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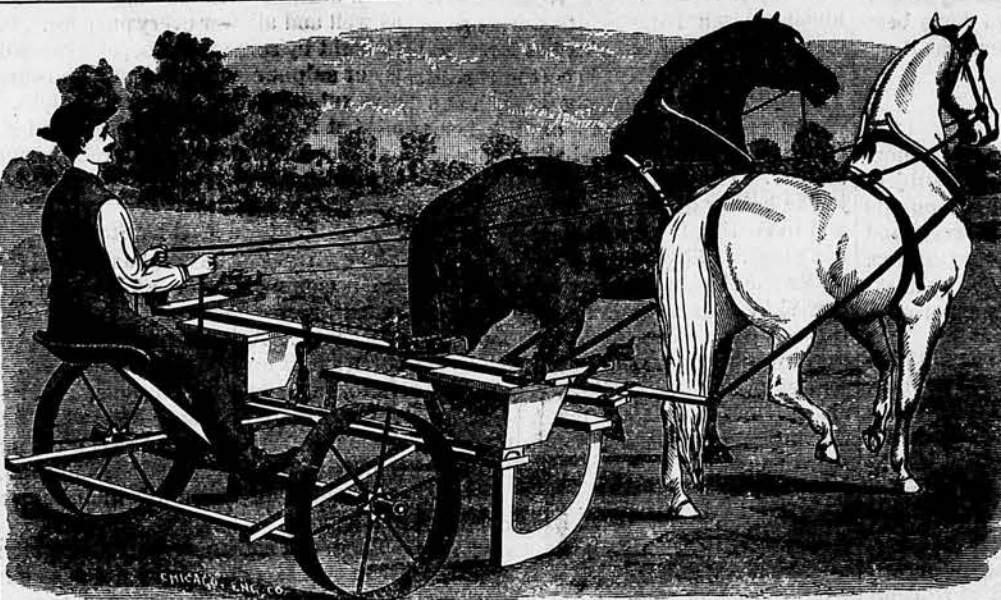
THE GREAT PROBLEM.

[Concluded from last week.]

Unless the people and the railroad corporations take counsel of one another in this great matter, we will have a continuous struggle for advantages, and that is the thing most to be avoided. By mutual suggestions in a friendly spirit, a wise conclusion will be reached in the end. The people are willing to pay a fair and liberal compensation to the carrier, and that much is the carrier's due. He is as much entitled to it as the common laborer is to the worth of his day's work. In estimating the standard and amount of this reasonable compensation, different methods have been suggested, and, for the purposes of national legislation, such as this article proposes, it seems to the writer that the best method has not yet been brought forward, at least not prominently. And in this matter, also, we may learn something from the management of roads that are competing for business. They pool their earnings; that is, they agree to carry, for certain stipulated rates, all the passengers and property that come to their respective lines at certain points to be conveyed to certain other points, and at the end of periods named, as three months, six months, or a year, they put all the earnings of all the roads in a common fund, pay all expenses and divide the profits equally among them. Now, please notice, this system of pooling does not take into account the cost of building the different roads. The capital invested by stock holders in the roads and their equipment is not the basis of the division of profits. Let this point be particularly noted. One of the roads may have been paid for largely by subscriptions of the people in money or bonds; another may be a land grant road; another may have been built wholly by money of the stockholders and other money raised on mortgages; but these facts count nothing in settlement of the pools we are writing about. The basis of settlement is the earnings coming from all the traffic of all the interested roads between certain named points, and, as among the companies themselves, that is fair. Let the same principle be applied in public law.

The suggestions we have to make may trench upon the domain of State rights; if so, let the constitution of the United States be amended so as to avoid that obstacle. Let the entire railway system of the country be considered as one, as the postal system is one. Let the law establish certain general maximum rates to apply in large sections of the country; as, for instance, one rate east of the Mississippi river, another between that river and the Sierra Nevada mountains; another rate from the mountains west. Let the rates be graduated to a liberal and reasonable scale, and make the total distance of every haul a continuous line in law, so that the cost shall not be an aggregate of charges of several lines, but a single charge for the entire distance, each company interested to receive its proportion of the amount due, computing the distance upon the shortest feasible route. This, of course, would apply only to such traffic as passes beyond State lines.

It will be seen that this method of adjustment takes no account of the cost, either actual or hypothecated, of the different roads, and we do not now believe that any permanent solution of the great problem will ever be effected that does not involve the idea here proposed. The roads themselves treat one another in that way in ad-



BARNES' WIRE CHECK-ROWER IN USE ON A CORN-PLANTER.
Manufactured by CHAMBERS, BERING QUINLAN CO., Decatur, Ill.

justing their own differences, and also, where lines of different lengths and having different investments of capital carry property between the same points for the same prices. If it be said that short lines and those not favorably located would lose by this arrangement, it may be answered that they would get pay for what they would do; or, they could do as many of them have already done, sell out to stronger companies, if they should not care to continue as separate organizations.

As to what are reasonable rates of compensation, this, too, may be readily learned from the conduct of the roads themselves. They have adopted uniform classifications of freight—(speaking generally)—and it is fair to presume that they have done it well. There is nothing difficult in the way of ascertaining what the carriers themselves regard as fair pay for carrying any and all of these different classes of freight over particular distances in different parts of the country. When two or more lines of railway are competing for the trade that centers in a particular town, what they are willing to carry it for surely they must regard as reasonable. If it be said that this is not fair because they work too low in short and slack periods in order to obtain the business, then let the work of a year, or two years be taken and an average struck. Or, in preparation of the law, let all this be subject to such modifications as experience has shown to be needful.

After agreeing upon some such general plan in order to bring uniformity to the system so as to avoid injurious discrimination and set the public mind at rest, then let a system of public supervision be adopted. We have thought that a National Council composed of one member from every one of the several States would constitute an intelligent, capable and trustworthy tribunal. Let the people of every State on the day of presidential election, or on any other day, elect one of their citizens to serve as a member of the National Council. Let the States be divided into groups of convenient size, having regard to contiguity and to similarity of interests, the members of the Council belonging to the States of each particular group to form a Sub-Council, and every in-

dividual member to have charge of the law in his own particular State. Any matter in his State that he could not determine satisfactorily alone, he would submit to the Sub-Council at its next meeting; and any matter that that body could not adjust to satisfy disputing parties, could be appealed to the National Council whose decision should be final.

This is a meagre outline only—a rough framework about which to build. If it has merit, it is because of considerations like the following:

- 1.—It would keep the subject outside of party politics.
 - 2.—It would give the people an opportunity to express themselves independently.
 - 3.—It would secure disinterested tribunals.
 - 4.—It would relieve Congress of a work that, because of multiplicity of duties, and for other reasons, its members cannot and do not give the subject such attention and consideration as it deserves.
 - 5.—It would bring to the discharge of these particular duties talents commensurate with the work in hand.
 - 6.—It would train men for this kind of work.
 - 7.—It would furnish better facilities for obtaining reliable information.
 - 8.—It would interest the whole country in one common object.
 - 9.—It would establish justice between the people and the carriers.
 - 10.—It would save railway companies from ruinous competition among themselves.
 - 11.—It would give to the railroad management to whom they belong, the care and supervision of all details of administration.
 - 12.—It would allow and encourage the utmost freedom (within the limitations of the law) to railway management and railway building.
 - 13.—It would unify the transportation system and perfect it.
 - 14.—It would harmonize and simplify State legislation.
 - 15.—It would be economical as compared with present laws.
 - 16.—It would set the public mind at rest on this troublesome subject.
- In these suggestions, it is not our intention to even indicate details at this time. We

throw them into the general fund of thought upon the subject for what they are worth as incentives to others. We have not heard or read the same plan anywhere else, and hence it is submitted cautiously, and we believe modestly. If the article serves to aid in some small measure the solution of the great problem, our object will have been attained.

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

In this issue we give an illustration of this implement, so well known to many of our readers, in use on a corn planter. We wish to remind those who are not familiar with check rowers that as a matter of economy their use is indispensable. Their use saves marking off the ground, saves delay in planting, dispenses with expense of a dropper on the corn planter and reduces corn planting

to accurate measurement. With the use of a check rower the farmer can plant in wet weather, immediately after the plow, giving the corn an equal start with the weeds, an advantage in the maturing of one crop that will make many times the cost of a check rower. The Barnes' Wire Check Rower has now been before the public eleven years. Its popular success has been phenomenal. It works on all corn planters. It is popular because simple and easily operated. Its great feature is that the wire does not cross the machine thus avoiding great wear and strain on the wire and friction on the pulleys. This gives the wire a great lasting quality that is appreciated by farmers, as it avoids the expense of frequently renewing the wire.

Its manufacturers, the Chambers, Bering, Quinlan Co., of Decatur, Ill., to meet the demand have, year by year, enlarged their facilities until their shops, warehouses, etc., now cover acres, and their factory is admirably complete.

The fair and generous dealing of the members of this firm have made them very popular with their trade and we are pleased to record their success.

Up in Ellis.

Kansas Farmer:

Flies are buzzing around and meadow larks are singing out of doors, and it seems like spring. Wheat and rye are in splendid condition and have commenced to grow. Have had about 1½ inches of snow this winter. Roads fine. Stock looking well. Political persecutions still continue. We have three saloon men in jail awaiting Gov. Glick's pardon; others have paid their fines and have entered into bonds to obey the law for one year, and now there is not an open saloon in Ellis county. We are preparing the county for an immigration of good, respectable citizens.

P. W. SMITH.

A Scotch witness somewhat given to prevarication was severely handled by a cross-examining counsel. "How far is it between the two farms?" said the counsel. "By the road it's two mile." "Yes, but on your oath, how far is it as the crow flies?" "I dinna ken; I never was a crow."

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 February 27 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
 March 1, 1884—J. O. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
 April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 April 22—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 May 27—J. O. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 28—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

February 12, 13 and 14, 1884—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

ERROR.—The fourth word in our article last week on The Lambing Season was written and ought to have been printed *near*, and not "over," as it appears.—Ed. K. F.

Hog Cholera.

Perhaps no subject just now has more interest for farmers than the subject named above. We gave some thoughts of our own on the matter last week, and now present some from another source.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* gives his experience thus:

Last fall I had sixteen hogs, which would have weighed 140 to 150 pounds, as nearly as I could guess, at ten months old. They had been on clover from the middle of June and every hog was in good condition and health apparently, except a hacking cough. I commenced feeding near the 20th of September, while they were still running on clover, and fed them until the 1st of November, when they commenced getting sick and dying.

Several persons gave me cures "never known to fail." I fed burnt corn smothered with salt while burning, copers, flaxseed, soda, turpentine, charcoal of wood, charcoal of corn-cobs, also purchased a \$2.50 package of Dr. Haas' hog cholera remedy, and still they sickened until eight were past eating. I had separated the sick from the well, and quit feeding corn. If die they would, I could save some 35-cent corn.

I now commenced cooking pumpkins, turnips and potatoes and giving them two feeds per day of six to eight gallons each feed. I seasoned with salt, and sometimes mixed two or three handfuls of soap for an appetizer. Of the eight hogs not separated yet there were two of them which reeled as they walked and one that had no appetite, and every feeding time for a week I had to drive those sick hogs to the troughs. By this time the five healthier ones had a ravenous appetite, and the other three went without driving. During this week I had commenced boiling corn with the vegetables and feeding sparingly of dry corn.

The next week I fed from six to eight gallons of cooked feed, twice a day, and all the dry corn they could eat, until the first week in January. I then killed four of the largest, supposed to weigh nearly 300 pounds each, and their lungs, liver and inwards appeared to be in perfect health. Of course, these had shown but little or no signs of disease. On the 13th of January I sold the two which had reeled and one other, a little larger—average weight, 236½ pounds.

As to the last hog that was sick—some time near the last of December—it quit eating for the second time. Not being so strong as the other hogs, the latter fought it from the troughs. It would return to the dry feed, consequently its feed was mostly dry corn. It was separated from the others, put in a close pen and fed on the cooked feed and kitchen slops till it regained its appetite. It was then fed with both

cooked and dry feed, and is still thriving and doing well. The droppings show that it is in good health.

In connection with the above I give what I can about the dead hogs. When the first died I cut it open and found nearly a quart of watery blood in the body around the heart and lungs; it also bled at the nose. The second lingered longer with the disease, and bled more at the nose. I cut it open also, and found more blood inside than in the first. One lobe of its lungs was black and resembled a clot of blood. There was bloody froth issuing from the windpipe. I cut a piece off of the best looking portion of the lungs, about two and one-half inches wide. It contained froth in the air cells. I pressed on it with my foot and forced from the cells about a dozen little white worms from one to one and a half inches long, and near the size of a No. 40 cotton thread. The worms were tapering at each end. There were scarlet spots on the heart from one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter. The spots ran from the surface to the hollow of the heart, in full size, and in cutting through them they would not bleed. There were also dark spots under the skin, and in one or two places the skin was raised, and by cutting through them to the hollow of the body they would show the same streaks of scarlet as the heart did. There was also a black substance formed around the intestine, where it connected with the stomach. It was three to four inches wide and fully four inches long, and one inch thick; did not bleed from cutting. Apparently it had closed the exit from the stomach.

Of the eight that died I separated them from the well hogs as fast as they became sick, and from each other as much as possible, and fed them anything that I thought would tempt their appetites. There was one that had regained its appetite, and one evening after eating its slop, appeared hungry. It was fed four ears of dry corn, and that was the last it ever ate; it died the second day afterward.

My hogs when sick were either costive or had the scours; and when the sick ones ate enough of the cooked or changed food, their droppings changed to a healthy state, and they would get better of the disease.

As my experience of last fall cost me about \$100, I would like to learn all I can, and would ask if those defects of the heart, lungs, flesh and intestines were the work of worms (as one of the physicians expresses it to be his idea.) And where did the hogs get those worms in their lungs? Did they inhale them, or the eggs, from the clover, or not? And do not worms cause most of the cholera? Is not dry dry corn so heating that it causes the worms to work more vigorously and destroy the hogs?

We all know that the hog is an industrious rooter, and that he finds something suited to his taste. Should we not study his nature and needs, and supply him so as to keep his system in good tone? I believe if the people were more earnest in finding out the causes of the disease and the preventives, we could give laboring classes a more healthy supply of meat, and save many thousands of dollars to the farmers.

Sheep Dip.

Among the many different preparations we have one that is pronounced by one who has used it fifteen years to be certain in its effects to cure scab: "All that is required is to place the thirty pounds of sulphur in a box of convenient size to work with a hoe, same as to mix plaster, then pour on the sulphur one gallon at a time of strong lye, stir with the hoe, same as to mix mortar; keep this up till the sulphur is all cut or

or mixed into a thick batter. The lye will cut it if properly worked with a hoe in thirty minutes. Now, this cut sulphur is ready to put into a dipping vat of warm water, and is all that is needed to cure any scab. One gallon of this paste certainly is sufficient for twenty-five gallons of water, and if the sheep is immersed one minute is time plenty to be in."

The same person that gives this recipe thinks that sheep are very much abused by the use of unnecessarily strong dips. "Cut sulphur," he says, "will always cure a scab, and need not be very strong. Fifteen pounds of good unslaked lime without any lye, if placed in the dry sulphur and water poured on and stirred briskly with a hoe to keep the sulphur from burning, will cut the sulphur just as well and answer every purpose. It is thought by some that Cooper's sheep dip is cut sulphur with arsenic and corrosive sublimate added, but the sulphur is all that is needed to cure scab, and it is not necessary to make it strong enough to kill the sheep."

Flaxseed Meal for Stock.

The virtues of flaxseed as animal food are becoming better understood and hence more generally appropriated every year. Aside from all questions of nutrition, it operates as a gentle stimulus to the digestive functions, and that alone, if there be plenty of good feed in the hopper, is sufficient to keep the mill grinding. It aids digestion, and that is the foundation of growth in animals as well as men.

