeding, it is more like play than work.
6. The plows are all adjustable, so that any width of row can be cultivated.

Pat'd Dec. 8, 1885. No. of Patent, 331,885.

Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, - - - - \$13.00
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Correspondence solicited. C. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

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And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attila, and intermediate points. THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Independence and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa. REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South. PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folders, or call on or address S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Home Circle.

An "Old Home" Dream.

Back to my Old-time Home again—
Last night, in a dream, I say
I stood as real beneath its roof
As I stand 'neath my own to-day.

My hand on the cherry rail, again,
That led up the winding stair—
Going a "skipty-hop and jump"
With my child-feet, warm and bare,

To the sunny chamber where we slept—
My darling sister and I;
To the bed, with the old-time coverlet
And its curtained bedstead high;

To the roses on the mantle shelf—
Three tumblers full brimming o'er—
Picked in the dew of the early morn
From the bush by the hall-way door;

To the chimney-place, with narrow hearth;
To the snowy-white pine floor,
Much worn by sand and the scrubbing brush,
During forty years and more.

We heard the touch of a weary foot
Come softly across the floor,
Then a face looked in, with a smiling "good
night!"
And gently closing the door.

Our precious mother!—we heard the step
To the old north chamber go,
Then, down the stairs, and across the hall
Into the bed-room below.

We knelt by the open window, where
June zephyrs were passing by,
And called, "good night!" to three pet lambs
That out in the clover lie.

Nature was pouring an anthem, then,
Abroad on the evening air,—
We filled our child-souls with her sweets
E'er we said our evening prayer.

The mountains were echoing from their sides
The rush of river below,
To the minor tones of the insect world's
Small voices, that come and go;

There was "whip poor-will" in lilac bush,
And bleating sheep in the lane—
A barking fox on the near hillside,
And the morning dove's refrain;

The monotone of the poplar leaves,
The owl in the "hickory tree,"
The croaking frogs in the "willow ditch"—
All, all, a marvel to me.

We laid us down, my eyelids closed,
Repelling the moonbeams' light,
Lips pressing mine were whispering low,
Sweet sister, dear, "good night."

A dream—Oh, Heaven!
Time has printed my brow and frosted my
hair—
And fenced in my life with sorrow and
care.

But why do my laggard pulses so thrill
With the old young love of the vanished
years?
And why does my mental vision thus view
My dream-world's picture through mists
of tears?

Ah!—that darling sister's last "good night!"
Was spoken to earth, in the "long ago."

And the precious mother soon had rest
In her lowly, narrow bed, I know.
And the dear old home! ah, bitter thought!
By the stranger hands has been swept
away—

And my childhood's ever sacred haunts
By the stranger feet are trodden, to-day.
—*Marietta Huntley.*

What is the Work of a Farmer's Wife?

Prepared for the Nortonville Farmers' Institute.

Health, comfort, and the real pleasures of living depend very much upon our eating. If so, the most important work of a farmer's wife is the preparation of the three meals a day, placing them upon the table neatly and tastily and everything clean, so that her table gives pleasure to the eye and will make a weary man feel rested. Then, if everything tastes as good as it looks, he will go back to his work with a quiet, happy feeling that will make living a pleasure to him.

Some men will say that it is a small matter—cooking three meals a day; wives have an easy time that attend to the housework alone. Stop and think how many steps have been taken and how much thought has been spent upon those meals. First, to have a variety necessary for health, and how each dish should be prepared, first comes the bread, how many processes to be gone through with from the time the flour is taken from the barrel until it is placed upon the table in good sweet bread and cakes. The butter, in keeping the pans and milk-room clean, handling the milk, finally churning and dressing it. The gathering in of the vegetables and fruit, the number of times each thing is handled before it is ready for eating. Each week the washing and iron-

ing, then the mending (a something to be dreaded when you have seven tearing rough boys to care for), keeping the house clean and in order from the annual spring cleaning until its return—another mountain in the way to a mother when she has seven to nine men and boys to follow after.

The making up of the soap needed for house purposes, one of the most economical of household duties. The outlay in money is so much less that it is well to stop and think of its importance, and your soap is pure and will not shrink flannels and injure clothing as what you buy is apt to do. In my family of ten, one dollar's worth of lye and one day's labor spent in making soap, lasted seven months. If we had bought the quantity needed it would have cost seven dollars.

The canning and putting away of fruit and vegetables in their different forms, gathering in of small fruits and vegetables from the garden. Care of the poultry, bringing in the eggs, setting the hens, caring for, feeding and looking after the young, and old generally—a source of pleasure and profit at all times. Looking over the worn-out clothing, making carpet-rags out of what is worth making, another of the little economies that is worth stopping to think of. When all these things have been attended to at their times and seasons, the family sewing must be done. In seed time and harvest the wife should milk the cows, a part of farm work that every woman should know how to do, to my mind one of the healthiest of daily duties. Not only a farmer's wife, but every man's wife should know how and practice more or less.

When a wife attends to all these things she has done her part faithfully. She has put money in her husband's pocket, and, what is of more importance, she has made his home pleasant and comfortable. On the other hand, if she goes out to chop wood, make garden, worry with cows and calves, drive the reaper, and do more such work, she is overtaxing herself; her nervous system is shattered, her house duties are neglected and she has no will to make home happy; is likely to fill an early grave and leave her little ones to the tender mercies of anybody. The little economies are neglected and there is less money in the end.

D. R. McDOWELL.

Manhattan, Kas.

Notes and Recipes.

Flannel Cakes.—One teacupful boiled rice, flour to make a pancake batter, two eggs, one quart of milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix in the same manner as rice waffles, and fry on a soapstone griddle, which requires no greasing and makes a very light and wholesome cake.

Thanksgiving Pudding.—This may be eaten at any time of the year with thanksgiving. One pint of flour, one-half pint of milk, four eggs, one-half pound of chopped suet, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one large teaspoon of baking powder, spices, salt. Boil four hours. Serve with transparent sauce, flavored with lemon or vanilla.

Chocolate Layer Cake.—Whites of three eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two large tablespoonfuls of butter, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake half of the batter in two pans, and to the remaining half add one-half cup of grated chocolate. Then bake. When done, pile up the layers alternately, light and dark, and spread chocolate between.

Mending Floors.—Cracks in floors, around the skirting board or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a teaspoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a case-knife. It will harden like papier mache.

Cold in the Head.—This can be cured at once, if taken care of at the very beginning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of borax in a pint of hot water; let it stand until it becomes tepid; snuff some up the nostrils two or three times during the day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required. At night have a handkerchief saturated with spirits of camphor; place it near the nostrils, so as to inhale the fumes while sleeping.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results

his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure?"

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health.

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

Dr. Henion was cured *five years ago* and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day, in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

Crab Orchard Water.

The famous springs that bear the name of the "Crab Orchard," located in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, have been noted for over a century for the wonderful healing power of the water; and, even long before the settlement of the country by the whites, these springs were noted among the Indians as the abode of the Great Spirit. This water can now be obtained at your druggist's, which saves a long journey that has always been necessary. Unlike most other bottled waters, they carry the full healing properties of the water; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache and constipation it is as near a specific as quinine for chills and fever.

Bleeding Nostrils.

It has done me so much good, I want you to send me two more bottles immediately. I have been afflicted with Catarrh for over ten years—frequently my nose would bleed and leave the nostrils in a dry, inflamed condition, with constant soreness. I experienced relief after the first trial of Ely's Cream Balm. It is the best of a great many remedies I have tried, and I can fully recommend it.—E. GILL, Madison, Ohio, Editor of the *Index*.

For the squash grub borer dissolve two ounces of salt-peter in one and a half gallons of water, and use it frequently around the stems and roots, commencing soon after the plants are up. Use at intervals of not longer than four or five days.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

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

The Young Folks.

Who Told?

Who told Kitty Clyde that the summer was coming,
With song-birds, and blossoms and dew?
I met her just now and a tune she was humming,
Far sweeter than any I knew.

Who told Kitty Clyde that the summer was coming?
Did you, little sparrow, did you?

Not I, Jennie Wren, for I start out so early,
Before there's a leaf on the tree,
That every one seems to look solemn and surly,
And won't pay attention to me.
For summer is late, though the sparrow is early;
So I didn't tell her, you see!

Who told her, I wonder? The roses could never
Have whispered the secret so soon;
For though they are very delightful and clever,
Their hearts are not open till June;

And not any bird that I know of could ever
Have taught her so pretty a tune.

