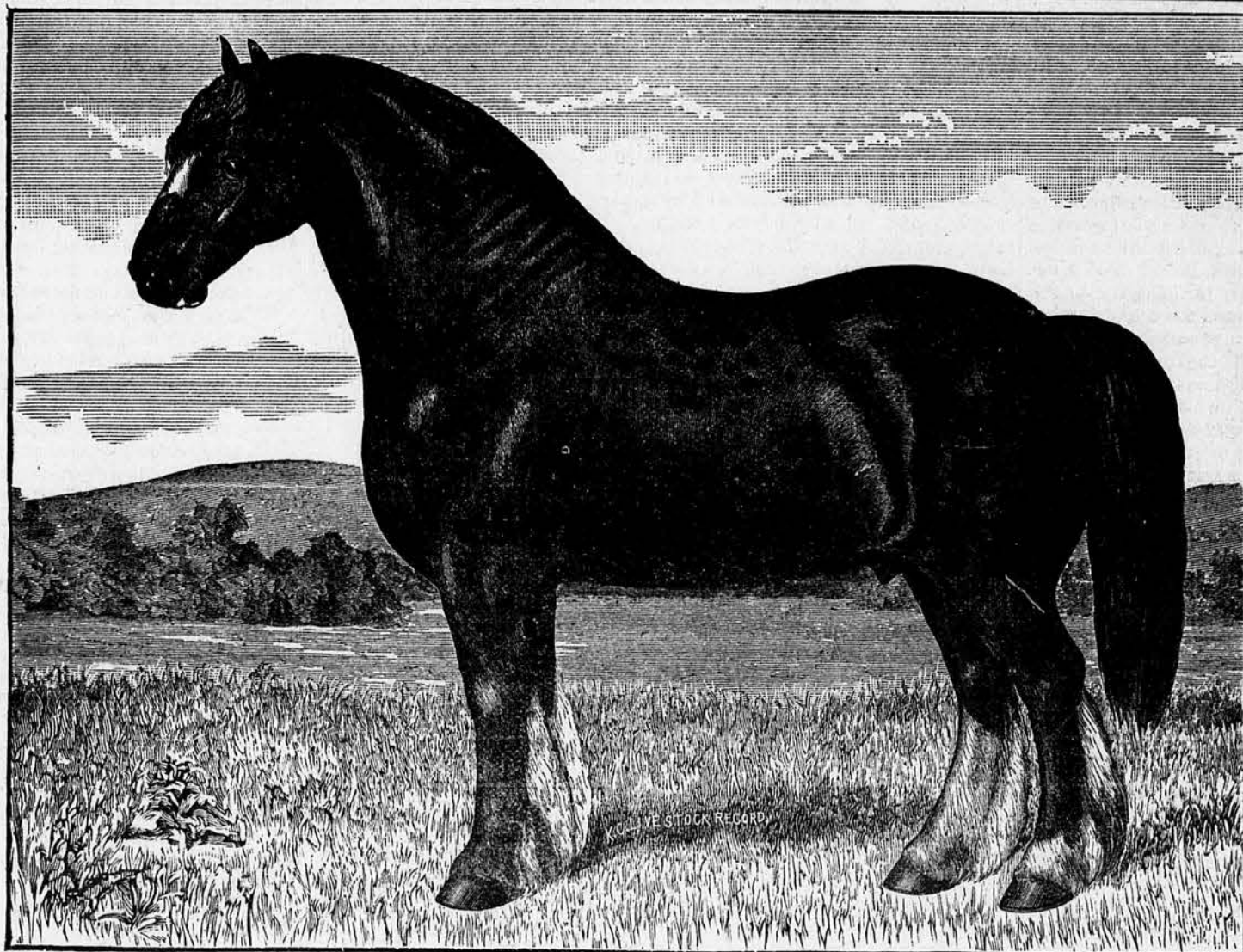


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIII, No. 8.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.



"LORD BLANTYRE," the Property of Frank R. Shaw, Salina, Kansas.

My Lesson in Grass for 1884.

Kansas Farmer:

I commenced raising timothy and clover in Kansas in 1872, and have grown it continually ever since. Having missed getting a catch by seeding with wheat, I have persistently and emphatically advocated sowing alone, as the only certain plan of getting a good stand the first season; but my observation and experience for 1884 and to a less extent for 1883, has surely shaken my faith in my previous convictions, and taught me that in some seasons at least it is perfectly practicable to seed with rye, wheat or flax. One of my neighbors seeded timothy with wheat in the fall of 1883, and at harvest time the timothy stood as tall as the wheat and fully as thick, and in several places it had considerably damaged the growth of the wheat.

By way of experiment I sowed four acres of wheat to timothy and clover last March. I admit I did not do the work with an abiding faith in its success, and I did not take much pains. I simply broadcasted the seed upon the ground and left the rest to nature. I was agreeably surprised in getting an excellent stand, as good as I usually get by sowing alone. I likewise sowed twenty-five acres of flax with timothy and clover. I sowed one-half bushel of flax per acre, and mixed with it in the drill one peck of mixed equal parts of timothy and clover,

harrowed after the drill with smoothing harrow. This also made an excellent stand.

My third experiment in the same field with eleven acres which I put in fine order and sowed alone one peck mixed seed per acre. This in the early part of the season appeared to be much the best, but in the fall I could only find the line between it and the flax ground by hunting for the flax stubble. The whole piece made a luxuriant growth and afforded a great deal of late pasture. My colts and idle teams did well upon it until December 13th.

The advantage of seeding alone is the certainty of a good catch. Its disadvantage is the partial or entire use of the ground one year, (partial if the season is good and the land available for fall pasture) and the labor of mowing the ground over in the summer to kill weeds. The advantage of seeding with wheat or flax are first, the use of the land in the crop grown; second, in harvesting the crop, if cut low, the weeds are mostly extinguished at the same time. Its disadvantage is the risk of a weak stand or failure.

I have procured ten bushels of big English clover seed from Ohio with which I intend to seed forty acres of wheat ground and fifteen acres of flax ground; shall sow broadcast upon the wheat and harrow with a smoothing harrow; will drill in with flax by running in drill. I am going to try the

experiment of raising clover seed for the market. There is none grown here at present. I will write the result for the FARMER. A great deal of money goes east every year for clover seed. I believe it can be kept at home.

In 1866, when I came to Kansas, by far the larger part of flour consumed here came from the east. It is gratifying to see the balance of trade so heavily in the other direction now. I want to see the farmers of eastern Kansas shipping clover seed as they now ship wheat. I know then farming will be more profitable and their grounds greatly improved thereby. EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Feb. 9.

Pie plant juice makes excellent jelly. One who knows says that a jelly imitating that from quinces can be made thus: Cut up the stalks and simmer until soft, without sugar and without water; strain out the juice, measure it, and put it back into the kettle with the rind of a lemon (the thin yellow part only) and a few sticks of cinnamon; boil twenty minutes, then strain again through a flannel bag. Return it once more to the kettle, and when it comes to a boil add an equal weight of sugar, which you have previously measured and have had heating by the side of the fire. (It is always best to have the sugar hot for jellies.) Let it boil up once and pour as soon as possible

into your glasses. Dipping into hot water will prevent their breaking when pouring the hot jelly into them.

The Harper's Bazar says: Another velvet season is announced for both dresses and wraps. There are the plain velvets with the short close pile that is not easily marred; uncut velvets in heavy reps, that many modistes commend as the most elegant of all velvets; the frise velvet with rough, crinkled, uncut loops or pile, making figures on plain pile or plain reps, and the striped velvets that were fashionable in Paris last year. Prune velvet striped with sicilienne of the same shade makes a tasteful fabric, and many dahlia shades are similarly woven. For waistcoats, fancy vests and basques, there are many small figured and satin spotted velvets that will be liked for the gay toilets of the young ladies.

The smoke of burning tar is said to be a good remedy for diphtheria. Pour a little tar, say two table spoonfuls on an iron shovel or pan, then pour on that an equal quantity of turpentine and set it on fire. The room will soon fill with the rich, resinous smoke, and the patient will breathe it. It is not unpleasant, and is said to give immediate relief.

We cannot understand what we have never experienced; we need pain, were it only to teach us sympathy.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 18—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.
April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short horns.
May 5th—The Cass County Breeders Association will have a sale at Pleasant Hill, Mo.
May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short horns, Kansas City, Mo.
May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short horns.

Diseases of Sheep.

A paper read by Prof. R. Jennings, of Detroit, at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Lansing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 16th and 17th, 1884.—Published in *Michigan Farmer*.

I submit for your consideration a few practical remarks in reference to some of the more common, as well as the most fatal, of the diseases occurring in flocks of sheep, viz.: Grub in the head, typhoid fever, foot-rot, goitre and scab, a thorough knowledge of which, with their causes, symptoms and pathological changes, their prevention and cure, every farmer should seek to obtain. In times gone by few opportunities for gaining such information were offered to the searcher after knowledge. The young farmer obtained his information mainly from close observation, reflection, and oft-times from sad experience. At the present day facilities for obtaining such information are offered by our veterinary and agricultural colleges. Such knowledge is the more important as veterinary surgeons are rarely called until the sheep owner has met with heavy losses from the devastating effects of some epizootic or endemic disease.

PARASITES.

In woody districts we occasionally hear of large numbers of lambs being lost from entozootic or parasitical diseases, which are often regarded as contagious, but are in fact endemic in character. The germs for the development of this class of diseases are sometimes taken into the stomach with the food they eat or the water they drink. Parasites, perhaps, more than any other disease, are a common cause of extreme emaciation and debility of the animal system. There are no less than forty varieties of these pests found in our domestic animals. Some are found in the stomach, others in the kidneys, lungs, liver, brain, muscles, arteries—in fact they are found in all the various tissues of the body. Thousands of young animals die annually from the effects of these pests without the true cause being suspected. Especially is this the case in young sheep and pigs.

The leading symptoms of the presence of these several varieties of worms are very different, and varying in different animals of the same species. But few of these pests found in our domestic animals have been described by veterinary writers; hence many characteristic symptoms of their presence have been overlooked, or else attributed to other causes. The affected animal is often prostrated without warning, and dies in a few hours after the first symptoms have been observed. Others gradually lose flesh, sometimes the breath is hot and fetid, occasionally cough is present, there is sluggish movement, debility, the body is tucked up, respiration becomes slow and difficult, a pallid appearance in the membranes of the mouth, eyes and nose are observable; the alvine evacuations are sometimes natural, and at other times soft and watery. It should be borne in mind that all these symptoms are not found in one individual, but may be observed in several diseased animals collectively. This difference in the development or variety of symptoms is no doubt due to strength of constitution. In the ab-

sence of well-defined symptoms, a post mortem examination, made by a competent veterinary surgeon, or a medical practitioner, would no doubt reveal the true character of the disease.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.

The grub found in the head of sheep is the larva of the *œstris ovis*, or gadfly of the sheep. It is found in the frontal sinuses, or cavities, situated between the bones of the face and the cranium or skull. The *œstris ovis* is a fly of the order diptera, (two-winged.) It is composed of five rings, is tiger colored on the back and belly, sprinkled with brown spots, and with striped wings. In the months of July and August, particularly in woody sections of the country, they are a great annoyance to sheep at pasture. Their presence is always indicated by the unusual excitement and alarm manifested by the sheep, which collect in groups, with their heads inward and their noses close to the ground, or pushed into any loose dirt, grass, or leaves within their reach, which affords them temporary protection from the attacks of their common enemy. The fly is described by Riley as being 'somewhat larger than a common house-fly, of a dull yellow color above, marked and variegated with brown; eyes purplish-brown; wings transparent, and extending beyond the body. It is viviparous; that is, instead of laying eggs, as most insects do, it retains them in its body till they hatch, when they are laid as minute grubs.' Observations upon this point (the laying of the grubs) are of course quite difficult to make, so that it is not to be wondered at that some still assert that the fly deposits eggs, while others are equally positive that the grubs are laid. Mr. Riley says further: "It can readily be seen to be much to the advantage of the young insect to begin its life in this way, rather than to exist for a time in the egg state. This will be made plainer by a closer examination. In early summer the flies appear, and begin laying their young in the nostrils of the sheep. These grubs, or maggots, are quite lively, and soon wriggle their way upward through the nasal passages into what are known as the frontal sinuses. Now, it must be admitted that an egg would be much more easily blown out by the sheep than would the active little maggot, which begins to work upward as soon as deposited."

Treatment.—Various suggestions have, from time to time, been made for the destruction of the grub in the head of the sheep; but all efforts to dislodge them when they are once safely ensconced in the frontal sinuses have been futile. To destroy them while in the sinuses would be to destroy the sheep as well. Preventive measures alone will save the sheep from the attack of the fly during the months of July and August. Pine tar, smeared upon the nose of the sheep, is the most effective remedy known. This may be applied by hand, or, more effectively, by smearing the tar in the salt trough, where the sheep in their efforts to get the salt will tar their own noses. Fatal diseases in sheep, from whatever cause, (unless otherwise accounted for), occurring in the spring of the year, are usually attributed to the supposed destructive agency of the grub in the head; in the absence of investigation, a reasonable conclusion. Mr. J. C. Thompson, of Rome, Mich., having for several successive years sustained heavy losses from the death of yearling sheep, believed to be from this cause, all remedial agents failing to cure them, he summoned me professionally (April 3d, 1883), to visit his farm, and examine his sick animals, some twenty in number. The worst affected animal was selected for examination, with the following result:

Symptoms.—Schniderian (nose) membrane very pale; conjunctiva (membrane of the eye) white and watery; pulse feeble, and scarcely perceptible; loss of condition; staggering gait, stood with legs braced, the least touch would push it over, when it was unable to rise without assistance. Autopsy—Lungs, cellular and muscular tissues throughout the carcass pale and watery; trachea and bronchial tubes filled with their frothy mucus; pleura covering the anterior portion of the left lung, presented blueish streaks, which did not penetrate the parenchyma (spongy structure) of the lungs, which presented an unusually pale color. The blood was thin and watery (leaving no defined stain where it fell,) with small, red, stringy clots in the arteries, veins and left ventricle of the heart; kidneys pale yellowish white color; liver presented a natural exterior, but, when cut into a slight pinkish watery fluid followed the knife; gall bladder filled with dirty, yellowish bile. The lining membrane of the rumen, reticulum, manyplus, and abomasum, were all very white and dry, watery infiltration of the small intestines; and here and there a few worms (strongylus) were found, but not in sufficient numbers to cause any disturbance in the system. The frontal sinuses contained four grubs, nearly matured; one was about one inch in length, the other three from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length. The lining membrane of the sinuses indicated no injury, nor was there any indication from their presence of inconvenience or injury to the animal. Mr. Thompson informed me that he had previously killed a ram having thirty-two grubs in the frontal sinuses. In such numbers it is unreasonable to suppose they caused no inconvenience to the animal or endangered its life. The symptoms present in the sheep examined by me on this occasion were so nearly alike in all that I did not consider it necessary to destroy any more, notwithstanding Mr. Thompson's suggestions to do so. After carefully considering the symptoms and pathological changes taking place in the several viscera, I was well convinced that the grub was not the cause of Mr. Thompson's losses; but they were due to some local cause which I did not discover. My mind was so impressed with the typhoid condition of the animals that I at once prescribed tonics and stimulants. Under this treatment the animals all recovered. I have been credibly informed that Mr. Thompson has not lost any more sheep from the same disease.

FOOT-ROT.

Perhaps no other disease to which sheep are liable causes more acute suffering to the animal, and loss to the owner, than foot-rot. It is a specific disease acting upon the most sensitive structures of the animal's feet. Fortunately for sheep breeders it has no spontaneous origin in the United States. The diversity of opinion existing among veterinary surgeons and sheep breeders regarding its contagious nature can only arise from the confounding of two diseases of the foot, somewhat similar in their early symptoms, but which are widely different in their effects upon the delicate and sensitive structures of these important appendages. Breeders should fully understand the true nature of the disease, in contradistinction to another disease often mistaken for the contagious form, and known as foul in the foot. This is comparatively trivial in its nature, brought on by wet, filthy yards, or originating in moist, marshy grounds. It is simply an inflammation of the integument in the cleft of the foot, resembling in some respects the contagious form of the disease existing in eastern countries and causing pain-

ful lameness. There is, however, no serious structural disorganization of surrounding tissues. It often disappears without treatment. It usually occurs in fall and winter months, and is non-contagious. Foot-rot, on the contrary, occurs more frequently in the heat of summer, and is a highly contagious disease. Prof. Dick, of Edinburgh, Scotland, says—with reference to its causes: "What can we gain by enticing the sheep from his native and natural haunts, to the rich pasturage of our meadows or lawns? There the animal enjoys a more luxuriant repast; it fattens to a larger size, and will, in this respect, repay the increased allowance which has been made to it. But instead of moving about in small troops, with the alacrity of the wild kinds, the sheep are seen in flocks of thousands, moving slowly over their pastures, and gorging themselves to an extent which cuts short the thread of life by the advancement of various diseases. Instead of wandering from the summit of one peak to another, in quest of a scanty subsistence, or instead of being compelled to descend from the summit of the mountain in the morning, and ascending again in the evening, they are compelled, in many cases, to remain within a few yards of a particular spot for weeks together, and there engorge themselves to satiety. But what, it may be asked, has this to do with the foot-rot. More, I am inclined to think, than is generally imagined. The hoofs of the sheep being intended to receive a degree of friction from hard surface are being acted upon when the animal is placed under such circumstances, and the necessary consequence is an overgrowth of the hoof. The crust, the part naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, and to endure the greatest share of fatigue, is here allowed to grow out of all due bounds, because the softness of the pasturage, upon which it now moves, presents little, if any, of that rough friction to which the feet of the animal are naturally intended to be exposed. The crust, therefore, grows unrestrained, until it either laps over the sole, like the loose sole of an old shoe, and serves to retain and accumulate earth and filth, or is broken off in detached parts, in some cases exposing the quick, or opening new pores into which particles of earth or sand force their way, until reaching the quick, an inflammation is set up, which, in its progress, alters or destroys the whole foot.

The finest and richest old pastures and lawns are particularly liable to this disease. Soft, marshy and luxuriant meadows are equally so; and it is also found in light, soft or sandy districts. In the first of these it is, perhaps, most prevalent in a moist season, and in the latter in a dry one. In short it exists to a greater or less extent in every situation which has a tendency to increase the growth of the hoofs without wearing them away, and more especially when they are kept soft by moisture. It is so prevalent in fine lawns and pleasure grounds that they are, in many instances, reduced in value to a mere trifle as a pasture for sheep; they are said to be infected with this disease, and having once become so, the vicissitudes of seven seasons are scarcely sufficient to destroy the contagion. A luxuriant herbage and soft pastures are equally subject to it, and in both cases the disease is increased in a wet season. The reason why, in these situations, sheep are so liable to the disease, is quite obvious: They are generally brought from lands where their range of pasture was greater than in these situations. In the former state, from the exercise the animals took, and the na-

(Continued on page 10.)

