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A Visit to the World's Fair.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 19, 1885.

Of course every one is more or less interested in the Exposition now being held in the city of New Orleans, and your correspondent feels called upon to enlighten the FARMER's readers somewhat upon that subject.

Starting from Topeka on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., I arrived in the crescent city on Saturday following, after passing through a part of the country devoid of beautiful scenery, grand landscapes, etc. After getting a room and taking time to think seriously over my journey, I came to the conclusion that "there is no place like home," or in other words, Kansas beats any part of the route passed over after leaving the Jayhawker State. The cypress swamps, cane-brakes and sugar and cotton plantations have not tended to convince your humble servant that Kansas is the worst place in the world by any means.

New Orleans, the metropolis of the South, represents a heterogeneous population of a quarter of a million of which over 60,000 are colored people, the remainder of the densely peopled crescent city is mainly of foreign descent. The city does not possess a great many attractions to the visitor outside of its queer buildings, cathedrals, public squares, and parks, cemeteries, and public markets and river and ocean traffic. Yet these attractions are so unlike similar institutions of the North, that they are of interest to the visitor.

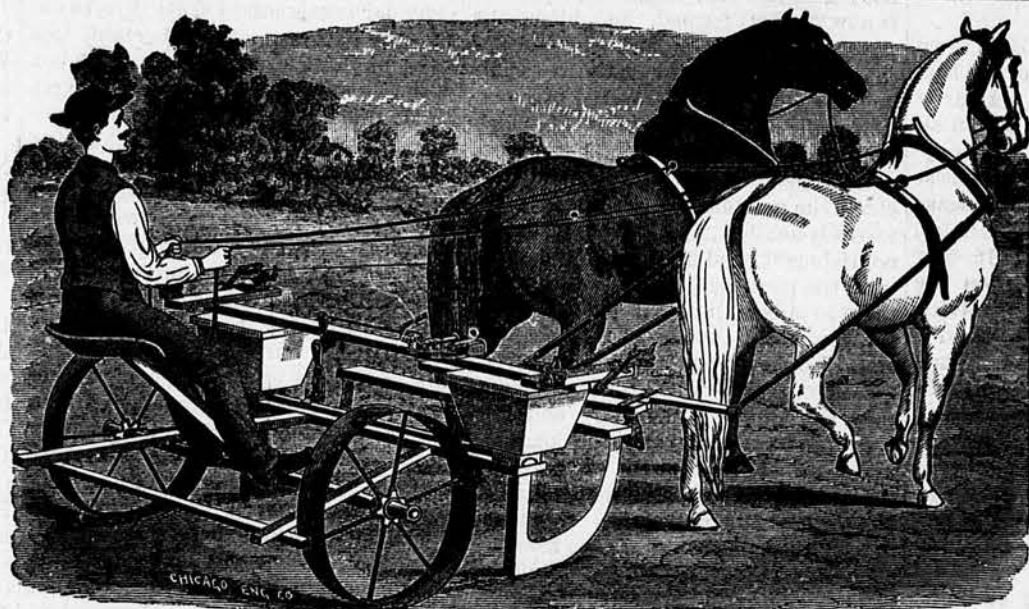
Your representative arrived in time to witness the world renowned Mardi Gras festivities. King Rex paraded the principal streets with his glittering pageants during one day and two nights and with a fleet of eighteen steamers visited the Exposition. Fully 300,000 people witnessed the wonderful parade. The costumes alone cost nearly \$100,000. It is an annual event well worth a visit to the crescent city of those so disposed.

The much talked of World's Fair which has been so long delayed is now almost entirely completed and is a great success except financially. However, if the attendance continues and some further appropriations are made it will prove a complete success.

The exhibits of the States and the government makes the most interesting feature of the Exposition. The States of Florida and Louisiana have the grandest displays of the South. The greatest foreign exhibit is made by Mexico, although Russia makes a grand showing. The Kansas display compares favorably with any other State, and had there been a little more money appropriated and judiciously expended, Kansas would have won additional laurels.

The exhibit of live stock is very meagre and would hardly compare with our own State Fair, barring the exhibit of sheep, horses and poultry. The main exhibition hall contains almost everything, and almost every industry of the United States is well represented, and it would require a week or so to intelligently examine this very interesting exhibit. The Horticultural hall contains under its sea of glass a grand pomological display from every portion of the Union, as well as from the tropical regions.

In this letter it would be impossible to attempt to mention the many things of interest; let it suffice to say that if any one so disposed has the time and cares to spend



BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER in use on a corn planter. Manufactured by CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

a hundred dollars, he will be well repaid by a visit to the World's Exposition. H.

NOTE.—Visitors to the Exposition ought to have their mail addressed in care of Kansas Headquarters.

Feeding Cattle—Lice.

Kansas Farmer:

Several bunches of cattle in this part of the State are troubled with lice, a small, blue insect, somewhat resembling a sheep tick in appearance to the naked eye. Please tell us the best thing to destroy them. At any rate a remedy that will rid our cattle of these tormenters. My cattle went into winter quarters fat, except spring calves. These had these lice in May, or before, and were treated just to two applications of a decoction of tobacco made as strong as possible as I thought at the time, and after this a few days they were rubbed on back of head and all round the neck with lard and sulphur, and if I remember correctly a little kerosene. Whether they got clear of the lice during the summer I do not know; but I was under the impression they did, as I could not see any on them; yet they continued poor. Now all the cattle are poor and some are lousy, certain, and possibly all of them.