There is a constantly increasing interest in this excellent grain for feed purposes. It is not best, however, to use it whole. It ought to be ground, and is still better if the oil be pressed out. Oil cake is the form most generally used. This is because of the peculiarly desirable properties being in a more diffusible form, and hence there is less danger of over-feeding. After a large per cent. of the oil is removed, a good deal of the bran contains but little of the original strength of the whole seed, and in that state the oil cake is a very wholesome feed for any kind of stock. It is better mixed with other feed, and its best service is given in winter when other feed is dry, because one of its best properties is cathartic in the same manner as grass is. It tends to loosen the bowels. Given in reasonable doses, it assists other food in its proper work.

Flaxseed meal, quoting from the *Western Rural*, is a flesh forming food, and is fed for precisely the same purpose that we desire to accomplish by feeding oats, clover hay or barley. These are flesh forming foods containing very little of the fat forming elements. But oats, for instance, contain scarcely one-third as much albuminoids as oil meal does, while they contain twice as much of the fat producing elements. Clover hay contains about the same amount of fat producing elements as linseed meal does, but only about one-third of the flesh forming elements. Barley is pretty nearly the same in composition as clover hay. Now the oil meal that contains the least oil is the most valuable for feeding purposes, but any of it is good. It is good for all kinds of stock, and will hurt none. As we have sometimes said before, it may be cheaper to feed something else, and of that every one must judge for himself. But in itself it is the most valuable flesh forming food that we have, and is consequently as valuable in the dairy as anywhere else. * * * Cattle from one to two years old, two and a half quarts, twice a day; sheep one pint of meal to each pound of oats fed; horses three quarts to a feed with oats or corn; cows in milk from six to seven quarts a day in two feeds; the same to steers intended for beef. It

may be fed better mixed with water. When first beginning to feed animals on it, it should be mixed with something else, bran or corn meal for instance, if at no other time. But we should always feed it with other foods. We think the medicinal effect of the meal is pretty nearly as valuable as it is for its nutritive properties.

Grass for Hogs.

Farmers in studying out plans for the coming season ought to provide grass ground for hogs. The writer of this knows personally that red clover grass alone will keep pigs and stock hogs in good, healthy, growing condition. Clover growing in Kansas has not always been successful, but our farmers are learning how to prepare the ground and sow the seed as to be reasonably certain of success. The writer's experience is, that red clover is the best hog grass. Orchard grass is good and hogs are very fond of it. With other clovers we have not experimented.

Alfalfa is said, by those who have tested its merits, to be as good as red clover, and some persons, especially in the West and Southwest, decide in its favor over all others. We have conversed with several stockmen in Kansas, and particularly with Dr. A. M. Eldson, Reading, Lyon county, upon this subject, and they agree that alfalfa is better than any other grass for hogs, and that it is not hard to raise.

The same opinion is expressed by persons in other parts of the country. Mr. H. Stratton writes on the subject in the *Rural New Yorker*, and says: Alfalfa is, in my opinion, the best forage plant in the world, producing more and better feed to the acre than any grass or clover I am acquainted with. It is a splendid success in Colorado, and will solve the problem of cheap pork here. I cut and hauled the green alfalfa to my hogs until October 16th, when I separated those I wished to fatten from the stock hogs, and commenced feeding with shorts and hay. I cut the dry alfalfa hay in half-inch lengths, and fill a barrel half full of the cut hay, then put in about fifty pounds of shorts and fill full with water, stirring all well. I feed this to fattening hogs three times each day, giving them all they will eat at 11. I never saw hogs fatten faster. To my stock hogs I feed nothing but dry alfalfa hay with water, three times daily. I built a small silo 10x10x10 feet and filled it with the third cutting of alfalfa, putting it into the silo just as it came from the field.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

It is estimated that the value of the garden products of Massachusetts, exclusive of potatoes and beans raised on the farms, equaled \$5,000,000 last year.

It is very wrong to neglect the use of a disinfectant in the case of contagious sickness. The best article is the wisest to use. Buy Phenol Sodique from your druggist or storekeeper; it is the best disinfectant known. See adv.

The cherry tree makes a pleasant shade, and the wonder is why farmers do not grow cherry trees more generally in place of shade trees.

"Rough on Rats."

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

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

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

Remove and burn diseased peach trees. Do not plant others in the same place, or they will most likely be affected in the same manner.

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

Really good butter is sometimes ruined by the use of inferior salt. The economy of purchasing mean salt is sheer waste.

In the Dairy.

"Chewing the Cud."

A great many theories have been indulged on this cud subject, and some of them are very ludicrous, founded, we suppose, on ignorance and not on knowledge. Animals that chew the cud are called ruminants. Coarse food is first gathered and swallowed in little balls, and afterwards returned to the mouth where it is chewed again and sent on its way to make blood, bone and flesh. Such animals have four departments in their place of receiving deposits from the mouth. These four stomachs are connected with one another, and they have different functions in the process of digestion. A description of this interesting process may be instructive. Soft food, that is liquid, as water, slops, etc., goes at once into the third and fourth stomachs; but all other food, particularly such as consists of comparatively dry and solid vegetable matter, descends into the rumen or so-called paunch (first stomach), is there slowly macerated, passes by little and little into the second stomach, and is there separated by compression into a liquid and a solid portion—the liquid to pass on to the third and the fourth stomachs, and the solid to be returned in pellets up to the gullet for such remastication as shall reduce it to a pulp and fit it to pass direct, by redeglutition into the third and fourth stomachs. The remastication is generally effected while the animal lies at ease—and constitutes what is popularly called "chewing the cud,"—and take place only upon matter which nothing short of an operose process can reduce to perfect pulpiness or liquidity, and the regorging which attends it differs widely from the belching or vomiting of a non-ruminant animal, and is regularly conducted by a specially constituted organism as deglutition or absorption or secretion, or any other ordinary act or function of the animal system.

The connection between the stomachs and their relations and duties are peculiar and ought to be understood at least partially if we would have a fair understanding of the work they do. Their communication with the gullet (throat) and with one another is very interesting. The gullet, says a competent authority, is an extensible membranous tube, much more complicated in ruminating quadrupeds than in man; the muscles which surround it being strong and consisting of two rows of fibres, crossing one another, and running spirally in opposite directions; and these muscles, by their contractions, so powerfully force the morsel of food begun to be swallowed inward into the inlet of the stomachs, that the process of deglutition once commenced can not be stopped, even by the will of the animal. The gullet enters just where the first, second, and third stomachs approach one another, and discharges itself almost equally into the first and the second. Connected with it is another organ which may be termed the cud-duct. This is sometimes a groove and sometimes a tube, according to its action; and runs from the termination of the gullet to the third stomach, with the first stomach on the left, and the second on the right, and discharges itself almost equally into the second and the third. It has thick, prominent margins, which can be brought to meet so as to form a complete canal, and thus constitute a continuation of the gullet across the second stomach into the third. All these parts, the gullet, the cud-duct, the first, the second, and the third stomachs, not only communicate with one another, but all communicate by a common point, the

point where the gullet terminates, where the cud-duct commences, and toward which the three stomachs open, or end. Now, in the process of returning the macerated food from the paunch for remastication, it is the cud-duct, together with the shut termination of the gullet approached to the shut inlet of the maniplies (third stomach), which forms the pellets.

To understand the mechanism by which the pellets are moulded, let it be marked, first, that the cud-duct extends from the termination of the gullets to the inlet of the maniplies; secondly, that when it contracts, it approaches one or other of these apertures; thirdly, that of these two apertures, the termination of the gullet is habitually shut, and the inlet of the maniplies, naturally straight, can be so narrowed as almost to close by its own contraction; and, fourthly, that when the first two stomachs, compressed by the abdominal muscles and the midriff, contract, they push in consequence the materials which they contain both against the two apertures opposite to each other, and against the cud-duct opposite to the two stomachs. The two stomachs, in this manner, in proportion as they contract, push the materials contained in them between the margins of the cud-duct, and the cud-duct, also contracting, causes the two apertures of the gullet and of the maniplies to approach, while the two apertures being closed and brought near together, seize upon a portion of the aliment, and detach it in the form of a pellet. The aperture of the gullet is closed during the act of detaching the pellet, because at that instant the midriff (through which the gullet passes into the abdominal cavity) is contracted, and the gullet only opens when the midriff is relaxed; and the aperture of the maniplies is closed, because at that instant the maniplies, as well as the other stomach, is contracted. From this circumstance, it is obvious that the pellet must be detached, as it could not otherwise be seized by the two approaching apertures; that the pellet must be round, for this is the form of the cavity formed by the parts of the organ employed in the process; and that the pellet must be about an inch in diameter, for the cud-duct, when contracted in the act of forming the pellet is about an inch in length.

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

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVING BUNS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sityton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

GEO. T. BOBLAND, Iowa City, Iowa. Breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Car-load lots of Thoroughbred or Grade a specialty. Send for catalogue and prices of good individuals with good pedigrees.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo. Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas. Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families, and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

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DR. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas. breeder of Broadawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

ALTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Fashionable bred Short-horn cattle. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Young cattle for sale; bulls suitable to head any show herd.

A. HAMILTON, Butler, Mo. Thoroughbred Galloway cattle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Galloway bulls, for sale.

Hereford Cattle.

W. C. MCGAVOOK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo. Breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

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

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GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Ellwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM. Silver Lake, Kansas. Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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 strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

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H. V. PUGSLEY.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH. Henry & Brunsen, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 Rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 3 3/4 lbs.

PURE-BRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahmas Fowls for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

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W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

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RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun Mo. Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

POULTRY.

LOUIS DUTSCHER, No. 90 Madison street, Topeka, Kansas, has for sale 100 Light and Dark Brahmas and Black Cochins pure-bred poultry of the Jersey and Felch strains. Also, for sale a Centennial and Common-Sense incubators. All the above will be sold very cheap.

DIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph, Prop'r., Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 12.

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

W. M. WIGHTMAN, Ottawa, Kansas, breeder of high-class poultry—White, Brown and Dominique Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Eggs, \$2.00 for thirteen.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS. Closing out sale—Cheap! Write for particulars. Address S. L. Ives, Mound City, Kansas.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., breeds the very best L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established in 1871. Write for circular.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabatha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. E. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 12; \$3.50 per 20. Also Black-and-tan Dogs.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

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of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals. Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

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THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,

and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;

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or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.



OLIVER & SHOCKEY, Breeders and Dealers.

Address E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kas.

Stock near City.

CATTLE!

FOR SALE!

PIG EXTRACTOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to WM. DULIN, Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

Correspondence.

About Silk Worms.

Kansas Farmer:

Some readers perhaps would be most interested in learning something of the silk worm, its life and habits; others of the great manufacturing interests of the country, and what is being done in other States to stimulate the industry. To meet the desires of both classes I will briefly notice both. The silk worm (*Bombyx Mori*) is thought to be a native of China, and a Chinese queen is said to have discovered the arts by which silk has become a useful product to the world. She fed the worms, learned the art of reeling the silk and making it into garments. So great was the benefit of this discovery to her subjects that they worshipped her as a divinity. "The Goddess of silk worms," which ceremony takes place at the season when the silk worms are hatched. We learn from this that it is woman's work handed down to us by a queen several thousand years before the Christian era. Woman's work is now the question of the day, and is engaging the attention of the greatest minds both of men and women all over the world. Occupations and professions that were once only open to men are now open to women as well; but most of these are learned and pursued in large cities and towns; hence our young girls are lured from the country home to seek an independence in large cities and towns. They can ill be spared from the family circle. The mother needs the helping hand of the eldest daughter; the younger brothers and sisters look to her; the father prides himself in his daughter; he will make any sacrifice to keep her at home. Here silk culture comes in as a blessing to the family; all can help keep sister at home. The young brothers and sisters, up bright and early in the morning, can trim the Osage hedge, bringing the branches to the cocoonery. "Many hands make light work." The feeding and removing of the refuse is soon done, leaving ample time for preparation for school and other duties. Even the little one five or six years old, can be very useful. The noon meal is soon dispatched, and then again at night; three meals a day and sometimes four are given. All this will be learned from the manual of instruction at a cost of 25 cents only.

At the end of five weeks the result of all this labor which has been so instructive and pleasant, and brought neighbors from far and near to see, will begin to develop. The worms which have heretofore been so quietly feeding will begin to be restless and throw out silken threads, and attach themselves to whatever has been prepared for them. Oh, the joy of the little ones, and all, as they run to tell sister of the wonders they have seen. The silk worm has hid away or climbed up a branch and is making a yellow ball, and you can see it move inside. All watch with eager interest the little spinner until it is out of sight; in three or four days its work is done. There it will remain till the great power that forms it, transforms it into a moth. In two weeks it will work its way out, deposit its eggs for reproduction the succeeding year. Its moth life is short—from six to eight days if permitted to live, and in all this time it has the power to live without nourishment.

Now comes the gathering of the cocoons which for the first experiment will not be a very large harvest, as you have only invested 75 cents for eggs, but you have several ounces perhaps in return, which are worth five dollars per ounce; or perhaps you have but one ounce and a larger proportion of whole cocoons, which if of best quality are worth \$1.25 per pound. The pierced ones are worth from 50 to 75 cents, but there will not be over a dollar or one dollar fifty in all; but is not this a fair remuneration for the small outlay of \$1 for book and eggs? You have learned the art, and the next season can work intelligently for profit; remain at home, be self-supporting and independent. What is sweeter, what more noble?

The most refined and cultivated young lady can engage in it. Silk in its various forms is the most coveted adornment of the young girl. The finest dress goods and ribbons are manufactured in the United States. To supply the raw material millions of dollars are sent out of the country annually. California is both raising and manufactur-

ing silk. Capitalists we are told are looking to Kansas as a point to erect silk mills; but they must be assured of material first.

We have made great progress in the past year. There are more reels in the country than silk to reel; and we have learned that the Osage alike with the mulberry is the silk worm food of the western States. But I would advise all to set out a mulberry orchard of the best varieties; for the timber, the fruit, the beauty and longevity of the tree; and last but not least for silk worm food for the generations to come, who will in a greater or less degree be silk raisers, thus making the farm more valuable. Letters cheerfully answered.

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Junction City, Kas. Silk Culturist.

Farm Observations.

Kansas Farmer:

Where a farmer puts off the selection of his seed corn until he is ready to plant he does not take the same care in selection that he does if he prepares his seed before hand, from the fact that he has not the time, even if he has the inclination; hence I would suggest the propriety of getting seed corn ready during the winter while we have time.

I noticed that on ground we plowed up in July and sowed to turnips, then plowed again in the spring and planted in corn, though being very loose and mellow, failed to make the corn grow early in the season like the ground adjoining that had not been in turnips, although it did better late in season; but the corn was late and deficient both in quantity and quality. I would ask if this is the case generally with turnips.

I observed while digging our potatoes, particularly the Early Bose, that where there was but one stalk the potatoes were fewer in number, but much finer in size, nearly all being marketable, while the others, where three or four stalks came up from the ground were small, and but few that would do for market; hence I conclude we had better cut our seed to one eye to the piece with as much potato to the eye as possible.

I have learned from actual experience that we can raise a full crop of melons and two-thirds of a crop of potatoes off the same ground, by planting the potatoes early in the spring, leaving every third row for melons, which plant in season. The potatoes will be ripe and out of the way before the melon vines are large enough to interfere with the digging.

I observed that sod broken deep—say three to five inches, produces better, and seems to do as well (if well turned) as where it is broken shallow; and also, that melons and broom corn are the most productive crop on sod, though cane, millet and flax often do well.