In the Dairy.

Dairy Notes.

Every housewife should have a jar exclusively set apart in which to keep cream. It should not be allowed to remain any length of time in a jar which has previously contained vinegar, apple butter, pickles, etc., unless it has undergone a thorough washing and airing.

A cow that produces only half a pound of butter per day will cost as much for its keep as one that produces two pounds. This difference in a herd of fifteen or twenty cows is sufficiently large to make all the difference to a farmer's family between poverty and wealth.

The proper way to do where cream that has been skimmed at different times is to be churned, is to thoroughly mix it by stirring several times during the twelve hours, keeping it in a temperature of 60 deg. and it should not stand longer than that if the temperature is lower and less if the temperature is higher.

The great flow of milk of cows is truly artificial. In a state of nature the cow gives only the necessary quantity, and gives it only the necessary time to sustain the calf. The greater and longer yield of milk is the result of better feeding, better treatment and longer manipulation of the teats. Hence, to increase the yield of milk, feed and milk well.

Milking in the barnyard, says an exchange, is an old fashion that should be abandoned. It is inconvenient and unclean. It should go with the wooden pail and the hairy butter and never be heard of any more; gone and forgotten, too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it, and still more a wonder that farmers' wives or daughters would consent to it.

A ration for one cow per day, comprising all the food elements, is thus estimated by a practical dairyman: Ten pounds clover hay, costing 4 cents; ten pounds straw, 2 cents; four pounds linseed meal, 6 cents; four pounds wheat bran, 3 cents; two pounds cottonseed meal, 3 cents; four pounds corn meal, 3 cents; total, 21 cents. This estimate is for what may be termed high feeding, and of a variety that fulfills all the requirements of a heavy milker.

The Pennsylvania dairies of the best class often use red earthenware pots, glazed inside, about eight inches deep and ten inches in diameter on the top, for setting the milk in cool running water. This plan is also common in the best dairies in Normandy, France, which are noted for fine butter. The milk is never heated excepting when very thick or "clouted" cream is desired for special purposes; it is wholly unnecessary in ordinary dairying.

The English agricultural societies practice one thing worthy of attention here. It is the giving of premiums on a farm dairy as a whole. The judges visit the farm and inspect everything connected with the dairy. A farm of 100 acres must have at least forty cheeses on hand at the time of inspection. For such a dairy the prize is \$60. Then ten cheeses, selected by the farmer, must be sent to the Fair for public exhibition, when the prizes are declared.

Commence to test your cows to see, if you are selling milk, how much each cow is producing. If you are selling cream by the gauge or inch, know how much milk each cow gives and what percentage of cream each cow's milk produces. If you are making butter, know how much butter each cow will produce per week. I will warrant says H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill., you will

be surprised at the result of your test, and I know you will be interested, instructed and financially benefited.

The *Western Rural* states that a difference in the yield of milk of four quarts a day, even at two cents a quart, is equal to \$24 a year, which is the interest at six per cent. on \$300. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With ten cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure-bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products; as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.

Rancidity of butter is caused by a chemical change of the butyric acid of the butter into other acids of different character. These acids are volatile, and give off their scent very readily, hence the strong scent of the butter. They may be partly removed by washing the butter in water in which some salt and saltpeter have been dissolved, and then in clear water, and by re-packing with a mixture of six ounces of salt, four ounces of white sugar and one ounce of saltpeter, finely powdered, to six pounds of butter.

The Guenon theory of judging cows, says the *Farm and Garden*, is either true or false, for it cannot be both. Surely, if the delineations are that a cow will give a certain quantity of milk for a given length of time the system is complete if the results are in accordance with the claim. We are in the predicament of accepting a theory while rejecting it practically, for the best breeders hold the escutcheon marks in high favor, and yet dare not affirm that their best cows always have the most perfect escutcheons. If the theory is correct it enables any person to become an expert judge, and if it is not to be relied upon there should be no more nonsense about it.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT

(new) E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St. New York.
Illustrated Book Sent Free.

Force Instantaneous, White, Black, or half on both hands in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Ready used. Handle the world. 2 or 3 Pkgs. down 10c. 100 down 10c. Will give it or return money. Agents wanted. Sample Book 12c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

40 Elegant All Imported, Pan-Orama & Perfumed Cards, the Flowers, Birds, Views, &c. nicely embossed, with your name on, and this 1885, Solid Rolled Gold. Price for only 11 1/2c. stamps. Money refunded if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Sample Book 12c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

2806 Lbs. Wgt of two OHIO IMPROVED **CHESTER HOGS**. Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS. 62 Page Illustrated Manual. Sent free on application to Shepard & Alexander, Charleston, Illinois.

HEREFORD CATTLE. THOROUGH BRED BULLS AND HIGH-GRADE BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

FRANK CRANE, Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill.

COMMISSION AGENT —For the Sale of—

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN,

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stables, Riverview Park. Address **F. P. CRANE,** Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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

W. M. D. WARREN & CO. Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. E. R. station, St. Marys, Kas.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS. Leand, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS. Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

LOCUST RETREAT FARM. Bacon & Campbell, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo., breeders of HOLSTEIN CATTLE and PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS. Holsteins excel in milk, butter and beef. They are the all-purpose cattle. First-class stock for sale. Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's fowl. Pair, \$3.50; trio, \$5.00; eggs, \$1.50 for 13.

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

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

U. P. BENNETT & SON. Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

WALNUT PARK FARM. Frank Playter, Prop'r, Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kansas, breeders and importers of Hereford cattle. Choice thoroughbreds and high-grades of both sexes always for sale.

SARCOXIE HEREFORD HERD. J. Gordon Gibb, Lawrence, Kas., importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLENVIEW FARM. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. A so Saddle and Harness Horses.

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

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

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM. Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGH BRED 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.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS, J. J. Malls, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

SHEEP.

E. COPLAND & SON, DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His own best stock rams shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs., weigh from 145 lbs. to 180 lbs.

C. F. HARDICK & SON, Louisville, Kansas, breeders of REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP, Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 695 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

SWINE.

F. M. BOOKS & CO., Burlingame, Kas., importers and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

V. B. HOWEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine, for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Corwin 2d No. 2037, Hoosier Tom 1825, Bravo 3377, Give or Take 1885. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

S. H. TODD, Wakarusa, Ohio, breeder of Recorded S. Premium Chester White Swine and imported Shropshire Down Sheep. Send for circular with price list and particulars. It pays to get the best.

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head 1 herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-C. B. Call or write.

L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs, 1st warranted first-class. Write.

POULTRY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS at \$3 each, \$8 per trio, and Plymouth Rock Chickens at \$2 each, \$5 per trio, for sale by H. V. Fugley, Plattsburg, Mo.

W. J. MCCOLM, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeds Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and Pekin Ducks. Bronze Turkeys for sale cheap before holidays.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS. Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, Kas., breeder of L. and D. Brahmas, B. Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, P. Cochins, G. L. Bantams, Wyandottes and B. B. Games. Send for price list.

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

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

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

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE. Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds, 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3 1/2 cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. Also Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 10 registered short horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

J. G. D. CAMPBELL, Junction City, Kansas, Livestock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

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

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co., Kansas.

J. S. HAWES Importer and Breeder of **HEREFORD Cattle.**

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Cartwright, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fairs 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN," own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere;" Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th;" and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

IMP. BARON VICTOR W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stittion, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URRYS, descended from the famous herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER 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.

Agricultural Books, At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

T. J. KELLAM, 183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

From Osborne County.

Kansas Farmer:

The present winter is unquestionably the most severe—the most constant and long continuous cold weather we have ever had in this section of Kansas. With the exception of about one week near the first of this month, the ground has been covered with snow continuously, and at the present time snow still covers the grass, so that we have had but little good of the buffalo grass this winter, and more than the usual amount of feed has been necessary to carry the cattle through. Fortunately feed has been very abundant this year and stock need not suffer for want of it.

Since cattle have quit dying from the effects of corn stalks, they have generally been doing well. There has been but few deaths since the fore part of the winter and probably will go through.

When the snow left us, two weeks ago, the wheat was found to be in good condition at that time, and since there is plenty of moisture on the ground now in the shape of snow, it will probably run the March gauntlet with safety.

There has been a wonderful change in the feelings and prospects of our people since last fall. Indeed there is quite an upheaval in this section of the farming world, threatening to revolutionize things. Alliances are forming all over the county, and shipping companies organizing at the principal trade centres of the county. In this way farmers are aiming to build grain elevators and stock yards and ship their own grain and stock out and their coal and lumber in. Grain buyers are now paying twenty cents per bushel more for wheat than they did last fall, while the price of wheat in Chicago has advanced but about ten cents. Some good, therefore, has already come from the movement.

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, Kas., Feb. 17.

What Kind of Lister.

Kansas Farmer:

In response to the friend, who, in last week's FARMER, inquires if in this county it is best to use a combined lister and drill, or to use a lister and drill each separate, I would say that it depends much on circumstances. Both are used here and seem to do equally well.

I used the lister and drill each separate, haying plenty of little boys who delight to run the drill. This gives us the advantage of listing ahead when it is rather too early to plant or drill. We let it lay a few days so the sun warms the ground in the furrows, thereby decreasing the liability to rot the seed. When the ground has become thoroughly warm I prefer to have it drilled as close behind the lister as possible; and the combined implement is perhaps preferable then, as it saves one driver. Yet we often have an occasion to use a lister or drill separate. In this neighborhood there are not so many combined as separate listers and drills in use. Many of our small farmers help each other till the planting is done; the one buying a lister and the other a drill, and putting the strongest horses of their combined teams into the lister. If our inquiring friend has plenty of strong teams, so as to be able to push his work at the proper time, the combined implement will be the most economical. Early listing is easier on the team. By considering his circumstances he will not be at a loss to determine on the proper choice.

We've passed through another snow storm and cold spell. Last Monday morning was the coldest we had thus far; nineteen degrees below zero on our porch on the south side of the house. The snow is badly drifted and roads somewhat obstructed.

A considerable number of hogs have died south of here. One man (Mr. Overfield) lost ninety head. He used all remedies he could hear of without effect. Finally, he boiled some tobacco (home raised leaves and stems) and mixed the decoction in milk and other palatable food. The surviving hogs relished it and were soon restored to health and full feed. He read of the tobacco remedy in a newspaper. So it seems that despised plant does not grow in vain.

I am sorry to see the editor try to give the impression that the proper time for discussing the prohibitory law closed with 1879 and

1880; and that it is now in order for good citizens to give unquestioned obedience. The FARMER may not be the proper channel, yet the influence that would curtail a full and free discussion of any and all laws, especially in the light of experience, savors of despotism. I do not know what questions were submitted to the editor, nor do I question his right to decline answering them. I only protest against the too prominent sentiment, expressed and implied, curtailing free discussion.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

Carson, Kas., Feb. 13th.

FORESTRY--NO. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

Upon examining the papers read before the recent Farmers' Institute in this city, I am disappointed in not finding a more comprehensive treatise on the subject of forestry. A theme of vital importance not only to the entire people regardless of profession or calling, a question of as broad a bearing upon the economic, political or social interests of the State as any subject related to agriculture in all its grand catalogue of relative arts and industries. And consequently a topic which ought to be of the most common and fervent interest to all people of whatever position in life, instead of the sadly neglected matter that it is.

But while the question of forestry has a more direct bearing upon, and closer relation to the material as well as other interests of the farming community, the subject receives less attention by agriculturists than by persons of other walks of life; less thought generally by the cultivators of the soil than the followers of other occupations.

Forestry, according to Webster, the art of forming and managing forests, popularly comprehends the cultivation of forest and ornamental trees in large or small numbers, either on their original grounds, or on the plantation and farm and in cities and towns.

There are many phases of the close relationship of this subject to agriculture, horticulture and kindred industries, all of which must be carefully considered in order to understand its full influence upon the functions of nature in the fields, and to fully appreciate the great importance of the subject of forestry. Few people realize the subtle influence of forests upon the climate of a country until they have spent some part of their lives in a wooded district, and lived also in a section barren of forests. With these changes of location the effect of forests on climate become more apparent and noticeable. But even then little thought is generally given to the real cause of the difference which is perceptible. Although the subject of forestry has had attention theoretically by scientific men for many years, it is only within a short period that the topic has received much thought from the generality of men.

The apparent change in climate in various sections of the country from temperate to cold in winter, or to hot and dry in summer, giving extremes of heat and cold where formerly obtained a constant equitableness of climate and temperature, the frequent, almost regular occurrence of drouth and flood, the attendant damage to property, failure or destruction of crops, and loss of animal life, awakened in the minds of thinking practical men a desire to search for and learn the cause of these things. And though for a long time many men could not be made to grasp the fact, the most intelligent and thoughtful of men came to the conclusion that the main cause of this disturbance in the laws of nature lay in the rapid and ruthless destruction of our forests and woodlands throughout the country. That the presence of forests exert a vast influence towards equalizing climate, their presence or absence causing extremes of heat and cold, drouth and floods, and that though these agencies the product of the soil are largely effected in their quantity and value, is I believe no longer a disputed question.

Just how the forces of nature are controlled, and these agencies work to that end, is a subject the details of which can hardly be followed out in this article, and which really constitutes a subject of itself, which will be treated upon in other writings. It is the intention of the writer to consider the subject in all its details, especially in relation to the agricultural and material interests of the country, and particularly the State of Kansas where there is a marked absence of forest lands, and to the mind of the writer

an urgent need for intelligent and earnest consideration of the matter of cultivating forest trees by the whole people.

That the presence of tracts of forest trees on every farm all over the State would be a benefit and advantage to the people in many respects none will deny, and few can doubt.

How best to secure them is a question for discussion. The national government can do little to promote their growth in that portion of this or any other State already settled, but may do much towards it in the unsettled portions. The Timber act of Congress is a good measure, but it does not go far enough, in that its requirements are easily avoided. It would be a blessing to the settlers of every treeless tract of the public domain if none of it could be settled except under a timber law similar to that now in force, and a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the act adhered to. The number of acres required to be planted upon a claim need not, and perhaps should not, be as large as required under the terms of the present law; but a certain part of every homestead should be required by the government to be used for the cultivation of forest trees of some kind.

As to the best methods to be adopted by the State to co-operate with the general government in this matter, and to secure a general planting of forest trees throughout the already settled portion of the State, there may appear a diversity of opinion. The same compulsory measures mentioned, might be adopted by the State, for the cultivation of forest trees, by settlers of all school or other State lands, with mutual benefit to the settler and the commonwealth.

The appointment of an arbor day in which all the people of the State are requested to unite in tree planting one day in each year was a good move, but it has failed of its object, and something must be done to stimulate interest in it either by State prizes for the best results to be obtained by an observation of the custom, or by local organization and effort, or both. The idea of experimental stations to determine the kinds of trees to plant, the best methods and times of planting, cultivation, &c., is a good one, but should be carried out by and under State management. It is a question too whether the direction of the work should be trusted to the State Agricultural College as suggested by the writer of the paper read before our institute. The writer inclines to the opinion that the best results would be accomplished by the appointment of a State forester, not a politician, but a person who has given the subject some thought at least, and has an interest in the work, at a fair annual salary, and let him establish in every county of the State, perhaps, either on public or private land, an experimental post which he shall visit as often as possible, giving advice and direction for their conduct which he may be able to do from his knowledge and study of the subject, reporting annually to the Governor or State Board of Agriculture the results of his labors, for the benefit of the people. A synopsis of the report might be printed with the report of the State Board.

This matter of forestry, the cultivation of forest trees, is one the State authorities should take under advisement at once, and on which the State can well afford to expend a few thousand dollars annually in experiments and practical work under the direction of such an agent as mentioned who would make the subject a special study.

By this course the products of the farms of the State, could by the end of eight or ten years be largely increased and improved, the live stock interests greatly favored, the people saved a large expense for fuel, and all of the material interests of the people and the farmers especially, very greatly enhanced, to say nothing of the ameliorating effects upon our climate and the peculiarly beautifying results upon the landscape. In the next writing will be considered the relations of forests to crop growth.

FORESTER.

Winfield, Kas., Feb. 12, 1885.

Far out at sea, along both the gulf and Atlantic coasts of Florida, says the Savannah (Ga.) News, are several springs of fresh water. They are well known to the spongers and fishermen, who frequently visit them to replenish their water casks. On this same coast is an oil spring, which diffuses a calm over the troubled waters, and affords a safe refuge to small vessels during a storm.

What Chicago Horse Dealers Say.

The unanimous opinion of all the principal horse dealers in Chicago, who handle some 10,000 horses annually, is that the grade Percherons are superior to all other draft breeds for city use; that they sell for higher prices than the English draft, Clydesdale, or any other draft horse, and they advise the farmers of the West to breed to Percheron stallions if they wish to raise the most desirable horses for the Chicago market.—*Chicago Tribune*. M. W. Dunham, of "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, has imported from France nearly 1,700 Percheron horses, and now has on hand about 500 head, nearly all recorded with their pedigrees in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France. All careful purchasers demand French records of pedigrees as the only reliable evidence of purity of blood, many horses of unknown blood being imported and sold as pure-bred.

A man never realizes how little his word is worth till he receives a black eye and attempts to explain how he came by it.

A Book About Poultry

Containing 100 pages, fine illustrations of all the different breeds, plans for houses, instructions for caponizing, directions for doctoring, how to manage incubators, etc., and having a beautiful colored lithographic frontispiece of a group of land and water fowls, has been received by us from the Associated Fanciers, 237 south Eighth St., Philadelphia. They will mail it to any address on receipt of 15 cents, and it is well worth 50 cents.

A wag, being asked the name of the inventor of butter stamps, replied that it was probably Cadmus, as he first brought letters into Greece.

An Error Corrected.

An error occurred in the advertisement of Messrs. Cole & Bros., of Pella, Iowa, which appeared in our columns of February 4; as the address reads "Pella" instead of "Pella." Those wishing to purchase seeds would do well to address them on postal for one of their Garden Guides, which will be sent free, before making such purchases.

"Miss Florence, do you love beasts?" "Am I to consider that as a proposal, sir?" was the lady's quick retort.