My feed has been Siberian cane, (sorghum) cut and shocked, and millet hay cut ripe enough for the seed to shell out plentifully. I dare say you think it too ripe for good food, and doubtless it is. Possibly I have not fed enough, as I am a new hand at this business, and not having an overplus of feed I may have stunted them too much. My spring calves have had chop usually once a day, and sometimes twice, unless they get considerable ripe sorghum seed. Please tell me about the lice, and what you think of the fitness of my feed.

Some people tie a string around cattle's necks and have the string well saturated with mercurial ointment or blue ointment, and say the lice go to the animal's nose for drink and cannot cross this line. Please tell your readers if there is any philosophy in this, and what you think of this as a remedy. Yours etc.,

ISAAC H. DIX.

Emerson, Kas.

[Your feed is good, but it ought to be

mixed with wheat bran. Sorghum is rich feed, and so is millet when cured with the seed retained. Cattle, like men and women, need food that preserves healthy action of all the secretory organs. Your feed is too dry, unless there is something like bran, or oil cake fed with it. It produces constipation and bad blood, when lice, grubs, worms, etc., ensue. A decoction of tobacco will destroy lice; but two and sometimes three applications are needed because the nits may not be affected. The lice may all be killed, then when the nits are hatched, the new generation may be reached by a fresh dose. The string remedy has no practical virtue beyond the reach of the string and no longer than the properties of the drugs remain with it. Your cattle need loosening up inside; they need more salt and water; they need fresh, healthy blood and plenty of soft feed, as bran, chops, etc.—Ed. K. F.]

Gossip About Stock.

The people of Kansas do not want to run any risks with Texas cattle.

James Potter and T. O'Reilly, Junction City, recently received some fine horses.

To-morrow Frank R. Shaw will sell some Clydesdale stock at Oak Dale Park near Salina.

A public sale of 63 pure bred Poland China swine will be made March 10, at Ottawa, Kansas, by I. L. Whipple. See ad.

Passengers on through trains west amuse themselves looking at the carcasses of cattle lying along the track. The number of cattle lost on the plains this winter is very great.

Swine raisers in northern Kansas will be gratified to know that Thos. Blackwood, of Clay Center, is prepared now to supply registered Poland China swine. His first ad. appears this week.

The well known thoroughbred herd of Merino sheep owned by Henry & Brunson, of Abilene, is shipped this week to Henry, Rio Grande county, Colorado. George Brunson succeeds his father and will have charge of this fine flock in that State.

One of the successful exhibitors of pure bred Poland China swine in southwestern Kansas, at the fairs last fall, was W. J. Estes & Son, Andover, Butler county. They

have also recently added a number of Holstein cattle to their herds. Both are advertised this week.

Walter C. Weedon, of Kansas City, writes us that Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Canada, has withdrawn the date of public sale of imported cattle which was to have been held on April 15. April 14 will be occupied instead by Jas. Cunningham, making a public sale of imported Galloway cattle.

Degen Bros., Ottawa, Ill., breeders and importers of select Norman horses, write: We sold ten head of high grade Norman stallions 3 and 4 years old, to the Oregon Horse and Land company, Fremont, Nebraska. This shipment will be sent to the company's range in Oregon, where they have 4,500 acres.

The awards on cattle at the World's Fair, New Orleans, were received too late for publication. We can state, however, that Kansas made a clean sweep of all the best prizes awarded to Short-horn cattle. Kansas was represented by Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, whose herd of Short-horns won all the first prizes in the class awards and the sweepstakes prizes for best bull, best cow or heifer and best Short-horn herd. Thus Col. White pockets the neat sum of \$770 in prizes and is willing to share the glory equally with Kansas.

The tendencies of the times in sheep husbandry are to the production of more and better mutton with less attention to the amount and quality of wool. This is proved by the growing popularity of the Southdown and other breeds of mutton sheep; and is justified by the low price of wool as compared with the increased cost of production. Wool growing has often been a good business on low priced lands, but as these become more valuable, the well bred mutton sheep takes the place of the wool bearer and proves itself one of the best paying animals on the farm.

A telegram from Ohio says: A very singular and fatal disease has prevailed the past few days amongst horses and cattle in the vicinity of Dudley and South Olive, Noble county. The disease seems to be one affecting the kidneys or spine, and the animals take it very suddenly and die within a few hours of intense puffing. Nearly all the horses in one township have perished and the malady seems to be spreading. The cause of the disease is not known but by some it is claimed to have originated by the poison of sweat or blast in ears of corn, which is of the nature of ergot, and when eaten produces such violent symptoms. The loss reported so far is 1,800 head.

Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting diseased germs from impure food, and especially from impure water.

With umbrellas, like men, it is generally the poorest that gets left.

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 15—James Cunningham, Kansas City, Galloway cattle.
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*.

[Concluded.]

GOITRE, OR BRONCAOCELE, IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

This peculiar disease consists in an enlargement or hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. It occurs at all periods of life from birth to mature age, and in all vertebrated animals. It is often congenital, or present at birth. It occasionally occurs as an endemic disease (prevailing in a circumscribed district) in various parts of the globe. It first appears as a soft, elastic tumor on the under portion of the throat, involving the thyroid gland. As time rolls on it becomes indurated or hardened. When cut into it contains a soft, glutinous fluid, filling numerous cysts, not larger than a pea. Calculus concretions are occasionally found in the indurated gland. It is rarely sensitive to the touch, and when of moderate size seldom occasions any inconvenience to the animal, but when large may cause inconvenience in breathing and swallowing food. It occurs from injury, hereditary predisposition, or as an endemic disease. Its appearance in this form indicates a loss of from twenty to fifty per cent. of the young animals. The lamb is usually in a very feeble condition and often dies as soon as it is dropped. It appears in a flock of sheep apparently healthy one year and may not again show itself in the same flock or on the same farm for years. Mr. Simon says: "It presents its simplest form in the class of fishes, in some of which it appears to consist merely of a plexus of capillary vessels, and capable, by its distensibility, of relieving the latter in case of any obstruction to the proper movement of the blood through them. In the higher forms of this organ, the glandular structure, consisting of closed vesicles, over which the capillary plexus is distributed, and of their cellular contents, is suspended; and the organ then appears, like the spleen, to be destined for two different uses, namely: to serve as a *diverticulum* (a blind tube branching out from the course of a longer one) to the cerebral circulation, and to aid in the elaboration of nutritive matter, which is kept up by the absorbent system, and which is again poured by it into the general current of the circulation." Causes: In sheep, supposed to be from the drinking of melted snow, or water impregnated with calcareous or earthy particles.