A robin flew down in the midst of the clatter,
The noise had prevented his rest,
And he listened awhile to the chattering chatter,
As he stroked the bright plumes on his breast.

"Who told Kitty Clyde? Oh what matter,
What matter?
Why nobody told her! she guessed!"

WHAT CHINAMEN EAT.

All the Kingdoms of Nature Ransacked to Provide Food.

The proportion of animal food consumed is probably smaller among the Chinese than other nations in the same latitude. Rice in the south, maize, millet and wheat in the north, furnish the cereal food. The first is emphatically the staff of life, and is considered indispensable all over the land. It is thoroughly cooked without forming a pasty mass, as is too often the case with us. The diet is sufficiently varied, wholesome and well cooked. Much vegetable oil is used in its preparation, which makes it unpalatable, as a rule, to Europeans until accustomed to it. Italian millet or canary seed furnishes a large amount of nutritious cereal food in the north. The flour is yellow and sweet, and might with advantage be imported into this country, and used in our diet, alternated with oatmeal.

The Chinese have a long list of culinary vegetables, and much of their agriculture consists in rearing them. More than twenty different sorts of peas and beans are cultivated, and occupy the largest part of the kitchen garden. Soy, used as a universal condiment instead of butter and jam, is made from beans. Bean curd takes the place of cheese, gypsum being employed to precipitate the casein of the beans. The consumption of cabbage, cress and cruciferous plants is enormous. Garlic, onions, leeks and others of this class are eaten by all classes, detected upon all persons, and smelt in all rooms where they are eating or cooking. The variety of cucurbitaceous plants extends to nearly twenty that are cultivated among garden vegetables. Water chestnuts are extensively consumed. The sweet potato is the most common tuber. The Irish potato is not eaten except on the borders of Mongolia. It is considered a food only fit for famine periods.

FRUITS AND NUTS—TEA AND SPIRITS.

The catalogue of fruits is indeed formidable. Grapes are plentiful in the north, and are preserved all the year round. Among common nuts are the chestnut, walnut, and ground nut. The first and last are largely eaten. The former, roasted or used as meal in soups, forms a valuable and nourishing food. The jujube is largely grown, and eaten in dumplings, etc. Preserved fruits are common. Ginger, lotus roots, bamboo shoots, and even the common potato and other vegetables are thus prepared for export as well as domestic use.

The Chinese have no butter, milk, or cheese. They have no cattle except for agricultural purposes, which has made them comparatively dear, and therefore meat from this source has fallen into disuse except among the Mongols and Manchus. The European is dissatisfied with a meal with neither bread, butter nor milk, and he is disgusted with the oily and alliaceous stews set before him. The Chinese would be equally

shocked at the cheese we sometimes eat, which can almost walk. Women's milk is sold on the streets in some cities for the sustenance of infants and old people, it being believed peculiarly nourishing to aged persons.

The common beverage is tea. Our sitting down to a tea meal seems strange to them, and they can not understand our spoiling the beverage by making it so strong, black, and adding sugar and milk. Tea is never indulged in as a meal—it is a constant restorative beverage during the day taken very weak and hardly allowed any time to infuse. Hot water is largely drunk, and the good effects of this custom are worthy of a trial by us. The mouth is rinsed with hot water or tea after each meal. Cold water is seldom drunk. Cold liquids of any kind are not considered wholesome. The people boil all their water, and this renders them careless and independent as to its source. Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa are unknown, as are also beer, cider, porter, wine, brandy, etc. They have a coarse fiery spirit called samboo, distilled from sorghum, and a mild wine fermented from rice, which is drunk hot. The badness, want of fragrance, and paucity of kinds of spirituous liquors have had something to do in keeping them sober.

FLESH-EATING—FISH AND INSECTS.

The Chinese eat a larger variety of meats than the people of other countries, and at the same time very little land is appropriated to rearing animals for food. Beef is only eaten, when it can be had, by the very lowest classes. No respectable person eats so useful and sacred an animal. Buddhist prejudice against killing has had a powerful effect in restraining the flesh-eating propensities of the people. Mutton, except in the extreme north, bordering on the lofty grass plateau of Mongolia, is dear and poor. There is a large Mohammedan population in the north. The flesh of the buffalo and goat are still less used. Pork is the principal meat consumed, and surpasses all others, and no meat can be raised so economically.

The Chinese are perfectly omnivorous with respect to aquatic production. Here nothing comes amiss. All waters are vexed with their fisheries. Every possible way of catching and rearing fish is practiced. Fish are usually sold alive in tubs in the streets, so as to guarantee their freshness. All sorts of crabs, prawns and shrimps are very largely eaten, either fresh or simply dried in the sun. Both salt and fresh water shell-fish are abundant. There is much insect food consumed, such as locusts, grasshoppers, grubs, and silk worms. We can not mention all the different things the people eat, the products of earth, air, and sea. The gelatinous birds' nests are well known. Shark's fins and fish maws are boiled into gelatinous soups that are both nourishing and palatable, and different parts of animals are sought after as delicacies.

To sum up, let us generalize by saying that the everyday ordinary food of the Chinese is plain, simple, light, non-stimulating, and cheap. The people are most frugal and economical, making use of substances which would meet with culinary contempt in our country. A poor man in Glasgow would starve on the food which keeps a poor Chinaman and his family. All the kingdoms of nature have been ransacked to provide food for this remarkable people. Everything that lives and grows from the animal and vegetable world is laid under contribution.—*Cor. Glasgow Herald.*

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOSOPHER

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

DR. BIGELOW'S POSITIVE CURE.

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

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

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



CREAM BALM HAY-FEVER

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

COMPOUND OXYGEN

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

This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxygen Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease.

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AGENTS COIN MONEY WHO SELL DR. Chase's Family Physician and Receipt Book. New and improved Edition. Three Thousand sold in one month. Price, \$2.00. For particulars, address **A. W. HAMILTON & CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.**

AGENTS WANTED for **DR. SCOTT'S** beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address **DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.**

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - President.
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - Business Manager.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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A person may have a Copy for himself one year free by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names besides his own, and ten dollars.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Terms: - - Cash in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.

Plant grape vines and plum trees about the poultry houses.

Scoville's Hybrid tomato is advertised as a new variety of great merit.

The premium list for the Kansas City Fat Stock Show is out. Let every Kansas breeder send for one to J. W. Sanborn, Kansas City, Mo.

If the grape vines have not already been pruned, do not delay it longer. And remember that it is the last year's growth that sends out the bearing shoots this year.

When sowing grass seed, see that it is done with a liberal hand. There is little danger of getting too much seed on the ground. Some will never grow, and there ought to be a good stand at first.

Stick in an elm tree or two occasionally among your grape vines. They add to the appearance of the vineyard and also afford protection in times of high wind. They are regarded as valuable in every way.

When trees are transplanted fine and rich earth ought to be got in among the roots so that there will be no open spaces left. If the ground is dry, a little water is good to get the roots and earth to adhere, and then cover with dry earth and press down compactly.

Mr. Hanna's reply to the query about Black Rosa's Corwin is out of all proportion to the requirements of the case. A correspondent inquired about prizes won by this animal; that was all. It surely does not require three large pages of closely written matter to answer.

Some papers are raising a warning voice against the Bohemian oats swindle. It is hardly necessary, we suppose, to again caution our readers against every unreasonably high-priced product offered for sale, and especially when it is recommended by interested persons as possessing some wonderful or unusual qualities.

There are a great many nooks and corners about a farm where nothing is expected to grow but weeds, and if a little fresh and good Kentucky blue grass seed was scattered there it would soon change the appearance of things if the weeds are kept down long enough for the grass to get a start. It will hold the fort after that. Try it.

THE LABOR CONTEST.

Like every other class of men that would be free, the laborer must free himself; and, too, just as in other cases, he finds it hard work. There has been a great deal of friction of late years between laborers and employers, but confined chiefly to lines of work where there were great aggregations of capital, requiring large numbers of persons in the work to be done. The introduction of machinery into the arts has displaced laborers by the thousand, and competition has kept wages down to the lowest level. There has been a race for gain among men who had money, and in the scramble the men who did the work were overlooked and crowded aside. But the worker cannot be dispensed with nor can he get along without employment. The richer man could afford better to wait than the poor fellow whose larder was always empty. The contest was unequal and grew more so the longer it continued until organization gave the poor man power. Things are changing now. A railway company whose lines stretch over half a dozen States and which a few years ago had almost unlimited power and handled laborers as it did sheep, can now be hauled up and anchored like a ship. The working man has at last found a way of prying open the jaws of avarice and of drawing speech from men who did not speak before—to them whose hard muscles did the work. The time has come when rich men will listen to poverty's appeal, and when great corporations will hear a working man's complaint.