A Hundred Years might be spent in search of a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, without finding the equal of Ely's Cream Balm. It is applied with the finger. Being pleasant and safe, it supersedes the use of all liquids and snuffs. Its effect is magical. It relieves at once and cures many cases which baffle physicians. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the balm have only had one, and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent, U. P. R. Co. Eaton, Colo.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULCEROUS SORES. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

The Busy Bee.

How to Begin Keeping Bees.

Englishwoman, a correspondent of this paper, wants to learn how to keep bees. We are much pleased at the request, for it is the first and only query about bee keeping that has come to us in a long time. Any person who really wants to keep bees, and is in earnest about it, so much so as to be willing to work at it and do what is needed, can learn easily. The work to be done is pleasant to persons who enjoy that kind of thing, and it is light, especially fitted for industrious and intelligent women like our correspondent.

In the first place, some knowledge of the habits of bees is necessary. Then, there must be food near, provided by nature or the person who proposes to start an apiary. Clover, red and white, indeed all clovers, are good honey plants; so is buckwheat. If one lives in or near considerable bottom timber, it is better for bees. Still plants ought to be grown specially for bees. Having arranged for the growth of honey plants, let the beginner purchase a book on bees, study it carefully, and then purchase a stand of bees to be delivered after vegetation is well started in the spring.

After that, by carefully watching and studying the bees and their habits, by keeping the hive free of moths, by studying the book on particular points, especially as to swarming, introduction and change of queens, changing boxes, hiving new swarms and preparing for winter, there will be no serious trouble. The second year you ought to have three good colonies, and they may be increased to eight or ten the third year.

A bee house is a good—very good thing, but not absolutely necessary. Still every colony ought to have protection against strong winds and cold and wet storms. A temporary shade ought to be provided in the warmest portion of the year. It is better to have the boxes arranged under a roof of some kind, however simple. The ground about the hives ought to be kept clean and tidy. Don't have them hidden away among weeds. Have the location on a grass sward, surrounded if possible by clover. Our observation has taught us to favor an eastern exposure for bees; but one cannot always have choice in that matter.

A book entitled "Bees and Honey," we like. It was prepared by Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ill., editor *American Bee Journal*. We do not know the price but would guess about 75 cents.

The *Kansas Bee-Keeper* is a weekly publication published at Columbus, Kansas. Upon request a copy of this would be forwarded for examination.

Peanut Culture.

Any soil that will produce vigorous and mature Indian corn will do for peanuts. Wherever five months pass between frosts, the climate will do. The soil must be thoroughly pulverized, worked deep, and it must be rich. Planting ought never to be done except in pleasant weather, when the soil is warm, and after all cold weather of spring is passed. In Kansas the range would be about May 15 to June 15. In Virginia the first half of May is the time usually taken, though farmers often wait till June. The pre-requisites are warm, loose, clean soil, a little sandy preferred, and good drainage. The rows ought to be about three feet apart and the seeds dropped twelve to fifteen inches apart.

As before stated, have the soil in the best possible condition, then raise ridges slightly, so that when the seed are planted about two inches deep they will be about level with the general surface. This ridging may be done with plow or hoe, as one wishes. Running a light roller along the ridges is good to compact the earth and level it. Where large quantities of seed are planted machines are used to make holes for receiving the seed, but for a small quantity and for experiment, take out a hoe-full, drop the seed, and put the earth back on it, covering about as corn is covered. When the plant grows it spreads and the vines send roots from every joint into the earth and the seed is formed at the ends of those roots. The ground must be kept perfectly clean, and mellow, and care must be taken, after the flowering begins and the rooting, not to disturb the vines. If one plants a hill or two only in the garden for show, he may pour loose soil on every flower, covering it. A seed bed forms beneath. Good seed is essential. Test it by placing a few samples in a sponge or cotton lint in water warm enough to produce germination and keep it warm.

Whatever method of feeding pigs is adopted, it should be liberal. Let the quarters be dry and comfortable, and disturb them as little as possible. Pigs are in part hibernating animals, and the more they sleep the better for them and their owner. A good hog eats and sleeps alternately.

Those wishing to try the various breeds of pure-bred poultry at a very moderate cost would do well to see W. F. Main's advertisement in another column.

The *Journal of Chemistry* states that the ant is an active and efficient destroyer of the canker worm. They seize the worms, which feed upon the leaves, and bear them to their nests in the ground. It is claimed that they also attack the army worm.

We call our reader's attention to Frank R. Shaw's advertisement in last week's issue. Also his illustration on our 1st page this number.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR ROUTE —TO— NEW ORLEANS —FOR THE— GREAT WORLD'S FAIR

This Grand Exposition was opened to the Public on
DECEMBER 16th, 1884, by the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

And will continue for six months.

—THE— MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE, —FROM— MEMPHIS, TENN., TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Opens up the finest TIMBER, COTTON, SUGAR and RICE LANDS in the WORLD, and offers special attractions to PROSPECTORS and TOURISTS.

SPECIAL SCHEDULES have been arranged for the benefit of Travelers from points west of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, with Elegant

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING AND DRAWING ROOM CARS

BETWEEN
Kansas City and New Orleans.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS on sale at all principal points. Ask for tickets via the

"MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE,"
(Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad.)

Information furnished by

JAS. S. DAVANT,

General Passenger Agent,

No. 11 Monroe St., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LA MASTER & FERGUSON'S —NEW— REMEDY! A Sure Cure and Preventive of

Hog Cholera!

WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO:

It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will improve their appetite.
It stops coughing among hogs.
It regulates the bowels, and arrests disease in every instance.

WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE:

TOPEKA, KAN., November 1, 1884.
LAMASTER & FERGUSON—Sirs: After losing eighty head of hogs by cholera, I began using your Remedy, and can say it has checked the disease and entirely cured many of the sick ones. I heartily recommend it not only as a preventive but a cure. My hogs are all doing well.
Yours, &c., H. H. STANTON,
Prop'r Pacific Hotel.

We guarantee this Remedy to be superior to any Hog Medicine, and we are ready to prove it by a practical test. Ask your druggist for it or send direct to us. Take no other.

One and a half pound Trial Package, sent for \$1.00. Ten-pound can, 60 cts per pound. 25 pounds for \$12.50. Write for circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Address LA MASTER & FERGUSON, AGENTS WANTED. Topeka, Kansas.

INCUBATOR.

JACOB YOST, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the

Kansas Economy Incubator,

offers to manufacture and sell them at the following low prices, with full instructions:

No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150 \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

Or, on receipt of 50 cents, he will furnish a book containing directions how to make and use this Incubator. Also how to make a good brooder to mother the chicks, and what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in 8 or 10 weeks; also, how to manage your hens to keep them laying all winter, as well as how to prevent disease; besides a sure cure for roup and cholera.

This Incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent. of the chicks with my Brooder.

Address JACOB YOST, P. O. box 813, North Topeka, Kas.

Pure-bred Eggs; Best in the World.

For \$1 cash we will book your order for six dozen eggs from ten of the finest breeds of poultry in the United States viz: Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Partridge Game, Black Game, B. B. R. Game, Buff Orpington, White Leghorns, European Prides, Wyandottes, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. We send but one-half dozen from some of the above breeds. Send us \$5.00 at once and we will book your order and send eggs any time you want them. First come, first served. Don't wait until the rush. If you do, you will have to wait your turn, as we will receive hundreds of orders this season. For cuts and descriptions of our

BEAUTIFUL FOWLS

send 30 cent postal note for illustrated catalogue treatise on poultry raising, incubation, etc. Amount deducted from first order. Nothing free. Positive no collections divided.

W. F. MAIN, Rock Falls, Iowa.

Farm 4 miles northeast of town.

TO KANSAS FARMERS AND RANCHERS:

We have correspondents in the Eastern States and special facilities for handling

KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES.

If you have a Farm or Ranch to sell or exchange, send complete description Address

Kansas City Real Estate and Loan Ass'n
Room 29 Sheldley Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

IVERS & POND PIANOS

UNEXCELLED IN

Beauty of Tone, Elegance of Finish,

—AND—
THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The IVERS & POND PIANOS are the result of the most extended experience, greatest skill and ample capital. Eighty of these pianos have been purchased and are in daily use by the *New England Conservatory of Music*, the most important musical college in the world.

Sold by responsible Dealers everywhere throughout the United States.

Fully Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application.

GENERAL WARE-ROOMS,
597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



MICA
AXLE GREASE
PAT MAY 12 1885
IS THE
BEST
USE IT

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
NEW IMPROVED
BUTTER
COLOR
—IT WILL NOT—
Color the Buttermilk or Turn Rancid.
It contains no Acid or Alkali.
It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.
—MAKES—
BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter. See that our trade mark, a dandelion blossom, is on the box, and the signature of Wells, Richardson & Co., is on the bottle and TAKE NO OTHER. If the dealer does not keep it, write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.
Sold by druggists, grocers and merchants.
Four sizes, 15c. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

500,000 ACRES OF
VALUABLE
LANDS
in NORTHERN WISCONSIN on the line of
the WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD for sale
on liberal terms to actual Settlers. Full particulars
with good map sent free. CHAS. L. COLBY,
LAND COMMISSIONER, W.C.R.R., Milwaukee, Wis.

Singer Model Sewing
Machines only \$15
Including an \$8.00 set of
extra attachments of 9
pieces and needles, oil and
usual outfit of 12 pieces with each.
Guaranteed perfect. War-
ranted 5 years. Handsome,
durable, quiet and light running.
Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no
better. We will send ours anywhere on
trial before paying. Circulars free.
Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing
DEO. FAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We will send you a watch or a chain
BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, C. O. D., to be
examined before paying any money
and if not satisfactory, returned at
our expense. We manufacture all
our watches and save you 30 per
cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free.
Every Watch Warranted. Address
STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Self Cure Free
Nervous Debility
Lost Manhood
Weakness
A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now re-
dred.) Druggists can fill it. Address
DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.



THE STRAY BEAUTY
THE
EARLIEST POTATO
THIS WORLD HAS EVER SEEN
VERY PROLIFIC EXCELLENT QUALITY
BEAUTIFUL
AS AN OIL PAINTING.

17 packets of seed and 60 cts. TWO collections for \$1.10, FOUR for \$2.20. This is an offer never made before. Toadden the heart and brighten the way of every tiller of the soil and lover of the beautiful has met with such unbounded success that we renew it with a more tempting offer, and here let us say we grow these seeds by the pound, by the bushel, and by the acre. 18 PACKETS CHOICEST FLOWER SEEDS FOR 50 CENTS, one each, of Aster, Balsam, Petunia, Portulaca, Phlox, Pansy, Verbena, all finest strain and most beautiful colors. Large Double English Holly-hock, New Dwarf Marigold, extra large double Zinnia, bright colors. One fine ornamental grass. One splendid climbing plant. One beautiful Everlasting Flower. 15 pkts for \$2.00. TWO collections for 50 cts. Packets are regular size, with directions for cultivation. Our beautifully illustrated and descriptive Catalogue accompanies each order. Address all orders to SAMUEL WILSON, GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

SUCCESS TO OUR NEW DEPARTURE IN THE SEED TRADE. Relief for the people.

Seeds at AT WHOLESALE PRICES. In order to introduce your door into 50,000 homes free of cost, we make the following unprecedented offer: In postage stamps or money, we will send by mail a box new, highly improved, and guaranteed seed—Bewley's Improved Blood Turnip Beet, best and earliest for table use. Wilson's Highly Improved Winningstadt Cabbage, best and earliest; good for late. New Golden Self-Blanching Celery, excellent quality, easily grown; needs no picking up. Early Green Prolific Cucumber, best as cucumbers or pickles. No Plus Ultra Sugar Corn, productive, early, tender, and sweet. New Golden Heart Lettuce, best for heading; good all summer. THE GREAT IRON CLAD WATERMELON, largest, finest, sweetest, best-keeping watermelon in the world. Orange Cream Muskmelon, sweet, spicy, and delicious. New Silver Ball Italian Onion, beautiful, large, mild; grows 8-pound onions from seed. Ruby King Pepper, largest, finest, sweetest pepper ever seen. Abbott's Sugar Parsnip, greatly improved variety. Ohio Sweet Potato Pumpkin, enormously productive, excellent quality; keeps all winter. French Breakfast Radish, best of all early radishes. White Pineapple Squash, extra quality, good for summer or winter. New Cardinal Tomato, largest and smoothest of any. White Munich Turnip, best for table use. SAMPLE PACKET OF GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN, most beautiful and productive of any in the country. Second, 1 THE STRAY BEAUTY, POTATO medium-size tuber of the EARLIEST BEAUTY, the earliest ever yet seen; very productive, excellent quality, beautiful as an oil painting.

OUR PROPOSITION
We have correspondents in the Eastern States and special facilities for handling
KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES.
If you have a Farm or Ranch to sell or exchange, send complete description Address
Kansas City Real Estate and Loan Ass'n
Room 29 Sheldley Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Home Circle.

Mother's Work.

I.
Raking, stewing and brewing,
Roasting, frying and boiling,
Sweeping, dusting and cleaning,
Washing, starching and ironing,
Cutting, basting and stitching,
Making the old like new;
Shoestrings to lace,
Faces to wash,
Buttons to sew,
And the like of such;
Stockings to do,
While the children play,
Stories to tell,
Tears to wipe away,
Makes them happy
The livelong day.
It is ever thus from morn till night;
Who says that a mother's work is light?

II.
At evening, four
Little forms in white;
Prayers all said,
And the last good-night,
Tucking them safe
In each downy bed,
Silently asking
O'er each head,
That the dear Father
In heaven will keep
Safe all my darlings,
Awake or asleep,
Then I think the old adage true ever will
prove:
"It is easy to labor for those that we love."
Oh, me! dear me! I often say,
As I hang the tumbled clothes away
And the tear drops start
While my burdened heart
Aches for the mother across the way.
Where, oh, where are
Her nestlings flown!
All, all are gone,
Save one alone!
Folded their garments
With tenderest care,
Unpressed the pillow
And vacant the chair.
No ribbons to tie,
No faces to wash,
No hair all awry,
No merry voices
To hush into rest.
God save them!
He took them;
And he knoweth best!
But ah! the heart anguish! the tears that
fall!
This mother's work is the hardest of all.
—Philadelphia Sunday Republic.

I sit by myself;
I hear the rain patter;
And down in the embers
The firelight is dead,
I sit by myself;
I heed not the matter;
My soul but remembers
The tears that are fled.
I sit by myself;
The dream and the sorrow
Together are ended,
Together are dead.
I sit by myself;
I wait for the morrow;
Where sunlight is blended
With tears that are fled.
—S. W. Duffield.

Success with House Plants.

It is often asserted by amateurs in floriculture that some witchery or knack is necessary to be successful with house plants, which is not possessed by them. There are apparently many persons who seem to take little pains with their window gardens, yet whose plants flourish excellently and bloom throughout the season; while with others, who are continually fussing over the growth in their windows, and perchance coddling it too persistently, the result will be yellow leaves and never a flower. It is well to remember that house plants are very much like infants—they are entirely dependent for their well being upon the judicious care of those who nurse them.

Ladies very often fill their windows with fine plants and then consign them to the tender mercies of the parlor maid, with instructions to water occasionally, and possibly, to give them a breath of fresh air once in a while. As a matter of course, the poor things will become sickly and pine away, when their owner will wonder "what ails them," and will probably declare she "has not the gift of making plants grow." Now common sense, careful judgment, and only a little attention daily, is requisite to have windows full of bloom and stands covered with healthy, thrifty plants. Those who do not love them well enough, however, to give them personal care need not expect to keep them in first rate condition.

SELECTING PLANTS.

Do not expect too much of plants. You may purchase one that is just entering upon

its season of rest, when nature requires it to remain dormant. If it shows no inclination to put forth the new shoots, all that is to be done is to keep it clean and water it moderately. During its period of rest, the plant needs much less water, than when it is active.

Frequently plants are purchased just as their foliage is at maturity, when within a short time they will wither and droop. This is particularly the case with *Adiantums*, or Maiden-hair Ferns, which are the finest just before their fronds shrivel. A lady brought to a florist the other day the most pitiable looking *Adiantum cuneatum*, which she had purchased but the week before, when its quivering wiry stems, hung luxuriant with rich green lacy foliage. She indignantly inquired if "that was the kind of plants he kept." Like many others selecting *Adiantums*, she had picked one out for its beauty when just at its full maturity. Very soon its leaves began to turn, when it drooped, and certainly presented a most dejected appearance. Had its owner but cut off the limp fronds and borne patiently with her fern, in a few weeks it would again have uncurled fresh fans of foliage to tremble with every wave of air.

AIR AND MOISTURE.

Fresh air and moisture all plants must have, and the majority of them will not thrive without light and sunshine. House plants are generally kept too warm. A temperature from fifty-five to seventy degrees is better than warmer for the varieties usually cultivated in windows. Give them air, but never expose to a draught, which is disastrous. If fresh air can be admitted from an adjoining room, it is safer than to open the windows at the top. Never lift them from the bottom in winter. As a rule house plants suffer from a lack of moisture in the atmosphere; this is especially true when there is furnace heat and gas light. It is a very good plan to set pans of water on the plant stand, and to fill vases in the room with water. This makes a healthier atmosphere for people as well as plants. It is often the case that the only person in the house who will have blossoms on her plants will be the cook, whose windows will be gay with roses and geraniums, because the steam from the boiler and kettles will provide the moisture needed by the plants in the kitchen windows.

It is an injurious habit to pass among the plants daily with a watering pot, and drown them out. The best guide to their demands in this regard is the soil, which should be thoroughly wetted when dry. Watering should not then be repeated until the indications are that the plant is thirsty. But speedily give the drink asked for then, as one day of drought will set back growth and bloom. The water used should be of the temperature of the room, otherwise the plant will be chilled and injured by the too sudden change of temperature.

CLEANLINESS.

It is highly important to keep the foliage of plants clean, not alone for their beauty, but for their health's sake. Wash the leaves inside as well as outside, as often as they are dusty. A soft sponge and tepid water are best for this purpose. To polish Ivy leaves, or those of palms and rubber trees, use soft tissue paper; but rub lightly or the leaves may be injured; it will make them like satin.

Every day pick off any dead leaves or twigs, as these but interfere with the strength of those alive. Blossoms should not be left on too long; they retard the perfect formation of others. Never permit bloom to wither on the stem.

Newspapers should be pinned around plants when rooms are swept to protect them from the dust. They can be shielded from cold in this way, if the fires get low on occasions of severe nights.