Treatment—This consists in local applications to the tumor. Internal remedies are of little or no avail. The tincture of iodine has been extolled by many veterinary surgeons. The objection to this application is that the swelling generally enlarges instead of decreases, if the skin is irritated by the application. A better preparation is as follows: Dissolve, by a gentle heat, half an ounce of white soap in three ounces of proof spirits; add to this, while warm, half an ounce of iodide of potassium, dissolved in the same quantity of spirit; pour the two together in a wide-

mouthed bottle, cork and let stand until cold. Apply to the tumor once a day with gentle friction.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

This is strictly a parasitic disease in sheep, analagous to itch in man, mange in the horse, dog, etc. It is highly contagious, and is caused by a minute insect, known as the acarus. This mite has eight small feet, and its head is a perfect retracing sucker. Mr. Waltz, a German writer, says: "If one or more female acari are placed on the wool of a sound sheep, they will quickly travel to the root of it, and bury themselves in the skin, the place at which they penetrate being scarcely visible, or only distinguishable by a minute red point. On the tenth or twelfth day a little swelling may be detected with the finger, and the skin changes in color and has a greenish blue tint. The pustule is now rapidly formed, and about the sixteenth day breaks, and the mother again appears with the little ones attached to her feet, and covered by a portion of the shell of the egg from which they have just escaped. These little ones immediately set to work, and penetrate the neighboring skin, bury themselves beneath it, and find their proper nourishment, and grow and propagate, until the poor animal has millions of them to prey on him. It is not wonderful, therefore, that he should speedily sink. Some of the male acari were placed on the sound skin of a sheep, and they, too, burrowed their way and disappeared for a while, and the parasite in due time arose; but the itching and scab soon disappeared without the employment of any remedy." It causes much annoyance to the sheep; they become very uneasy, continually, without intermission, rubbing themselves against posts, stones or any other object within their reach. The disease is highly contagious, spreading from one animal to another. Gerlach says: "Their spread depends upon many causes, such as habits, customs, methods of living, state of cultivation, rearing of animals, sanitary laws, and a method in which these are enforced. There are certain forms of parasites imported into a district where, under certain circumstances, they may readily remain stationary, without genuine development from any determined local condition, depending on position or otherwise, of the locality; in this way there are certain geographical itch and mange stations, whereas in others, as in large cities, in some parts there is one form of insect, and another elsewhere. The finding of these insects has yet been attended with great difficulty; in man, however, it is easily done by following the little grooves upon the flesh popule, and especially in the larger tracts, at the blind end of which there may or may not be nodules or vesicles. It has not been possible heretofore for veterinary surgeons to discover these parasites with certainty, because the various insects and their chief characteristics have not yet been known, and they have not been regarded as the ontological cause of scabies." The quotations I trust will not be only instructive to sheep owners, but suggest preventive measures, which are better than cure. Cleanliness, together with proper ventilation when the sheep are housed, is in a sanitary view of more importance than all other means of prevention. Sheep kept clean are not affected with scab, except it be communicated to them by scabby sheep. Actual contact with scabby sheep is not necessary, as the disease is readily communicated by contact with objects against which scabby sheep have been rubbing.

Treatment—First, separate the sheep; then shear off the wool; wash the animal well with soap suds, using a brush

for the purpose; then bathe with a decoction of tobacco, and select a new place for the animals; otherwise the washing will give but temporary relief. The preparations of arsenic and mercury are always dangerous; if not from absorption, it may be washed upon their feed when in a rain, and eaten with their food. Hastings recommends a wash of one part of creosote to eight parts of water, as one of the best and safest washes known.

A Home-Made Feed Cooker.

Wm. Findlay, an Illinois farmer, describes his feed cooking arrangement thus in the *Farmer's Review*:

Make a box out of two-inch plank, seven feet long and two feet wide, inside measure, and two feet deep; nail ends of box on ends of side plank. Procure of your hardware dealer a sheet of charcoal or galvanized sheet iron, twenty-eight inches wide and eight feet long; nail this on the bottom of the box with two rows of 3d. nails. It is very handy to have a large sized molasses gate in bottom of front end of vat for drawing off hot water. The vat should be set over a brick arch, twenty-two inches wide and eight feet two inches long, inside measure, and high enough for a fire place. If you burn coal you will need to use grate irons. I have a pattern and get them cast at the foundry. For burning coal I make arch nine courses of brick high, five courses above grate irons; the courses under grate irons should be made three inches closer to make an off-set to set grate irons on. Three and one-half feet from front of arch make a cross wall for a fire back; this should be four inches lower than outside wall, and back of it filled up with earth. Get your tinner to cut a piece of sheet iron 17x25 inches. Turn one edge up one-half inch; two and one half inches from the other edge put in a seven-inch collar for pipe to fit on. Get three bars of iron 1x1 1/2 inches, and thirty inches long; lay these across top of arch to prevent bottom of vat from sagging. Put mortar on top of side walls and set vat on and settle it down to cross boards. Shove pipe collar piece with upturned edge under vat two inches; also let vat project two inches over front of arch. This protects the ends. You will also need a piece of heavy sheet iron for a door, which can rest on a couple of nails driven in wall. For boiling corn, put in water and bring to boil, add then put in eight bushels of corn, which will swell to fill it. After putting in corn shut up draft and cover up vat, and it will cook without any more fuel. One bushel of coal will cook vat full of potatoes. Meal is a different thing to cook. The best way to prepare meal is to simply scald it in another tight box with a close cover; small potatoes put in meal will get soft. The meal will be in fine condition for feeding after standing twenty-four to forty-eight hours in winter; in summer it will ferment without being scalded. It should be fed in first stage of fermentation.