In the last ten days have occurred some startling events. Never before has there been such widespread derangement of labor. On the 6th day of this month the New York *Tribune* said: "Contests between workers and employers are suddenly breaking out all over the country. The news articles published on Friday morning, giving information of proceedings during a single day, told of the stoppage of travel by horse cars and the disorders in this city and Brooklyn, of the strike of weavers in Patterson, of a general strike of workers threatened at Elizabeth, of a strike on the Troy & Lansingburg railroad, of thousands of workers on the Gould system of roads at the West who are hourly expecting an order to strike, of the lock-out of a thousand or two by the manufacturing concerns of Springfield, Ohio, of the expulsion of Chinese from towns on the Pacific coast, and of the organization of workers in towns of the southwest to which Chinese laborers have been sent from San Francisco to resist their employment. These, it is known, are but a small part of the contests now in progress or threatened; besides those mentioned in the news of a single day, there are many others, some of which have been in progress for weeks. These contests involve enormous losses to the men, to the employers, and to the community. Yet they do not diminish, but appear to increase in number yearly."

The threatened strike on the Gould system was ordered and is in force while this is being written, and the derangement of business caused by it is so great and so annoying as to arouse serious apprehension in some quarters as to the obtaining of necessary supplies, and thinking men all over the country are quietly wondering what the end will be. The situation is serious, there is no good to come of attempts to hoot it away. The country is on the verge of a rebellion whose consequences no mortal can tell. It may be delayed and spread over a dozen years, but it is at hand, and must be met. It is not a menace to government;

there will be no war of contending armies on bloody fields; it will be a peaceful contest, though waged without fear of defeat. "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just." The laborer has on his side not only all the power that comes from the justness of his cause, but he has at his command an invincible army of men whose cause is his. So important is the working man's service, so necessary his labor, that upon his resting the wheels of commerce cease to run. By laying off a single hour the traffic of a continent is stopped. Here is a fountain of power, and the laborer knows it.

Laboring men are organized all over the country. The Knights of Labor now number more than half a million persons. They have connecting links with many other local organizations, so that with a little effort a million hard-working, solid, trusty courageous men can be moved ahead or halted and held still, as occasion may require. Great as are Jay Gould and his associates, all the traffic on their roads can be stopped by the working men withdrawing. They commit no violence; they threaten none; they simply decline to work, and there lies the great railroad system like a map that represents it on paper—lifeless. The working man puts life into trade; he builds cities and clears continents; he is the great creator of all the artificial wonders we see about us. He has power greater than that of kings, the power to create, the power to destroy wealth by moving or by refusing to move those sinewy arms of his.

All the people are interested in this contest, because most of them are laborers. Half a dozen men on one side, a thousand or five thousand men on the other; one side has money, the other side has labor; but the thousand men can do with their hands what no amount of money could do, and they can destroy by simply doing nothing, more than money can pay for. The people are interested in seeing justice done and in seeing work go on. Idleness is waste. Every wheel should be running and every man at work. But there is a dispute, and until that is settled the situation does not improve. It ought to be settled fairly and justly or not at all. The time is here when men need to know and are entitled to know whether their rights are to be respected by their employers. One honest, hard working railroad hand is as good as the President of the company that owns the road. When the great day comes, and men are done toiling and sweating for a livelihood, when values are reckoned in the Master's coin, the poor fellow who worked on the road for a dollar a day will be worth as much as the man that got a thousand and earned nothing.

There is no telling when or where this labor contest will end; but it will end some day and the laborer will be master of the situation. He will compel recognition; he will conquer respect, and every farmer will join in rejoicings over the victory.

Eastern trunk railroads have raised the rates of freight on transportation of dressed meat from the West. The theory adopted is, that the dressed carcass must pay as much freight as the live carcass though it be only half as heavy and less troublesome to handle. The fact that the hide and other merchantable parts are shipped and pay usual freight charges does not count. The rule makes no difference between one hundred beeves and one hundred dressed carcasses though the latter occupy less car room, are about 50 per cent. lighter, and much easier handled. But it saves contracts with the cattle syndicate of Chicago, and that is a good deal, though it cheats poor people in the East out of cheap beef.

Criticism of Newspapers.

The manner of criticism and the reasons assigned are as numerous as the logic is weak. A case in point is furnished by a friend who is trying to extend the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. He was met by the objection that this paper is speaking lightly of religion and setting dangerous doctrine before the young. That man does not understand the situation at all. The KANSAS FARMER has great respect for religious thought and practice and has not in the last five years uttered a word or expressed a thought in opposition to the Christian religion. Some of our correspondents in the Home Circle have needlessly gone out of their way to say some things that might as well have been left unsaid, but we are not responsible for their opinions any more than we are responsible for a writer's opinion on hog cholera or silk culture. Men and women have different opinions on the same subject; that is both natural and proper, and there is no impropriety in any expression of any opinion unless the occasion and surroundings are forbidding, and persons who have opinions ought always to consider the rights and feelings of others in the premises. One writer, who, judging by her language, must be a good woman as well as devout, presented some religious matter in the Home Circle, and others seemed to think that she did it for the purpose of provoking a controversy, when she intended nothing of the kind. We regarded the replies as in bad taste, but made no objection, for we believe the religion of Christ is broad enough and deep enough to bear up under all that is put upon it. But every person of mature years knows or ought to know that no part of human nature is more sensitive than the religious part, and it is entitled to respectful treatment.

But the point to which we desire to call attention particularly is the common belief that everything which appears in a paper is the editor's own language and that he is responsible for it. It does not appear to be generally known that many different persons unite in making up every issue of every good newspaper. Take up any paper and examine it, and you will find that the parts which the editor wrote do not make up a very large part of the paper. He has others to help him as correspondents, and then he selects matter to his purpose in other published writings. Of the correspondents he has not and does not wish to have any sort of control except to exclude offensive and personal matter. Their opinions are theirs, not his. It seems strange that people are so long in learning this.

The tone of a paper is given to it by the editor. His opinions as expressed in the paper are taken as those of his journal, and all his editorial assistants are expected to conform to his general views on given subjects; all that kind of matter is editorial and the paper is bound by it, but what correspondents say or what is said in clippings from other papers, he is not bound by unless he indorses them in print at the time; all he is responsible for is their decency and the fitness of their production. It is proper enough to criticize the quality of the matter in these miscellaneous selections, as also the opinions expressed by correspondents; but the paper is not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed except those of the editor as expressed by himself or by his assistants in the paper.

The largest clock ever known is that in the cathedral at Strasburg. It is 100 feet long, thirty feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and has been in use for 300 years.

Hay Rack for Short Hay.

Farmers are frequently troubled about building short hay on wagons so that it will not slip apart and fall off. A very convenient arrangement can be made by setting six or eight posts on the outside of the hay rack and fastening wire about them so as to make a big wire cage or box to throw the hay in. If the cage is well made the hay need only be tramped as fast as it is thrown in, and there is no danger of its falling off unless the wagon is upset.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending March 13th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Grain Drill—Mileden Wonsler, of Kingston.

Shaft and elevator for mines—Braidwood & Oswald, of Pittsburg.

Stone sawing machine—Wm. H. H. Campbell, of Wichita.

Street car turn table—Jarvis M. Flint, of Thayer.

Mangel Wurzel.

Mr. W. O. Colburn, a farmer of Crawford county, this State, in response to a query published some time ago, says:

"I saw in the KANSAS FARMER of March 3d a request from John Kidby, of Clay Center, for information about raising roots. I never planted rutabagas but once or twice, and had poor success. I raise mangel wurzel beets every year. You want ground that is well drained. Manure heavily with well-rotted manure. Either fall or spring plowing will do; plow deep. I plow my ground in narrow lands of perhaps twenty or twenty-five feet wide. Sow the seed in spring as soon as the ground is warm and dry. I sow in drills sixteen inches apart, using a Planet, Jr., seed drill. Sow on level ground. When small, thin out to three or four inches apart, and as they grow larger they can be thinned out and fed to hogs or cattle. Keep them clean from weeds.