Stirring up the soil in pots will contribute to the well being of plants, but care should be observed not to dig down too deep and wound the roots.—Am. Gardener.

Some ingenious woman has devised the plan of having her curtain poles turned, of pine, at a carpenter's shop, then covering them herself with velvet or velveteen, or even with felt. The pole is accurately measured, then the covering is cut and put on with glue. If neatly done, this is a worthy device. Brass tips are a pretty addition and the rings should be small brass ones.

How Shall we Dress Our Babies.

Mrs. Dr. Herring gives the following suggestions in the *Household*:

This is a question of vital importance to future generations. Health, comfort, and utility should be considered. The first should be our chief thought, as upon it depends much of our present comfort, and much of the health and happiness of future men and women. Large numbers of women are feeble and diseased, who, had they been properly dressed from infancy to womanhood, might have been strong and healthy. Thousands of infants and children die each year, from ailments largely attributed to insufficient clothing. I could prove these assertions by quoting from the highest medical authorities, if space in this journal would permit.

To be healthful, clothing should be distributed equally over the entire body; thus insuring equal warmth of surface, and thus tending to equalize the circulation.

A healthful dress must be comfortable—made of soft, warm material; and worn loose about the vital organs—lungs, stomach and bowels; and, as heat is life and cold is death, we must keep the babies warm. The baby with cold hands and feet cries because it suffers. Trying to toughen these little ones is cruel and dangerous. There is no danger of overheating them so long as they have plenty of pure air to breathe, and room to move their limbs freely.

We next consider the utility of a dress. For a baby that which is most easily put on and off, simplest to make, to wash and to iron; the cheapest should be the best and most useful. Then custom should make it beautiful in our eyes. It should be of delicate material, neatly made, and kept scrupulously clean. Of the many patterns of infant's clothing, I have seen none better than those my own babies have worn. They consist of knit Shetland wool shirt, with long sleeves and high neck, covering the bodies to the knees when the little one was first dressed, or a fine flannel waste, buttoned in front, as being most convenient in dressing. At three months I change for larger garments, which button behind. On this waist button a flannel skirt, and a white one, also, if desired; over this a white slip or dress of any style, long sleeved and high in the neck, to match the waist; stockings on the feet with legs long enough to fasten to the diaper. Thus baby is loosely, warmly, healthfully clad, and ready to laugh and crow and kick. It does not moan with colic or suffer from pin scratches. Make the little garments long enough to cover the feet snugly at first. At night, a soft, silky flannel night gown and wool skirt, are all that are needed after the first month. I have said nothing about the band, that article of torture to many a baby. Of course they are to be worn the first month, and longer if it is in winter time, or cold weather; but don't pin them tight. The child needs all the spare room in its little body in which to grow. The bowels need to be distended, with material with which to build up the body; and frequently the little one cries for room—plenty of it—so please don't mistake this cry for colic, and go to dosing it with drugs or catnip tea. The object and use of a band is to protect the navel, and not to keep the baby from falling apart, or to give it a fine form when grown up.

I once saw a first baby that was so tightly dressed it could not put its arms down. The young mother told me her nurse dressed it so, and said it would give it a fine form, straight and slender, when grown up.

The little girl mother was really afraid the baby would fall to pieces, after I had dressed it loosely. The poor little infant had on a flannel band, a linen shirt with lace sleeves, a pinning blanket with a double linen waist, a long embroidered flannel skirt; with a double linen band, a heavily tucked and ornamented white skirt, with a double linen band, white mull dress, low-necked and short sleeved, to show its dimpled arms and neck; then a tiny little zephyr-wool sack, to keep its arms and neck warm! Nine thicknesses about the child's body, and but one on the arms and neck. No wonder the little one worried, and the poor mother had to send for the doctor.

Koumiss.

This has become a very common article of diet with dyspeptics, and according to the *Chicago Review* it may be made at home at a cost of about fifteen cents per quart. Fill

a quart champagne bottle up to the neck with pure milk; add two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, after dissolving the same in a little water over a hot fire; add also a quarter of a two-cent cake of compressed yeast. Then tie the cork on the bottle securely, and shake the mixture well; place it in a room of the temperature of fifty to fifty-five degrees for six hours, and finally in the ice box over night. Be sure that the milk is pure; that the bottle is sound; that the yeast is fresh; open the mixture in the morning with great care, on account of its effervescent properties; do not drink it if there is any curdle or thickening part resembling cheese, as this indicates that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time. Make it as you need to use it. The virtue of koumiss is that it refreshes and stimulates with no reaction. It is often almost impossible to obtain good fresh koumiss, especially away from large towns. The above makes it possible for any physician to prescribe it.

Onions.

Although onions are very disagreeable to many people, there are many who are very fond of this vegetable, and a nice way to cook them, if milk is plenty, is to use equal quantities of skim milk and water, allowing a quart of each for a dozen or so of large onions. If water alone is used, change it after one half hour, as this prevents their turning dark; salting as for all vegetables; and boiling young onions one hour, and old ones two. Either chop fine, add a teaspoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, or serve them whole in a dressing made by heating one cup of milk with the same butter, and seasoning when chopped. Put the onions in a hot dish, pour this over them and serve.

Even so innocent a piece of furniture as the bureau, may by carelessness become the recipient of articles which may taint the air of your bed chamber. Damp and soiled combs and brushes are not only unsightly and disgusting, but lying soiled and maird from day to day, will certainly contribute to evil air, as will also greasy and highly scented hair ribbons, etc. Never lay freshly laundered clothes upon the bed; nor air the same in your bed room, if possible to do so elsewhere. Do not hesitate to light a fire on cool mornings and evenings; and if so fortunate as to have an open fire place, you possess a grand means of comfort and ventilation in the bedchamber.

A Deceived Woman

Is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth, powders, arsenic, &c., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop it! Stop it now and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

The facilities for transportation are so abundant and the foreign demand for evaporated fruit so constant and increasing that fruit growing in the United States may be considered as a paying business, "while grass grows and water runs."

50 ELE. AN. New Embossed and Satin CHROMO CARDS, name on, P. C. Lawrence, Hartford, Wis.

40 Low-Best Chromo Cards you ever saw. 40 styles with name 10 cents. O. CARD CO., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

50 Perfumed, Embossed, hidden name, &c., Cards. Sample Book and 51 scrap pictures 10c. Globe Co., Northford Ct.

50 Embossed, Perfumed and Hidden Name CARDS and Acts. Sample Book for 7c. 50 Emb. Pictures &c. AMERICAN CARD CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

50 CARDS all perfumed, New designs, little beauties, Gold Chromo, Verses, Mottoes and Hidden Name, with an elegant prize, 10c. Ivory Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

WANTED.—Ladies or Gentlemen to take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY
EVENING
WHEEL

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free. Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas. Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

The Young Folks.

Ho! Winter.

I.

Ha! Winter, ho! Winter,
King of the northern blast!
You meet us all, you greet us all,
With grip that freezes fast.
In regal pomp you've rathered up
Your royal robes of snow,
And by their trailing men shall trace
Whatever ways you go.
Your grim retainers all, alack!
Make but a cruel train
Of biting sleet and singing winds
And ice and frozen rain.
The rich with furs and blazing hearts
Your carnival may scorn,
While mirth and cheer may reign supreme
From wassail eve till morn.

II.

But ha! Winter, ho Winter,
What about the poor?
Who've no stronghold against the cold.
No bribe or sinecure
To set at bay the stinging day,
Or soften down the night—
Who note the thickening window panes
With sinking hearts affright,—
Who draw their babies close and sing
Their shivering lullabies,
Then sleep and dream of steaming feasts
That hunger sleep supplies,—
To wake at morn with shuddering sense
Of lengthened fast and cold,
And find that gaunt-eyed wraith wrought
Its traces within the fold.
Ha! Winter, ho Winter,
Hard your reign on these;
God pity such! and send warm hearts
To all who starve and freeze.
—The Current.

Combat Between a Man and an Elk.

Donald Livingston, extensively interested in stock growing in the Bear river country, came in last evening for supplies, and from him we learned the particulars of a terrible combat which took place one day last week between a French-Canadian hunter and trapper, named Jacques Braun, and a wounded elk. Braun had surprised a herd of these animals, and drawing a bead on a fat young calf brought it to the earth, and, as he was merely in quest of fresh meat with which to replenish his larder, he allowed the balance of the herd to escape without molestation. Leisurely approaching the calf, which was struggling feebly to regain its feet, he drew his hunting knife to cut its throat, and, as he deftly severed its jugular, he turned his head and was astonished to see a large bull elk—evidently one of the band he had just dispersed—rushing toward him at full speed. The animal was a monster in size and sported a pair of antlers of great beauty and remarkable dimensions, which were lowered, as though their proud possessor was determined to impale the slayer of the calf upon their polished points. Realizing the imminent danger in which he stood, Braun dropped the hunting knife and seized the rifle, which was lying upon the ground beside him, brought it to his shoulder and fired. In his haste, however he missed. Before he could fire again—the rifle used was a Winchester—the elk was upon him and he sprang aside, hoping its momentum would carry it far enough to enable him to use the weapon once more. He had not calculated, however, on the immense spread of the animal's antlers, and one of the prongs catching in the side of his hunting shirt he was lifted from his feet and carried several paces before the fabric parted when he fell to the ground.

Springing to his feet, he ran to where his rifle was lying, but found that it had been rendered useless by having alighted upon a rock—when hurled from his grasp by the onslaught of the elk—in such a manner as to bend the reloading lever and render it immovable. The elk meantime had turned and was again nearing him, but by a quick spring Braun eluded the charge of the animal, and, remembering his hunting knife, ran to where it lay beside the dead body of the calf. Grasping the hilt, he had but time to turn when the elk was upon him again, and, seizing one of the antlers of the infuriated animal in his left hand, he endeavored to plunge the knife into its throat. It was now a battle to the death. Braun was dragged about over the sage brush and rocks, the sharp hoofs of the elk's fore feet inflicting frightful wounds on his feet and lower limbs. To let go, he knew, was death. Meanwhile he was driving his knife into the neck of the mad bull up to the hilt, stroke after stroke with an energy born of despair.

Thus the battle raged for almost half an

hour, until, weakened from loss of blood, the elk fell upon its side in the throes of death. Braun, who was well nigh dead himself, managed to drag his shattered frame to the side of the brute, and with his last remaining strength drove his knife through his heart, then lying across the still warm body, became unconscious. He regained consciousness soon afterward and after attending to his wounds as best he could, set out to crawl to the nearest ranch, but had not proceeded far before he was discovered by a party of cow boys, who tenderly bore him to his cabin. His left leg was broken in two places, and large pieces of flesh had been torn from both lower limbs in several places, while his entire body, save his breast and face, was one mass of bruises and scratches. His right foot was also badly crushed. He was getting along as well as could be expected when our informant left, but will carry with him to his grave many scars from the wounds received in his battle with the elk.—*Rawlins Tribune.*

The Capture of the Condor.

That magnificent vulture of South America, the great condor of the Andes, is not exactly the kind of game that would appear to lend itself most readily to the trapper's art. "Two of these birds will attack a cow or llama and kill it with their terrible beaks and claws," says the Rev. J. G. Wood, and, added to this strength and prowess, there is its unparalleled power of flight, which enables it to hunt the preserves of a half-dozen States, cross the vastest mountain ranges in search of a new meal, or hang suspended on the watch for prey at a height when even its monstrous expanse of wings is reduced to an almost invisible point. Yet carrion and "a naked savage" brings this monarch amongst birds to grief. They are taken alive by the Mexican Indians and ha-f-breeds in a manner which, though simple in itself, requires both nerve and strength in the trapper. The sole apparatus consists of a newly flayed skin of a cow or buffalo. This the Indian places on the ground hair downward on some bare spot frequented by large birds of prey, and then, crawling underneath, turns over on his back and waits. In a short time a condor comes overhead, wheels round and descends on the hide. Immediately his talons touch the skin the Indian seizes the legs, and, starting up, overwhelms the bird and binds him with thongs kept ready; a process, however, which usually meets with a very stubborn resistance. It is just this weakness for rank flesh that is the betrayal of all vulture kind. All through the East it seems as though nature had kept especially in mind the scavenger duties of these her too often hideous children, and meat with that gameyness which is produced by a few day's exposure to a tropical sun is an irresistible attraction to them. The Andes type is no better. The wandering tribes take it by placing a dead horse in an advanced state of unsavoriness within a high wattle inclosure, and noosing the gutted fowls when they have fed too freely to rise readily. And in much the same way according to Tschudi, in one of the Papuan provinces there exists a deep natural funnel-shaped cavity in the side of a certain valley. This is utilized by the Indian as a ready-made trap for capturing condors. They place a dead horse or mule on the brink of this hollow, and the pecking and tugging of the giant birds presently roll it down the declivity. The birds follow, and being heavy and gorged, are unable to ascend again, clubs and stones finishing off the disgusting revelers to the last one.

Mr. Willard Schultz, writing to the *American Forest and Stream*, gives a curious picture of a superstitious attendant on the procuring of eagle plumes for the head dresses and robes of "braves." He says: "Another ingenious method of hunting practiced by the Blackfeet Indians of North America was the Pis-tis-tse-kay for catching eagles. Perhaps of all the articles used for personal adornment eagle feathers were the most highly prized. They were not only used to decorate head dresses, garments and shields, but they were held as a standard of value. A few lodges of people in need of eagle feathers would leave the main camp and move up close to the foothills, where eagles are generally more numerous than out on the prairie. Having arrived at a good locality, each man selected a little knoll or hill, and with a stone knife or such other rude implements as he possessed, dug

a pit in the top of it large enough for him to lie in. Within arm's length of the mouth of the pit he securely pegged a wolf skin to the ground, which had previously been stuffed with grass to make it look as life-like as possible. Then, cutting a slit in its side, he inserted a large piece of tough bull meat and liver. In the evening, when all had returned to camp, an eagle dance was held, in which every one participated. Eagle songs were sung, whistles made of eagle wing bones were blown, and the "medicine men" prayed earnestly for success. The next morning the men arose before daylight, and smoked two pipes to the sun. The eagle men told his wives and all the women of his family not to go out or look out of the lodge until he returned, and not to use an awl or needle at any kind of work, for if they did the eagles would surely scratch him, but to sing the eagle songs and pray for his good success. Then, without eating anything, each man took a human skull and repaired to his pit. Depositing the skull in one end of it, he carefully covered the mouth over with slender willows and grasses, and, lying down, pillowed his head on the skull and awaited for the eagles to come. With the rising of the sun came all the little birds, the good for nothing birds, the crows, ravens and hawks, but with a long, sharp pointed stick the watcher deftly poked them off the wolf skin. The ravens were most persistent in trying to perch on the skin, and every time they were poked off would loudly croak. Whenever an eagle was coming the watcher would know it, all the little birds would fly away, and shortly an eagle would come down with a rush and light upon the ground. Often it would sit on the ground for a long time pruning its feathers and looking about. During this time the watcher was earnestly praying to the skull and to the sun to give him power to capture the eagle, and all the time his heart was beating so loudly that he thought the bird would surely hear it. At last, when the eagle had perched on the wolf skin and was busily plucking at the tough bull meat, the watcher would cautiously stretch out his hands, and grasping the bird firmly by the feet, quickly bear it down into the cave, where he crushed its breast with his knee.

In Scotland the eagle, it is said, is often captured alive by a method very similar to those employed to taking its kindred in South America. A circular space, twelve feet in diameter, is enclosed on a spur of the hills haunted by the birds, and a peat wall six feet high built around it, with one small opening at the level of the ground, over which a strong wire noose is suspended. The bait, a dead sheep or lamb, is placed within, and the eagle coming down to it, feeds largely, not wisely, perhaps, but certainly too well—and, like many another of superior creation, feels, after the repast, disinclined for any unnecessary exertion, so casting around for an easy place in the barricade, he spies the low archway, and attempting to leave by it is caught round the neck and killed, at best a poor end for so gallant a bird.

Still Another Material for Paper.

In the ceaseless quest after raw material for paper, a fibrous vegetable growth, styled the American jute, has been experimented with to the production of favorable results. Abutilon is the proper name of the fibrous growth, though it is more generally spoken of as jute by all acquainted with its properties. It grows freely in the South, and a gentleman of St. Louis has completed a machine by which the fibre is readily separated from the stalks. To be made available for a proper fibre for paper, the abutilon has to be cut when in bloom; after cutting it is allowed to dry three days, by which time the leaves drop off. Experiments made show that the machine can be effectively used in the field, thereby saving the heavy hauling of stalks. It can be used before rotting the jute, saving the work of carting it to ponds, placing in the water and taking out, all of which labor is entailed in the manipulation of Indian jute. By the American machine, the butts, middle and tops are worked in like good order, and the fibre is completely separated from the stalk with very little loss. It leaves the fibre straight, in good condition, laying it off ready to be immersed in vats for rotting. The fibre direct from the machine is estimated to be worth four

cents a pound, and if hackled so as to separate the fibre more thoroughly, one-fourth of a cent per pound more. In the State of Mississippi it can be produced for two and one-half cents a pound. The cost of production is set down at from \$50 to \$60 per acre, and its cash value at \$80 to \$120. Abutilon will readily grow in several of the Southern States, and with the new machine for its preparation cannot well fail to soon claim the attention of the Southern agriculturists and paper makers throughout the United States.

A tunnel nearly a mile long has been found on the Island of Samos, built centuries before the Christian era and used to supply the old seaport with drinking water. Small pipes for the water are laid in the tunnel, each open on the upper side, so that it could be cleaned.

A. J. Root, in *Gleanings*, aptly says "When one really gets the bee fever, or strawberry fever for that matter, or any of these passions for outdoor work, he loses all taste for lower pleasures. In watching the ways of animal and vegetable growth, he seems to be drawing nearer to nature and nature's God."

A German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk, and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle; but the addition of even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Kansas City to New Orleans.

I have much pleasure in advising you that for the especial accommodation of the large number of people in the west who will attend the World's Fair, at New Orleans, the Memphis Short Route South is now running two daily through trains, each way, between Kansas City and Memphis, with a daily line of Pullman Buffet sleeping cars, Kansas City to New Orleans.

No other line runs through cars between Kansas City and New Orleans. There is no other direct route from the West to the South.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1884.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



WINTER TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1885.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER McVICAR President.

EDUCATION PAYS!

The KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

—OFFERS—

TO FARMERS' SONS AND DAUGHTERS

A full four years' course of study in English and Sciences most directly useful on the farm or in the home with careful training in the industrial arts adjusted to the wants of students throughout the State, with shorter courses in common branches, and all

Tuition Free.