I find that more butter can be made from cows fed on Hungarian hay than very fine corn fodder with lots of nubbins on. When the temperature is at zero and colder, I keep cows in and feed Hungarian hay and twelve pounds of corn and oats ground per day. When mild they run out and are feed corn fodder, which was drilled in thick for feed, but cows do best when it is cold and are fed Hungarian hay.

Pumpkins are of little value, and lots of work in feeding for milk when butter is an object.

Butterine is composed of about seventy-five parts lard and twenty-five parts butter. The mixture is thoroughly incorporated, colored and labeled to suit the market.

Live Stock Records--Where Published.

AMERICAN SHORT-HORN HERD BOOKS.—Ike S. Johnson, Secretary; 27 Montauk Block, Chicago, Ill. Fees for registering, \$1.00.

AMERICAN HEREFORD RECORD.—Published by the American Hereford Cattle-Breeder's Association. Fees for registering, \$2.00. Chas. Gudgell, Secretary, Independence, Mo.

AMERICAN GALLOWAY HERD BOOK.—Walter C. Weedon, Secretary, Exchange Building, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Fees for registering, \$1.00.

AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD BOOK.—Chas. Gudgell, Secretary, Independence, Mo. Fees for registering, \$1.00.

HOLSTEIN HERD BOOK.—Thos. B. Wales, Secretary, Iowa City, Iowa. Fees for registering, \$2.80.

HERD REGISTER.—American Jersey Cattle Club, Thos. J. Hand, Secretary, Washington Building, New York. Females, \$3.00, males \$10.00, animals over two years old double fee.

MAINE STATE JERSEY HERD BOOK.—N. R. Pikes, Secretary, Winthrop, Maine. Fees for registering \$2.00.

AMERICAN COTSWOLD RECORD.—George Harding, Secretary, Waukesha, Wisconsin. Fees for registering, \$1.

AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN RECORD.—Published by the American Southdown Association. E. Prather, Secretary, Springfield, Illinois. Fees for registering, \$1.

OHIO SPANISH MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Capt. J. G. Blue, Secretary, Woodington, Ohio. Fees for registering \$5 for fifty or less, more than fifty, ten cents each. Blanks, etc., sent on application. First volume of Register in press.

REGISTER OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—H. V. Pugsley, Secretary, Plattsburgh, Missouri. Fees for registering, ten cents.

REGISTER OF THE AMERICAN SHORPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION.—Mortimer Levering, Secretary, Lafayette, Ind. Registering fees, sheep 50c, lambs, 30c each.

REGISTER OF THE VERMONT MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Albert Chapman, Secretary, Middlebury, Vermont. Fees for registering ten cents.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.—Published by the American Berkshire Association. Phil. M. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Fees for registering, \$1.

AMERICAN POLAND - CHINA RECORDS.—John Gilmore, Secretary, Vinton, Iowa. Fees for registering, \$1.

NORTHWESTERN POLAND - CHINA SWINE RECORD.—J. O. Young, Secretary, Washington, Kansas. Fees for registering, \$1, stockholders 60c.

NATIONAL CHESTER WHITE RECORDS.—E. R. Moody, Secretary, Eminence, Kentucky. Fees for registering \$1.00.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF NORMAN HORSES.—T. Butterworth, Secretary, Quincy, Ill.

PERCHERON NORMAN STUD BOOK.—J. H. Sanders, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

I am seized with dis-gust, said the darkey whose hat was blown away by the wind.

Catarrah Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrah, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease ending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

Tar paper used in the roof of the hen house serves to keep it both warm in winter and free from lice in summer, and is highly approved by those who have used it.

Ground floors are preferred by some breeders, but a board floor is much easier to clean, which should be done every week; but the principal objection to them is that they afford an excellent harbor for rats and such like.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardness.

Every breeder should introduce new blood into his stock, by changing cockrels every year or two, for it is a benefit to them and serves to make them stronger and hardier, no matter whether he keeps pure bred varieties or simply the common stock.

The difference in the weight of a large turkey and a small one, is an important matter, as the turkey is an industrious forager, and picks up the greater portion of his food, which brings the actual cost of production to a low sum when large and small weights are compared.

Oyster shells, old mortar, crushed egg shells, chalk, burnt limestone, all go to the assistance of forming the shell, and the hens should have something of that nature in order to be able to lay regularly. A hen can no more lay from insufficient egg material than a cow can give milk without proper grain and hay.

There are a few conditions which must be observed by all who wish to succeed in poultry keeping, and they are cleanliness, proper ventilation, good food and plenty of room, both inside the coop and outside in the yards, and if these conditions are not respected one should not expect to meet with success.