I also observe that the man who gathers his corn as early in the season as it will do to crib, not only loses less by waste, but gets his corn in in good condition, and it costs him less per bushel for cribbing as he has longer days to work in; and as the weather is better he can husk more corn in the same time.

A FARMER.

A Revolution in Plowing.

From the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Illinois, we have received a handsome colored lithograph, 19x24, showing in the foreground their new three-wheel sulky plow the "Flying Dutchman," and on the left the phantom ship in full sail, manned with its ghostly crew. An accompanying circular gives full particulars of this new sulky plow, which is quaintly named the "Flying Dutchman." The great points of superiority are briefly summed up as follows: Its construction is such that it is bound to run over one hundred pounds lighter than any other plow, either sulky or walking, doing the same work. The plow is in front of the driver, and is carried and kept level by means of the perfect support of the three wheels, the front wheel running in furrow acting both as a support and a gauge.

If any of our readers want further particulars, a postal addressed to Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., mentioning this paper, will secure a full descriptive circular.

It is found that the antlers of the British deer are growing smaller, owing to the practice of killing the finest specimens, so that even a stag of ten is not often found, although on the continent sixty branches are often seen on antlers.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Motivated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A few years since, at the celebration of an anniversary, a poor peddler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty—it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

ARM & HAMMER BRAND



TO FARMERS.—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus they use should be white and pure, in common with all similar substances used for food.

In making bread with yeast, it is well to use about half a teaspoonful of the "Arm and Hammer" Brand Soda or Saleratus at the same time, and thus make the bread rise better and prevent it becoming sour by correcting the natural acidity of the yeast.

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS

should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping milk-pans sweet and clean.

To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "FOUND OR HALF POUND PACKAGES," which bear our name and trade-mark as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk.

ONE CENT

invested in a postal card and addressed as below

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give to the writer full information as to the best lands in the United States now for sale; how he can

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Land and Emigrant Commissioner,

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AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This H.rb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

Kansas Clover Seed.

New Clover Seed for sale by W. D. Paul, of Pauline, Kansas, at market price. Will sack and ship from one bushel to 150 bushels. Don't lose time and money by buying old seed. Address W. D. PAUL, Pauline, Kansas.

WM. H. SMITH SEEDSMAN

(Late of the firm of HENRY A. DREER)
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Smith's Seed Catalogue for 1884, containing all the best leading varieties of fresh and reliable FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD SEEDS; also Implements and Garden Requisites, sent FREE to all applicants.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and INJURIES of ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroying LICE and other VERMIN. Applied by washing the fowls, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phenol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the gases and other DISEASES of CHICKENS. For all kinds of HURTS, GALLS, and other DISEASES of ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Eruptions, Cracks, Quittor, Itch, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Foot-Rot, and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scratches, etc.

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12 ROSES, Ever-Blooming, \$1
30 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS, \$1.

For the other 58 \$1 Sets and 1,001 things besides, send for our illustrated Catalogue of over 100 pages, free. None better nor more reliable. Established 30 yrs. 500 acres. 21 large Greenhouses. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. FAIRFAXVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

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ARE THE BEST. WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY RETURNED. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR MARKET GARDENERS. OUR VALUABLE CATALOGUE OF 192 PAGES FREE TO ALL. SEED ROBERT BUIST, JR. GROWER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Comprising the best line of implements for planting and cultivating garden crops to be found in America. Send for circular showing latest improvements and latest prices. Made only by

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HOOSIER RUGER TILE MILL.

Mills on hand. Prompt delivery. FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS NOLAN, MADDER & CO., Rushville, Ind.

BUY Northern Grown SEEDS For Garden and Farm Fresh, pure, cheap. Plants by 100,000 and ROSES Cat. free. A. A. SALLER, LaCrosse, Wis.

Pasture and Hay Grasses.

The FARMER expects to devote a good deal of time and space to this subject. It grows in importance as our farms are brought under management and the people's habits become fixed. Our lands will grow in value as farms grow older, and industry must necessarily become more and more diversified. Prof. J. W. Robson, in the last Report of the State Board of Agriculture, gives some excellent suggestions on the subject, and states results of practical efforts. We hope to have room for his paper soon.

The FARMER has a good opinion of timothy as a hay grass. It is not worth anything for pasture because the second growth is too slow to be of value. Timothy for hay ought to be cut when the heads are well formed and the seed thoroughly developed. The grass should be mature but not dead—that is, on the green side of ripeness, but as close as possible. If it is cut in that condition in the morning, it may be raked and stacked in the evening of the same day.

As to preparation of ground for this grass, and sowing the seed, it was always our practice to sow in the fall. Prof. Robson sows in August. His farm is in Dickinson county. He advises that the ground be well prepared by plowing early in July. About the 20th of August, smooth all inequalities of the ground with a harrow. A peck of seed per acre is sufficient if it is well distributed. It is always well to sow plentifully. After sowing, cover with a light harrow. It is not best to sow with any other kind of seed, whether grain or grass. We have some very good timothy in Kansas. A friend sowed seed in 1879, "and in June, 1880, this grass stood four feet high, bearing spikes one foot in length."

Orchard grass is very good for pasture and makes fair hay if cut at the proper time. It starts early in spring, and continues to grow till winter stops it. It is vigorous, the most rapid grower that we know among the grasses, is very nutritious, and all animals are fond of it. This grass should be sown in the early spring. Let the ground be prepared in the fall. At seed time, harrow smooth and fine, scatter seed evenly at the rate of two bushels per acre. Mow the weeds twice, and oftener if necessary, during the summer, letting them remain on the ground, to serve as mulch. Cut them while young and green.

We would advise the growing of this grass for pasture only, because it is better for that than for hay.

Meadow Oat-grass is coming in favor. It is much like the Orchard grass in qualities and is raised in the same way.

Johnson grass is highly recommended by some farmers that have experimented with it. It has strong roots extending downwards, and seems to be very tenacious of life. One man who is raising it in Kansas says it "will grow with less moisture than any other grass. Its roots are white, tender and as large as one's finger, and so numerous as to completely fill the earth for the depth of a dozen feet. They are excellent hog feed. Neither flooding, frost nor drouth can kill them." A Cowley county farmer is delighted with Johnson grass. His only objection to it is, it is so "very hard to get out." The seed should be sown in August. It is represented as good for both pasture and hay. It grows very tall, and two crops are mowed in one year, in June and August.

Alfalfa grows in favor wherever tried. It belongs to the family of clovers and is to be treated in the same way as red clover is. It is good for both pasture and hay, but better as pasture. It grows fast and high, has long roots running down deep into the earth and seems to be little affected by drouth.

Red clover is among the best pasture and hay grasses, though the hay is better for cows, calves and sheep than for horses, just as oats is better for horses than corn is. It is very good for hogs and pigs; they will grow and thrive on it. To make good hay it should be cut while in fresh, bright bloom, and then cured without rain so as to avoid all tendency to mould. It spoils easily, and if it is even a little "musty," it is not fit for animals to eat unless it is sprinkled with water. It ought to be housed when possible, because, in stacks it takes water easily. Every clover hay stack ought to be covered with thatch—straight straw stuck in. Sow seed in spring same as orchard grass.

Red top makes fair pasture and very good hay; but it does not grow fast, nor in great abundance. It is good on low, moist land.

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

A Miracle that Took Place in our Midst Unknown to the Public--The Details in Full.

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Cromble, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I have been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eye sight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued so until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is an animated something, but I should like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony."

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience, Mr. Cromble," said the writer who had been breathlessly listening to the recital.

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to-day, than

any other complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Cromble's name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, replied:

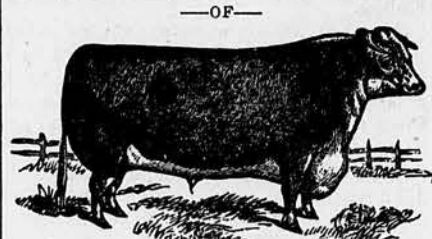
"Mr. W. A. Cromble, was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Cromble and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the road to sure death who neglect it.

A bookbinder said to his wife at their wedding, "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of the guests, "One side highly ornamental Turkey morocco and the other plain calf."

One of the most convenient things for our farmer friends that we have seen for many a day is "Fray's Hollow Handle Awl and Tool set." The handle is made of cocobolo wood, the jaws, clamping-nut and ferrule are nickel-plated. The tools consist of a chisel, gouge, screw-driver, tack-puller, gimlet, scratch-awl and four brad-awls—ten in all, made of the best steel and properly tempered. Each can be inserted in the handle for use, or be removed readily by the aid of the clamping nut. Sample mailed to any address upon the receipt of \$1.00, by John S. Fray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

PUBLIC SALE



GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE,

At the City Hotel,
Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

At the above time and place we will sell thirty-eight head of Grade Hereford Heifers, of the following ages: 9 four years old, 13 three years old, 6 two years old, and 10 yearlings. All but the yearlings were sired by "Thoughtful," 1163, and the yearlings by "Beau 3rd," 5001 (5741). Both animals have proven themselves as excellent stock-getters. Nearly all will be bred that are old enough, or have calves by their side, to "King of the Roses," 3928, and all of the calves were sired by the same bull, which is thought by many as being one of the best sires in America. We will have two Thoroughbred Yearling Bulls there for private sale, sired by "Beau 3rd," 5001 (5741). Hoping and believing that any person attending our sale will not return home dissatisfied, we cordially invite all to attend. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

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Messrs. JAS. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

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From Atwood and Hammond strains. Also Pure LEAVING CORN for seed. Orders booked for Plymouth Rock eggs, in rotation yards, made up from best winning birds. Address L. U. TODD, Lawrence, Kansas.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

Spring Sales.

KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

April 15, 16 & 17, 1884,
At Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickersstaff, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Bank Branch Marys, Cowalips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpsburg, Ky.,

Will sell, on the 16th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharons, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHOEN, of Thomson, Ky.,

Will sell, on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BABCOCK, Owingsville, Ky.,

Will sell about 50 head of Short-horns, from the Slate Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowalips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.

For catalogue of either sale, apply to
J. M. BIGGSTAFF,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

MAMMOTH SALE

Imported Clydesdale Horses and Mares.

Also a Number of Selected

Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle.

The Clydesdale Horse Co., of Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, and Glasgow, Scotland, will sell by public auction at their American location, the largest number of imported Clydesdale Horses and Mares that have ever been offered at one sale in this or any other country, on

Thursday, February 21, 1884.

The progeny of almost all the most noted stud horses in Scotland, and premium-winners at the great Illinois State Fair, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Topeka, &c., besides many Fairs in Scotland. They will offer 35 head of the most choice stallions in America, and 18 mares bred to such horses as Cairn-brook Keir, (recently sent by this Co. to Scotland and sold for the largest sum of money ever paid for a stallion) Here I Go, (also sent to Scotland) Baillie Williams, Sunrise, &c. Also a number of Polled Angus and Galloway Bulls. For the convenience of persons going to the sale, a special train will leave Cedar Rapids for the farm at 9 a. m., leaving the farm at 6 p. m. Catalogues on application. Address
CLYDESDALE HORSE CO.,
ROCKFORD FARM,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JACKS---SPECIALTY.

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Edina, Mo., Dealer in and Importer of Jacks and Jennets. Stock all tested and guaranteed as represented. Facilities large. Comparison of prices invited. Those having salable Jacks, corresponding to above, would do well to notify him. REFERENCE:—Many patrons and Bank of Edina.

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Also G. & C. Merriam's special agent for the subscription edition of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." It is composed of better paper and binding and contains more illustrations and much more printed matter than the latest Unabridged Dictionary kept in book stores. It has become not only the best dictionary extant, but a Popular Encyclopedia of Knowledge.

"Mitchell's New General Atlas of the World," for 1884, with everything brought down to the present. Ancient and Biblical maps, map of the Thirteen Original Colonies, a double-sheet Railroad map of the U. S., Town-ship maps of the United States and Territories, Plans of the principal cities of the U. S., and much valuable statistical matter.

Standard Histories of the U. S. and other countries, and the Civil War Albums and Bibles. Agents wanted in every part of Kansas. Call upon or address as above.

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The Home Circle.

Look at Both Sides.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthen her heart and hands the while;
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe between his lips,
And all he had made and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit;
Nothing has done very well this year,
Money is bound to be hard to get,
Everything is sure to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debt and credit sum
I can't make balance by any rule."

She turned around from the baking board,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband, dear, one would really
think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff.
And what if wheat is only chaff,
So long as we are both well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
Somehow or other we get along."

"Into all lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the storm and pain are o'er
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song,
We have had to bear and had to wait,
But—somehow or other we get along."

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other, whatever befell;
Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother,'
All of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
Both of us are loving and well and strong.
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we have got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh,
He kissed his wife with a tender pride,
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet
song,
A song that's followed me many a year—
"Somehow or other we get along."

Extracts From My Journal.

December 31.—Another year of time! I pause here, upon its threshold, my head bowed with the solemn thought of how our out-going years will appear to us in the clear, white light of that eternity toward which we are all hastening. To-night it is hard for me to see aught in looking back save

"The good resolves that every day
Have died in the impotence of thought."

and
"The slow advance and backward step
In the rugged path I have strived to climb,"
because of the little I have attained to compared with the much I had hoped for when the year was young. Looking up in my unrest I can but say—

"Father I leave it all to Thee!
And perhaps Thou yet canst bring
Out of all these withered things,
Life unto me."

Sometimes I have thought God lets us fall because we try too much in our own strength, and our success would but take us farther from Him. This new in-coming year—what shall I be able to make it? Each morn I pray:

"Thy day grows white. Its many duties
wait me.
O walk Thou close and make me strong to
lift
Each in its turn with depth of love and pa-
tience
To worthy make me of the wondrous gift.
For I would serve Thee—all my poor life
losing
In the great strength and beauty of Thy
own.
Till I—through largeness of Thy loving
favor
Unto Thy waiting day—time may have
grown."

Yesterday I read from a scrap book this fragment by an unknown author: "A christian is one divinely taught to return to the perfect wisdom of childhood and instead of grasping at all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, to sit down in the midst of each full and perfect day, eating the food set before him, doing the work he has to do, rejoicing in the sun shining upon

him, and making ready at nightfall to sleep the dreamless sleep which is given to one content to live one day at a time."

January 7.—Such bright days these have been—the earth all wrapped warm under fleecy blankets of snow. Our canary does not sing much but he is bright and lively, so I guess nothing ails him.

I have been studying more than usual lately over the problem of woman's work; and why so many lives surrounded with all the elements which go toward making a full happy existence should still be shallow and discontented. Just over the way is a woman with a seemingly comfortable home, a husband and three little children. Everything wherewith to work is provided her. The care of herself, her home, her husband and children, one must naturally think would fill her days with tender, loving duties, her heart with yearnings after all that could enrich her own and the lives of her loved ones. I do not think she recognizes wherein lies the false, wrong conditions that have made her an unhappy, ill-tempered wife; an impatient, inefficient mother. Daily my heart aches over the cheated lives I see—over her—that she should unwittingly rob herself of the rare, true happiness God meant should crown our mother-love, and over the little ones left to grow up without the hunger of their child-hearts ever being fed by the home love and influence that ought to fill every place where little ones come.