Other expenses are reasonable, and opportunities to help one's self by labor are afforded to some extent. The work of the farm, orchards vineyards, gardens grounds and buildings, as well as of shops and offices is done chiefly by students, with an average pay-roll \$300 a month.

THE TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE COLLEGE

BEGINS SEPT. 10TH, 1884,

with eighteen instructors, 395 students, buildings worth \$90,000, stock and apparatus worth \$40,000, and a productive endowment of \$475,000.

For full information and catalogue address

PRES. GEO. T. FAIRCHILD,
Manhattan, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

E. O. DeMOTTE President
R. E. BROWN Treasurer and Business Manager
H. A. HEATH General Business Agent
W. A. PEPPER Editor

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

Single Subscriptions:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
One copy, six months, 1.00
Club Rates:
Five copies, one year, \$5.00
Eleven copies, one year, 10.00
A person may have a copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names, besides his own, and ten dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application. Orders from abroad for advertising must be accompanied by the cash.

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The thirty-third annual Illinois State Fair will be held at Chicago, September 14-18, 1885.

A southern paper suggests that peanut flour will soon be an important product of the south.

The national agricultural association held a meeting at the New Orleans exposition last week.

The eighth annual American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, will be held at Chicago, November 10-19, 1885.

Culture has much to do with the appearance of plants, just as care in handling changes the appearance of animals.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 14, were 253 mostly in western, southwestern and southern States.

The Senate (U. S.) passed a bill recently to prohibit the importation of foreign laborers under contract previously entered into.

A Fall River, Mass., cotton mill is to be removed to Mexico. The mill was established in 1826 and runs 19,392 spindles. It will employ Mexican help.

Chemists have not found poison in the loco weed, and some persons are of opinion that the weed itself has no dangerous properties; that very small insects which live on loco do the mischief.

On motion of Senator Plumb the appropriation in the agricultural bill for sugar was raised from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Mr. Plumb is taking praiseworthy interest in the sorghum sugar business in Kansas.

An old man in New York city lately forged a check, was arrested and plead guilty. His young wife had been imprisoned for the same offence, and the old man said he wanted the State to keep him.

Messrs. Johnson & Stokes, seedsmen, Philadelphia, have favored us with a package containing a large variety of their choice seeds. They have a good reputation, and are doing a large business.

Governor Hill, of New York, asks if science of the present day cannot provide means of taking the life of such persons as are condemned to death, in a less barbarous manner. Electricity will do it.

As seen in the markets, the cabbage, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi, and Brussels sprouts are five very distinct vegetables. Despite their difference in form as we see them in the market, botanists are well agreed that these five vegetables have all descended from the same remote ancestor—the wild cabbage; and that the changes are the result of man's interference with the plant.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A great deal of work was done last week, though few bills had passed both houses finally and been approved up to Saturday evening. It will appear strange to many of our readers, perhaps, that the session should be this far along and yet no laws enacted. It is easily understood if we know anything about the methods of legislation. There is so much work to be done that committees must be appointed to look after it in classes and report their opinions as to the propriety of doing anything more with it, and to amend it and put it in shape for action by the whole body. Up to last Saturday 462 bills had been introduced in the House and 305 in the Senate, a total of 767. The resolutions, joint and concurrent are enough to make the grand total at least 800—bills and resolutions. All these separate matters must be respectfully dealt with, and there is not much time to devote to it. The members are allowed not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per diem each at any regular session, and the daily wages is three dollars. The session may be continued as long as the members agree to remain, but they are paid for fifty days only. The custom has been to count every day, Sundays and adjournments included. That shortens the term to less than forty working days. Say forty days and eight hundred bills and resolutions—twenty per day, counting from the beginning. But two or three days are always used up in organization and the appointment of committees. Usually the committees do not get to work until some time in the second week of the session, and it is safe to say that two weeks of every session—twelve working days are occupied in organizing and getting committees to work. Then several days pass before committees are ready to report anything to the whole house in either body. It is the third week before bills begin to come in from the committees. Then, according to the constitution, every bill must be read three times, once on each of three different days, except in cases of emergency when it may be read three times on one day. No bill, whatever may be its character, passes without some discussion or inquiry; hence the most trifling matter presented requires time to dispose of it. It may be a resolution to grant the use of the hall to some public assemblage; it may be a bill to legalize the acts of a town company, or to vacate an alley or a road; it may be a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution; it may be a bill to authorize the location and opening of a State road; it may be a bill to repeal some useful statute, to incorporate some novel idea in an old law, to make a new departure in legislation; it may be a proposition to interfere with established usage relating to titles to real estate; it may be a bill to regulate railways and the carrying trade. Indeed, the fact that nearly eight hundred bills have been presented, proves that the work which a legislature is called upon to do is very large. It cannot be done hurriedly. Time is necessary. And when one particular measure occupies five or six days, it cuts off just that much from the forty days working time.

Discussions have been very interesting, and especially on a few important measures. There are two railroad bills pending in both houses drawn upon two different ideas. One proposes to have the legislature say for the people what rates shall not be exceeded by railway companies in their charges. This is known as the maximum rate bill, or the Simpson bill. The other is the commissioner bill, or Gillett bill. It is drawn on the commissioner basis—to have commissioners, on examination, to fix

rates. Precisely the same differences existed in the last legislature, but there is less irritation now than there was then. There is not so much excitement and feeling on the subject now. Members are more conservative; hence there is more ground for hope of their agreeing that no harm shall be done by any law they pass on the subject.

Senator Kelly introduced a bill to regulate rates on wheat and delivered a very interesting argument in favor of his bill. A resolution was adopted asking the railroad commissioners to inform the Senate whether any complaints had been made by citizens about wheat rates, and if so how many. In reply, the commissioners reported that no such complaints had been made except in case of one individual, and on explanation that rates were lower than they had been, he made no further complaint. This information will, we suppose, defeat Mr. Kelley's bill. If the people are not complaining, why disturb the law? So members argue.

The bill to appropriate \$50,000 to the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth is having a hard time of it, and very justly so. It will be a dangerous precedent to establish. If the bill passes it simply pays a private debt that is not in any respect obligatory on the State. The people of Leavenworth were very anxious to obtain the Home, and they promised to give the land and fifty thousand dollars for it. Upon these terms, the commissioners agreed to locate it there. Now, having secured the location, they ask the people of the State to pay the debt for them. There is no authority for any such proceeding. When an industry of the people (sugar) asked a little temporary help, the bill was rejected. That had merit; this has none.

The bill requiring farmers to train hedges will hardly pass; for, as one member expressed it in discussion, the State had no more right to dictate to a citizen in what manner his hedge should be trimmed than it had to pass laws declaring what style of haircut should be employed on a mule's tail, and he offered an amendment to that effect.

There is a strong effort to organize new judicial districts. This is partly because a few judges are overworked, and partly because some lawyers want to become judges. What is needed is a redistricting of the State. There are enough Judges now—plenty—to do all the work required, but some of them have too much and others not enough.

Bills to appropriate money to local charitable institutions are increasing. Only a few years ago, there was but one such begging for the people's money, now there are five. The amount appropriated at the last session was about twenty thousand dollars to help Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Parsons to pay for maintaining certain private institutions. Senator Blue has the right idea on this class of bills—that the dog's tail ought to be cut off "close to his ears."

A bill passed the Senate and will probably pass the House, providing for the establishment of a bureau of labor and industrial statistics. Section 2 of the bills gives its scope—to collect, assort, systematize, and present in annual reports to the governor, to be by him biennially transmitted to the legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor and industrial pursuits in the State, especially in their relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State.

A strong effort is being made to obtain better legislation on insurance. Several bills have been introduced on the subject, and there is good prospect

of success in case of one which has been substituted for others.

A good deal of discussion has been indulged on the bill to appropriate money to the woman's department at New Orleans. No action was taken by the legislature two years ago, but the Governor appointed some persons to look after the interests of Kansas as well as could be done on private account, and a reasonable appropriation ought to be made to defray all reasonable expenses, but the matter ought to be handled carefully, so that the money would be applied to proper objects only, and not to pay expenses of mere volunteers and useless appendages. People must be taught, sometimes, that it is not always safe to expect legislatures to pay for other people's fun.

On the passage of the prohibitory liquor bill in the House, eighty members voted aye: thirty-three voted no; twelve were absent. On a full vote it would have been about 90 to 35. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill, but the vote, we expect, will be about in the same proportion there that it was in the House.

A few of our correspondents have thought this paper uses language too strong against rum-sellers. Here is an extract from the *Western Rural*, given to show what company we keep: "A community that will send a pliant tool to Springfield to fight for the rum traffic, while that traffic is crippling the best resources of the State, the intellect and energy of the citizen, every hour of the day; while it is making homes desolate and making drunkards even of children, ought to be disfranchised. The vote of such a people is a menace to the perpetuity of republican institutions; and the man who is willing to do the dirty work of such a constituency is utterly beneath contempt. The representative of the hundreds of Chicago rumshops, among our useless thousands, that, for a paltry five cents, will start an innocent boy or girl on the road to a blighted life and a pauper's grave, perhaps to the penitentiary or scaffold, is so low down in the scale of humanity and citizenship that for a decent man to spit on him would be to honor him far beyond any expectation that he could reasonably have. And it is such men that make prohibitionists of even liquor drinkers themselves, and the time will come when the people of this State will rise in their might and tread the liquor traffic and men like Sittig into the dust, out of sight, and as nearly out of memory as the millions of drunkards' graves and blighted homes and ruined youths will permit."

A dispatch from London, England, dated the 18th inst., says that the home secretary received a deputation of unemployed workmen, who went to the home office to ask government relief for the unemployed of London. The home secretary was reminded that the people represented by the deputation did not desire alms but work only. The relief they desired was employment in which they could give value received for bread. They desired relief in such form only as they could accept without degradation. They repudiated all sympathy with the socialists.

For chapped hands glycerine is a good remedy. Add to it a little tincture of arnica. The following is also a good ointment: Two ounces almond oil, one ounce white beeswax, one ounce spermaceti, one ounce camphor gum. Put them in a tin cup, and let them melt slowly together. Wet the hands before rubbing on the ointment. Always wipe the hands dry after washing in cold water before exposing them to the wind.

Monument to Washington.

The Washington monument was dedicated last Saturday, 21st inst. The 22d, Washington's birthday, was Sunday; so the proceedings were had the day before. The corner stone had been laid in 1848, and Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the oration--July 4. Mr. Winthrop is still living, and was invited to be present and deliver an oration on this occasion. He consented, and prepared an address, but he was not able to make the journey. His address was forwarded to the committee and it was read by ex-Gov. Long, of Massachusetts.

The President, on the ground, received the monument from the committee, and several short addresses were made in presence of a great many people, but the services on the ground were brief because the weather was very cold. The people then went to Representative hall and listened to the address of Mr. Winthrop read by Mr. Long and the principal oration delivered by John W. Daniel, of Maryland.

The monument is a square tower five hundred and fifty-five feet high--the highest structure ever built by man. The foundation is 126 feet, 6 inches square at the base. The obelisk itself is fifty-five feet square at the base and tapers to thirty-four feet at the top. The outside is made of Maryland marble, the interior is made of Maine granite. Square stone blocks, one from every State in the Union, are neatly worked in on the inside. Other blocks were furnished by societies and individuals. Some of them are neatly dressed and carved, and are very pretty.

Prof. Shelton, in his address at Winfield Farmers' Institute, speaking of grasses, said: We have another field of orchard grass equally good sown in 1883. I can speak very favorably of alfalfa, but be particular to get western grown seed and not European or eastern seed. Sow about twenty pounds to the acre, and do not pasture this or any other grass the first and critical season. The secret of many failures with tame grasses, even after the first year, is too close pasturing in early spring and late fall; timothy may succeed if sown in the fall but all others should be sown in the spring. In Riley county grass growing is no longer considered an experiment, but our best farmers are seeding land in orchard grass, clover, etc., eight quarts timothy and two or three quarts clover for meadow.

Congress is debating the silver question--whether the coinage of silver dollars shall be discontinued. A petition, signed by men of prominence and influence, was sent to Mr. Cleveland, a few days ago, asking him not to commit himself on the subject in his inaugural address.

Book Notes.

RAILWAY DIGEST.--A very interesting little book of fifty-two pages, giving a world of information about railway building and management. Price 25 cents. L. A. Clark, Columbus, Neb.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR. This is a book issued by a large seed and implement firm, fully illustrated and containing much valuable information. It will be sent to any address upon application. See their advertisement in the FARMER.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, have issued a handsome book containing a little of almost everything relating to seeds and farm cultivation. This firm keeps seeds and implements. We have known them several years and have found them uniformly honorable and accommodating. They send this catalogue to any person that requests it.

SILK, its history and manufacture, &c., by Mrs. Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, Kas.

To persons in Kansas or elsewhere who want to learn all about silk culture, this book is a good help. Mrs. Davidson has been working at this business some years. She understands the methods of raising silk worms and taking care of the cocoons. We have seen silk of Mrs. Davidson's raising. She is a reliable, enterprising, industrious, worthy woman. We have examined her book and have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers and friends. The book contains 203 pages, and is sold by Mrs. Davidson, at Junction City, for 75 cents.

NOTES ON INGERSOLL.--This is a review of the article which Mr. Ingersoll had published in the *North American Review*. Mr. Ingersoll, as our readers know, is the greatest American infidel. He wrote an article for the *Review* and Judge Black answered it. Mr. Ingersoll, then, replied to Black, and this book--Notes on Ingersoll--relates to those articles. It was prepared by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y. Having examined it, we like it, and regard it the best handling of Ingersoll we have seen. Published by Catholic Publication Company, St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, paper binding, 25 cents; cloth binding, 50 cents.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY PRESS promises to out rival the magazines in their own field, besides giving all the news, helping the women, and furnishing valuable hints to the farmers at the same time. It has levied tribute upon the brains of the greatest of living statesmen, scholars, and men of letters, and each week during the year it will publish three or four of these special articles, which will make the best of good reading until the next paper comes. In addition Mr. Robert P. Porter, formerly a member of the tariff commission, and now of the editorial staff of the *Press*, has already started to Europe, whence he will write a series of popular letters to that paper, presenting the economic condition of the European nations, showing the comparative cost of production, and the conditions of life of the European laborer in the shop, the mill, and on the farm. These letters will be of the highest value to every producer and workingman.

THE PEANUT PLANT.--This is an instructive and useful book of 69 pages, prepared by B. W. Jones, of Virginia, and published by Orange Quadd Company, 751, Broadway N. Y. In his introduction of this book the author says: "This little work has been prepared mainly for those who have no practical acquaintance with the cultivation of the peanut. Its directions, therefore, are intended for the beginner, and are such as will enable any intelligent person who has followed farming to raise good crops of peanuts, although he may have never before seen the growing plant. The writer has confined himself to a recital of the more important details, leaving the minor points to be discovered by the farmer himself. If the reader should think these pages devoid of vivacity, let him remember that we have treated of an every-day subject in an every-day style. The interest in the theme will increase when the beginner has pocketed the returns from his first year's crop. Until then, we leave him to plod his way through the details, trusting that the great Giver of the harvest will bless his labors, and amply reward his toils in this new field." Price 50 cents, postage paid.

When a new drama has proved successful, it is customary for the audience to call the author before the curtain. They have a curiosity to see what sort of man it is that created the play that has amused and instructed them. There is something very much like this in regard to our great newspapers; their editorial utterances are all anonymous, but there is generally a tradition of some half-shadowy personage who has established the journal, given it its character, and constantly directs it; and the public like to have him come before the curtain now and then, to address them in his own person. This Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, has done in the March number of the *North American Review*, to which he contributes an article on "The Revival of Sectionalism." In the same number, Archdeacon Farrar presents his views on "Future Retribution," and Prof. N. K. Davis discusses "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection" in a way that brings together briefly nearly every thing that any person of note has said on the subject. Max Muller describes the as-

tonishing ideas of the Buddhists on the subject of Charity, and George John Romanes opens up a great subject with an article on "Mind in Men and Animals." The other articles are one by President Gilman on titles (chiefly scholastic), one by Judge John A. Jameson on "Speculation in Politics," and one by John W. Johnson on "Railway Land-grants."

Inquiries Answered.

HOG CHOLERA.--I have heard much talk of hog cholera. Do you think the State of Kansas is endangered by it? Please let me know whereabouts it has made its appearance in this State.

What is called hog cholera has appeared in every part of the State where hogs have been regularly fed in large numbers for pork. The more hogs and the more they are fed of corn and other fattening grains, the more cases of cholera will be reported. There is no more danger now than at any former time, except in proportion to the number of hogs kept and the quantity and kind of food.

WEAK BACK.--I have a mare twelve years old; was served in July, and supposed to be with foal. Is in fair condition. During the last two months she needs assistance to get up on her feet when she lies down. Eats as usual and is fed same as the other mares. Stretches herself at full length sometimes, but does not seem to have any pain. Had no heavy work to do recently. Her limbs seem weak when she walks and she stumbles. She ate some loco weed in the fall. Can you tell me what may be her trouble? Or what should be done for her?

—The mare has weak back, caused, or suppose to be, by kidney troubles. It may be from eating loco weed, but in any case a little oil cake fed with chopped oats and rye would be very good. Bathing the small of the back with spirits of turpentine occasionally might do good.

RED CLOVER.--I want to sow clover for my hogs; will sow common red clover probably and try a small place of alfalfa. Will it pay to sow red clover when I sow my oats?

Do not sow clover seed with oats. Sow it alone, or on thin rye. Prepare ground well and early. Plow deep, drain well, harrow and pulverize thoroughly, and as soon as weather and ground are fit, sow about five quarts of seed to the acre; cover with light harrow, and if ground is dry, roll. Run mower over the ground as often during the summer as grass and weeds need cutting. Let the cut stuff lie where it falls. Do not cut for hay first season. By cutting back often the stand is improved, weeds are destroyed and a good mulching is afforded.

GRAPE VINES.--I have one acre of Concord grapes, and they are a failure. I set them on a high hill facing southeast, soil very thin and gravelly, of magnesia. Was told that magnesia was the probable cause of failure; so I removed them to a different place with same slope adjoining bottom land so that three plants of the lower corner struck the bottom, remainder on the rise with good black corn ground; but by digging post holes struck magnesia from eighteen to twenty four inches. Have been set three years. All did well first year, second year all did well until about mid-summer; then all leaves turned yellow, and towards fall looked as if they had been scorched, except those three plants at the lower corner. Third year same as second. Now what is the cause and what can I do for them? How can I obtain the horticultural reports of this State?