A disease to guard against is "scaly legs" in fowls. Various reasons are advanced as to its cause, but it is now generally conceded to be a small insect that adheres and "builds his entrenchments" very much as the coral does in the far away coral islands. The best and simplest remedy if to use kerosene oil with stiff brush.

Pure bred stock costs a little more in the start, but when once fully established on a place they are an everlasting benefit, for all of their offspring are, as the parent stock, far superior to the mongrels, and the little extra expense of getting choice fowls to start with, is amply paid for by the superiority of the chicks they produce.

In dressing poultry of any kind for market, be very careful in handling it for the skin is very easy to break and rub off, especially when they are yet warm from the pot. Pack them carefully in clean packing and see that there are no marks of blood on them, for their appearance when sent to market has much to do with the price they bring.

The Concord Patriot says: A Vermont farmer made a net profit of \$43.50 from the produce of a single hen turkey during the past season. This is equal to 100 bushels of wheat in Kansas at 43 cents per bushel, with this difference: It would cost as much to raise and harvest the wheat as it would bring, while the proceeds from the turkey were clear gain.

Be careful, especially in winter, in

feeding soft food to chickens that they do not waste a good part of it, for if they have more than they will eat up readily, they will scratch it out on the ground and trample on it, or if any is left in the pan it will freeze, and then they will not touch it until it is warmed over again. Never throw out soft food of any kind on the ground or even on a board, for they will soon scratch it in the dirt, and really waste the greater part of it.

One of my correspondents wants to know where he can get a good egg tester. Make it. Get or make a wooden box large enough to hold a small kerosene lamp. Cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the lamp chimney, and in one side make a hole about the shape and size of an egg. Set the lamp on a table, place the box, bottom side up, over the lamp, partially darken the room, take the eggs, one at a time, between the thumb and fore finger, and hold them between the eye and egg-shaped opening in the side of the box. The barren eggs will look light and nearly clear; the fertile ones will at the fourth or fifth day show a dark spot, from which the tiny red veins radiate in different directions.—Fanny Field.

Consumption Cured.

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

Tin has been discovered in the Black Hills. If the quantity is worth mining, it will reduce the price of tin in this country. The old mines of Cornwall, England, have furnished the world's supply a great many years, and a new source will be of immense benefit in these days of canned eatables.

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. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.

40 Elegant All Imported, Pan-Orama & Perfumed Cards, the Flowers, Birds, Views, &c. nicely embossed, with your name on, and this 18k Solid Rolled Gold Ring for only 11 3/4c. Money refunded if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Sample Book 19c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

Self Cure Free Nervous Debility Lost Manhood and Decay A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address **DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.**

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, 181 Pearl St. N. Y.

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. R. R. station, St. Marys, Kas.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leland, 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 15.

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U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED 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 bulls, catle, and calves out of Short-horn cows by Galloway bulls, for sale.

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

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

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

SWINE.

F. M. ROOKS & 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 1625, Bravo 3377, Give or Take 1685. Got sweepstakes on 5 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.

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The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs or related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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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 5 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.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHBRED BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

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. Carwardine, 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 Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIE EVELYN," own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere," Imp. "DAUPHIN 18th," half brother to T. L. Miller'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 BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stittton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of B. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG FAYLIES, LADY ELLIABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, 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.

IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

Correspondence.

Sheep Husbandry.

Kansas Farmer:

I would like the woolmen to come forward, and not let the cattlemen and hogmen have all the credit. I am a shepherd and have been for twenty years, and never wrote a letter to any paper before. I always let other men do the talking. But I must say something when I see men selling their flocks for 50 to 75 cents per head, shipping them to market and have their commission man send back for money to pay his charges for selling them. And seeing flocks starving and lying out behind a wire fence for a windbreak.

I tell you, owners of sheep, if you expect to be successful in the business you must have good sheds or windbreaks and plenty of corn and hay. The secret of keeping sheep is, give them all they can eat with good shed or windbreak. I would like to stir up the sheepmen; would like to hear from them through the FARMER.

WM. HENRY.

Cedarvale, Chautauqua Co., Kas.

Notes From a Shawnee Man.

Kansas Farmer:

Mr. Bailey, your timothy meadow is what was called turf-bound East, and you may remedy it by using a heavy harrow upon it after the grass begins to start. Harrow it until you think you have torn the sod all to pieces, and nearly or quite killed the grass.

I have two cases of lameness among my heifers coming two years old, one in the fore foot and the other in the hind foot, both of which are affected alike. On the heel above the hoof in the edge of the hair, I find a red looking spot, and upon close examination I find a small scab; raising this scab off with my knife, there is a small hole into the foot about the size of a pipe-stem, which has a yellow, half dry matter appearance.

The first one has got entirely over its lameness; the second I caught this morning, opened the sore and poured turpentine on it. It is much better to-night. I have fed them an amount of corn sufficient to keep them in good thriving condition. If my second one comes out all right will report.

As this is the season when farmers are clearing up brush and timber land, I will say for the benefit of those who have never tried it, that they can cut the brush 8 or 10 inches high with a corn knife so that horses will not snag themselves plowing, and pile the brush to burn at the same time to advantage. After plowing, the roots with these long stems makes them easy to free the ground of by the use of a cornstalk rake. The roots can be hauled off from the clearing by the quantity, avoiding a back-breaking job which never comes to an end.

C. E. HUBBARD.

About Listing For Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

As the season for planting corn approaches, the subject of listing will naturally occupy considerable attention.

In spite of opposition, and sometimes failure, the lister has steadily gained in favor; but it must be used understandingly to produce the best results. Where the soil is sandy and well drained, and especially where it is in the habit of moving from one farm to another every spring, listing is the best way of planting corn. But when the land is low and level, with water standing on it after every rain, the use of the lister will probably end in failure and disappointment.