Such tyranny her household gods have over her that she bows to them with all her heart, mind and hands have to give, even bringing to their altars the happiness and comfort of her family. I think she loves her children; but with her rush, rush of work, her falsely considered social duties, she does not see through the mist of anxiety and worry the little faces looking to her hungrily for the mother-love and tenderness they are too early learning to do without. So much of her work seems to be unnecessary work. I know she makes many of her mistakes through ignorance, and that is one thing which troubles me. That so many come to this place in life with little or no preparation to enable them to fill their places at the head of households with wisdom and efficiency. She knows nothing about the effects of good, healthful cooking over the health and tempers of her family; nothing concerning the sanitary conditions of her home. Like too many women she is a slave. Consequently her mental growth, her spiritual out-look, her heart-life are stunted and hedged in by her devotion to her so-called duties that bind her down to a very narrow existence and because of the unsatisfied higher life she is discontented and fault-finding. * * *

January 18.—I was interrupted when writing last and this is the first time I have had a chance to take up my pen since. Such a happy winter we are having; I fear sometimes I am not half grateful enough for my happy home. We enjoy our evenings so, for this is the only time we can all be together. John reads to me while I knit or sew, and sometimes Janet studies or draws or plays; sometimes we all join in a romp. By the way, my little neighbor was in a few days since and I was pleased with her giving me an opportunity to show her one way she might get more time to rest and read. She began by saying she did not see how I got time to read all our papers, adding that these short days she "had to cook all the time almost." Then I told her how we ate but two meals—taking breakfast at seven, dinner at two; and how I had discarded pies, cakes, and rich food generally, substituting more nutritious and at the same time more easily prepared dishes. She seemed much interested in my plan for my work. I told her how, while preparing breakfast I cooked enough oatmeal for dinner, moulding it in a dish, and before finishing the morning work I got ready the vegetables for that meal also. It all seemed new to her, but it encouraged me to hear her say she would try my plan and that she believed the oatmeal with cream and sugar would be better than so many cakes and such quantities of meat for the children; that on some account they were sick half the time and she wondered if what they ate did not have something to do with it. She wondered! Poor creature! How I pitied her. When will people learn that to know and obey God's laws in and about us brings the blessings of good health, contented minds and well employed power? I must quit now and set the table, for dinner is all cooked.

AGNES WIER.

For Economical Mothers.

The following suggestions respecting alterations necessary to allow for growth in the wardrobes of girls of six, or thereabouts, may be of use to mothers of large families with small means. Supposing there are some dark navy-blue serge frocks, cut in one, from last year, with gauged bodices and sleeves, which naturally look too short, and are probably too scanty in the skirt, proceed as follows: Take off the gathered flounce round the edge of the skirt, damp it well, and press with a hot iron. Cut the flounce in two, make it up into a kilt about two inches deep to trim all round. Open the skirt a little way at the sides and introduce a small gore or three-cornered piece of material so as to allow a little more width. Lengthen the sleeves, which are probably found to be too short, either with a gathered piece of serge put on as a cuff, or with a puff at the top, if the length requires it, both at wrist and shoulder. Plait up the little sort of drapery, that before hung nearly plain, as a kind of tunic with even folds, and tack it round the skirt, just above the knees, quite straight to the back, where it should finish off with loops and ends. The skirt at the sides must be drawn up with plaits in order to give the serge top the appearance of a polonaise. To modernize the dress still further, and to make it long enough, arrange a kilted or box-plaited crimson cashmere skirt (for which purpose one yard is required) as an under petticoat, the red being half a yard deep, with the exception of a strip taken off to face up the lining skirt under the flounce. This must be well fastened down with at least three tapes, and made the proper length by the addition at the top of a piece of black material.

For using as a skirt for wearing with navy blue nothing looks so well as the deep crimson now fashionable. The advantage of a little merino skirt like this is that it is useful for wearing with a light brown or holland polonaise at any other time. The red kilted flounce should have a plain piece of material added on to the top, and then put in a band, which can be tacked into the serge dress round the waist.

A black velvet dress, cut all in one, for a child of six years or so, can be treated as follows, if not shabby, although outgrown in every way: Obtain two yards of rich blue cashmere, and add a kilt of the same two inches deep all round the edge of the skirt. Lengthen the sleeves with blue pointed cuffs, piped, and add a blue sailor collar. Cut the skirt part of the dress in two all round, and insert a piece of black material the necessary depth to make it the proper length. Arrange all that is left of the cashmere into a drapery to go round the skirt, being opened about six inches in front, and then the rest of the depth of material being tightly gauged, while the raw edge is run closely all round the dress, and turned over, just above the piece added for increase of length; or a sort of deeply-folded sash can be made to hide the inserted piece. This should be finished off at the neck with bows and short ends, stitched all round on the right side with a broad hem.

Black felt hats of the year before can have the color revived by sponging with ammonia, and, if trimmed with blue velvet puffed on to match the cashmere, with a few gold pins inserted and with a feather, a good effect can be produced.

A little coffee-colored jacket, outgrown by its small owner, can be opened up the center seam at the back, to allow sufficient play, and, at the top of the opening, a bow and ends of brown watered silk or brown satin ribbon can be placed, with a corresponding bow of ribbon of a narrower width at the neck. The sleeves and jacket all round can be lengthened by either letting down the piece turned up (if there is any), or by neatly joining on a piece of material, and trimming, to hide the addition, with racoon fur, continuing it in a double row up the front, and fastening with hooks and eyes, instead of buttons and buttonholes, if the jacket is too narrow across the chest.

Old, worn, scarlet flannel petticoats can be made warm and serviceable for a small child by tucking closely so as to let the tucks meet each other, which converts a comparatively useless garment into a desirable wardrobe appendage. It is desirable not to carry the tucks up to the waist, as they would be clumsy; but a piece of plain material, a few inches deep, should be added all round the top, and sewn into a band at the waist.

Sickness and Death From Ignorance.

The Topeka *Mall*, edited by C. G. Coutant, a clear and forcible writer, has an excellent article on the subject above named. We think it good enough to copy and indorse. People who live in Kansas, the *Mall* says, should as a rule enjoy good health. We have life-giving breezes and no stagnant pools, but clear running streams and well watered bottoms and uplands. Everything in nature tends to prolong life and build up a race of men as hardy as the Scottish Highlanders. These are facts which stand out prominently and yet there is a variety of disease prevailing; diseases which are not peculiar to the climate but are of artificial growth and production. They, as a rule, come from causes which are artificially produced. Take, for instance, a home built on one of our beautiful prairies. Everything is done to make that home comfortable, but there is just one thing lacking, and that is drainage. The slop water is emptied in a given place and left to soak into the ground. It floods the surface for a great distance round, breeds foul vapors which hang like a pall around the house every still night and penetrates the house itself. Often the drainage is to the well which supplies the family with water. Every inmate of the house becomes to a certain extent charged with the poison. Is it any wonder then that diphtheria, scarlet fever, and malarial diseases break out? It would be no exaggeration to say that more than one-half the diseases of Kansas are produced by causes similar to the one mentioned, and still the destruction goes on day after day and year after year. One of the laws of nature is violated, and the penalty is death. Men will tell you that a certain locality is unhealthy, and while they may speak the truth they are not aware that it was made unhealthy by man. If the persons who poison a home and its surroundings were the ones to suffer, it would not be so bad, but the innocent visitor and the traveler drink of the water and breathe in the poisonous vapors and carry away with them the seed which finally germinates and brings forth a deadly disease. And so the angel of death is kept hovering over a naturally healthy country through the ignorance of men and women. These are not overdrawn fancies but literal facts; and if we could impress the importance of them on the minds of our readers and rouse them to action, it would be a great satisfaction. It is of vastly more importance that our homes be protected against disease, than that we live in modern elegance. Construct drains which will carry off every kind of liquid which comes from the home. See to it that by no possible means the drain leads to your well of drinking water. Keep your cellar not only dry, but free from all kinds of decaying vegetable matter. Eternal vigilance is the price of health.

Who are Honored Guests?

There seems to be a variety of opinions upon this subject. There are housekeepers, who, when an unexpected guest is to take a meal with them, turn the house upside down, crowd all manner of dishes and victuals into cupboards, make a great parade in bringing out the fine linen, the china and silverware; a great amount of cooking is hurried through in a short space of time, making the guests feel that they are the cause of much extra work although they are assured otherwise. But when relatives are their guests, the broken dishes are placed before them at the table, and the washer-woman is bidden to eat at husband's place without a change of dishes.

But people are not all alike; there are a great many who consider that their own families are worthy of any honor they may have to bestow. They always seem to be prepared for emergencies, and an extra plate is all there seems to be required at meal time for the occasional guest, who feels that they have been entertained with so little labor that it was a real pleasure to call.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic, if taken promptly, often proves a decided measure of economy, for it saves much by preventing loss of time as well as suffering. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form, it is as necessary to some persons as food.

The want of pure and fresh water accounts in many instances for the lack of eggs during the winter season. Fowls require a constant supply of water, and without it will not lay.

The Young Folks.

The City Cat.

He is gaunt and thin, with a ragged coat,
A scraggy tail, and a hunted look;
No songs of melody burst from his throat
And he seeks repose in some quiet nook—
A safe retreat from this world of sin,
And all of its boots and stones and that—
For the life of a cat is a life of din,
If he is a city cat.

He is grumpy and stumpy, and old and gray,
With a sleepy look in his lonely eye,
(The other he lost at a matinee—
Knocked out by a boot from a window
high.)

Wherever he goes, he never knows—
Quarter or pause in the midnight spree,
For the life of a cat is a life of blows,
If he is a city cat.

He is pelted by boys if he stirs abroad,
He is chased by dogs if he dares to roam.
His grizzled bosom has never thawed
'Neath the kindly glare of the light of
home.

His life's a perpetual warfare waged
On balcony, back yard fence, and flat;
For the life of a cat is life outraged,
If he is a city cat.

The country cat is a different beast,
Petted, well-housed, demure, and sleek;
Three times a day he is called to feast,
And why should he not be quiet and meek?
No dreams of urchins, tin cans, and war,
Disturb his sensuous sleep on the mat;
Ah! cat life is a thing worth living for,
If he isn't a city cat.

And even when dead, the cat
With strident members uneasy lies
In some alley-way, and seems staring at
A coming foe with his wild wide eye,
Nobody owns him and nobody cares—
Another dead "Tom," and who mourns
for that,

If he's only a city cat.
—Providence Press.

BURNING THE WHITE DOG.

Peculiar Ceremony of the Pagan Onondagas Near Syracuse.

Modern civilization and ancient barbarity were strangely blended in this township today, where, within sight of the steeples of Syracuse the Onondaga Indians held their feast of "Burning the White Dog." These savages have a reservation near here, which is about eight times as big as Central Park. The major part of it is a lovely valley, shielded by hills that still retain the forests nature clad them with. In this valley, in tumble-down shanties, some built of logs with plastered cracks, and some being ordinary frame dwellings, live four hundred Indians, principally Onondagas, but embracing a few survivors of each of the famous Six Nations of a century ago. They have been but slightly affected by civilization. A few are christians. A few work their little farms in an indolent, clumsy manner, and for the rest, they hunt and fish, play Indian games, drink as much rum as they can get, and preserve their old tribal government almost as it was when they trod this soil unchallenged. Their houses stand far apart along the winding roads of the valley, and at the junction of these roads their castle or council house stands. It is a one-story frame building, with many windows and a door on each side, and looks like a country school house.

Two Indian lads stood before one of these doors rapidly discharging old army muskets and calling "Hunyo!" "Hunyo!" in voices that rang through the valley. That word is Indian for hurry up. Out of nearly every house came chiefs, warriors, and squaws, all stalking with the stride peculiar to old Bowery tragedians over the sparkling snow. They wore the same clothing as the people of Syracuse, although it was as a rule threadbare and ill-fitting. There were eccentricities in their dress not observable in the city, however. The women, for instance, wore no hats, but covered their heads with shawls or squares of blue cloth, the ends of which fell to their breasts and were held there under their folded arms. Some of them, too, had their legs covered with buckskin leggings, prettily decked with beads and porcupine feathers. The range of beauty, or the absence of it, was wider than among their

soft-cheeked city sisters. Ugliness more hideous than that of the old squaws, whose faces were seamed like peach stones, it would be difficult to imagine. Their white hair against their coffee-colored skin looked strangely unnatural. The little girls were rather pretty. Their glossy black hair, bright jet eyes, plump bronzed cheeks, and their straight noses and shapely mouths made them attractive. The young wives were not so presentable. Hard work had thinned their faces, so that their cheek bones stood out and their eyes were sunken in. All wore bright-colored shawls. It must be said for them that they neither looked nor acted like the depraved and wretched beings their converted fellow Indians say they are.

The warriors were nearly all tall, finely-built men, dark skinned, with straight features and jet black hair. They were as fond of color as their women, though the only means they had for display was in bright worsted scarfs that they wound around their necks. The men sat on benches at one end of the council hall. The women were at the other end. The room was bare-floored, and no ornaments broke the squares of wall paper between the windows. There was a big wood stove at each end of the apartment.

When all had gathered and were seated there was a long pause. No man or woman uttered a word. They did not even salute one another. They were waiting for the medicine man to bring in the white dog, which, by the way, was a cur that had belonged to Jake Farmer, a warrior, and had been hanged until dead in Jake's house and then daubed with red spots. The white hide represented purity, the red spots were symbolical of a blood offering, and the whole celebration was the Indian observance of a combination of New Year's day and Thanksgiving, when the last year's sins were supposed to have entered into the cur in readiness to be burned up.

Tom Webster was the medicine man. The last of a long race of hereditary priests, he belongs to the clan of Tawls-ta-wis-tas or Snipes, and they and the clans of Ugh-quae and San-un-tung, the Bears and the Deer, were over across the campus in a dwelling. There were only twenty or thirty warriors and squaws and four chiefs there, so slender have the Snipes, Bears, and Deer grown, but the Wolves, Mud Turtles, and Beavers filled the big council house. Suddenly Medicine Man Webster appeared in the doorway before the throng, which at once exclaimed "Ugh!" as though he was a big dose of medicine they all had to swallow. He wore a maroon-colored handkerchief, held on his head by a gold band, above which, in front, waved a long, broad plume. His face was streaked with black paint on a background of red. Beneath all this he wore a well-worn \$12 business suit. Behind him stalked a typical leg wood colored farmer, and behind him a brave, who carried the dog. Its neck was decked with blue ribbons, and its tail was done up in a red love-knot. Other ribbons were wound around its body. As it was borne in the men and women, with one voice, uttered the yell with which the red men descend upon the gentle white maiden in one of the Hon. William H. Cody's aboriginal melodramas. The dog's legs were tied together with a rope, and the medicine man swung it on a school bench in the middle of the room. Six chiefs, headed by Head Chief Daniel La Fort, sat on a bench at right angles with the dog's head, and six centenarian squaws sat opposite on a bench behind the dog's decorated tail.

The medicine man's aids sat down, and he began a solemn chant as he walked around and around the dog. His bearing was impressive and his singing very weird. Suddenly he stopped before a chief, who told him what especial blessing he desired from the Almighty. The medicine man repeated the chief's words in his monotonous song. At the next turn the next chief named his needs, and so the chiefs and the squaws, one after the other, urged their petitions through their priest. Presently the medicine man started for the door, and his aids followed, one carrying the decorated dog. They went over to the council room of the Snipes, the Bears, and the Deer, and there repeated the ceremony. Here the dog was laid in a pretty wicker basket. It was such as New York merchants use as receptacles for waste paper, except that it was hung with colored ribbons and was one-third full of cheap tobacco. When the prayers ended

all followed the medicine man, the basket, and the dog across the campus and through the big council hall, where all the others joined them, and filed behind them in a march around and around the outside of the building. Such a scene few New Yorkers would have imagined would ever be presented east of the Mississippi. There was no sign of a mixture of white blood in any of the one hundred and fifty copper-hued faces. They were all stoical, stolid, brawny red men and women, striding along with toes straight before them, chanting a barbaric tune in guttural tones. They seemed dirty and poor, if one looked at their clothing, but impressive and savage when their impassive, regularly marked faces were studied. Somebody said they were giving thanks, but probably no white man really knew what they were doing.