The trouble, probably is, (1) your ground is too thin, and (2) it is not well cultivated. Use the best land you have on the place, (if it is well drained) for your vineyard. Rolling land and high land is good for grapes if it is not too poor. If the magnesia stone is superabundant, it would be in the way; but we incline to think that if you will put good vines in good ground, you will be profited.

SEVERAL QUERIES.--A new comer asks about several matters, and we answer them by numbers.

(1) Bugs will breed in any kind of soft lumber if there are any crevices or cracks in it. Cottonwood has a bad reputation in that respect. (2) Catalpa is number one as a forest tree; Russian mulberry grows fast and will make good hedge. Trees separately are small and heavy topped. They grow well in dry climate, too. We would want some of them for shade, for hedge, &c., but would prefer catalpa and walnut for forest timber. (3) Oats is not a "sure crop" in Edwards county. (4) Look up our advertisements for the Holstein cattle. (5) The State does not pay any bounty on forest culture. (6) Start hot bed any time now. (7) As to pears we cannot answer satisfactorily, but would advise trying, providing there is some southern protection against hot winds

in summer. (8) There are no Hampshire sheep in Kansas for sale that we know of. Write to the editor of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., and if reply is not satisfactory, write to editor *New England Farmer*, Boston, Mass.

The American Forestry Congress has undertaken to issue a bi-monthly bulletin. The first regular number, a neat 24-page pamphlet, contains, besides a full account of the annual meeting of the association and other forestry matters, a valuable statistical paper by Dr. F. B. Hough, bearing on the lumber interests of the State of New York, illustrated by a series of interesting graphic charts. The subscription price has been fixed at the nominal rate of \$1 per year, or 20 cents per number.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 23, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE.--Receipts 3,290, including 9 car loads. Exportation for the week, 10,780, demand strong at an advance of 25c per cwt. for live weights. Market active and firm to finish. Extremes and common to prime steers 5 25a 80; live weight bulls, 3 70a 75.

SHEEP.--Receipts 11,600, making 270,006 for the week. Market opened with a fair demand, but trade dragged before the finish, closing prices being nearly a quarter off from opening rates. Sheep 4 00a 35.

St. Louis.

CATTLE.--Receipts and shipments not reported. Market quiet and unchanged. Exports 5 85a 20; good to choice shipping 5 25a 75; common to medium 4 50a 00; butcher steers 4 25a 75; stockers, feeders and range, 3 50a 75; corn fed Texans 4 00a 65.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS.--Receipts 25,000, shipments 5,000. Market quiet and unchanged. Rough packing 4 45a 75; packing and shipping 4 75a 20; light 4 30a 85; skips 3 80a 20.

CATTLE.--Receipts 6,500, shipments 2,500. Market steady, good grades firm; inferior stock dull and slow. Shipping steers, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 pounds 4 25a 90; do 1,200 to 1,300 pounds 5 00a 50; do 1,350 to 1,500 pounds 5 60a 40; Texans 3 75a 75.

SHEEP.--Receipts 3,500, shipments 100. Market steady. Inferior 2 25a 30; medium to good 3 00a 75; good to choice 4 00a 50; extra 4 60a 50.

The Journal's Liverpool cable quotes: Market slow but steady for American cattle; best about 13 1/2c dressed.

Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports:

CATTLE.--Shipping steers 4 50a 50; stockers and feeders 3 75a 05.

HOGS.--Heavy: 4 35a 60; mixed 4 30a 60; light 4 20a 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

WHEAT.--February 77 1/2a 78 1/2; March 78a 78 1/2.

CORN.--Cash 37 1/2a 38; February 37 1/2a 37 1/2.

RYE.--Firm at 64.

BARLEY.--Quiet at 63a 65c.

FLAX SEED.--Easle and lower a 46.

Kansas City.

WHEAT.--No. 3 red winter wheat, cash, 6 cars at 57.

No. 3 Soft Winter Wheat.--Cash, 1 car at 62.

No. 2 Soft Winter Wheat.--Cash, 5 cars at 70.

CORN.--No. 2 corn, cash, 30 1/2c bid, 31 asked; February 30 1/2c bid.

No. 2 White Corn.--Cash, 32 bid, 32 1/2c asked.

OATS.--No. 2 cash, 27 bid no offerings.

RYE.--No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER.--General market quiet. Best rolls and fancy creameries are in good demand and firm. Creamery 22a 30; dairy 12a 20; rolls 12a 16.

EGGS.--Receipts fair. City consumption is only moderate and prices are kept up by a fair outside order demand. The feeling is rather weak but prices are unchanged at 22c.

POTATOES.--We quote home grown in small way at 50a 60 per bushel. Consignments in car loads, Early Rose 50a 60; White Neshannock 50a 1c; Peachblow and other choice varieties 50a 52; Colorado stock 60a 65.

SWEET POTATOES.--Home grown 60c per bus. for red; yellow 75a 00 per bus.

TURNIPS.--We quote consignments at 60c per bus.

CHEESE.--Full cream 17a 14c; skims 5 1/2a 7.

APPLES.--Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 50a 3 00 a bbl; common to good 1 75a 2 25 do. Home grown from wag in 50a 65 per bu. for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 1 00 per bu.

(Continued from page 2.)

ture of the ground on which they pastured, the hoofs were worn down as they grew; but, under the state in question, the hoofs not only continued to grow, but where the land is moist, that growth is greatly increased; and the animal does not tread upon hard ground, nor has it exercise to wear them down. Some parts grow out of their natural and proper proportions, the crust grows too long, and the overgrown parts either break off in irregular rents and unnatural forms, or, by overshooting the sole, allow small particles of sand or earth to enter into the pores of the hoof. These particles reach the quick, and set up an inflammation, which is followed by the destructive effects which are too well known to require description. *Symptoms*—The first symptom calling attention to foot-rot in sheep is lameness, usually in one of the front feet, which upon examination is found to be hot, tender, and sometimes swollen around the coronet, or upper part of hoof, which is much harder and more brittle than natural; an emaciated appearance, with erosion of the skin about the cleft of the foot, and sometimes small ulcers make their appearance in the back and upper part of the cleft. The ulceration gradually extends, the coronet becomes swollen and tender, and ulceration extends between the hoof and fleshy sole, with a discharge of fetid matter from the cavity. Sinuses burrow deeply into the fleshy sole, which is gradually destroyed by the destructive agency of the secreted matter. The outer walls are invaded, separate from the fleshy laminated plates within, and the hoof hangs by its attachment to the coronet. *Treatment*—All loose and detached portions of the hoof must be carefully cut away, as any detached portions left remaining harbor and secrete the acid matter. A sharp curved-pointed knife is the best for the purpose. The sinuses must be cleaned out to the very bottom, using a small syringe for the purpose. Maggots, if any are present, must be removed; fungus granulations cut down with a small sharp pair of scissors (curved blades are preferable to straight ones.) When the trimming has been completed, the feet must be carefully washed with castile soap and water. The feet should then be immersed in a solution with the following proportions: Carbolic acid, 1 oz.; glycerine, 3 oz.; pure water, 12 oz.; mix all together for use; shake well together before using. Linseed oil may be substituted for water with good effect. After bathing, the feet should be protected by clean cotton cloth bandages, well secured; then place the animal in a clear yard, well spread with wheat or oat straw. The following is also an excellent application, but not so conveniently used: Take one pint sulphate copper, pulverized; alum, pulverized, 2 lbs; willow charcoal, pulverized, 2 oz. Mix well together. Dissolve in hot water in the proportion of one ounce to the pint of water. Steep the feet, after trimming, in this solution, one or two minutes, once a week. The contagious matter left upon the grass, or in the straw yard, retains its procreative power for some time after the diseased animals have been removed from their pasture, pen or straw yard; therefore, it is not safe to turn healthy animals into the same places, until sufficient time has elapsed to render the poison inert.

(Concluded next week.)

Chickens are not worth the cost and trouble of keeping them, if they are not properly cared for, and tended regularly and systematically, for when confined they depend entirely upon their keeper for what food nourishment they receive.

Horticulture.

Orchard Culture.

If the ground was not chosen and prepared last fall, begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground and plow as deep as you can. There is no danger of your getting too deep, and if the ground is not naturally well drained, see that it has good surface drainage. This is very important. Fruit trees of all kinds require loose, rich, live soil, and it cannot be all of these unless it is well drained. Many an orchard has been ruined by wetness. The ground becomes solid, packed and clammy. Such soil will produce nothing well, though weeds and sour grass will always be there.

When the earth begins to warm up nicely and everything is good for corn planting, then re-plow the ground, and harrow deep and smooth. Put the soil in best possible condition. With a sharp, clean turning plow, draw furrows where the rows are to be. When the first furrow is drawn, turn and go back throwing out the bar side of the first, so as to have the planting places wider than one furrow will make them. Then cross these wide furrows once where the cross rows are to be. For an apple orchard, two rods, or thirty-three feet apart is about right; for peach and cherry trees about twenty feet.

For planting use a sharp clean hoe to clear away the ground nicely for setting; then, spread out the roots neatly so that they will lie as nearly as possible in every direction out from the trunk. The depth of the planting will vary according to the age of the tree and size of the roots—from four to eight inches. Set carefully, having special reference to getting loose, fine earth in among the roots, so that no air spaces be left. If time is no object, let every tree be shaken gently about the roots to let the earth drop into all the little crevices and completely fill up all spaces about the roots. If you are hurried, after throwing on the roots loose earth enough to cover them nicely all along one row, run the plow once around throwing the earth back on the trees, and then, with the hoe, draw away the earth from every tree, making a bowl around the trunk, and pour a gallon of water about the tree, moving it slightly. That will settle the soil among the roots. Then draw the dry earth back into the bowl after the water has all been absorbed, tramp the earth well about the tree, and after that is done draw more earth to the tree and see that it is very fine.

Cut every tree back before planting. Cut off all branches as may be best, having a well shaped top in view. Cut back the main stem a reasonable distance. Study the top, and leave the best and strongest branches, and do not destroy the natural branching for the head. Simply prune back the principal branches, and cut away those not needed. It sometimes happens, in case of breaking, for example, that a stalk has to be cut off, leaving no branches. Generally, however, all that is needed is to cut back every branch two-thirds or three-fourths, and wholly remove all useless ones. Use a sharp smooth-edged knife. If any of the roots are injured, cut them away. Put the tree in clean. When planting do not expose the roots longer than is necessary, and do not plant in a cold day at all.

We would not advise trees older than two years for transplanting.

Give warm food to fowls in the morning and see that they have plenty of water and that it is kept from freezing. Put it into the dish as warm as they can drink it twice a day. Empty the dish at night. If you can not give your hens care sell them.

An English paper gives Mr. George Simpson, a well-known authority on Jersey cattle and butter-making, as saying that if the crown of the turnip be cut off and only the bottom of the bulb given to milking cows no flavor of turnip will be imparted to the butter. About one-third of the bulb should be cut away with the crown, which can be fed to store cattle or pigs.

A Husband's Greatest Blessing

Is a strong, healthy, vigorous wife with a clear, handsome complexion. These can all be acquired by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Ventilation in the hen-house is absolutely necessary and essential to the good health of the fowls, for without proper ventilation the fowls will be compelled to breathe impure and tainted air, and disease of some kind is sure to be the result.

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

When a certain bachelor married, the members of the bachelor club broke him up by sending him as a wedding present a copy of "Paradise Lost."

Johnson Grass Seed.

Fresh, well-cleaned seed for sale at \$3.50 per bushel. Cash to accompany order. Descriptive circular sent on application. J. H. HARDIE & CO., Selma, Alabama.

GRAPE VINES.
All varieties old and new. Including N. I. A. G. A. R. A. Largest Stock in America. CATALOGUE FREE.
SILAS WILSON, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

Trees and Plants.

Large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits—especially Grape Vines—Shrubs, and Evergreens. Low prices on Dwarf Kiefer Pear and Seedling Catalpa. Special facilities for Dealers. Price List Free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO.
Established 1852, by F. K. PHENIX, Incorporated 1883. We offer for the Spring Trade a very large & fine stock of every description of Fruit & Ornamental TREES. Catalogue for SPRING of 1885 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries,
[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]
FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. References: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY
(Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

Send for My New
24-Page Catalogue and
GUIDE TO
SMALL FRUIT CULTURE
With illustrations of new and old strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc., including short notes on their culture. Price 10 cts. R. F. SMITH, author. No. 612 Broadway, N. Y.

GREGG AND CUTHBERT
Raspberry Plants

In any quantity. I make a specialty of these plants and I can guarantee them true to name. Parties desiring to purchase plants of these varieties will find it to their advantage to correspond with me. Send for list.
FRED EASON, Fruit-Grower, Leavenworth, Kas.

CATALPA GROVE
Fruit Farm and Nursery.

CATALPA and RUSSIAN MULBERRY FRUIT and Seed; a 1/2 size variety of Strawberry, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants; NIAGARA GRAPE and MARLBORO RASPBERRY Y and for price list.
D. C. BURSON & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

100,000

Peach Trees in storage for immediate shipment. Also Apple, Apricot, Plum, Grapevines and Forest Tree seedlings.

200 Acres in Nursery. Write for price list—Free. Address J. B. Wild & Bro., Sarcoxie, Mo.

Red Cedars and Timber Tree Seedlings!

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES! Transplanted Red Cedars (sure to grow), Hardy Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Yellow Willow, White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Maples, Dogwood, Red Bud, Sweet Gum, Tulip Tree, Strawberry and Raspberry plants, Apple and Pear grafts, Peach and Black Walnut, the famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry, the highest and best strawberry yet produced. Write for Price Lists.
BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Mukanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

WESTERN GROWN TREES!

THE MIAMI NURSERIES, Louisburg, Kansas.

Offer for the Spring Planting their usual large stock of well grown, well assorted, and finely rooted Fruit Trees and Plants. Estimates furnished free, and correspondence solicited.
Address, CADWALLADER BROS., Louisville, Kansas.

HEDGE PLANTS!

6,000,000

—For Sale by—

SABCOCK & STONE,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Trees, Trees, Trees. IMMENSE STOCK.

1,000,000 Russian Mulberry; 500,000 Hardy Catalpa Russian Apricot, Dwarf Jun-berrie, and all other kind of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. A PAPER devoted to fruit-growing Free for one year to those who buy \$1 worth of trees. 100 Russian Mulberry for \$1. 12 Concord Grape, 1 4 Russian Apricot, \$1, and 122 other \$1 sets, per mail, postpaid. Fruit Trees for Timber Plantations. Send at once for a Price List.
Address, CARPENTER & GAGE, Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Strawberries grown by an entire new process which saves at least 75 per cent. of the labor and expense of cultivation annually. It destroys insects, weeds, grass seeds, etc., saves runner-cutting and re-setting oftener than once in eight years. I have the Largest and Healthiest Vines in this section, and the total cost of cultivation has been less than \$4.00 per acre this season. I have for sale hundreds of thousands of STRAWBERRY, BLACK and RED RASPBERRY PLANTS, my own growing, all warranted pure stock and No. 1 plants.

The above system is free to every purchaser of \$1.00 worth of plants, to others \$1.00. Send for Price List of Plants and further particulars.
FRED LUCIA, Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Orchard Grass,
TIMOTHY,
CLOVER, :: BLUE GRASS.

Our Garden Seed is a direct from Growers, fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled. Send for Price List of Seeds.

Address: **DOWNS & MEFFORD,**
73 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Lee's Summit Nurseries.

BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,
Lee's Summit, Missouri.

Four Patterns, Orchards and Planters:
We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts, also Ornamental and shade Trees, Plants, Roses and shrubs. Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.

Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We think upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, as to avoid any mistakes or deception.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.
BLAIR BROS., Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Mo.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES.

—WE OFFER TO—
Nurserymen, Dealers and Planters,
—AT LOWEST RATES—

30000 Peach Trees. One year, first-class.
5000 Cherry Trees. One year, 3 to 4 feet.
10000 H. P. Roses. Strong Plants.

Full stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Trade List on application. Correspondence Solicited.

S. M. BAYLES, St. Louis, Mo.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
EMPORIA, LYON CO., (KANSAS.)

This, That and the Other.

Why is a minister like a brakeman?—Because he does so much coupling.

What this country needs at present is a roller skate with an air brake attachment.

The juice of the curious ink plant of New Granada requires no preparation before being used for writing. The color is reddish when first applied to paper, but soon becomes a deep black, which is very durable. This ink is now used for public records and documents.

Life is a race, where some succeed

While others are beginning;

'Tis pluck at times, at others speed,

That gives an early winning;

But if you chance to fall behind,

Ne'er slacken your endeavor,

Bear this wholesome truth in mind,

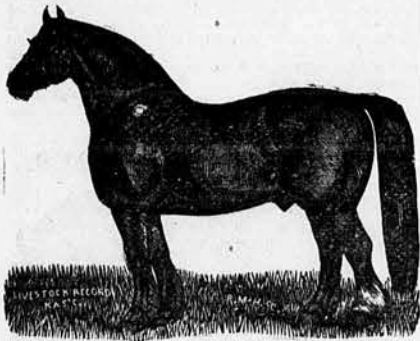
Success is better late than never.

Low long divans with square corners and movable pillow backs are chosen for comfort, while there are many short sofas and confidants for two, and also others arranged with arms, seats for three persons, made with the backs and arms of carved wood, while the seat alone is covered plainly with materials not tufted as formerly.

The chrysanthemum—the national flower of Japan—is honored every year by a special imperial chrysanthemum garden party in the palace grounds at Akasaka, which has recently been given by the Mikado. The chrysanthemums there are unequalled throughout the world, and some of the plants display from 375 to 430 fully developed blossoms at a time.

To crystallize plums, take one pound of loaf sugar, dip the plums into water, and place them in a kettle. Let boil, skimming it carefully until it candies. Dip the fruit into this while it is very hot, then put the fruit in a cool room. Stems of raisins and bunches of grapes may be treated in the same way. Halves of pears crystallized are delicious.

A discovery has recently been made at Hitchin, Herts, England, of extensive remains of a roman dwelling. Its existence has long been suspected from the fact that coins, bricks and pottery had been turned up by the plow. Excavation revealed a room with tessellated pavement, several coins of the date 340 A. D., with a large quantity of broken pottery.

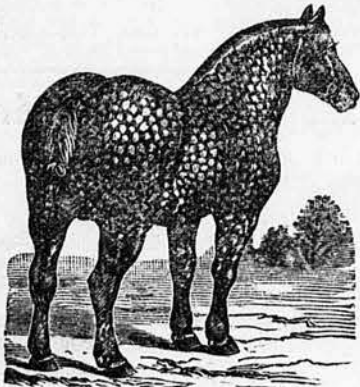


JOHN CARSON,
Winchester, - - Kansas

Importer and Breeder of
Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. I have some Jacks for sale.