We have obtained the best results from plowing the land in the fall and listing the next spring. This is not always practicable, but is advisable as the land is then in good condition, and it obviates the necessity of burning the stalks and weeds off from the ground. This is only a seeming necessity, however, as I shall presently show that the land can be cultivated just as well without burning this trash, and it is surely best to retain all of the substance that is possible in the land.

The most common and the easiest way is to use the combined lister and drill and only list once. Some list early and then re-list when planting time arrives. To do this the ground must be perfectly clean.

As regards cultivating listed corn, there are innumerable ideas advanced. I shall

only give the way which has produced the best results within my experience. If any one knows of a better way we shall be glad to learn of it. If convenient, we roll the ground soon after listing. This mashes the clods which would otherwise roll down in the furrow. After this no implement is used except a sod-cutter until the corn is eight or ten inches high. This rolls just the right amount of dirt down around the young corn, kills the weeds which have started upon the ridges, and by cutting up the trash in the ridges does away with the necessity of burning it.

By the time the corn has reached the height mentioned, the land is in good shape to cultivate. Harrowing listed corn is a waste of time.

A. M. B.

Sterling, Kas.

Percheron Horses.

Kansas Farmer:

Allow me to draw your attention to a paragraph inserted in your last week's issue. If the statements contained in it are merely an advertisement, in all fairness it should be so stated and not made to appear as the result of inquiries or investigation of the editor.

One statement therein may be true, viz: That Mr. Dahlman is the largest horse dealer; the rest are more or less false or misleading. To those familiar with the different types of draft horses, especially the Shire and Clydesdale, such statements are the subject of derision, but these advertisements are not made to catch the eye of the experienced, but of the novice.

It is stated by the *Western Agriculturist*, *Wallace's Monthly* and the *Live Stock Journal* that the so-called Percheron Stud book of France is a humbug, or words to that effect. I have not yet seen this disputed by men who know.

There were also some absurd and false statements in a former issue of yours with regard to Canada and the Percheron horse. I suppose there is money in the systematic circulation of such trash and ignorant people to believe, but let such appear with "advertisement" appended so that readers, well knowing what lots of advertisements are, may take the stuff for what it is worth.

Is there such a pure breed as Percheron? From evidence in my possession, it is very doubtful. At the International Show at London, England, in 1879, there were many French stallions exhibited as Anglo-Norman, thus confessing that they had English blood; their home was given on the official catalogue as in Normandy. Pray what has become of the progeny of these horses? Many no doubt exported to America as Percherons.

May I be allowed to suggest to those contemplating breeding draft horses, that they may as well get their draft blood, undiluted, from Clydesdale or Shire sources as to take it mixed with Norman even of dubbed Percheron and finished with a long pedigree (?) not worth the paper it is printed on. It appears the process in France is, first you buy your colt then choose your pedigree, inserting the sire that is most thought of. This is the way it is described both in the *Western Agriculturist* and the *Live Stock Journal*. The simplicity of the arrangement is quite charming.

The streets of London and Liverpool are the hardest in the world, being paved with blocks of stone; on these adamant roads pairs of the grand draft horses there employed draw as an ordinary load, six tons. If anybody has a pair of Percherons that will tackle three tons, let us hear of it. The most powerful French horses are not the so-called Percheron, but those bred on the borders of Belgium to all intents and purposes of the Flemish breed, but these have been tried in London and found inferior to the Shire horse, both in power and stamina, and especially in feetable to stand the stone paved streets.

In justice to the importers of French horses, as a body, I feel bound to say that I have not noticed that, with one exception, and that one the cause of this letter, they circulate false and misleading statements about the Clydesdale and Shire horses. I may also add that the Flemish horse is undoubtedly a pure bred animal and possibly the originator of most of the draft breeds. The attempt to keep out the importations of Shire and Clydesdale horses, by misleading advertisements, reminds us of the story of the old woman who attempted to keep back the Atlantic ocean with her broom.

Yours faithfully,

JOB.

FORESTRY--NO. 2.

FORESTRY AS RELATED TO CROP GROWTH.

There are many ways in which forests affect the growth of crops, controlling their abundance greatly, regularity of yield, etc., and the value of forests as an auxiliary to the successful cultivation of the soil can hardly be overestimated and is but little realized. Their utility as a shelter from the rigor of winter winds, the hot blasts of summer, from the devastating effects of severe wind storms, their influence to attract and concentrate rain clouds in dry weather, in precipitating showers, the moisture from which their spongy soil retains and gives off by degrees as needed, the fertilizing qualities of their leafy products, are some of the benefits and advantages derived from the general diffusion of forests over a country.

The benefits received from an ordinary hedge or belt of shrubbery and trees as a wind-break is too well known and appreciated to admit perhaps of comment. And if from this meagre protection so much benefit is derived, how much greater advantage may be obtained from the perfect protection of a thick growth of forest trees? They afford to orchards, vineyards, and gardens a full defence from the baneful effects of all winds and storms. There is no question also but that fields of grain, if protected or bordered by strips of forests, would be highly benefitted otherwise, as well as secured from the damage often occasioned to the small grains by wind storms.