Going back to the council room again, they laid the dog and the basket down in front of the stove. Nobody but an Indian could have looked with a grave face upon the substitution of a modern Utica-made stove for the funeral pyre of tradition; but they moved no muscle, and when afterward the reporter suggested that this was a violent innovation, a chief replied that it did not matter—as long as the top fitted close and the door was shut the sacrifice would not smell. The medicine man circled around the stove, and the tribe listened with bowed heads and occasional grunts. The priest sang four new verses at this time. The first one was to the effect that spring was coming and the snow would melt, the seeds would sprout, babies would be born, game would be plenty, and the red man would prosper, if God so willed. The next verse told of the blessings of summer, the next those of autumn, and the last those of winter. He sang that the sins of the nation be forgiven, and that the offering be accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered. When he ceased, a warrior in a red worsted comforter, a sack coat, and brown jean trousers, lifted off the top of the stove, and the dog and basket were lowered upon the blazing logs, the action being accompanied by a yell that sent a tingle along the under surface of every white scalp. That ended the first day's ceremony.

The men and women quitted their seats and filed out of the doors. They did not speak to one another. In another moment the roads, the snow upon the fields, and the yards were dotted with their rigid figures as they made their way to their houses. They had not performed the full ceremony. It had been modified because of the presence of strangers and because of the wide rupture between this heathen half of the nation and the moiety of Christians. The Christians are anxious for a new treaty with the State, and are bent on exposing what they say is the truth about the depravity of their heathen brothers and sisters. They have laid great stress on the licentious and horrible features of this ceremony of Burning the White Dog, and which they say nothing has been found too disgusting to be incorporated. Such actions, they say, are but the natural outcome of the social customs of these wards of the great State of New York. Consequently it is not expected that in the dances and feasts to-morrow there will be anything more improper than there was to-day.

After the sacrifice a chief told the reporter that the young braves would play the game of the snow snakes. The reporter was anxious to see it. "Then you must put up the stakes," said the chief. The reporter did so, and the young braves soon appeared in the open field behind the Council House, each armed with a long, smooth, ironwood spear, polished like glass and tipped with a point of lead. The end where the lead was cut so that it curved a little above the line of the stick, and looked like a snake's head. A warrior dragged a log through the snow, making a gutter about an eighth of a mile long. The young braves stood at one end of the gutter and one after another caught his snake by the blunt end, and running forward flung it into the trough. The rods quivered and wriggled along the snow with the swiftness of the flight of an arrow. The men took sides in the game, and the one side that sent seven snakes the length of the trough was to win. The braves bet with the fervor of horsemen.

After the close of the game a chief offered to get up a war dance if the reporter would

pay for it. The reporter considered the offer. The chief was impatient.

"Give me what you like," said he, "and I will go and put on my war paint, my moccasins, leggings, blanket, and big feather headdress, and dance for you."

The reporter considered this.

"It is good," said the chief. "You like him. I do him many time in a museum in New York."

"Then I have seen it," said the reporter, "and I will not trouble you to do it over again."

The red man seemed dejected. "Here," said he, "I will go and get my headdress and you shall buy it and take it home."—*N. Y. Herald.*

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We are in receipt of several papers that were read before the Experiment and Test club of Jefferson county, and will try to find room for two of them soon.

Quite a number of stockmen and farmers are expected to be present at the Farmers' Institute to be held at Sterling, Kansas, February 20. Addresses will be made by Governor Glick, Prof. Canfield and Prof. Wiley, of Washington, D. C.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Sterling on the 20th and 21st days of this month. It is expected that this meeting will be interesting and profitable. Among the attractions, Prof. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, is expected to be present and take part in the proceedings.

Cheap Crutches.

Mr. J. Lee Knight, of Topeka, is an inventive genius. His wife needed a pair of crutches, and instead of paying seven to ten dollars for a pair, he took two ash hoe-handles, and after wrapping one end with wire to prevent splitting, he split the stick with a saw, then placed a short cross-stick at the proper place for a hand-grip, and attached a neat leather fastening at the other end to rest under the arm-pit. They were neatly dressed and smoothed, weighed a trifle over a pound apiece, and were really pretty.

January Weather.

Last week, among many other items of interest, we omitted the following, which is an extract from Prof. Snow's weather report for January:

In mean temperature only three Januaries in the past 16 years have been colder than this (in '73, '75, and '83). The minimum temperature 21.5 degrees below zero, on the 5th, has been exceeded but once—on January 29th, 1873—when the mercury reached 26 degrees below zero. The low mean temperature of the 5th (12.1 degrees below zero) has also been exceeded but once—on January 28th, 1873—when the mean was 14.2 degrees below zero. The remarkable red skies at sunrise and sunset were observed during the entire month, being nearly as brilliant on the 30th as on any day in November and December.

The Cattle Plague Bill.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to provide protection against the lung plague and other contagious diseases in cattle. Thus far we have seen only two reasons published in opposition to the measure. One of the reasons is, that western cattle dealers are aiming to monopolize the cattle business and are trying to drive eastern men out of it. The other reason alleged is, that the bill proposes infringements upon the rights of States.

One of these reasons is about as silly as the other so far as the spirit, scope, and object of the bill is concerned. If it is not properly worded, let the necessary corrections be made. The government can do something in the matter and ought to do it. The States, as such, are powerless. Kansas cannot legislate for any other State, but it looks as if the Congress ought to possess power to legislate upon a matter in which all the people of all the States have a common interest.

There are minor objections, as there are always to bills. Where one man has a clear, constructive idea on one important matter, ten others can do nothing but object and growl. Fault-finding seems to be part of human nature, and the malady shows its worst features sometimes in Congress. We have had trouble the past few years about getting our meats into foreign ports, and the ground of prohibition was and is, that the United States government has no official methods of determining whether our animals are diseased. Now, when a serious effort is made to remedy this defect, for it is a defect, here we find some of our Congressmen objecting. It is to be regretted that they do not take hold, help perfect the bill, and then hurry it through.

Flood of the Ohio.

Along the upper Ohio river and some of its branches last week a sad condition of affairs existed because of high waters. Some lives were lost, many families were driven from their homes and a great deal of property was destroyed. By way of giving some understanding of the situation, we append a few of the many telegrams sent out last Friday and Friday night:

CINCINNATI, February 8.—The river at 6 p. m. was 62 feet 10 1/2 inches. At 9 it was 63 feet, having risen half an inch in an hour. At 10 it had risen only a quarter of an inch.

Relief work continues promptly. Large subscriptions are made daily on 'change. A large vacant storeroom on Fourth and Race streets is used as headquarters, but supplies are distributed systematically through the branch depots located near the submerged districts.

To-day 1,000 hams and 2,000 pounds of corned beef were cooked and 5,000 or 6,000 loaves of bread were distributed, besides free meats given at the market house to all who apply. Two thousand people are sleeping to-night in school houses. Relief boats, ten in number, under control of the associated charities, ply through the flooded district and distribute food and bedding where necessary to occupants of houses. Militia are on duty to-night, assisting the police. Gas is still burning, but it is not expected to continue till morning.

In Newport, Ky., early this morning Wm. Buchert, bugler of United States troops at Newport Barracks, fell from a skiff while trying to reach the second story of a barracks building and was drowned.

Mrs. Waddle, a widow living at Newport, became a raving maniac on account of the flood. She was a poor woman with several children living in the flooded districts. Neighbors took charge

of her children and of her, but being unable to see her children she imagined them drowned and to-day is hopelessly insane.

STEBENVILLE, O., February 8.—The highest point—49 feet, was reached yesterday at 3 p. m., two feet higher than in 1842, the greatest previous flood. It has since receded eighteen inches and continues falling. The loss to private property here is \$150,000 and to railroads incalculable. The river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburg road is all under water and a bad break in the Panhandle west of here. No lives were lost in this vicinity.

WHEELING, February 8.—The Baltimore & Ohio engine shops are carried away. Main street bridge in Jonathan's run in North Wheeling caved in this afternoon; a boy sank with it, but was saved. Two unknown men upset at the head of the Island from a skiff and clung to the willows two hours. A crowd was watching, but were powerless to save them.

Wheeling is in danger of famine. Nearly all the bakeries and many of the groceries are beneath water. The milk supply is cut off. Meat, except salt meat, is almost impossible to procure and the stock of provisions is rapidly proving exhausted with no hope of replenishing. The situation is hourly growing more grave and many appeals are received from inundated parts of the surrounding country for provisions. There is nothing in the report of the island bridge being gone. No lives are known to be lost.

The water has fallen to 45 feet and is going down rapidly. The distress and suffering caused by the flood, however, is hourly growing worse. With all the volunteers who can be employed and relief committees are not able to relieve the homeless and destitute as fast as needed.

Five immense slides cover nearly a mile of the Baltimore & Ohio road between here and Moundsville, and it will be a week after the falling of the water before trains can reach the city. Other roads are probably as seriously injured, though definite reports are not received.

Three large tanneries are washed away here. Loss of each \$50,000. Other tanneries lose nearly as much by inundation.

Thieves have been chopping holes in roofs of submerged houses and stealing the contents. The mayor this evening swore in 100 extra police who will patrol the flooded portions of the city all night.

COSHOCOTON, O., February 8.—The flood reached its highest point at midnight, being twelve inches higher than ever known. The water is now slowly receding. The Panhandle lock embankment broke at Morgan Run, fourteen miles east of Franklin, five miles west of here, last night, and the track between Dresden Junction and Adams was entirely submerged. No trains from the east since Wednesday.

While crossing a swollen creek near Otsego Lake, a man, whose name is unknown, missed his footing and drowned.

Three Nelson brothers while out boating were struck by drift wood and all three drowned. All were under twenty years of age.

Questions for Debate.

We are requested to offer some "questions for debate for a young literary society." Here are a few:

Would we be happier if there were no winter?

Is city life better than life in the country?

Is learning better than money?

Are visitors entitled to better treatment than members of the family?

Are cows more useful to men than horses?

Have good manners more influence over people than money?

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. E. A. Smith, stock breeder, makes an important announcement in our advertising columns. He offers for sale some pure blood animals. We regard Mr. Smith as worthy of general confidence.

In its holiday edition the Cheyenne Sun gives the following figures, as taken from the assessors' rolls, showing the number of cattle in Wyoming and Colorado: Cattle, 1,200,000; horses, 55,600. Colorado, cattle, 1,055,472.

We are informed that something like Texas fever is affecting the imported Norman horses belonging to J. Kemp of Lexington, Ill. He bought a number of Texas mares last fall and it is thought the disease was brought on by this shipment.

A Dallas dispatch states that information is received there that Geo. B. Lorin, of this State, now in England representing the Texas Investment company, sold a large amount of ranch property situated in four adjoining counties on Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river for \$2,500,000. This is said to be largest live stock property transaction ever made.

The largest sale of Short-horns ever held in the State of Kansas is that of H. H. Lackey & Sons, advertised in our columns, to take place at Peabody, Marion county, February 27th and 28th. Their catalogue just issued from the great publishing house of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, Kansas City, is a mammoth and sumptuous one indeed. One hundred and thirty-six head are to be sold without reserve—cows, bulls and heifers.

Items from Marion Graphic: Lew Weidlein shipped three cars of sheep last week, but he has eleven hundred fine Merinos left.

W. H. Sutphin, on Tuesday, sold to J. D. Caton, thirty head of hogs, averaging 332 pounds. They brought \$618.75.

Mr. R. Horold had a bull calf in town Monday, that was only seven months old yet weighed 755 pounds. He had sold it to Messrs. Winkley & Knepple, of Wilson township.

The directors of the North American Galloway Breeders' Association of Canada and the directors of the association of the United States held an important meeting at Kansas City last week, and consolidated the two associations as well as the two herd books. A new board of thirteen directors was elected, six from the East and seven from the West. David McCrae of Guelph, Canada, was chosen President and Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Secretary, Treasurer and editor of the "Herd Book."

A late number of the Middlebury (Vt.) Register contains the following: "R. T. McCulley & Bro., of Lee's Summit, Mo., and H. V. Pugsley of Plattsburg, Mo., shipped from this station on Wednesday 500 head of registered Merino sheep—100 ewes and 400 rams. They were purchased from some of the best breeders in the country and are for the most part of the noted Banker, Rip Van Winkle and the Burwell stock. The lot is, without question, the best ever taken from here to Missouri. It includes a three-years-old ram that has proved a valuable stock-getter and is acknowledged as such by prominent breeders. He is descended from Stickney's Old Fremont. They also took out several fine yearling rams, bought of C. H. & J. H. James of Corwall. These are all high-priced, first-class animals, probably quite equal to any produced in this vicinity. The ewes, all yearlings, are not inferior in breeding and quality to the rest of the shipment. About 800 of

them are extra large, strong and well covered. The Messrs. McCulley and Mr. Pugsley are the largest dealers in sheep in their State, and this is by no means their first purchase of Vermonters."

"A Record of Unfashionable Crosses in Short-horn Cattle Pedigrees" is the title of a new work sent us by the authors. This is the only work of the kind in existence and is indispensable to every breeder of Short-horns or any one desiring a thorough acquaintance with the pedigrees of this breed of cattle ever since the recording of the pedigrees has been in practice. The work has received the commendation of the live-stock publications as well as by a majority of the breeders. This valuable book can be obtained by sending \$5 to the authors, F. P. & O. M. Healey, Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa.

The Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin, write us as follows:

Thinking that it might interest some of your readers to know where we sell some of our celebrated Clydesdale stock, we will report the following sales: To Mr. Ellsworth, Wis., the mare "Gipsy Queen" and sucking colt; also the very promising "Topsman" colt, "Bannockburn," winner of first prize at the Minnesota State Fair last fall; to W. Barclay, Wisconsin, the colt, "Pride of Dunblane;" to Mr. Miles, Indiana, the well known stallion, "Daring Foe;" to Mr. Fifield, Kansas, one stallion and one mare, named "Lord Ferguson" and "Rosa Lea;" to Hargrave, Michigan, two splendid mares rising three years old, named "Duchess of Montrose" and "Maid of Glenshea;" to Mr. Stanley, Nebraska, the two-year-old colt, "Strathdouglass;" a three-year-old colt to Mr. Phillpott, Illinois, and the English shire stallion "England's Glory" to Messrs. Durning & Co., Illinois. These are only a few of our sales, but it shows that we sell them into most of all the different States. Our stock have all wintered splendidly and are in first rate condition to begin a big season's work. We have still a very large number of very select stallions on hand for sale at very reasonable prices and on terms to suit almost any buyer. We are only ninety miles from Chicago on the Northwestern railway or the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and we will be very much pleased to have any of your readers call on us.

Farmers' Institute.

The Institute held at Effingham, Atchison county, last Thursday and Friday, was not very largely attended, owing to the very inclement weather and imperfect arrangements made for it. It seems that the farmers expected the professors from the Agricultural college to furnish the entire entertainment, instead of the farmers furnishing one-half the programme as intended by the professors.

Jesse Piggot was elected chairman of the institute and Mr. Bechtel, secretary. Professors Shelton, Lantz and Graham of the Kansas State Agricultural college were in attendance and furnished their usual interesting and practical papers.

Governor Glick arrived in time to make the opening address, which contained very many interesting facts and statistical information concerning the resources of Kansas. The address was received with considerable applause.

The remainder of the exercises were furnished by the professors. Prof. E. M. Shelton gave his lecture on "Tame Grasses," also a very practical paper on "Cattle, how to raise and breed them." Prof. Graham gave a paper on "Industrial Education," also a lecture on "The Revelations of the Microscope." Prof. Lantz favored the Institute with papers

on the "Culture of Forest Trees" and "The Economic Relation of the Birds to the Farm." These papers were unusually meritorious and worthy of a full synopsis but our representative arrived too late with his copious notes to publish the full proceedings this week. The farmers were so well pleased with this initial Institute that they decided to organize a permanent one.