River Side Stock Farm.



DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.,

Importers of NORMAN HORSES. Large selection of imported stallions and mares—50 head imported this season. We are also breeding full-blood and high-grade Normans. Having purchased the old State Fair Ground, we are fitting up one of the best sale barns and breeding establishments in the State, and will be pleased to show our horses to visitors. Correspondence invited. DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.

THE PERCHERONS VICTORIOUS
IN THE
Contests of Breeds!

ONLY TWICE
Have the Great Herds of the Rival Breeds of Draft Horses met in competition:
First, at CHICAGO IN 1881, where the finest collections of the British and French races competed for the

\$1,000 PRIZE,
offered, which was admirably won by
M. W. Dunham's Herd of Percherons.
Next, again at the WORLD'S FAIR at
NEW ORLEANS 1884-5,

where Four of the Best Herds in America of the different breeds were entered for the

\$500 Sweepstakes Herd Prize,
and again M. W. Dunham's Gaklawn Stud of Percherons were victorious. Here, also, Mr. Dunham was awarded the

First Prize in Every Stallion Class entered for, as follows: For Stallions 4 years old and over—29 entries—Brilliant 1271 (755), first; Stallions 3 years old—23 entries—Conquérant 3647 (397), got by Brilliant 1271 (755), first; Stallions 2 years old—13 entries—Cesar 3526 (601), got by Valiant (404), first. Also, first for best grade stallion.

M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$2,000,000,
which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE,

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.
STOCK ON HAND:

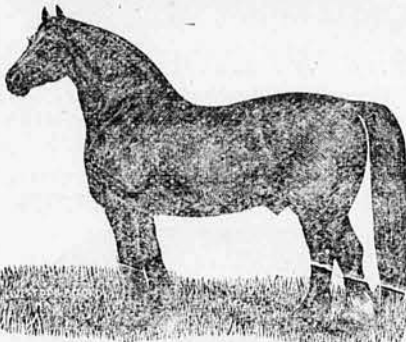
150 Imported Brood Mares,
250 Imported Stallions,

Old enough for service,
100 COLTS, Two Years Old and Younger.
All Stock Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all Imported Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France.

140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Société Hipique Percheronne of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the famous animal painter.

F. J. JOLIDON & SON,
Elvaston, Hancock Co., Illinois.



IMPORTERS OF
Normans, Clydesdales and English Draft Horses.

Two importations of 1884 now on hand, and another large importation to arrive soon. Having personally selected these horses from the best breeding districts of Europe, we offer a superior lot of these horses, unsurpassed in breeding and individual excellence. All persons in search of first-class horses will save money by calling on us. Prices low, terms easy. Elvaston is on the Wabash and St. Louis & Pacific R. R., 8 x miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, and fifty miles west of Bushnell, Illinois.

Champion Cabinet Creamery.



DAIRY IMPLEMENT CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

Buy the Porter Hay Carrier, the only carrier that uses this new improvement. Ask your Dealers or send to J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ill., for circular showing this new invention. Pat. April 17, 1883.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,
Breeder and Importer of

The Celebrated Shire Horses

Thorughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere.

Also breeder of HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Stewart's STOCK
REMEDY.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

RIVER VIEW
Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN
STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

CONSUMPTION.

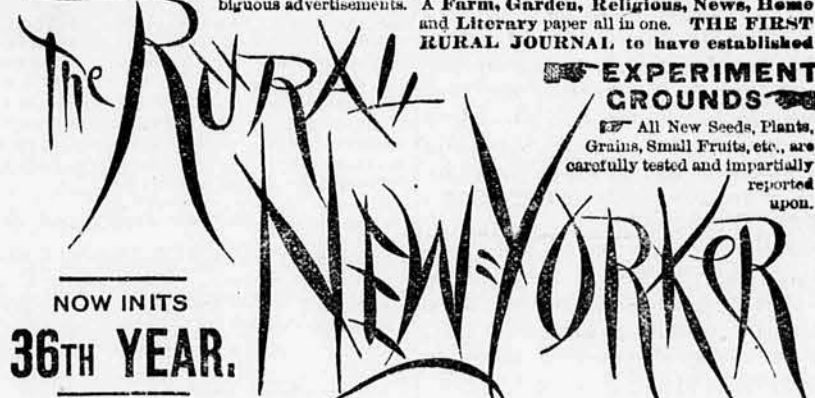
I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 1st Floor St. N. Y.

\$2,800
IN
PRESENTS

A NATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

With the Largest Circulation among the best country people of America. It costs more to publish than any other of its class. It presents over 500 Original Engravings annually. It has over 600 Contributors, among them the best writers in the world. Is original throughout. Pure in tone, and admits no fraudulent or ambiguous advertisements. A Farm, Garden, Religious, News, Home and Literary paper all in one. THE FIRST RURAL JOURNAL, to have established

TO
SUBSCRIBERS
ONLY.



The Justly FREE Seed and Plant Distribution of the "Rural New-Yorker" is alone celebrated FREE worth many times the cost of subscription. Is accepted everywhere as the

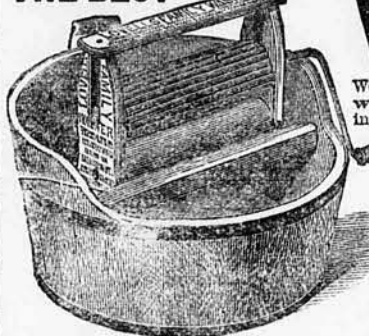
*380
ACRES
OF
EXPERIMENT
GROUNDS.

LEADING RURAL JOURNAL

of the country, and it is altogether UNEQUALLED in the originality and enterprise with which it is conducted. Specimen copies sent to all without charge. PRICE, \$2.00 PER YEAR. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 34 Park Row, New York.

OWNED AND
EDITED
by
PRACTICAL
FARMERS.

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 \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

DAIRYMEN and FARMERS (HOG DISEASES).—The "Arm and Hammer" should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus is used with great for Cleaning and Keeping Milk Pans Sweet and success for the prevention and cure of HOG Clean. It is the Best for all CHOLERA and other diseases. Household Purposes. Mix with the animal's food.

"ARM & HAMMER BRAND"
To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Ask for the "Arm & Hammer" brand SALSODA (Washing Soda).

Send for Catalogue and Prices.
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Produce the finest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops. Seeds pure, tested, warranted. Largest stock of Farm Seeds in the West. Sample Grains free. Plants and Roses by the 100,000. Will pay to get new catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Feb. 11, '85

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by William Mercer, in Bolton tp, January 22, 1885, one pale red 2-year-old heifer, JJ on left side, slit ears; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one dark-roan 2-year-old steer, indistinguishable brand on left hip slit ears; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red line-back 2-year-old steer, branded H; valued at \$15.

Hodgman county—J. P. Atkin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac R. Dilley, in Roscoe tp, Jan 23, 1885, one medium-size bay horse, L on left shoulder and V on left hip; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Riley, in Clear Creek tp, Jan 25, 1885, one white yearling steer, no marks nor brands; valued at \$15.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. W. Owen, Dec 25, 1884, one red steer, weight 650 lbs., no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Decatur county—R. A. Reasoner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. L. Worthington, of Jennings tp, Nov 24, 1884, one light red cow, 9 years old, white belly and star in forehead, branded on left hip O. A and on side with three indistinct letters; value at \$30.

COW—By same, one dark red cow, 6 years old, white belly, same brands as first; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, white face and belly, branded LOV on left side; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, red and white, branded W V W on left side; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Lecht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by I. N. Davis, of Mill Creek tp, Dec 22, 1884, one 2-year-old white and red spotted steer, dim brand on left hip, no other marks; valued at \$22.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Lynch, Jan 7, 1885, one red and white steer, principally white, bushy white tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Wright, in Toledo tp, Jan 14, 1885, one light mare, no marks, supposed to be 6 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one brown sucking mare colt; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, no marks, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, no marks, 1 year old; valued at \$35.

BULL—Taken up by P. G. Jeffrey, in Diamond Creek tp, Jan 3, 1885, one yearling bull, mostly red, with some white spots, white spot in forehead, small ring in right ear; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by David McKee, in Bazaar tp, Jan 19, 1885, one brown pony mare, branded 1 on left shoulder and L on right shoulder, about 15 years old; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one brown mare with white face, both hind legs white half way up to the knees, 3 years old; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one horse colt (gelding), 2 years old; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one dark roan mare with small star in forehead, branded L on right shoulder, 4 years old; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one roan mare, light mane and tail, left hind foot white and white stripes in face, 3 years old; valued at \$30.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Tod, in Falls tp, one brown 2-year-old filley, right hind foot white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. J. Stratton, in Elmendorf tp, Jan 2, 1885, one 3-year-old half-pony mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Ned Armsted, in Emporia tp, Dec 8, 1884, one 3-year-old dark bay mare, white blaze in face both hind feet white up to first joint, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by C. O. Patten, in Reading tp, Jan 17, 1885, one yearling red and white steer, small and staggy; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Charles A. Weaver, in Waterloo tp, Jan 8, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

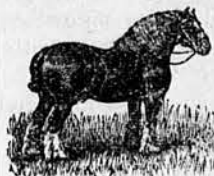
STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white-roan yearling steer; valued at \$15.

Headquarters for ENGLISH SHIRE —AND— NORMAN HORSES.



ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

Wm. Thompson & Son,
MAYSVILLE, DE KALE CO., MO.

One hour's ride from St. Joseph, Mo., and two hours from Kansas City, Mo.

Three importations of Thirty Stallions and Mares now on hand—a grand selection to pick from.

LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 8 miles north of Osawatomie, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R.R., 33 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., and 15 miles west of the H. & St. Joe R.R. from Cameron Junction, Mo. Free conveyance furnished to Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's stable, close to depot at Osawatomie.

EVERY HORSE RECORDED and guaranteed a breeder. Send for Catalogue. Prices low and terms easy.

OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.

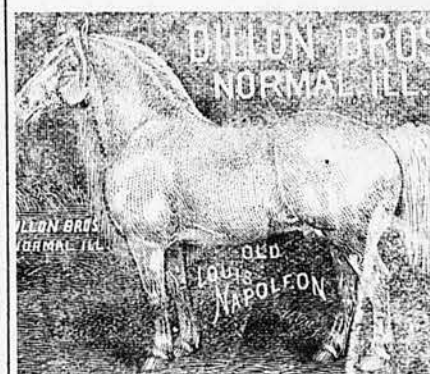


Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clydesdale stallions and weaners, Ken Percheron Norman stallions, 300 High-Grade Mares. In fact to our most noted horses, for sale.

Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices, a great inducement to the business. Low rates of freight on our great facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keosauqua, Keosauqua Co., Iowa, on the C. & N. W. R.R. 1 mile west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keosauqua Co., Iowa.

ISAIAH DILLON
AND SONS.

LEVI DILLON
AND SONS.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition June 15, 1884. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

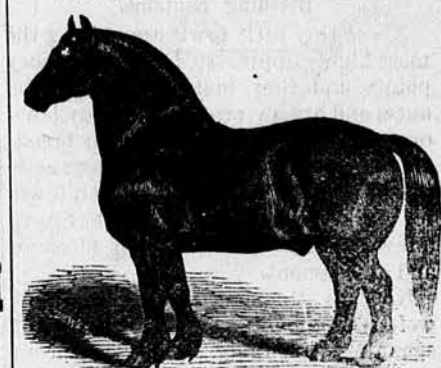
STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL.

Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago and 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.

MARYLAND FARMS.—BOOK AND MAP free. By C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.



CRESS BROS.,

NORTH HILL STOCK FARM, Washington, Tazewell Co., Illinois, Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman horses. With our recent addition of a large importation August 20th, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest stocks in Illinois. CLYDESDALES made a specialty. Quite a number of them have distinguished themselves both in Europe and America as prize-winners this season. All are superbly bred, vigorous, sound, and all parts in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call and save money, as we will convince you when you call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. Terms easy.

—175 HEAD OF— IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Now on Hand.



The largest importation of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales. Mares now in breeding. Moderate price. No good opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares, at such low prices. Persons desiring to examine the stock, correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

GALBRAITH BROS., JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, Breeders and Importers of

CLYDESDALE HORSES.



Have at present on hand a splendid collection of Stallions and Mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our buying facilities being unequalled, we can offer our stock cheaper than the same quality can be bought at elsewhere. Send for illustrated catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Janesville is 91 miles from Chicago by the C. & N. W. railroad, and 120 miles from Rock Island by the C. M. & St. Paul railroad.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., —OF— ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.
C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President.
W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

—INSURES—

FARM PROPERTY —AND— LIVE STOCK

Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

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



TOPEKA MEDICAL —AND— SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

Treat successfully all curable diseases of the eye and ear. Also catarrh of the nose, throat and lungs, by new and

The Poultry Yard.

Breeding Bantams.

These tiny little fowls are among the most highly appreciated for their fancy points, and they make a good appearance, and are an ornament to any lawn or poultry yard. There are many breeders who keep some of the larger varieties of fowls to produce eggs and fowls for market, and besides these they have a few bantams for their own pleasure and amusement.

Not only this, but they are useful as well as ornamental, and the number of eggs these tiny midgits will lay during the year will surprise those who are not acquainted with their merits.

The manner of breeding the choicest specimens of bantams is just the opposite from that of the larger fowls. Instead of setting hens early and raising early broods, forcing them along by flesh-producing food, and picking out the largest specimens for the breeding yard, the hens are set late in the season, principally during July and August, and many times in September, and then they are not crowded with an abundance of corn, wheat and other flesh producing food, and when cold weather comes they are only partially grown and thereby stunted to some extent by the cold weather of late fall and winter, which produces the desired effect of making them small and of a hardy constitution.

From this is seen that in breeding Bantams the result to be obtained is exactly the opposite that it is with the Cochins and Brahmas, for with the large fowls each additional ounce of weight is an advantage, while with Bantams the opposite is true.

As a mother the Bantam hen cannot be excelled. She is careful with the chicks and very watchful, and is quick in defending them. One thing against their size is that they can go through a very small opening, and it is quite hard to keep them where they belong and not have them running all over the place. They are also high-flyers, and they will fly over most ordinary fences. They are great scratchers and will play havoc with a garden in short order.

As a summary, the two principal points in breeding bantams is to set the hens late in the season and after they are hatched to guard against over-feeding and fattening.—H. S. Waldo.

Poultry Notes.

A nobleman's gardener writes to the *Mark Lane Express* that it is better to use poultry manure as a top dressing in gardens than to mix it with ordinary manure and dig it into the land; and that, unless the quantity is large, it would not make much difference on a farm. If the quantity is small, the most economical mode of using it is to put a portion in an old cask, then fill it up with water.

An excellent plan to effectually rid a hen-house of lice and parasites of all kinds, is to first clean it out thoroughly and then apply a coating of hot tar all over the inside of the house. It is not a very pleasant job, but if done properly, it will do the desired work of clearing the house of lice, and will help to preserve the wood and keep it from rotting.

A pill of the following, given night and morning, is highly recommended: One quarter ounce each of camphor, valerian, cayenne pepper, lobelia seed powder, and gum myrrh, made into forty-eight pills. If not better in a few days, roup may be suspected, and the treatment should be the same as for that disease.

Considerable difference should be made in the feed of poultry according

to the breed. Brahmas, Cochins, and their crosses are quiet, and consequently fatten very easily, while the lighter breeds are more active. It is not a good rule, therefore to feed too much corn to fowls when in confinement.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable, quiet quarters, and specially treated with medicine and food. This will prevent the spread of a contagious disease, as well as give the sick fowl a better chance for recovery.

Fowls, when moulting, should have better attention and a more generous diet than at any other time of the year, for it is a severe drain on their system, and many of them die simply from the want of proper management.

PURIFY THE BLOOD



BAD BLOOD, SCROFULOUS, Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth Abscesses, Tumors Carbuncles, Blisters, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Eczema, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by CUTICURA, the great skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, externally. CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the only blood purifier that forever eradicates the virus of Inherited and Contagious Blood Poisons.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA 50c; SOAP 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CATARRH What is Catarrh? It is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus along the membranous linings and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other ruinous and dangerous symptoms. Cream Balm is a remedy based upon a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

Ely's Cream Balm Causes no pain. Gives Relief at once. A Thorough Treatment will Cure. Not a Liquid Not a Snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cts. at drug stores; 6 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.
"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalogue free. J. A. SALZKE, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

GRAFTS, STOCKS, TREES—Everything for Nurseries, Fruit growers and market. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo. Fifty year 3 or 10.

SEED BUYERS.

My catalogue of Superior Fields Seeds gives 25 subjects on seed breeding, acclimatization &c. I raise my seeds, price low, cash prices. Catalogue free. Address J. C. SUFFERN, Bement, Illinois.

STONE'S HARDY All the leading Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, and small fruits. STONE'S HARDY BLACKBERRY is our specialty. Best of all. Catalogue free. Send for List. Coo & Converse, BLACKBERRY (Name paper.) Fort Atkinson, Wis.

1838-1885. THE LARGEST AND MOST EARLY PEAK. Ripening in Central New York early in July, and sells at highest prices. Send for history of Original Tree, 100 yrs. old. 177 Headquarters for Kieffer Pears, Parry Strawberries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries, Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, &c. WM. PARRY, P. O. N. J.

SEEDS. CHEAPEST, Pure & Best. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid. 50000 Guides FREE. Send your address for my most Beautiful Illustrated Garden Guide ever printed. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

MANGELSDORF BROS. SEED MERCHANTS,

ATCHISON, KAS. Sell the most reliable SEEDS. Send us your address and we will mail you a nice ILLUSTRATED Catalogue Free of Charge.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1885. INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc. D.M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

550,000 GRAPE VINES 50 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true to name. Very cheap. Illustrated descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

FAY CURRANT HEAD-QUARTERS. CRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. FREE CATALOGUES. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

SEED Warranted to Grow. or order refilled gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet, are some of the vegetables of which I was the original introducer. A fair with \$500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass.