"Hogs will eat beets with great relish. For early feed, the 'Eclipse' or the 'Egyptian' turnip beet is good."

How Much Grass Seed to the Acre?

Young farmers and beginners often want to know how much grass seed ought to be sown on an acre of ground. To such we give a few figures that it will be well to remember.

Of clover seed the books and catalogues say sow eight or ten pounds; we advise at least twelve pounds in Kansas.

Of mammoth clover seed sow at least ten pounds.

Of white clover seed sow eight pounds if sown alone, and if in conjunction with blue grass, sow three pounds.

Of alfalfa seed sow twenty-five to thirty pounds.

Of timothy seed sow eighteen to twenty pounds to the acre if alone; if with clover, sow one-half as much.

Orchard grass seed should go down at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the acre.

Kentucky blue grass seed should be sown at the rate of twenty-eight pounds to the acre if alone and for pasture, but if for lawn, it will require a good deal more—say three bushels or forty-two pounds, and when white clover is sown with it, put about three pounds of that in.

Of red top seed sow twenty-five pounds to the acre.

Of meadow oat grass sow twenty-five pounds to the acre.

About every farm house grounds there are some odd spots where grape vines might be set to advantage. They will occupy but little space on the

ground, and when they are old enough to bear a trellis may be made for the branches to rest upon. A post simply with two or three arms nailed on is a good support.

Inquiries Answered.

The 90-day corn advertisement will not appear again in this paper.

BRACING FENCE POSTS.—Give the scientific principle and cuts of the proper mode of bracing strain posts for wire fence.

—We have no material for presenting what our correspondent desires.

WEAK COW.—The cow referred to by F. C. is weak, and most likely is diseased beyond recovery. If the troublesome part cannot be kept in place until the cow can be put in good condition by grass and millstuff mixed with corn meal, it would be better to shoot her at once.

The State Veterinarian is paid a salary of \$2,500 a year, and members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission receive \$5 a day for the time actually employed, and their necessary travelling expenses. No new legislation on these subjects was enacted at the late session.

POISONING SEED CORN.—In what way can corn be treated, if any, that is to be planted on land broke last year and replowed this to prevent worms of all sorts from destroying it?

—We have no faith in any treatment of the kind. Drop plenty of seed, and if the stalks appear too thick, remove some of them.

APPLE TREES.—I have six hundred two-years-set apple trees which were protected last fall by laths two feet long and tied with string; will it harm the trees by leaving the laths on all summer?

—Not unless the strings are too tight. As long as the tightness of the wrapping does not interfere with growth, it will do no harm. We kept wrapping on apple trees a whole year once without injury.

KANSAS BUTTER.—Will you please allow me to inquire through the columns of the FARMER why is it that Iowa and Illinois butter is selling in Denver for 36 cents to 38 cents per pound, while Kansas and Nebraska butter is selling only from 28 cents to 30 cents per pound?

—There is a pertinent query for Kansas dairymen. If they fail to answer, the FARMER will speak out in meeting, and suggest a thought or two which the dairymen themselves can say better than we.

QUESTION OF RENT.—A owns the land, B rents it, giving one-third of crop; B wants six acres of oats; A don't want any oats; how shall it be divided so as to give A his proper share of the whole in corn. Whole number of acres twenty-six.

—If there is no agreement as to the kind or class of crops to be raised, B may raise what he wishes, giving one-third. But if they want to compromise on the suggestion in the question, let A have corn grown on three acres of ground. Six acres of oats and three acres of corn equal nine acres; and one-third of that is three acres.

THE LISTER.—Of late I have become somewhat interested in the lister, and have determined to purchase and use one this season. I would like your opinion and the opinion of those of your readers who have had experience as to which is better to have—lister and drill separate or combined?

—We think the lister is a useful implement in some soils and would exercise our own judgment as to the separate or combined tool. The lister is becoming an interesting subject, and we would be pleased to have the opinions of some of our farmer friends who use the implement.

SICK MULE.—One of my six mules, fed on millet and corn since 1st August last, lies most of the time flat on her side even with her head on the ground reaching for her hay in that position. She reached this condition gradually. Rises readily, but by great urging she can be induced to stand but one or two minutes. Tries to throw her whole weight on hind legs. Feet a little warm. Breathes naturally except when urged to walk about ten feet—as far as she can be urged. In this condition about two weeks. How could I bleed her feet? What is best to be done?

—This is a troublesome case. It does not appear whether the trouble is in the feet or in the chest. If there is no difficulty in breathing, the lungs are not seriously affected. The symptoms given indicate overheating or something in the nature of founder. Bleeding the feet will do no good. Rather poultice them with flax seed or slippery elm bark. Move the bowels freely with salts, and if the urine is not all right ask your physician for a prescription to remedy that. Keep the animal in dry, warm, well littered quarters. Don't let it lie on the naked ground. Feed some cooked feed, like millstuff or wheat bran scalded and mixed with cut hay or straw, and ginger twice a day in the feed.

Book Notices.

TEMPERANCE SONG HERALD—a collection of temperance songs set to music, a very good collection, too, compiled by J. C. Macy, a competent person. The collection is specially adapted to public meetings, lodges, family gatherings. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—This is a pamphlet of ninety-five pages, containing as much solid information about metallic money as an official report. Any persons interested in the subject will find this book a rich field for them, and it can be had for 25 cents from Charles L. Frank, Louisville, Ky.

AMERICAN POMOLOGY.—By courtesy of Charles W. Garfield, Secretary, we have a copy of the proceedings of the American Pomological Society at its meeting in 1885. The book is in royal octavo form, two columns to the page, and upwards of 200 pages. It contains not only the details, as the election of officers, reports of committees, etc.; but also a number of papers on important subjects prepared by the most competent persons in the country, and complete lists of all kinds of fruits grown in the country. Every lover of horticulture ought to have a copy of this book. The book is sent free to all members. Biennial fee, \$4; life fee, \$20. Address, Charles W. Garfield, Secretary, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG AUTHORS, BOOKS AND PUBLISHERS.—Such is the title of a book of over 700 pages, every one of which has instruction and interest for persons who wish to become familiar with the writers and publishers of the time. It begins with Henry Ivison and ends with Gall Hamilton, mentioning hundreds between them. Seward, Greeley, Dana, Harper, Lippincott, Lee, Curtis, Bonner, Childs—every American author and publisher of prominence in the last fifty years are described in these pages. What they did and how, when they began, and when and where and why they stopped if they have stopped, is told in clear, simple language. The book is full of the life of the time, and that gives it its chief charm. It was prepared by J. C. Derby, who lived through all about which he writes, and who was personally acquainted with most if not all the persons named in his book. It is published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER.

ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE.—This work is the outcome of many years of planning and preparation. It will be an almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large or small, a trustworthy guide to what is most worth knowing of the literature of all ages and all nations. Occupying a dozen or more volumes, and yet issued at a price so low as to be within the reach of all, a familiarity with its contents will constitute a liberal education to a degree that can be claimed for few other works in existence. Dr. Lossing, the eminent historian and author, says of it: "I am strongly impressed with the great intrinsic value of the work as a popular educator in a high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers, at the price of 15 cents; also in very handsome cloth-bound volumes, gilt tops, 480 pages, for 60 cents. The parts can be exchanged for bound volumes at any time. Four parts are now ready, also the first bound volume; volume 2 will be issued in a few days. The publisher's 132 page illustrated catalogue of standard books may be had for 4 cents, or condensed 16-page catalogue, free. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

PORTFOLIO OF ROSES AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—This consists of six pictures 11x14½ inches of the finest workmanship in chromo-lithography. They are accompanied by printed descriptions, all enclosed in a neat cover or case. These are the best representations of flowers we ever saw. The lithographers, Armstrong & Co., Boston, say the plates are of their best. The flowers represented are roses and pansies, the Passion Flower, the East India Pitcher Plant, Cypridium, a beautiful plant of the tropics of the nature and appearance of

our native lady slipper, and the Oneduem, a flower of exquisite beauty. The Portfolio is sent out by James Vick, and although it is intended primarily for those persons who aid in obtaining subscribers for *Vick's Magazine*, it will be sold to such persons as wish it by purchase direct, for \$2 postage paid. These pictures are not daubs; they are really very fine and of rare excellence. They are fit for any parlor. Any person who obtains a club of four subscribers to *Vick's Magazine*—three beside himself, will obtain the Portfolio free. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. We never hesitate to commend anything that is vouched for by James Vick. The father is dead but the boys keep the old name and they are worthy of it. We dealt with James Vick many years ago.