Carp Culture.--No. 3.

SIZE OF CARP.

How large will carp grow in Kansas? That depends on circumstances. Our climate, soil, and the temperature of water in our ponds all indicate that with proper care and food carp will attain as great age and size in Kansas as in England, France or Germany.

TABLE QUALITIES.

How does the flesh of the carp compare in flavor with that of other varieties of fresh water fish? Epicures in Germany, France and England prefer them to other varieties, and in the markets of Vienna, Berlin and Paris they command a higher price than any other variety of either salt or fresh water fish, and frequently a price three times as high.

SPAWNING OF CARP.

At what age and time of year do carp spawn? Usually at the age of three years; often at two, sometimes at one in southern climates when fed well. In Kansas, with good care, they will spawn at two years old. The month of spawning varies in different latitudes, but it usually occurs in the South in May, in the North in June. In cold water it may be protracted into July.

At what age will the male carp vivify the eggs? Probably younger than at which the female deposits eggs.

How can one tell male from female? It is impossible until about spawning time unless you cut them open.

Which is the larger, the male or female? Usually the female.

Do size of scales of carp indicate sex? No.

Are carp prolific? Yes, if properly cared for. A five-year-old carp ought to contain 500,000 eggs.

How many young will a pair of carp produce annually? Very few if left to themselves; a great number if properly fed and cared for—say 50,000.

What arrangements are to be made at spawning time? Put the spawners (male and female) by themselves till the eggs are deposited and then protect the eggs from frogs, snakes, turtles and other enemies. A good way is to put the boughs of trees in the pond to receive the eggs. These can be taken out if enemies are troublesome when covered with eggs and placed in water to hatch where the eggs will not be eaten or destroyed. Keep the young out of the way of all enemies.

Is it best to remove old fish from the pond at spawning time? After the eggs are vivified, yes; is a good idea if you have another pond.

How long should young carp be kept in a small pond before being turned into a larger one with older carp? Till large enough to feed themselves—say they weigh a pound each.

How distinguish carp spawn from frog spawn? Carp spawn is deposited singly on branches, grasses, etc., and is about the size of No. 8 shot. Frog spawn is deposited in a jelly-like mass.

Do young carp resemble tadpoles? No.

ENEMIES OF CARP.

Will carp destroy their young? No, if they can get other food.

Will carp destroy other fish? No. The carp does not injure any other fish, but is injured by many kinds.

Will dace hurt carp? The minnows, as also any other kind of minnows, will eat the carp eggs.

Do frogs destroy the spawn of fish?

Yes; they eat both spawn and young fish.

Will gold-fish destroy carp and vice versa? Yes. Besides, they will mix—hybridize.

Will green frogs destroy carp? Yes; they eat eggs and young carp.

Will minnows destroy carp? Yes; they will exterminate them.

Will mud-cats destroy carp? Yes; they will eat the eggs and young carp also.

Will mud turtles eat carp? Yes, to extermination.

Will roaches feed on carp spawn? Yes.

Do snakes eat carp? Yes.

Will suckers injure carp? Yes.

Will trout destroy carp? Yes.

How can one guard carp from frogs, tadpoles, rats and turtles? Kill the

frogs, rats, tadpoles and turtles.

(To be continued.)

Inquiries Answered.

As a further answer to an inquirer about the Jefferson Mutual Aid Association, we give this, from the *Oskaloosa Independent*: A correspondent of the *KANSAS FARMER* makes inquiries about the Jefferson Mutual Aid Association of this place. Until we saw the note we had almost forgotten that such a thing existed. A company that never advertises even its place of business in its home papers must certainly be ashamed of itself. How is it with the Jefferson Mutual—are its deeds evil that it prefers darkness rather than light?

I have a three year old horse. About a year ago an enlargement came on the side of his head just below the muscles of the jaw. When I keep it open a watery substance runs from it. If let alone it will heal up and fill in a few days; when it is full the artery under the jaw is hard and full, following it up to the throat. The only remedy I have used is carbolic acid. What will I do for it? Answer in *FARMER*. J. B.

There is, probably, a splinter or a bit of broken bone, or glass, or some other irritating substance lodged in the muscles of the jaw. We do not think of anything else that could cause the symptoms described. Let a surgeon see it.

As to incubators, Mr. Yost, of North Topeka, is now manufacturing the Common Sense Incubator. He and his wife used one of their own make of these implements last season with good success. They hatched 140 chickens at one effort, and 179 at another. Mr. Yost is so much pleased with his work last year that he proposes to engage in the business extensively this year. Mr. Y. has been in this office several times and has satisfied us that he is no humbug. His card appears in the *FARMER*, and we believe he will do whatever he agrees to do. This is in response to a number of inquiries.

Business Matters.

Indications of general thrift are multiplying. Some of the manufacturing establishments that shut down a few months ago are resuming work or preparing to do so, and the glass and iron strikers in and about Pittsburg have adjusted their differences with employers, so that many persons are getting back to work again, and the feeling among laborers and mechanics generally is growing more hopeful.

Prices rule low among articles of manufactures generally, notably of cotton, wool and iron, but trade increases in volume, and that is a good sign.

By reason of the reduction of tariff duties last spring, importation of foreign wool is increasing, and that will tend to keep down prices of that article in our markets.

The quantity of wheat on hand at our grain centers is reported larger than it was a year ago, and foreign harvests have been average. We need not, therefore expect much advance in prices of bread-stuff, but shortage in corn will necessarily draw upon wheat for deficiencies, and that will help some. The market for grain is lively and healthy. We need not fear any permanent decline of quotations in that direction.

Stock markets were bright last week with upward tendency, though a subsequent decline left prices but little advanced at the end of the week.

The business situation in general is improving; if not in the way of higher prices, yet in the direction of universal activity and enlargement of trade.

Mr. Paul, of Pauline, has a large quantity of good, new, clean clover seed for sale. See his advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 11, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Native shipping steers 5 35a 60, native butchers' steers 4 85a 00, native feeders 4 50a 50.

HOGS Bulk of sales of heavy weights 6 90a 7 00, Saturday 6 65a 80; mixed packing—bulk of sales 6 65a 75, Saturday 6 50a 65. Light shipping—bulk of sales 6 45a 60, Saturday 6 15a 35.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 159. Demand fairly active for good at 4 35.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 4,400, shipments 1,800. Market strong and active. Exports 6 50a 7 10, good to choice shipping 5 80a 60.

HOGS Receipts 19,000, shipments 7,500. Market brisk, rough packing 6 80a 80, packing and shipping 6 85a 7 40, light 6 00a 60, skips 4 25a 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 400, shipments 1,200. Supply very light no shipping offered. Butchers strong and higher, good steers 5 00a 25, cows and heifers 3 75a 75, export steers 6 80a 7 50, good to choice shipping 5 80a 65.

SHEEP Receipts 800, shipments 2,800. Market dull and unchanged. Fair to good 3 50a 25, good to fancy 4 50a 50.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 4,700. Market slow, shade easier, poor to good steers 5 50a 7 00, prime 7 20a 7 55.

SHEEP Receipts 6,000. Over supply of heavy, lower except for best. Common to good sheep 4 75a 25, choice to extra 6 40a 80; common to choice lambs 6 25a 7 75.

HOGS Receipts 12,000. Market nominally higher at 6 40a 90.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 4,151 bus., withdrawn 3,842 bus., in store 442,086. There was very little trading in cash wheat to day, except No. 2 red which sold at an advance of 1/4c regularly and 3/4c advance specially. March sold at 1/4c advance while April sold at 1/4c advance. No. 2 soft for Feb. sold at 98 3/4c March was bid to 99c and May to 1 02, offered 1 05.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 49,914 bus., withdrawn 75,088 bus., in store 187,460. There was a good demand for cash corn to-day except No. 2 white mixed which was nominal. No. 2 mixed sold opening at 40 3/4c regular and closed selling at 40 3/4c in special elevator. Feb. sold in a small way at 1/4c advance. March advanced 1/4c and May 1/4c.

OATS No. 2 cash, no bids, 31c asked. Feb. and March no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash 47 3/4c bid, 48 1/2c asked. Feb. 1 car at 48 1/4c.

BUTTER The butter market remains steady this morning at quotations.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 30a 31
Creamery, choice..... 28a 28
Choice dairy..... 24a
Fair to good dairy..... 18a 20
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a
Medium to good..... 7a 8

We quote roll butter:
Choice, fresh..... 16a 18
Fair to good..... 14a 15
Medium..... 12a
Common old..... 6 a 7

EGGS The egg market here has a very threatening appearance. We quote wavering at 24a 25c. Lined and ice-house stock 15a 20c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 15 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10 1/2c; cheddar 9a 9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8 1/2a 9c; Cheddar 7a 7 1/2c.

APPLES We quote consignments: Fancy 3 00 per bbl; assorted, 2 50a 2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a 2 25. Home-grown fair to good 75a 90c per bus; choice to fancy 1 00a 1 25 per bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 15a 18c, new dark 20a 25c, new bright 28a 30.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a 40c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 35a 40c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 45c; White Neshannock 45c. Colorado stock 50c. Home grown in wagon loads 40a 60c per bus.

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a 4c; hurl 4a 5c.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure 1 55a 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 25a 1 30 per bus.

Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active, strong and higher. Opened 1/2c higher, rose 1/4c, fell 1/4c, rallied, closing 1 1/2c over Saturday. Feb. 94 1/2a 95 1/4c, March 95 1/2a 96 1/4c.

CORN Quiet, firm, and 3/4c higher. Cash 52 3/4c 53 1/4c, Feb. 53 1/2a 54 1/4c.

OATS Dull. March 33c, April 33 1/2a 33 3/4c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market higher. 1 07 1/2 Feb., 1 07 1/2a 1 07 3/4 March.

CORN Market higher and slow. Cash 49 3/4c February 49 3/4c, March 52 1/2a 52 3/4c.

OATS Market very slow, 34c cash.

Horticulture.

Plant Forest Trees.

Kansas Farmer:

We have been taking your valuable paper for several years and we are highly pleased with it and find its columns of inestimable value. We are glad to see it strictly "Kansan" in spirit and make-up. You will wonder why we, down here in this noted fruit region of southern Illinois, are interested way out in Kansas. Our reply is that for years we have had a large and increasing trade from your State—in our nursery department—especially red cedars and forest tree seedlings (largely due to the KANSAS FARMER.)

We are surprised, however, to see what little space is used towards advancing the interest in the planting of forest trees on the large acreage of wild and barren lands that undoubtedly exist in your State. We regard it as of equal importance with our established stock business and growing sugar industry; and it is nearer allied to all industries of your great State than any other, benefiting all classes and all industries, in some shape or form. What great mutual benefit would arise if you could receive short practical notes of experience from every county in the State upon tree planting, the effects upon climate and rainfall, giving in each case a statement of all influences for or against the profitable and successful planting of fruit trees, the kinds of trees, relative growth, etc. If this would be done, our word for it, in a few years such a great interest would be awakened in favor of extending this important industry that Kansas would no longer be regarded as a vast open prairie.

We have become so interested and enthusiastic over the importance of tree planting and the rapid increase of value arising from such an investment that we are seeking for all the information we can get upon this subject with a view to planting extensively, and we would like to hear from parties who have suitable lands for sale or who would like to co-operate jointly in an enterprise of this kind; that will increase with each year's growth, and add interest to the outlay safer and far surer than a saving's bank; that no crisis can undermine or deteriorate. We hope the impetus given to tree planting by our lamented Asa Gray will again revive and become an established industry of your State.

We are with regards,
BAILEY & HANFORD.
Makanka, Ill.

The Harvests.

January.—Harvest is now ended in most districts of Australia, and shipments have been made of the new crops. Chili, New Zealand and Argentine Republic are harvesting.

February.—Upper Egypt, India.

March.—Egypt, India.

April.—Coast of Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, India, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico and Cuba.

May.—Persia, Asia Minor, Algeria, Syria, Texas, Florida, Morocco, Mid-China, Japan and Central Asia.

June.—California, Oregon, Southern United States, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Turkey, South Russia, Southern France, Greece, Sicily and some of our northern States.

July.—Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Poland, most of our northern States and Austria.

August.—France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Poland.

September.—Scotland, England, (hops and roots); America, (maize); Sweden, France and North Russia.

October.—Scotland, France and Germany (vintage).

November.—Australia, Peru, South Africa.

December.—Australia, Chili, Argentine Republic.—Prof. Nihart.

Tell the children to cut out and save the comic silhouette pictures as they appear from issue to issue. They will be pleased with the collection.



This space is owned by
BLACKWELL'S BULL.

Of course we mean the famous animal appearing on the label of every genuine package of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made. None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.



THE GREAT
BLOOD & LIVER
PURIFIER
A SURE CURE FOR
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,
—AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague.

And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LADIES WILL YOU
BE CURED.

Those who have been denied a healthy and natural condition, and wish to establish same, will use *Magnetic Pastilles*. No stomachic drugging. Our treatment uniformly successful, being based on scientific and direct methods of application. The following, used by permission, is one of the many testimonials on file at our office.

New York, Feb. 24, 1881.
DR. JACKSON & BURNETT—Dear Sirs: After having six months' tedious treatment for ulceration and misplacement, and finding myself but very little better, I was induced to try your Pastilles. After using less than a quarter of a box, I felt well and strong, and consider myself now free from a weakness which makes women dependent and life a burden.

Respectfully Yours, MRS. EMMA SNIDEKAR.
Each case treated separately according to individual diagnosis. Correspondence invited, which is held in strict confidence. Letters forwarded in plain sealed envelope, and no one knows what they contain. Address for particulars, to

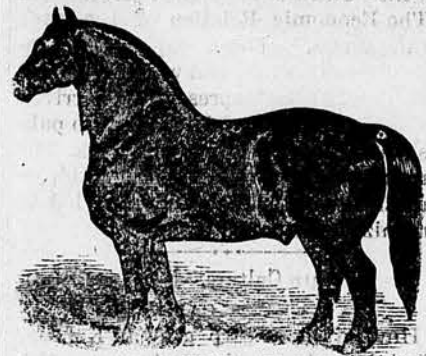
DR. JACKSON & BURNETT,
N. E. Cor. Race and Ninth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. BOOT, 100 East St., New York.

HEFNER & CO.,
BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



Importers and breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



VIRGIN & CO., Fairbury, Ill., and Hane, France. Two shipments this season; one just arrived—seven head of three and four-year-old stallions—making thirty head now on hand. We claim advantages over any firm in the business, which we will prove if you wish to buy. Send for catalogue.

JOHN VIRGIN.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.

HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.

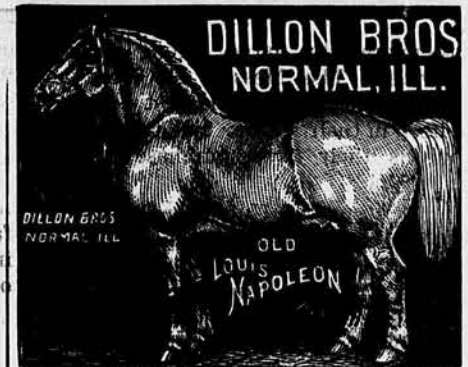


The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West. Imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NYANZA No. 849—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.



CRESS BROS.,
NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,
WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty. Quite a number of them are direct sons of the grand old stallions Darnley, Topgallant and Lord Lyon. Visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. TERMS EASY.



DILLON BROS
NORMAL, ILL.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
NORMAN HORSES,
(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

THREE IMPORTATIONS IN 1883.
200 head of Normans on hand.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,
Opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots. In Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill. Send for illustrated catalogue.