With the proper distribution of forests over our prairie farms the damaging effects of constant high winds, or the destruction of sudden wind storms might be largely, if not almost wholly, overcome, as their force would be broken by the obstruction furnished in forests, while the winds would be tempered, being warmer after passing through the timber in winter, and on the other hand cooled by the same means in summer. This may seem strange, but it is a scientific fact, and is explained in this wise: The leafy mold gathering beneath the trees by the constant fall of leaves forms a spongy mass over the surface of the ground which gathers and retains a large amount of water from rain falls, and also constitutes a mulching to the ground beneath, enabling it to retain a great deal of water too; and the shade afforded by the trees aids this retention of moisture by checking the process of evaporation so exhausting under the rays of the hot sun where there is no shade. This body of moisture keeps the atmosphere of the wooded tract cool and damp, which imparts a certain degree of coolness to the winds as they pass through, taking away their burning effects before they reach the fields, orchards and gardens beyond. It is a well-known fact, and easily perceived, that that under the shade of a single large tree in hot weather is quite a degree of moisture and dampness, rendering the air cooler than elsewhere, therefore it is not difficult to understand that where a considerable tract of forest trees exist this condition may obtain to a degree sufficient to temper the atmosphere for some distance beyond and around. The partial exclusion of light under the forest trees helps to cool the air as well as to hinder evaporation. In winter the mere fact of the obstruction offered by forests to the passage of cold winds, and the consequent slow progress of the same either wholly shuts them off from the open land beyond, or reduces their force until their effects are very mild. The slow changing of the atmosphere in large tracts of forest enables the earth to hold more of its natural heat, or to hold it longer, hence the greater warmth

of the forest over open land. And if the forests are principally of deciduous or shedding trees, the sun's rays penetrate the forests and assist largely in warming the atmosphere, so that lands protected by forests share the mildness of the air.

The moisture and cool air of forests in summer exerts a strong influence towards arresting rain clouds and causing the precipitation of showers in seasons of dry weather, so that extended drouths are less frequent and less damaging in their vicinity. All observing people are aware that rain clouds drift in dry weather towards wooded lands and bodies of water, which are usually found together. This is due to the facts already explained, together with the further fact, that the electricity of the earth and clouds finds an easier passage through the water, or the moisture and cool air of forests. And it is a well-known fact, too, that in thickly wooded countries drouths seldom occur, while comparatively well wooded sections are less frequently visited by them than open countries; that is, sections nearly or wholly devoid of forests.

The absorbing and retentive power of the soil of forests helps to equalize and economize the water supply, preventing its sudden exhaustion by surface drainage and evaporation, allowing it to eke out gradually to the cultivated fields near by. And if on ground sloping towards the same, more certain in dry weather to exhibit the beneficent influence of this peculiar function. Or if a lake of water exists a regular and gradual source of supply is furnished by the forests, while the process of evaporation from the lake is decreased by the presence of the forests and their effects upon the surrounding atmosphere. Where no lake exists they may be easily formed and maintained by the assistance of these natural features if surrounded by forests.

Forest soil, and leaf mold, so called, the decayed product of the leaves of trees, constitute the best kind of fertilizing material, being composed of the natural and original elements of plants themselves. The water absorbed by this deposit helps to decompose and dissolve it, and carries its richness away to the fields beyond as it trickles through the soil.

To the sceptical and unthoughtful these may seem imaginary ideas, and the benefits to agriculture but trifling. But they are all natural functions of nature where forests exist, and though working silently and unseen, are nevertheless most potent agencies in the building up of the plant kingdom, whether of nature's own propagating or planted by the hand of man. Of course a few slight and disconnected patches of forest trees cannot be depended upon to accomplish all these good results. To obtain these ends a general and extensive system of tree planting should be entered into by all the people of large sections of country, and persisted in year after year. If this course is taken it can be done with profit in other ways besides those described.

The grandest results may be accomplished for the State in the vast increase of its agricultural and horticultural wealth. The prevention of drouth, the safety from damage by adverse winds and wind storms, the security of regular and abundant crops, would add to the agricultural wealth of the State to a degree almost beyond computation, and all this may be realized in time by a liberal planting of forests.

This subject might be enlarged upon still more, but sufficient has been said to establish the beneficial influence of forests on crop growth. In the next letter the value of forests to the live stock interests will be considered.

FORESTER.

Winfield, Kas., Feb. 21, 1885.

In the Dairy.

Feeding Calves.

A prize essay written by J. S. Burns, Clinton, Penna., and printed in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg.

"The subject of 'Feeding Calves,' to be treated from weaning time until the next spring, which will bring the calf to the age of one year, confines us entirely to spring or summer raising of calves. And although we raise one or two every spring, yet the writer does not think it the most profitable time for raising calves, for different reasons which would not properly belong to the subject as set before us. Therefore we will presume that we have a well bred calf dropped in early spring. We say a well bred one (not necessarily a thoroughbred), and we think at this advanced age that this should be within the reach of almost every farmer; for thoroughbred bulls can be had at a reasonable price, and there are few neighborhoods (at least there should be) in which there is not one or more from some of the many good breeds which we have, whose services can be had for a small amount of money. Hence we think there is no excuse for a farmer raising a thoroughbred scrub, one of which the writer thinks is not worth raising in any way.

With these preliminaries we will proceed to the subject. And the first question that arises is, when is the proper weaning time? Now we think it should be at one or the other of two periods—either at about ten days or at about five months of age. We mention these as being the medium of either period. The former may include from seven to fourteen days, while the latter may include from four to six months. At a time between these two periods we think the calf is too old to be successfully taught to drink milk from the bucket, and too young to be raised on feed alone. Breeders of thoroughbred stock generally prefer the latter period, as they wish to force the calf right along. And of course the mother's milk is the natural food for the calf, and will force it more rapidly than any other food. But for the ordinary farmer we do not think this the most profitable way of raising the calf; for the cream is generally needed for the use of the family. Or where we are in reach of a good market we think it more profitable to make the cream into butter, and raise the calf on skimmed milk—not the buttermilk; feed that to the pigs. And we think a calf, when properly managed, can be fed with the bucket, and will produce as good a yearling as one raised on the cow, and often a better one; for when the cow is allowed to raise her calf it receives a degree of forcing that requires great care to continue, and if not continued the calf will go back instead of continuing to improve.