Duck Farmers in China.

One afternoon we went on an interesting expedition up the river, and then turned aside into one of the many creeks, to the village of Faa-tee, and thence onward in search of one of the great duck-hatching establishments, where multitudinous eggs are artificially hatched. The first we came to was closed, but the boatmen told us of another further on, so we landed and walked along narrow ridges between large flooded fields, in which lotus and water chestnuts are grown for the sake of their edible roots. Both are nice when cooked, but the collecting of these in this deep mud must be truly detestable for the poor women engaged in it. Passing by amazing heaps of old egg shells (for which even the Chinese seem to have as yet found no use) we reached the hatching-house, in which many thousands of eggs are being gradually warmed in great baskets filled up with heated chaff, and placed on shelves of very open basket work, which are arranged in tiers all around the walls, while on the ground are placed earthenware stoves full of burning charcoal. Here the eggs are kept for a whole day and night, the position of the baskets with reference to the stoves being continually changed by attendants who reserve their apparel for use in a cooler atmosphere! After this preliminary heating the eggs are removed to other baskets in another heated room, to which they are dexterously carried in cloths, each containing about fifty eggs. No one but a neat-handed Chinaman could carry such a burden without a breakage! Here the eggs remain for about a fortnight, each egg being frequently moved from place to place to equalize their heating. After this they are taken to a third room, where they are spread over wide shelves and covered with sheets of thick, warm cotton; at the end of another fortnight hundreds of little ducklings simultaneously break their shells, and by evening perhaps a couple of thousand fluffy little beauties are launched into life, and are forthwith fed with rice water. Duck farmers (who know precisely when each great hatching is due) are in attendance to buy so many hundreds of these pretty infants, whom they at once carry off to their respective farms, where there are already an immense number of ducks and geese of different ages, all in separate lots. The geese, by the way, are not hatched artificially, owing to the thickness of their shells, consequently they are not so very numerous as ducks. Still, flocks numbering 600 to 800 are reared, and are provided with wattle shelves on which to roost, as damp ground is considered injurious to the young birds. A very large goose market is held every morning in Canton, which is supplied by geese boats, each of which brings 200 or 300 birds. As to the baby ducks, they are fed on boiled rice, and after a while are promoted to bran, maggots and other delicacies, till the day comes when the owners of the duck boats come to purchase the half-grown birds and commence the process of letting them fatten themselves as aforesaid. This continues till they are ready for the market, and are either sold for immediate consumption or bought wholesale by the provision dealers, who split, salt and dry them in the sun. The heart, gizzard and entrails are also dried and sold separately, and the bills, tongues and feet are pickled in brine.—*Belgravia*.

The steady shrinkage of glaciers in the Swiss Alps has caused severe losses to many of the peasantry by the drying up of pastures formerly moistened by glacial rills.

Horticulture.

Horticulture in Douglas County.

At the January meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, there was a good deal of discussion on new fruits. As to strawberries, Mr. Evatt spoke kindly of the Manchester; as to apples, he called attention to the York Imperial, a Pennsylvania variety; their large size, fine red color, good quality and a keeper, hardy and productive tree, comparing in these points to Ben Davis, but of far better quality, will make it sought after by progressive planters. The Shiawassa Beauty, origin in Michigan, said to be a seedling of Famuse, which it resembles in color and texture of flesh, but of larger size, brighter color, and more productive, ripening about the same time, is another variety worthy of notice.

Fink, a medium yellow apple, with considerable blush on the sunny side, is one of the latest keepers, good quality, and also very productive and worthy to take the place of less valued kinds.

In cherries there is no use of trying any except of the Duke and Morello class, the Bigerson or Hart cherries are too tender. Of the former class the L. Montmorency is the most promising sort, Olivet, a Duke, may be better, but not wholly decided as yet among the acquisitions.

The possibility of keeping the curculios from plums may give us a practical chance of enjoying some of the old favorites, but my experience is, so far, in favor of any of the improved wild or Chickasaw kinds, rather than any European sorts, yet among these the old Lombard holds a favored place, and the Golden Beauty among the wild type, which is comparatively unknown. Of the many new grapes the Niagara vines grown in vinyards near Junction City were seriously damaged by the last winter, and people can try them with caution. But the hardier Pocklington is worthy of more general planting; it is every way as hardy as the Concord; less subject to rot; fruit as large, or even more so; beautiful light green color; and a week or ten days later. In my opinion it is the best late white grape for Kansas, while the Lady deserves the honor as the best early white grape.

Of strawberries I planted two new kinds, and without hesitancy pronounce the Prince as the berry of the best quality, with large size, and sufficiently productive to merit the planting for family use at least. The Atlantic is also a berry of some merit, in being uniform size, very firm, and good color. Cannot advise planting it extensively. Friend Smith has tried more and finds the following very promising: Sucker State, May King and Parry.

Whitney's Crab No. 2 is one of the largest, brightest color and handsomest kinds of the family; its only fault is ripening too early, in which respect the Kishawaka crab is a desirable tree. It ripens late and is good for canning or cooking purposes.

The President appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

- On Orchards—J. M. Pierson, William Plasket, D. G. Watt.
- Small Fruits—B. F. Smith, A. H. Griesa, E. A. Colman, H. S. Filmore.
- Vegetable Gardening—P. Underwood, P. Voorhees, Henry Manwarring.
- Marketing Fruit—B. F. Smith, D. G. Watt, C. W. Sexton.
- Entomology—Prof. F. H. Snow, Jos. Savage, N. P. Deming.
- Vineyards—A. H. Griesa, H. S. Smith.
- Essays—Samuel Reynolds, Alfred Taylor.
- New Fruits—A. C. Griesa, William Plasket, A. H. Griesa.
- Floriculture—Mrs. Jos. Savage, Mrs.

M. Bell, Mrs. Wm. Evatt, Mrs. A. H. Griesa, Mrs. B. F. Hilliker.
Nomenclature—B. F. Smith, Manly Bell, J. R. Topping, E. A. Colman.
Ornithology—Samuel Reynolds, Jos. Savage.

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Kansas Farmer:

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Topeka, March 9th.



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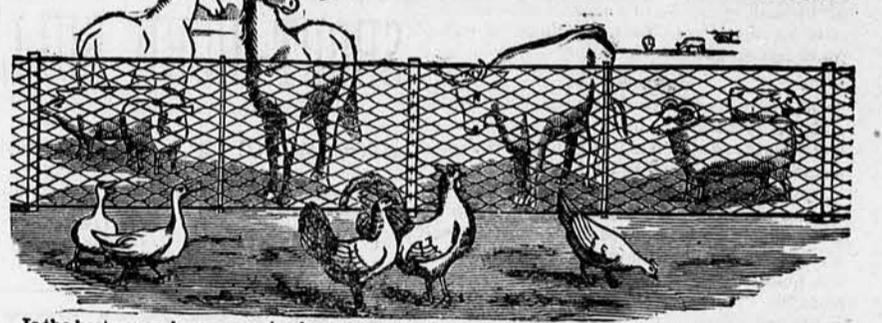
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Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. Give it a fair trial; it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The best Wire Stretcher, Cutting Pliers and Post Augers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER CLOSERS ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. BROWN'S Elliptical Ring AND Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

THREE ILLS Grab Orchard Water. A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk. CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING! Established 1866. Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, double the wear of Oil Cloths. Catalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 15, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.
BEEVES—Receipts, 117 carloads for market, 80 carloads for exportation and 85 carloads for city trade and slaughterers' direct. Market was a shade firmer for prime steers, but generally steady at the quotations of Friday last. Extremes: 8 85a6 00 for steers, and 3 00a3 40 for bulls and dry cows, and a few choice steers going to 6 20a6 25, and some of the best bulls to 4 50. Shipments to-day and to-morrow, 390 beeves, 2,640 quarters of beef, and 200 carcasses of mutton; and for the week ended Saturday, 150 beeves, 5,580 quarters of beef, and 400 carcasses of mutton.
SHEEP—Receipts 10 800. Slow trade at easier prices and not all sold. Sheep sold at 8a6 1/2c; yearling lambs at 5a5 1/2c.
HOGS—Receipts 9 500. None offered alive. Nominal value, 4 40a4 60.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 200, shipments none. Market active and 10a15c higher on butcher cattle; other grades steady. Good to choice shipping 4 90 a5 40, common to medium 4 00a4 50, butchers steers 3 20a4 60, cows and heifers 2 50a3 75, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 20.
HOGS—Receipts 700, shipments none. Market quiet and weak. Butchers' and best heavy 4 20a 4 40, mixed packing 3 90a4 15, light 3 85a4 10.
SHEEP—Receipts 100 shipments none. Market nominally firm and steady.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 7,600, shipments 20,000. Market quiet and 10a15c lower. Snipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 75a5 65, stockers and feeders 3 00a 4 80; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a4 00, bulk at 2 90 3 20.
HOGS—Receipts 17,000, shipments 60,000. Market 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed 3 80a4 15, packing and shipping 4 10a4 25, light 3 65a4 15, skips 3 00a3 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 4,500, shipments 10,000. Market slow and a shade lower. Natives 2 40a5 60, Texans 2 25a3 25.
 The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable indicates a fairly active cattle market at steady prices, best American steers selling at 13 1/2a14c per lb. dressed. Supplies of American and Canadian stock reported light. British cattle not so plentiful as two weeks ago.