GALBREATH BROS., Janesville, Wis.,
Have on hand a splendid collection of Clydesdale Stallions, from 2 to 6 years old, all for sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Write for particulars. Fifty premiums gained by our horses at the State Fairs last fall. Every stallion is guaranteed a breeder.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HEREFORDS

In the Southwest,

HUNTON & SOTHAM,
Abilene, . . . Kansas.

Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,
ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Headquarters in the Southwest for WHITFIELD
SHORT-HORNS.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,
Washington, . . . Kansas

(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,
MERINO SHEEP,
Poland China Swine,
Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS

Established in 1876.

J. J. MAILS, - PROPRIETOR,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS,

—Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale 10899, a Young Mary Bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.

My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, headed by Kellor's Photograph 3551, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Atherton's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sully boar. Choice young stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

The Poultry Yard.

Bad Habits in the Poultry Yard.

Much of the trouble and vexation created in the management of poultry is caused by the fowls contracting habits which, when once formed, are very hard to break. One of the principal and most aggravating habits is that of eating eggs. Says a writer:

When fowls are confined to close quarters and have very little exercise, they get in the habit of scratching the straw in their nests for the want of some other exercise. When an egg is once broken they of course eat it, and in this way the habit is formed. This, as well as other habits, is formed only when the fowls are confined to small yards, and have very little exercise, and anything that offers they are both ready and willing to do. This is one of their worst habits and a very hard one to break. Much has been said on this subject. However, prevention is far better and easier than cure. To avoid all this trouble, the fowls should have plenty of occupation outside of the hen-house. Give them corn on the cob and let them labor a little for their food—the more the better. Another bad habit, and one that is extremely vexatious to the fancier, is that of feather-eating. This habit is also formed purely from the want of something better to do, and an appetite is soon acquired. When fowls are required to run at large, they gather innumerable insects, as well as vegetable food of all kinds, and if a good supply of vegetable and animal food is not given them when confined, these habits are easily formed. Both of these habits are acquired by all breeds, but the rapid layers and non-sitters are the worst, for they possess an almost irresistible appetite for animal food, and it is the gratifying of this appetite that gives us so many eggs. Another habit is high flying, which is formed by placing the roosts high in the coop, and it is for this reason principally that low roosts are recommended. Remember when fowls are confined they depend entirely on their keeper for their feed, which should be given them regularly and in such quantities that none will be left to spoil on the ground.

Fowls delight to scratch in loose ground, and if a portion of their yard is dug up at intervals, it will afford the exercise they so much need.—*Irish Farm.*

Seed Corn Famine.

Probably nineteen farmers in twenty must buy seed corn for next spring's planting, on account of the failure of the '83 crop to ripen. We must look sharp to the seeds we buy, that they are better than our own, as many unreliable parties will offer inferior stocks, to take advantage of the demand. We suggest that every corn grower should send to Hiram Sibley & Co., the reliable seedsmen at Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., for their catalogue and seed-corn circulars. This house makes a specialty of seed-corn and we believe that they will do what they say they will.

The black knot on plum trees is easily kept in subjection if properly cut off when it first appears. This seems the only efficient remedy, and it is certainly a simple and easy one.

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

A forest mathematician has figured out that there are enough pine trees growing in the South to furnish the whole country with lumber for 250 years to come.

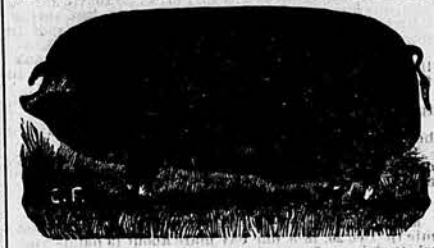
For Thick Heads.

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

It is said that tobacco stems laid in the fork of the trees will protect fruit trees from rabbits.

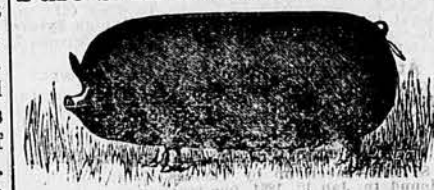
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



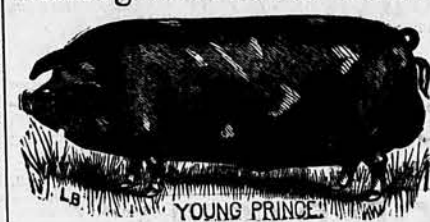
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for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

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491. Laudable vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 405) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. MILLER BROS. Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois. We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



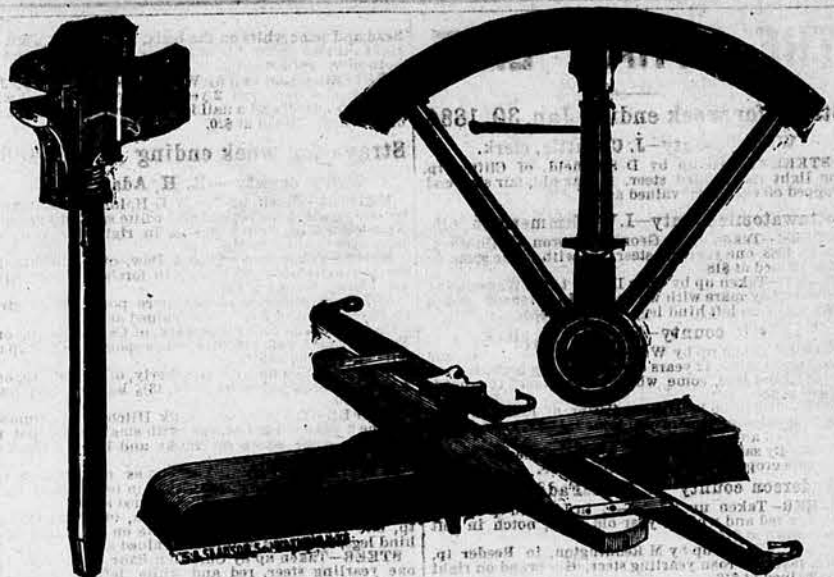
We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth,

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears. Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs sold.

S. V. WALTON & SON, P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 307. Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

VIRGINIA Farms for Sale, Catalogue free. Maps of Va. 20c. H. L. Staples & Co. Richmond, Va.

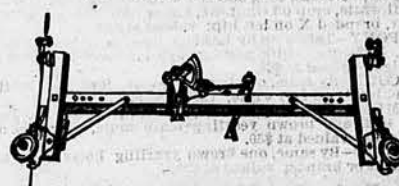


FARMERS, SET YOUR OWN TIRES. THE DIMON WAGON IMPLEMENT.

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware store write to The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at sight. Twenty-five sold by one man in one day. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50, to any place in the United States. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 500 in a month's time. This implement was invented by a practical farm r. A big discount to agents.

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.

LEADS THEM ALL! Barnes' Wire Check Rower. Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field. WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.



Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.

It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.



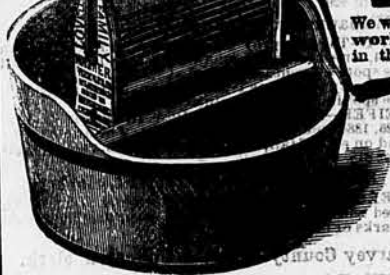
The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.



Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore.

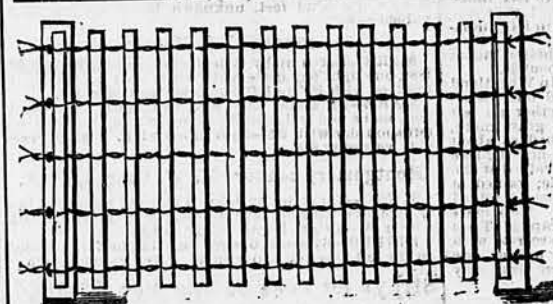
THE BEST WASHER



We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$300 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.



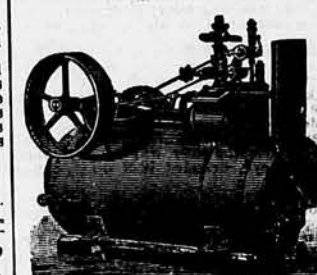
FARMERS,

Remember the Best is Cheapest!

We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our SHORT FENCE is made especially for Sheep and Hogs, and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built.

For circulars giving description of Fence, address

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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Jan. 30, 1884.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Stansfield, of Clinton tp., one light red spotted steer, 1 year old, fair size, end cropped off each ear; valued at \$18.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. STEER—Taken up by George Cameron, in Union tp., Dec 28, 1883, one yearling steer, red with white spots on side; valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Daquet, in Wamego tp., one dark bay mare with white spot in forehead and a little white on left hind leg; valued at \$30.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. S. Smith, of Howard tp., one sorrel mare mule, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, spavin on both hind legs, some white hairs about the head; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Harvey Carter, of Elm Grove tp., one pale red cow, 4 years old, lame in left knee, right ear cropped and half crop in left ear.

COW—By same, one dark brindle cow, nearly black, both ears cropped, branded on right side.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by —, in Lincoln tp. Nov 8, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old steer, notch in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. Redington, in Reeder tp., Jan 3, 1884, one roan yearling steer, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

PONY—Taken up by L. H. Dunbar, in Indian Creek tp., Jan 3, 1884, one black mare pony, 13 or 14 years old, heavy mane and tail, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. B. Tipton, Westphalia tp., Jan 14, 1884, one pale red heifer, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Keyser, Westphalia tp., Jan 12, 1884, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

Chautauque county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. O. Matthews, in Sedan tp., one roan bull calf, 10 months old; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. S. Maple, in Belleville tp., one 1-year-old heifer, red and white speckled, branded with straight bar on left hip; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joshua Marcum, in Rock Creek tp., Jan 2, 1884, one black cow, 9 years old, crop in left ear, brand on right hip, 9 years old; valued at \$25.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ed. Kepner, in Spring tp., one white cow, 3 years old, T on right hip; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one roan cow, branded L on left hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan steer calf, branded W on left hip; valued at \$8.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Surber, Centerville tp., Jan 4, 1884, one sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, blaze face, collar and saddle marks, 14 years old; valued at \$30.

COIT—Taken up by Alfred Eden, in Agnes City, Nov 19, 1883, one brown yearling horse colt; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by O. C. Hutchins, in Agnes City tp., Jan 15, 1884, one 3-year-old bay horse, small, has 3 white feet, star in forehead, white strip on nose, dim saddle marks; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Louis Vansickle, in Jackson tp., Dec 28, 1883, one white yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Edwards county—W. I. Nichols, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by E. D. Taylor, in Brown tp., (P. O. Kinsley), Jan 15, 1884, one light roan cow with a calf, brand open scissors on left side; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Peas, of Madison tp., Nov 8, 1883, one yearling steer, red, white on hips and in forehead, no brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by G. D. Bartlett, of Janesville tp., Dec 24, 1883, one 2-year-old roan steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Carson, Janesville tp., Nov 5, 1883, one red, line-back, white face, 2-year-old steer, blurred brand on right hip and swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. R. Geeseman, Twin Groves, one red heifer, white belly, hog-ring in tip of right ear, white spot in forehead and on each side and tip of tail; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by James Spain, Salem tp., Jan 7, 1884, one light roan cow, crop off left ear; valued at \$40.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by George Hutton, in Alma tp., Jan 11, 1883, one red heifer, about 18 months old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Williamson, in Richmond tp., Nov 17, 1883, one red steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, crop off both ears; valued at \$18.

Ford county—Samuel Gallagher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ernest Holland, in Wheatland tp., Dec 9, 1883, one white cow, 3 or 4 years old, branded T on left hip, upper and under-crop in right ear and slit in left; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2 or 3 years old, under-slope in both ears, indistinct brand; valued at \$25.

STEERS—By same, one black steer, about 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; also one dun colored steer, 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—By same, one white and red heifer, about 1 year old, indistinct brand; valued at \$5.

15 PONIES—Taken up by Lewis Weizel in Wheatland tp., Jan 8, 1884, four mare ponies, 3 bay and one sorrel, brand something like H and C joined together on left shoulder; the four valued at \$100. One gray mare, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at about \$25. One mare of a dun color, branded something like H and C joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$25. One sorrel mare, branded O H on left side; valued at \$25. One bay mare, branded something like O B joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$25. Two mare colts, one a sorrel and the other a gray, branded T on left shoulder; the two valued at \$20. Two sorrels with white forefeet, one bay and a knocked-down hip; one sorrel colt, white forehead; one bay and one iron gray colt; value of the five \$50.

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. A. Altman, in Marion tp., Nov 29, 1883, one red steer, 2 years old, some white in forehead and under belly, some white on left flank and white spot on right hind leg, has drooped horns; valued at \$20.

MARSHALL county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. H. Koneke, in Marysville tp., Jan 14, 1884, one light bay horse colt, star in forehead, about 2 years old next spring; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one black horse colt, about 2 years next spring; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one dark bay mare colt, about 1 year old next spring; valued at \$15.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Belt, Bone Springs, Loda tp., Dec 30, 1883, one iron gray mare, 3 years old, indistinct brand on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Penrod, of Bazaar tp., Jan 12, 1884, one red yearling steer, white stripe in fore-

head and some white on the belly, marked with slit in right ear and under-slit in left ear, indistinct brand on both hips; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. M. Cox, of Bazaar tp., Jan 1, 1884, one dark red 2 year-old heifer, marked with both ears cut off and a nail in the right ear, branded (J) on left hip; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Feb 6, 1884.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. L. Holmes, of Hampden tp., one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, branded with letter O on right hip, hole in right ear, crop off both ears; valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. A. Dow, of California tp., one bay mare pony, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white strip in forehead, hind feet white; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by F. S. Mark, of California tp., one February calf, pale red with white spots, small crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by F. A. Atherly, of Liberty tp., one 3-year-old dark bay mare pony, 13½ hands high; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Hitchen, of Ottumwa tp., one 2-year-old heifer, red, with small white spot in forehead, some white on flanks and belly; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A. S. Thomas, of Ottumwa tp., one 2-year-old steer, white, with roan neck, small nick in right ear, no brands visible; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. O. Finch, of Pottawatomie tp., one red yearling heifer, white on belly and right hind leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Christian Bahr, of Liberty tp., one yearling steer, red and white, left ear cropped; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. S. Minch, of Liberty tp., one red yearling steer, white on belly, bushy tail; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Philip Cayot, of Star tp., one red-roan yearling heifer, red head and neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER CALF—Taken up by Allen Morris, of Liberty tp., one spring steer calf, branded with letter C on right hip, small crop off left ear, slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Kirkham, of Star tp., one red-roan yearling heifer; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by C. Jacob, of Lincoln tp., one red-roan 2-year-old steer, branded on right hip with letter "D"; no marks; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white face and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Underwood, of Pleasant tp., one yearling steer, line back, brindle sides, white on belly, tag on right ear with letter W; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Job Hulce, of Pottawatomie tp., one red cow, 8 years old, branded with figure 8 and letter P on each hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. Taughn, of Avon tp., one white yearling steer, crop off left ear, split in right ear; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas R. Corson, in Richmond tp., Nov 22, 1883, one 3-year-old steer, end of tail white, crop off right ear, under half crop off left ear, branded X on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Lewis A. Bass, in Bolton tp., Jan 29, 1883, one white mare pony, branded R T on left thigh; valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by O. J. Palmer, in Bolton tp., Jan 7, 1883, one brown yearling mare mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one brown yearling horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Ford county—Sam'l Gallagher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. S. Wilmans, in Spearville tp., one light dun steer, 4 years old, branded with heart on left side and left hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Dennis Collins, Crooked Creek tp., Jan 9, 1884, one dark bay horse, 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded IV on left hip and C. M. on left thigh; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by C. M. Beason, Crooked Creek tp., Jan 4, 1884, one iron gray horse, 15 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Stephen Ryan, St. Marys tp., Nov 8, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, bald face, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Chautauque county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Calvin Laing, of Lafayette tp., Dec 29, 1883, one red-roan mare colt, about 6 months old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. H. Dawson, of Summit tp., Dec 27, 1883, one 3-year-old white steer, with yellow spots, crop off each ear, branded with a cross and bar on right side and an open A on left side, medium size; valued at \$20.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

COIT—Taken up by Ed Shumato, in Eskridge, Jan 9, 1884, one 1-year-old small size sorrel colt, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one 1-year-old small size black colt, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. D. Root, in Wabunsee tp., Jan 26, 1884, one small size red heifer, white under belly and on end of tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John C. Simmons, Dec 24, 1883, one red and white steer, 1 year old past, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob W. Bandler, in Garden tp., Jan 12, 1884, one roan pony, about 7 years old, bald face, white hind feet, unknown brand on left hand; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Norton, Bazaar tp., Jan 22, 1884, one light bay mare, with white spot in forehead, branded with FF on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

MARE—By same, one dark dun mare with black legs, mane and tail, both hind feet white, branded on left shoulder with FF—both supposed to 4 or 5 years old; valued at \$75.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John D. Foot, of Caney tp., Jan 17, 1884, one red steer, about 3 years old, marked with I W or W on right horn; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, branded on the left loin and hip with W. P. C.; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Feb. 13, 1884.