A SPECIAL OFFER SEEDS \$2.75 AND WHY WE MAKE IT FOR \$1.00
Our Seeds are Unsurpassed in the World. Their purity and vitality being tested before sending out; few are equal and none better. To prove their great superiority and induce thousands of new customers to give them a trial, (knowing by experience, that they then become permanent customers), we will send, FREE, by mail on receipt of \$1.00, a trial packet of our seeds, containing a full list of our seeds, amounting at regular price to \$2.75. Actual Value. OUR SPECIAL INTRODUCTION BOX OF SEEDS containing large size packets of all the best, new, and Standard Varieties as follows: Mammoth Iron Clad Watermelon, largest and sweetest; Johnson and Stokes Earliest Cabbage, a perfect wonder in earliness, 10 days ahead of all others; New Golden Heart Celeriac, very superior; New Extra Early Pearl Onion, earliest and handsomest, reaching an immense size; New Early Bonanza Sweet Corn, earliest, largest and sweetest; Bliss Everbearing Pea, Improved Valentine Bean, Cardinal Tomato, all remarkable new varieties; New 800 lb. Prize Pumpkin—King of the Mammoths, New Golden Dawn Pepper, Golden Gem and Montreal Nutmeg Muskmelons, Iceing Watermelon, Phila. Perfection Beet, Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet, J. & S. Premium Flat Patch (standard) Cabbage, E. Favorite Savoy Cabbage, Southport Yellow Globe Onion, Red Wonderfield Onion, Improved Long Orange Carrot, New Early Paris Beauty Radish, Large White Globe Summer Radish, Improved Long Green Cucumber, Improved Hanson Lettuce, Early Curled Silesian Lettuce, New Fern Leaved Parsley, Sugar Parsnip, Early White Bush Squash, Essex Hybrid Squash, Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster, Long Standing Spinach, New Jersey Lily Turnip, and a trial packet of New Golden Heart Celeriac. We will put in each box 3 packets of Choice Flower Seeds, a present for your wife, mother or daughter. In all 86 packages of CHOICEST SEEDS. Send a \$1 BILL, postal note, or stamps in an ordinary letter and you will receive the box by return mail, and if not satisfactory we will return the money.
FOR ONLY \$2.50. \$1.00 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1885.
To be given to the growers of best products of our seeds, competition open to all. See catalogue for particulars. OUR FLOWER COLLECTION, comprising TEN PACKETS CHOICEST FLOWER SEEDS, each Beautifully Illustrated in Colors, sent postpaid for 25 Cts., in stamps, 5 Collections \$1.00. ORDER NOW and get our NEW GARDEN AND FARM MANUAL, MAILED FREE.
JOHNSON & STOKES, (Seed Growers), PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PEAR HEADQUARTERS PEACH and other FRUIT TREES, NEW BERRIES, MAY KING, MARLBORO, EARLY CLUSTER, NEW GRAPES, Niagara, Hager, CATAWBA, etc. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

SWEET POTATOES !!

Seed of all best varieties, and PLANTS in season, in large or small quantities, to please purchaser.

The only reliable grower of Sweet Potatoes. BENJ. F. JACOBS, Wamego, Kansas.

TRY DREER'S GARDEN SEEDS Plants, Bulbs, and Requisites. They are the best at the lowest prices. Catalogue for 1885 mailed free. Address, HENRY A. DREER, 714 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. 1845 Established 40 Yrs. 1885 RELIABLE Vegetable Seeds,

Flower and Tree Seeds, Grass Seed, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, SEED DRILLS, GARDEN CULTIVATORS, &c. Catalogue Mailed Free to all. Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, 812 & 814 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Name this Paper

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plate, and 1,000 illustrations with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, with 100 seeds, or 25 cents for 100 seeds. It tells what you want for the garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy whatever seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS. J. MES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

BUTTER AND CHEESE making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.



Patent Channel Can Creamery.

Used in Dairies now all over the United States. Makes more butter than any other process with less ice. We manufacture Creams, Butter-Workers, etc. First order at wholesale where we have no agents. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

W. M. F. LINCOLN & CO.,
Warren, Mass., and Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Automatic Steam Generator.

Patented August 19, 1881.

Saves one-third to one-half by cooking feed.

JER-EY CATTLE POLAND CHINA SWINE and HIGH CLASS POULTRY. Circulars free.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER,
Ottawa, Kas.



COOK FEED FOR STOCK

With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR

It will save 1/3 to 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address

RICE, WHITACRE & CO.,
35 So. Canal St., Chicago.

WILSON'S CREAMERY

Is endorsed by FARMERS to be superior to all others as a LABOR-SAVING Creamer.

GOOD AGENTS are wanted in every town on liberal terms to handle our creamer and the WILSON CHURN.

Send for Circulars, etc. FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO. CHICAGO.

LOWEST PRICES AND BEST MILLS

SINGLE MILL, \$185.

LIGHT DOUBLE MILL, including 50 & 28 in. Saws, 15 H. P. Portable Engine and Roller, Drive-belt and Lever Setting Head Blocks, \$950.

HEAVY STANDARD MILL, including 60 & 30 in. Saws, 40 H. P. Engine and Roller and Drive-belt, \$1575.

ENGINES & BOILERS, STATIONARY, PORTABLE, and on Wheels, 10 to 100 H. P. Send for Catalogue.

C. & A. POTTS, Indianapolis, Ind.

DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES.

are sent any where on trial to operate against all other presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best.

Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.



Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

ACME CABINET CREAMERY

Is the latest and BEST of all Creameries. Made of first-class materials. Durable and substantial.

Cream is taken from the top, free from sediment; milk only is drawn from bottom of can. Butter made by Acme system is always gilt edged, and brings highest prices. A full line of Creamery and Cheese Factory Supplies.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

Descriptive Catalogue and Price List free.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

ACME MANUF'G CO. KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.



Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

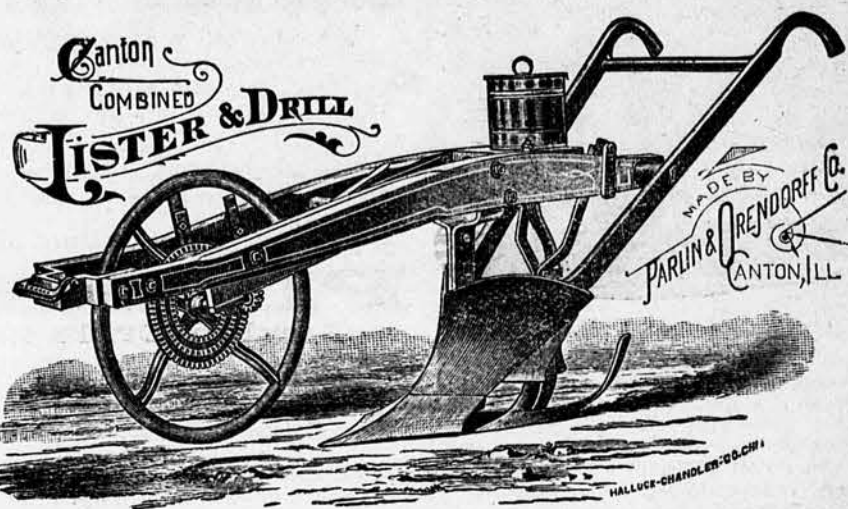
W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.,

Manufacturers of and Jobbers in Agricultural Implements.



The Celebrated Canton Listers, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Drills, Hand lift and Horse-lift Spring-tooth Sulky Har Rakes, Evans' Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, and a complete line of Buggies, Car and Spring Wagons, etc. Send for Descriptive Circulars. Address

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., : : KANSAS CITY, MO.

WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS

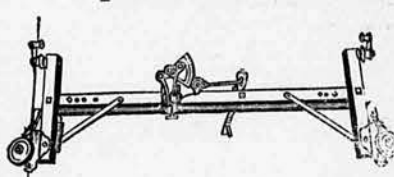
LEADS THEM ALL!

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

TWELVE YEARS' PRACTICAL USE IN THE FIELD.

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.

Popular Because SIMPLE and EASY to Operate.



The Barnes Wire Check Rower is the first Check Rower that has ever accomplished the great object of making corn checking a perfection, thus saving both time and money.

The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merits, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a Labor Saving Machine.

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. This point is apparent to reflecting people.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE.

Only Double Ring Invented

CHAMPION HOG RINGER,

Rings and Holder.

The only Ring that will effectively keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.

Brown's Elliptical Ring

Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer.

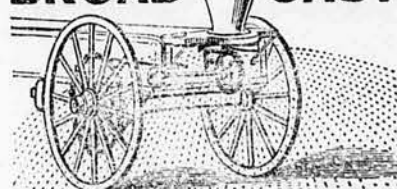
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

STROWBRIDGE SOWER

BROAD CAST



BEST. CHEAPEST. SIMPLEST.

C.W. DORR, Manager

RACINE SEEDER COMPANY, 262

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting — any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted — perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE "PLANET JR" HOLLOW STEEL STANDARD HORSE HOE

As lately introduced, has no equal in the world. Its excellent work in the field has distanced that of all competitors. It is, in some sections, doing in one passage, the work of four or five old-style implements, and in others superceding the cumbersome and expensive two-horse tools. The "PLANET JR" HAND SEED-DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES are the newest and best, lightest and strongest known. There are 7 distinct tools, each with special merits, no two alike or the same price; all practical and labor-saving. Let no Farmer or Gardener fail to study up during the winter evenings our 1885 CATALOGUE, which gives reduced prices, careful and exact engravings of these different machines, and such descriptions as will enable the reader to judge correctly of their merits. Thirty pages and forty engravings. Free to all. Correspondence solicited.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs., 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER.

Send for CIRCULAR.

Greatest LABOR SAVING

Creamer in the market. We make a SPECIAL OFFER

to the first purchaser in every town. It will pay you to write at once and get a creamer at less than wholesale prices. Address the

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

Beaton Harrow, Mich.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.

DELAWARE CO. CREAMER CO.



Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower in Operation.

No. 2 Drill—Reduced price \$10, former price \$12; Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow combined—Reduced price \$12, former price \$15; Double Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow—Reduced price \$8, former price \$10; Single Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow—\$6; Fire Fly Plow—\$3. Steel Standard Combined Horse Hoe—Reduced price \$10, former price \$12; Steel Standard Plain Horse Hoe—Reduced price \$9.50, former price \$11; Steel Standard Plain Cultivator—Reduced price \$6.75, former price \$10.

Goods packed, ready for shipment, and delivered at Express office or Depot, upon receipt of money at above reduced prices. Order early. If you don't understand the goods, send for full descriptive pamphlet. Every Farmer, Professional or Amateur Gardener should have one or more of the above Tools.

Send for Descriptive Circulars of our Dain Improved Automatic Hay Stacker and Gatherers (our own manufacture). Also our line of Hay and Heavy Machinery.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

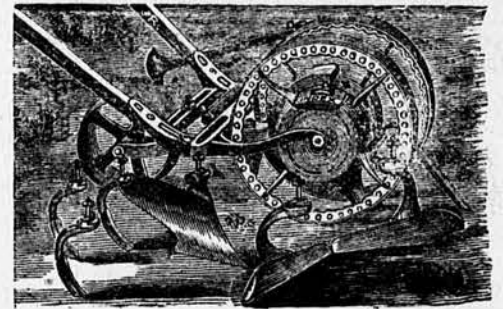
Great Reduction in the Price of CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWERS.

This is the best **HAND SEED-SOWER** ever put upon the market, and thousands upon thousands of them have been sold. The price was \$10 each when they first came out, and never was less than \$6, until now we are able to offer them at **\$5 EACH**, shipped to any point in the country by express, **charges prepaid**. EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE ONE, and can afford to now, as \$5 pays the entire cost. The price soon saved, as seed can be sown accurately and not a grain need be wasted. It sows equally well in the wind. Sows Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Flax seed, Clover seed, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Hungarian, Sorghum, Hemp, etc., at the rate of four to eight acres per hour. **Directions** accompany each machine. Order at once.

Great Reduction in Prices of

PLANET JR.

Garden Drills and Cultivators.



Planet Combined Drill and Cultivator.

Order early. If you don't understand the goods, send for full descriptive pamphlet.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FIELD, GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS IN THE WEST.

5,000 Bushels Red Clover, 5,000 Bushels Timothy, 10,000 Bushels German Millet, 10,000 Bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, 5,000 Bushels English Blue Grass, 5,000 Bushels Common Millet, 10,000 Bushels Orchard Grass, 5,000 Bushels Red Top, 2,000 Bushels Alfalfa. Johnson Grass, Sorghum, Tree Seeds, Hedge Seeds, in Large Quantities. **ALL NEW CROP.** Send for Prices.

NOTICE WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY ABOUT OUR GARDEN SEEDS:—"Not a single ounce but what gave entire satisfaction and were everything we recommended them to be." "Parties sent East, had no success, bought our seeds, and gave them great satisfaction." "The only strictly reliable seed sold in town." "Will buy no other," etc. Notice the testimonial of the "Kansas City Times," which represents over 1,000 families. No other Seed House can show such a record:

OSAGE MISSION, KAN., July 27, '84.—T. R. & A.: Duty to you requires us to say that the seed we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every particular; were considered the only strictly reliable seed sold in this town last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement.
CHAS. C. COFFINBERRY & SON.

OSBORNE, KAN., Aug. 10, '84.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds have given us and our customers the best of satisfaction.
SMITH & HATCH.

HARPER, KAN., Aug. 13, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have sold your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just as you represented them, fine and true to name, and in fact, most of the farmers will buy nothing else. Very truly yours,
WILSON & BAUMSTARK.

ARROW ROCK, MO., July 20, '84.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds I bought of you gave entire satisfaction; all came up and gave great satisfaction to my customers.

SALISBURY, MO., July 17, '84.—T. R. & A.: We liked the seeds bought of you this season very well. No complaints from any of our customers. Several persons bought of us, after planting several times, seeds bought of other parties, without success, and found our seeds all right. We think another season we will do a good business selling bulk seeds; as this was a new method to our people, this year they were slow to "catch on." Yours truly,
HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

OFFICE KANSAS CITY TIMES, Nov. 20, '84.—Messrs T. R. & A.—Gents: We wish to say that from the thousands of packages of your garden seeds sent to our

subscribers the past season as premiums, we have not received one complaint although they were guaranteed, while garden seeds procured from an Eastern house the year before were very unsatisfactory, and we had complaints from all sides. Your seeds will do to stand by.
KANSAS CITY TIMES.

SHERMAN, TEX., Aug. 12, '84.—T. R. & A.: I take pleasure in saying your seeds have given entire satisfaction. I guaranteed them to my customers, and upon inquiry find they were in every instance as represented. Respectfully,
J. R. COLE.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 6, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seeds first-class in every respect. Our customers have been well satisfied with them, and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in yours. W. W. WARDELL.

If you have not used our Seeds, try them, and you will use no other. Our 1885 Catalogue, now ready, Sent Free. Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BETHANY COLLEGE
Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

The Music Department employs eight teachers and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

SEND TO F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas., the veteran breeder, for pure-bred Fowls

FOR SALE.—One 20 inch French-burr grist mill. \$80. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—Two full-blood Jersey Cows and two Bull Calves. Address S. F. Davidson, Treasurer's office, A. T. & S. F., Topeka, Kas.

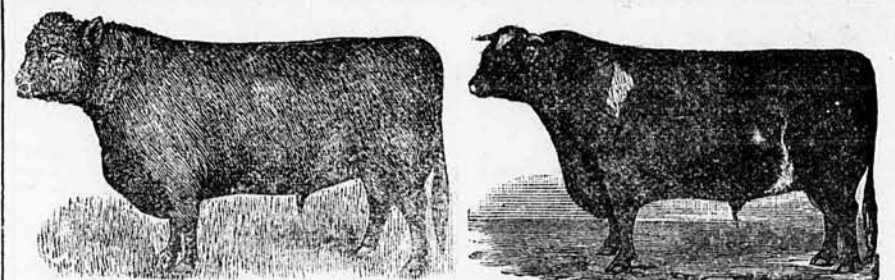
FOR SALE.—One ½ Holstein bull; \$60. Six high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, from \$50 to \$100. Also herd registered Jerseys, cows, bulls and heifers, at reasonable prices. Wm. Brown Lawrence, Kansas.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

100,000,000 Evergreens AND FOREST TREES
40 varieties, 50 cts. per 1000 and upward. All sizes, One Year old, to six feet high. Catalogue FREE. Geo. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

GRAPE VINES OF OVER 100 kinds. Nursery Established 28 yrs. Delaware, Concord, Lady, Empire State, Niagara, Vergennes, Hayes, Early Victor, Lady and all the best, new and old varieties. Splendid stock. Prices low. Catalogues FREE. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

400,000 Genuine Gregg Plants
The best and most profitable Black Raspberry grown. Fruit men and dealers will save money by sending for our prices before ordering from any other firm. Our largest stock of plants are guaranteed pure and well rooted. Correspondence solicited.
J. W. NELSON, Indian Run, Mercer Co., Pa.



THE LEONARD BROTHERS.
Importers and Breeders of

Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus and Short-Horn

CATTLE,
SPANISH - JACKS - AND - JENNETS,
MOUNT LEONARD, : : : : MISSOURI.

A very choice lot of Black Polled and Short horn Grades for sale. Carload Lots a specialty for Ranchmen. We have some of the largest and choicest herds of Pure-bred Stock to select from. Prices Reasonable. Call on or address

LEONARD BROTHERS, Mount Leonard, Missouri.

A CHANCE to secure a first-class Farm in the Red River Valley at \$3.00 per acre is an opportunity for a profitable investment that a

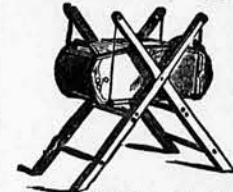
WISE MAN never allows to pass; and during the past year a large number of actual settlers availed themselves of this liberal offer by the ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO.,

BOUGHT choice tracts, and commenced improvements. The Company has also many thousands of acres of choice lands, well adapted to Dairy, Live Stock and General Farming purposes, from which

A FARM can be selected that cannot be excelled in any STATE in the UNION.

FOR PARTICULARS, MAPS, ETC. WRITE TO
• J. B. POWER, Land Com.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y Co.
ST. PAUL, - - MINN.

THE DAVIS SWING CHURN.



Awarded SIX SILVER MEDALS in the last four years over all competitors. It operates the easiest. It churns more thoroughly and consequently brings more butter. It is easiest to clean. The cover is always on top avoiding all leakage and emptying of cream on the floor. A full line of supplies for Factories and Dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

Is simple, perfect and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler empties its contents in a minute. Over 7,000 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular.



D. R. SPERRY & CO. SATAVIA, - ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesroom 237 Lake St.

AGENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to enlarge; all styles. Pictures guaranteed. Special inducements. EMPIRE COPYING CO., 382 Canal Street, N.Y.