Kansas City.
CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 681. Market was slow, weak and 5c lower for shipping grades, while butchers' stuff was steady, and stockers and feeders firm. Sales ranged 3 15 to 4 45.
HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,321. The offerings to-day were so light as not to create active competition between packers, and the result was a weak market with values a shade lower. The quality of the supply on sale was generally common. Extreme range of sales 3 65a4 10, bulk at 3 85 and above.
SHEEP—Receipts to-day Market weak at 4 00a4 50 for good to choice.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.
WHEAT—Spot lower and rather more active, mainly for export. Options opened strong. No. 2 red 96 1/2c, free on board; No. 2 red, March, nominal at 96 1/2c; April, 96a97 1/2c, closing at 96c; May, 96 1/2a98c, closing at 97c.
CORN—Easier, closing weak. No. 2, 47 1/2a47 3/4c.
St. Louis.
WHEAT—Fairly active and firm. No. 2 red, cash, 92a94 1/2c; June, 94 1/2a94 1/2c, closing at 94 1/2c.
CORN—Dull and easy. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34 1/2 a35c.
OATS—Very dull and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 1/2c.
RYE—Weak at 60c.
BARLEY—Nominally unchanged.
Chicago.
WHEAT—Sales ranged: March, 80 1/2a81 1/2c, closed at 81c; May, 85 1/2a85 1/2c, closed at 85 1/2c;

June, 86 1/2a87 1/2c, closed at 86 1/2c; No. 2 red winter, 88a89 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 83a84c.
CORN—Market weaker and lower, but moderately active. April, 36 1/2a37 1/2c.
OATS—Weakened; market dull. No. 2 white, 38 1/2a39c.
RYE—No. 2, 60a61c.
BARLEY—No. 3, 48a56c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1 11 1/4.

Kansas City.
WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change opened weak and became weaker as the day advanced. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold before the call at 78c, and on the call at 77 1/2 a77 1/2c, against 78 1/2c closing figures Saturday afternoon.
CORN—The market on 'change to-day was weaker and values lower. No. 2 cash, March and April were nominal; May sold at 30 1/2c, Saturday's bid.
OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.
RYE—No bids nor offerings.
BUTTER—Quiet. Roll in fair demand from packers. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a8c; roll, 8a10c, according to quality.
EGGS—Firm at 9c per dozen.
CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 10c, Young America 12c.
FLAX SEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure.
POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus.
HAY—Best firmer; low grades dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 2 50a3 50.
SORGHUM—Bright, sweet and clear 20c per gallon.
BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a6c.
WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24 1/2c; medium combine, 23a24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS
 For sale by the following Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.
 Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices. Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.:
 J. N. T. SMITH, L. P. WILLIAMSON
 H. M. VAIL, M. E. HUGHES & SON,
 L. O. SWOPE, M. W. ANDERSON,
 G. L. CHRISMAN, FURNISH BROS.

A BARGAIN!
 I offer for sale on long time at low price a pure-bred recorded
PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION,
 now kept by Messrs. Miller Bros., near Junction City, Kas. This is a rare opportunity to get a fine, stylish horse at such price and terms as will enable purchaser to pay for horse out of his earnings; or will exchange for Western Unimproved Real Estate. For further information, call on or address
MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kas.,
 or **GEO. L. MILES, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.**

Creamery Building for Sale
 Of large capacity, new and substantially built on the most approved plan, and fitted with steam engine tanks and other appliances for a first-class business, with 10 acres of land. Situated in eastern Kansas, on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., the center of a flourishing live stock district, where all that is required to secure a large patronage is reasonable business ability and attention. Peremptory Sale. For full particulars address up to 1st of April, **CREAMERY, P. O. Box 1592, PHILADELPHIA, PA.** After that date, address **GEO. S. WETHERELL, BARCLAY, OSAGE CO., KAS.**

MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n,
LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS.,
 Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve,
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,

Finest Collection of Stock Ever Offered at One Sale
 In the West, if not in the United States.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Two Clydesdale Stallions, 4 and 5 years old; 10 standard and high-bred Trotting Stallions; 1 French-Canadian Stallion; 1 Thoroughbred Stallion; 7 Mammoth Jacks—1 imported from Spain; 10 Mammoth Jennets; 25 Clydesdale Mares; 40 standard and high-bred Trotting Mares and Fillies; 100 Fine Brood Mares stunted to Jacks; Work-Horses and Mules; 100 Young Mules, 1 and 2 years old; 75 Saddle and Driving Ponies; 65 head of Short-horn Cows and Heifers bred to thoroughbred bulls; 75 head of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn, Hereford and Galloway Bulls, from 1 to 3 years old; also a few head of Thoroughbred Mares.
 All our stock has been selected and bred with great care, and any person wanting to stock a small ranch, or wanting thoroughbred or high-grade sires or dams will find at this sale as good stock as can be found in any State in the Union.
 Our first annual sale will be held at our ranch, six miles west of Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas. Lunch will be served on each day of sale. Free transportation will be furnished parties from a distance from Larned to ranch and return.

LARNED,
 The county seat of Pawnee county, is on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, half way between Kansas City and Denver, Colorado. The magnificent farm of 8,000 acres, and the large, commodious buildings of the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association, are only six miles from Larned, where may be seen as fine stock as can be found in any State in the Union.
 Come everybody and attend the grandest sale ever held in the West.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, or six months with good approved security drawing 10 per cent.
 Catalogue of stock for sale will be sent free on application.
 The popular auctioneers, F. C. HAWKINS, of Larned, and Col. J. E. BRUCE, of Peabody, will officiate.
C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.

200 HEAD OF High-Grade :: Short-horns!
 —All Females, and about—
10 THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN BULLS
 Will be Sold at Public Auction
At St. Marys, Kas., Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

All the females have five or more thoroughbred Short-horn crosses, making them practically thoroughbreds, and none of them will be over six years of age. Among the bulls to be disposed of is **KIRKLEVINGTON LAD 5th**, a finely-bred Bates, bred by T. J. Megibben, of Kentucky. Sale positive, without reserve. Pedigrees furnished day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash, or a credit of eight months will be given if desired, on acceptable notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest
 For further information address
S. A. SAWYER, } Auctioneers.
J. J. WELCH, }
BRO. PATRICK KEHOE,
St. Marys, Kas.

Great Public Sale Pure Imported Clydesdales



—ON—
Thursday, April 1, 1886,
 I will sell at Public Auction at
ALEXIS, ILL.,

Forty Pure-bred and Recorded Imported **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** and 10 Pure-bred and Recorded Imported **CLYDESDALE MARES.**
 They will be sold for whatever they will bring, without reservation.
 The Stallions old enough for service have been tested in the stud and proved satisfactory. They are a superior lot and embrace some of the
FINEST CLYDESDALES
 in the world. Long-time payments will be given, one-half in one year and one half in two years, with interest. Eight per cent. discount for cash.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

Kansas Economy Incubator!

Manufactured by the Inventor, **JACOB YOST,** Richland, Pawnee county, Kas.
 The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full instructions for operating:
No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150, \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.
 Send 50 cents for my new Book, which contains directions—How to make and use this incubator; also, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks, what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in eight or ten weeks; also, how to manage Hens to keep them laying all winter. The Book contains Remedies which cure Boup and Cholera.
 This incubator is a 100c-a. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent. of the chicks with my Brooder.
 Address **JACOB YOST,**
P. O. Box 30, Richland, Kas.