Lyon County—R. Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. J. Kaufman, in Elmendorf tp., Dec 7, 1883, one yearling steer, mostly white, red neck, medium size, branded C. G. on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Rodgers, in Elmendorf tp., Dec 11, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. F. Ross, in Elmendorf tp., Nov 18, 1883, one 3-year-old heifer, red, white on belly, large size, branded T on left hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by L. O. Gardner, Elmendorf tp., Dec 28, 1883, one red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, blind in one eye, branded W N on right hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H. J. Stratton, in Elmendorf tp., Dec 28, 1883, one 2-year-old brindle steer, white spot on right hip, crop off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Anderson, in Elmendorf tp., Jan 9, 1884, one roan yearling steer, red neck, good size, crop off right ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Neil Campbell, in Pike tp., Dec 12, 1883, one red yearling steer with white spots; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Brown, of Washington tp., Jan 9, 1884, one 2-year-old brindle steer, no marks or brands, white spot on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by A. Schermhorn, in Washington tp., Jan 9, 1884, one dark bay mare pony, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, indistinct brand on left shoulder, white star in forehead, saddle marks on back; valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by R. J. Baxter, in Grant tp., Jan 14, 1884, one dun pony horse colt, 2 years old last spring, both hind feet and one fore foot white, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE COLT—Taken up by Frank Lutz, in Franklin tp., one black mare colt, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Headley, in Franklin tp., Jan 20, 1884, one red yearling steer; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white yearling heifer; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. F. Pomeroy, of Grant tp., one roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Gilliland, in Pottawatomie tp., Dec 20, 1883, one bay mare about 13 hands high, white strip on forehead, scar on left side of neck, white on left front foot, about 15 years old; valued at \$35.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robt. McPhillamey, in Burlingame tp., Jan 12, 1884, one red and white steer, right ear slit; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Silas Wilson, in Ridgeway tp., Jan 30, 1884, one red heifer, white on each flank and under belly, cut in left ear, tip of left horn broken.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Brooks, in King City tp., Dec 11, 1883, one bay mare, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, star in forehead, branded with M on left hip and 7 on left shoulder; valued at \$35.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Cyrus Benton, of Grasshopper tp., (Muscatine P. O.), Dec 17, 1883, one white and red speckled cow, both ears and front feet red, 6 years old; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Moore, in Blue Mound tp., Jan 10, 1884, one yearling steer, red, with white spot in face, some white on tail, rump, inside of each hind leg and on belly, no marks or brands at time of taking up; valued at \$20.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. Shanley, in Wild Cat tp., Jan 22, 1884, one roan steer calf, red neck and ears; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. J. Webb, of Wakarusa, one red and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. F. Hall, of Easton tp., Jan 29, 1884, one deep red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee County—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James McWilliams, in Kaw tp., Nov 1, 1883, one light roan steer, left ear cropped; valued at \$20.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by R. S. Sullivan, in Ruella tp., Dec 12, 1883, one roan bull, branded Z on left hip; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Eugene W. Nair, in Delano tp., Jan 28, 1884, one black horse (gelding), about 17 hands high, white hind feet, shoes on fore feet, no brands; valued at \$10.

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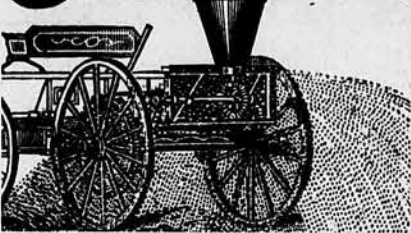
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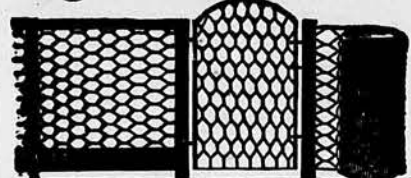
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solutely sure. At once address **TAUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

The Busy Bee.

Instructions for Beginners in Bee-Keeping.

There are generally anxious hearts among those who are beginners in bee-keeping as winter approaches. So many disasters have occurred in the past that there is an uncertainty about wintering, in the minds of many, which is quite uncalled for. I do not believe it is any more necessary to lose bees in winter than to lose calves, or sheep, or pigs. All of these may die, and indeed they must die, if allowed to go without shelter and food, and in all my long experience with bees I have never seen an instance of loss in winter, where bees were given the care they absolutely needed as to food, number of bees in the colony and necessary protection. I still believe that if one has a dark, dry, well ventilated cellar, there is no better place for bees to winter in. They can be put there in November, before the combs get frosted, and keep until May even, if necessary, and none will be lost that have honey enough, unless it be a colony queenless from some cause. I have been confirmed in my opinion of late from a visit of Mr. Moxen, an old scholar in the bee work of Adam Grim, who assures me that he never wintered his bees in any other way, and that he never loses any without being able to tell of some accidental cause. Last winter he had over 100 colonies, and every one came out this spring in good order, though two, very soon after, were found to be queenless and were united with others. An inspection of his cellar showed nothing peculiar. It is just like any common cellar with an outer door; which, during warm weather, in the fall or in early spring, he opens for a few hours at night to change the air.

He tells me that from all these hives he does not hear a hum of discontent through the whole time they are confined, and that the consumption of honey is very small, judging from weight, though he has never made any estimate as to how much is used.

When one has not such a cellar at hand, he can adopt any plan that he may select for out-door wintering, that has been suggested in these columns; only my advice is, be sure that the man who describes it, has been successful with it; in other words, that is practice, not theory with him.

The quilts or chaff bags, or something of that sort, so often described, I would always use on every hive, from the time that surplus boxes are taken off, until they are put on again, wherever the bees are wintered. Too much can not be said in their favor.

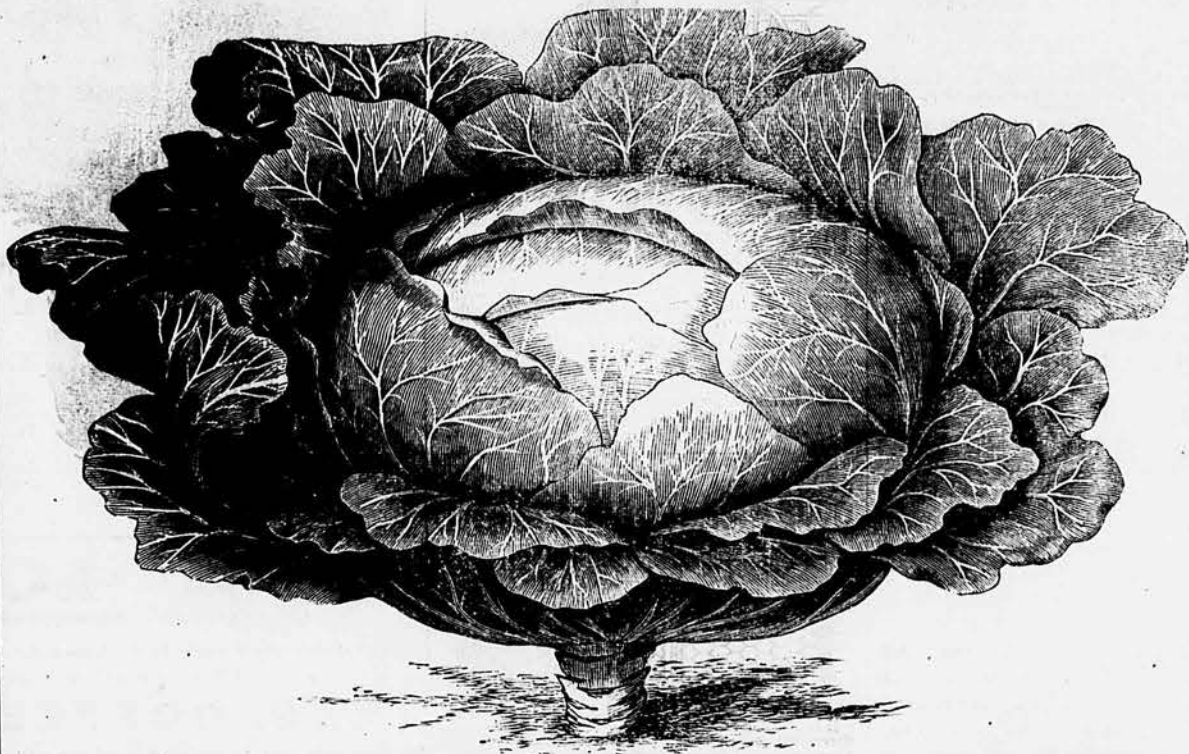
In short, to sum up the rules for successful wintering I would say: Give careful attention to the condition of your hives during the fall, after the honey yield ceases; being sure that every hive has at least twenty-five pounds of honey by November 1st; half a gallon or more of bees; room near the center of the hive for them to cluster; quilts, or some substitute, laid closely above the frames, and that they then be put in a dark, dry cellar and kept there until spring fairly opens. If the cellar can not be had, give good out-door protection in some way.

Even in the Middle and Southern States I would protect in some way, while there is no honey to be gathered, and bee-keepers, whom I know, have found this time of absolute rest a great saving of honey and bees as far south as Tennessee and Arkansas.—Mrs. E. S. Trupper, in *American Bee Journal*.

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embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for \$5.00 select Seeds or Plants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," giving details, free on application.

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The Veterinarian.

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

BLINDNESS AFTER LOCKJAW.—Let the animal go loose in a comfortable, roomy, well-bedded shed, from which strong light is excluded. Apply, once daily, to the hollow space above the eyes, a small portion of fluid extract of belladonna. Give food which does not require much hard chewing.

LUNG DISEASE IN SWINE.—Most internal diseases of swine, especially inflammation of the lungs, which is often given the wrong name of thumps, are very intractable and apt to prove fatal when occurring during the winter months. Prevention is the sheet anchor for these troubles, and it must be a poor farmer indeed who can not manage to provide clean, comfortable and dry housing for his live stock during this season, or who can not comprehend that such is necessary for the well-doing of animals as well as himself. Any animal, even a hog, will of course suffer more or less severely when constantly exposed to chilly winds, draft of cold air, wet ground and damp surroundings, icy or frozen drink or food, etc.

PUERPERAL OR MILK FEVER.—Puerperal fever, otherwise known as milk fever, or parturient apoplexy, is most common to cows that secrete milk abundantly, and is induced by high feeding, neglect of proper care and insufficient exercise. At parturition the blood is directed to the udder to promote the secretion of milk, but if for any cause, as inflammation, the udder does not perform its functions, the blood may flow to other parts and serious results follow.

The symptoms of milk fever are unmistakable. The cow loses her appetite, her eyes become dull and heavy, the tongue is dry; the pulse beats rapidly, the bowels are costive, there is no milk secretion, her horns become cold and general weakness and debility follow. In advanced stages of the disease the body becomes swollen, and unless a remedy is then effected and the swelling reduced, the chances are that death will soon ensue. The stockman should study these symptoms, and the disease itself in its various phases, so that he may know how to treat it, or, what is better, take the proper precautions to prevent its occurrence. The method of treatment depends upon the condition of the disorder. Bleeding may be resorted to in the early stages, if the animal is in great pain and very feverish, or ice may be applied and the legs rubbed. The blood should be diverted from the brain by every means available, since it is generally directed there, sometimes causing loss of the senses. Administer a purging drink as soon as possible; small doses of some stimulant, such as brandy or whisky, are advantageous. A good cathartic is a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in a pint of hot water, with a half ounce each of gentian and ginger, to be given in one dose. In four or five hours after, and until the action of the bowels is restored, give one-half the above dose. If necessary an injection may be given of a half pint of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of a pound of treacle, a half pound of salt, and two or three quarts of gruel, mixed. Should the animal refuse to eat, give her every two hours or so a drench of two quarts of milk, some linseed gruel, a teaspoonful of ginger, and a tablespoonful of molasses. Encourage the flow of milk by rubbing the udder, and if this should be inflamed, rub it occasionally with soft soap and cold water. If at any time the bowels become costive again, resort at once to the use of the purgative above named, or to any other that will effect a similar result. Give the animal the best of care; let her have plenty of good bedding to rest upon. As the brain, in this disease, is frequently surcharged with blood, causing a partial loss of the senses, care must be taken that the animal does herself no injury.

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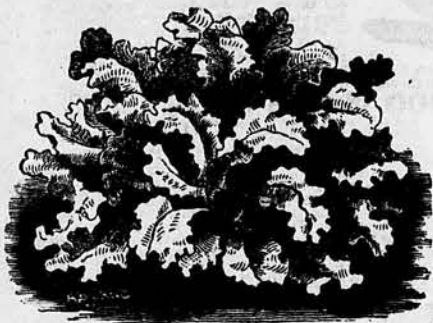
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MANKATO, KAS., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: We have handled your seeds for two seasons; find them fresh new seed and true to name, giving good satisfaction. Respectfully yours, C. McCARTY & BRO.

WESTON, Mo., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds gave my customers universal satisfaction. I never heard one single complaint, and this is more than I can say for any other seeds I ever handled after a yearly handling of seeds for the past nineteen or twenty years. I am only sorry that I have not a more extensive seed trade than I have, as I would certainly push your seeds, for the reason I like to handle goods that give satisfaction. Yours respectfully, W. R. KELLER.

SEDGWICK CITY, KAS., Aug. 8, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have sold your seeds for the past two years. They give entire satisfaction to myself and customers; to myself because they sell well on your representation, to my customers because they are reliable and good. I hope to be able to get them next year. Yours, S. W. SHATTUCK.

We have always told the people of the New West through our publications that our Seeds would give them the best satisfaction, and we publish below a few of the many hundreds of letters we have received from our customers who have used them for years, to show what OTHERS say about them. If YOU have not used them, send us a trial order and you will never have any other. Annual Priced Catalogue sent FREE.

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FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seed first-class in every respect. Our customers have been well satisfied and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in papers. Yours, W. W. WARDELL.

HARPER, KAS., Aug. 13, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have sold your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just what you represented them to be, fine and true to name; and in fact, most of the farmers will buy nothing else. Very truly yours, WILSON & BAUMSTARK.

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WINDSOR, Mo., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have handled your garden seeds for the last two seasons, and have found them entirely satisfactory in every instance, having heard no complaints but many commendations. Have always found them fresh and true to name. Very respectfully yours, P. STAIR.

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BUTLER, Mo., July 27, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your garden seeds give our customers entire satisfaction. We are well satisfied as to quality of seed. We have handled your seeds more or less for the last five or six years. Yours truly, BENNETT & WHEELER.

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