The Bonanza Incubator.



Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. Best Cheap Incubator made. Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder in the world. Also breeder of high class Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langhans.—20 Penn. O. P. **SCOTT, Quincy, Ill.**
GUNS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
 Side lever Breech Loader, \$15. The Famous \$15 Shot Gun NOW \$12. Every Gun warranted. Rifles, \$5, \$4, \$5, \$6. Roller Skates, Watches, Knives, etc. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue 1886.
P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 3, 1886.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Hand, of Cherokee tp., January 16, 1886, one red and white spotted heifer, coming 2 years old, branded M. O. on right hip, crop off both ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$10. STEER—By same, one muley steer, 2 years old, fine back, spotted side, red neck, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$12. COW—Taken up by M. T. Cranor, of Caney tp., November 19, 1885, one black and white cow, 6 years old, mediana size, Indian stock, branded OO on left hip and A with a line under it on left side; valued at \$15.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk. STEER—Taken up by G. J. Stronquist, of Harper tp., December 16, 1885, one red steer, about 1 1/2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$22. STEER—Taken up by G. H. Powers, of Canton tp., one dark red steer, about 2 years old, weight about 700 pounds, round brand on each side of tall, (no value or date given).

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER—Taken up by M. W. Watson, of Bachelor tp., November 1, 1885, one yearling steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Valk, of Bachelor tp., November 1, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$23.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by T. E. Carlisle, of Toronto tp., one 3 year old heifer, mostly red, no marks or brands visible.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Alex Moore, of Seneca, in Mitchell tp., February 3, 1886, one 1-year-old red heifer, a little white on belly, bush of tail off, crop off both ears, under-bit in left ear.

Strays for week ending March 10, '86

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Sylvester Foster, of Pleasant tp., February 15, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. A. McAnulty, of Marena tp., January 25, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded P on left shoulder and R on left hip, white stockings.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. M. Wood, of Manhattan tp., one 5-year-old bay mare, 3 white feet, white star in forehead.

Strays for week ending March 17, '86

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jas. Jacobs, of Pleasant tp., January 4, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$23.

STEER—Taken up by Lemuel Ellis, of Warnerton. January 6, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots on back and hips, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Chas. H. Bean, of Key West tp., January 18, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Lemer Mason, of Ravanna, in Roccoe tp., March 3, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 18 years old, white at tip in face; valued at \$10. MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

FILLEY—By same, one sorrel filley with spot in forehead; valued at \$25. PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, both hind feet white, leather halter on, indescrutable brand; valued at \$25.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Lewis, of Lincoln tp., (P. O. Osage Mission), one red-roan horse, 10 years old, branded on left shoulder with letter H, dim brand on each hip supposed to be O.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. D. Lombard, of Hackberry tp., one red and white cow, about 10 years old, crop off right ear, short tail; valued at \$18.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by C. E. Shaver, of Lincoln tp., February 22, 1886, one gray filley, 2 or 3 years old, no marks or brands visible, very wild; valued at \$16.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Solomon Ryan, of Lowell tp., February 3, 1886, one pale red heifer, large diamond-shaped spot in forehead, white about flanks; valued at \$18.

Butler County LAND

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

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

A. J. PALMER, El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

FARMS AND RANCHES—INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent, 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

SELL Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY Good Farming Land

FINNEY CO.

SCHOOL LAND.

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

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquishments

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE, Garden City, Kansas.

LANDS LANDS

Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address, CHAS. B. LAMOR, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES.

Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 3rd Ave. Chicago, Ill.

JOHNSON BROS., Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son, PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS., BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

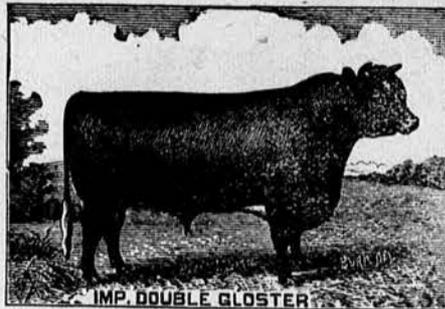
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Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards, —SUCCESSORS TO— ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER



"DOG VAIL"

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

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.



W. A. TRAVIS, HOLSTEIN BREEDER, TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS

BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Pure-bred and Registered Stock. Breeding for milk a specialty. Will sell ten head in a lot.

Also have a YEARLING DEVON SHIRE BULL for sale.

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

Holstein-Friesian CATTLE.

Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

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

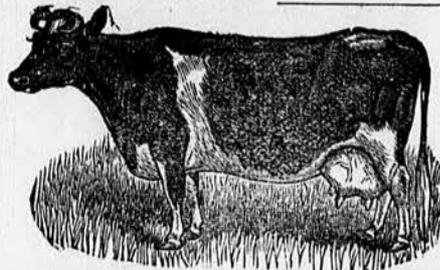
BUTTER RECORDS.

5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 oz. in a week.

This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. [When writing always mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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

Rosedale Farm.



C. F. STONE,

PEABODY, KANSAS,

Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

We have the largest herd of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, with the largest Milk and Butter Record, in the State. All ages and both sexes, home-bred and Imported. Cows and Heifers bred to b at Mercedes Prince Bulls.

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The Veterinarian.

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

BLOODY MILK.—I have a two-year-old heifer that had her first calf two months ago. I milked her twice every day. Her milk was good until two weeks ago, when she started to give bloody milk on one teat. Please give remedy through your columns. [Bathe the affected quarter twice daily with cold water for half an hour at a time and give the heifer a dose of laxative medicine composed of a quart of linseed oil. Give also a powder composed of gentian root 1 ounce, ginger 2 drachms, and nitrate of potash 2 ounces, every night, mixed in a bran mash, for six days.]

LUMP IN TEAT.—I have a cow that has a lump in one of her teats. I think it comes from not being milked dry; can you give me a cure? 2. Can you also give a way to make a cow give down her milk? [Hot fomentations twice daily and afterwards manipulating the lump with the hand for half an hour at a time will remove it if it is of recent origin. 2. Let the cow be milked daily by the same person, who should use the utmost kindness, so that she may become attached to him. The hours of milking should be very punctual, and nothing done at the time to excite the animal.]

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.—Please can you tell me what is the trouble with my little pigs? They live and do well until they are about three weeks old, and then they begin to breathe funny and look a little lank. It looks something like the thumps. Can you prescribe something for them? I am feeding the mother of the pigs wheat bran slop; have fed some corn. I would like to hear from you, and oblige. [See that the little ones have a dry bed, and that the shed or house in which they are placed contains no draughts of cold air. Do not allow them to partake of any of the food given the mother, which we would consider as being rather coarse and unwholesome, and could be greatly improved in quality by adding as much vegetables as possible, and some boiled oats or oatmeal. If the bowels are constipated, a small pinch of sulphur can be placed on the tongue of each. Do not allow them to pick up or eat any indigestible matter, as it is one of the greatest causes of the condition termed "thumps."]

DISTEMPER.—My horse has distemper, (as it is called); it is common and frequent here. I would like to know the best treatment for same. [Distemper is best treated by turning the horse into a large, well-lighted box-stall where there are no draughts of cold air, and feeding him upon a laxative diet, consisting of oats, bran and linseed meal given in a cooked condition. A drachm of nitrate of potash can be advantageously mixed with the feed during the stage of fever. Linseed poultices should be applied to the throat to favor the formation of abscesses, and should there be any tardiness in the swelling coming to a head a blister should be applied. In inexperienced hands it is best to allow the abscesses to break of their own accord; continuing the poultices for three or four days afterwards. Good air, good light, and good feed and water are essentials that must not be lost sight of in treating this disease.]

Mice may be cleared out of root cellars or pits by the following process: Soak some peas in water until they are swollen, then roll them in arsenic and bury very shallow in light earth. The mice will find and devour them in preference to plants or vegetables.



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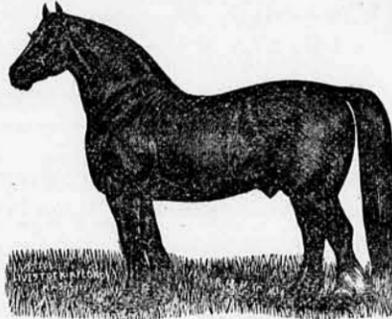
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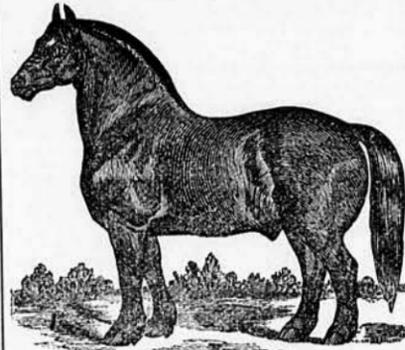


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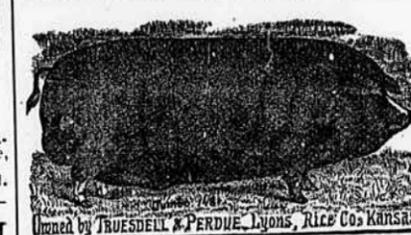
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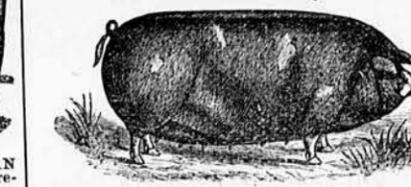
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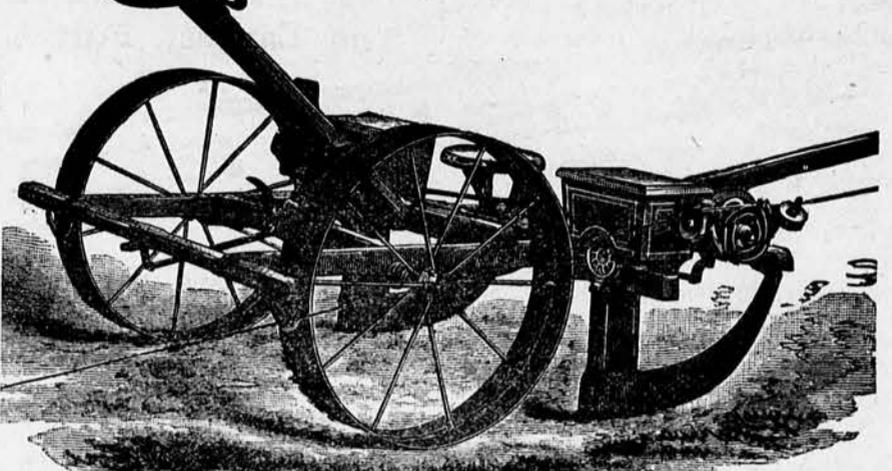
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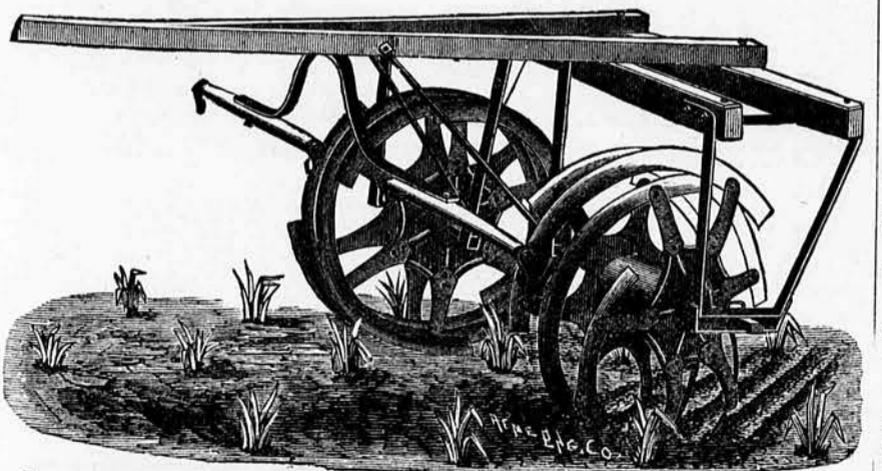
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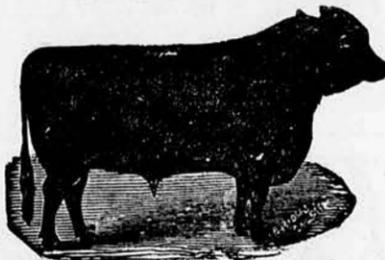
WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS—W. J. McCole, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., breeds Light Brahmas, P Rocks, Black Javas. Also Bronze Turkeys, Emden Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
From imported stock of **LANGSHANS** (pure Grand strain) Good stand rd. Weight—male, 10 pounds female, 8 pounds. Price of eggs from Pen No. 1, \$2 per 13, \$4 per 31; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 30.
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KNABE PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN
Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
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GRAND PUBLIC SALE!



600 HEAD

—OF—
FINE CATTLE!



LEONARD BROS.,

—OF—
MT. LEONARD, Saline Co., MISSOURI,

Will Sell at Public Auction on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1886,

Six Hundred Head of Choice Cattle, consisting of 50 Thoroughbred Short-horns, 150 Imported and Home-bred Galloways and Poled Aberdeen-Angus, and 400 cross bred and grade animals of above breeds, males and females. The best families of the breeds named will be represented in this selection from their herds.

The sale will be made on the farms of Leonard Bros., adjoining Mt. Leonard Station, on the Chicago & Alton R. R., 75 miles east of Kansas City. Trains arrive in the morning from the east and west, in time for the sale, and depart in the evening, east and west after sale. Special rates will be given by the C. & A. R. R., to parties in attendance and on stock purchased. Sale will be continued till stock is disposed of.

In view of the large number to be sold, and in consideration of the fact that they have all been handled by the same parties and have received the same treatment, we believe no such favorable opportunity has ever before been offered for the comparison of these different breeds. For further information and catalogues, apply to

SPANISH AND NATIVE JACKS at private sale.

LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES!

500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS
Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.



The Percheron is the only French breed possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigree. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

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Fine WHITE and RED TEXAS.

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Yellow, Early Leaming, Yellow Dent, White, St. Charles and White Pearl.

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(Northern-grown), Early Ohio, Early Rose and other sorts, both late and early, and SEED SWEET POTATOES.

Millet and all other kinds of grass, lawn and GARDEN SEEDS.

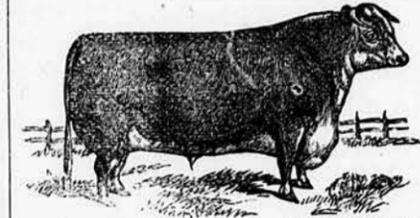
TOPEKA SEED HOUSE,
S. H. DOWNS, Manager.

WANTED—An Agent in every town in the United States to sell LeMaster & Ferguson's Hog Cholera Remedy. Send 6c cents for Trial Package. J. W. Ferguson, Topeka, Kas.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle By WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Kas., March 26, '86,

At 10 o'clock a. m.,



TEN HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS and TEN HEAD OF THOROUGHbred FEMALES, all recorded in the American Hereford Record.

Also about fifty head of GRADE HEREFORD and SHORT HORN COWS and HEIFERS.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months' time will be given on bankable paper at 10 per cent. interest; 5 per cent. off for cash.

Our Farm is situated 2 1/2 miles north of Irving, on the east side of river.

Shockey & Gibb.

PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE!

AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY,
Wednesday, April 14th, 1886,
—At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp—

We will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, 32 FEMALES and 12 BULLS from the EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD. This is not a sale of culis, but is designed as an offering for Hereford breeders, or those seeking high class foundation stock, and to practically illustrate the class of Herefords bred in our herd. The Heifers are chiefly imported 2-year-olds this spring, short legged, broad-backed, deep-ribbed, of good size and of substance and are in first-class condition. They are sired by famous Royal Prize-winning Bulls, such as HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, CHANCELLOR by HORACE, RUDOLPH and H. KINGTON by THE GROVE 3d, PRINCE ROYAL 2d, and are bred to BEAU MONDE, BEAU REAL and HOTSPUR.

The BULLS are sired by HOTSPUR, CHANCELLOR and M. Cochrane's CASSIO, the Cassio Bulls being out of RUDOLPH Heifers.

Catalogues furnished April 1st, by applying to

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kas.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Our Herd Bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL will be at the sale for inspection.

FOR SALE.
A splendid Stock Farm of 2,000 acres in Kansas. Well improved and fine stock. A bargain. For particulars address
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WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp **CHOWN & F. G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**