Now, as I have asserted that a calf should not be fed with buttermilk, perhaps I had better give some reason for it; for we have heard parties assert that they could raise just as good calves on buttermilk as they could raise on skim milk. But our experience has not been in keeping with this assertion, and we can have no better teacher than experience. As we said before, the mother's milk is the natural milk for the calf. This will be conceded by everyone, and this being the case, whenever we deprive it of its natural food we should furnish a substitute that will be as near the natural food as possible; and we cannot but think that sweet skim milk, at a proper heat, is a better substitute than buttermilk.

Our custom has been to wean our

calves when from seven to ten days old. We prefer this age because part of this time the milk is unfit for use, and it gives the calf a moderate start. And we find from experience that a calf ten days old, when properly treated, can be as easily taught to feed from the bucket as when it is two days old. The calf should be entirely taken away from its mother, and its first feed should be the milk of its mother. In cold weather this should be milked into a warm bucket, so as to hold its natural heat as near as possible; and by noticing the amount milked from the cow after the calf had sucked, and the amount milked when the calf had been taken away from her, we readily ascertain the amount the calf has been receiving from the cow. Hence we know how much to offer for its first feed. Now by dipping the hand in the milk, and then putting one finger in its mouth it will soon begin to suck it (and by the way it is a good plan to have it learn this before it is taken from the cow.) Then, with as little forcing as possible, get its head into the bucket. In this way we have but little trouble in getting the calf to drink at the first feeding time after it has been taken from the cow, and it will soon learn to drink. Each feed should be part skim milk and part from the mother, each time increasing the skim milk and diminishing the new milk, and in this way get it to the skim milk without a sudden change. And now what will require the greatest care will be to avoid feeding the milk either too cold or too hot. This we think is one great cause of internal derangement, causing scours.

As the calf grows older the feed should be increased, and when it is three weeks old it should have a taste of wheat bran. We have heard it asserted that a calf of this age is too strong to receive food of this kind. But our theory is this: The milk when deprived of the cream has a tendency to produce costiveness, and it is well known that constipation will produce indigestion, and the two will promote each other until the whole system is unhealthy. The calf still receives its allowance, and its digestion becomes worse and worse, until nature comes to its relief, and rid the system of this obnoxious mass, the calf will take scours. To avoid this we must have a corrective, and I know of none better than bran, it being a mild laxative, and when judiciously fed to a calf of this age it will keep up a regular digestion; and that is what we want if we would have a thrifty calf. By sprinkling a little in the bottom of the bucket after it has drunk its milk, it will soon learn to eat it; and when a month old we would increase the bran instead of the milk. As to the amount to feed, there can be no rule given. The only guide we can have is continued watchfulness, and feed just what it will take with a good relish; for an amount that would be a moderate feed for one calf would be an over-feed for another of the same age. We think a calf should continue to get milk until it is about five months old. However, we have taken it off when much younger than this, with very good success. After this it should be in good pasture, and fed with equal parts of corn and oats finely ground and bran. We think the bran and oats are very important, in order to produce bone and muscle. The corn will produce more fat, too much of which is not desirable at this age. The amount to be fed again depends on the calf, but we think a quart of this, morning and evening, is generally a good feed for a calf of this age, when on pasture.

We think the feed should be continued during the entire summer. We do not believe in turning a calf of this age

to pasture without feed, for much depends on the first year's growth. As winter approaches and pasture fails, increase the feed, and when cold nights come the calf should have a comfortable stable and plenty of hay. We prefer fine timothy and clover, cut when in blossom—not dead ripe. Some recommend a shed, with one side open, for calves. This may do well enough for day time, or before the severe weather comes; but we do not think it warm enough for cold nights in winter. A warm, well ventilated stable says a great amount of feed. A description of how they might be stabled might be given, but it would make this article too lengthy. Suffice it to say that each calf should be tied, for if more than one is kept there will be sure to be one that will not get its full share of feed and hay. In day time they should be turned out, and fed corn fodder, or even good oats or barley straw will be relished, it being a change, but we do not think it profitable to feed on straw alone.

When we want to raise a calf on the cow we keep the calf in a separate lot by itself, and turn the mother to it morning and evening. When it has taken all the milk that it wants, the cow should be examined, and if any milk remains it should be drawn from her at once. It is a poor plan to allow the calf to go to pasture with its mother, because the cow will likely give more milk than the calf can take at first; and she will soon accommodate her flow of milk to the amount the calf takes, so that when it is two months old it will not get any more than when it is two weeks old. Every time the calf leaves any milk it will dry the cow off just the same but much faster, as when the milk is not drawn thoroughly clean from the udder at milking time, which is done by careless milkers. A cow should raise her calf without the addition of feed, if she is worth anything; but when within a month of the time desired to wean, it should begin to get some bran, in order that it may learn to eat well by the time it is weaned. And to wean it, it should be turned to pasture, if possible, where it cannot see its mother, in order that it may fret as little as possible. Now proceed to feed and care for it the same as above, and when spring returns again you will have a yearling to turn on pasture that will not require half the summer to begin growing.

Above all things do not attempt to raise more calves than you have feed for. We would rather have one calf well raised than two half starved. Although we do not believe in forcing, yet we believe in liberal feeding, and have generally been able to raise as many calves as we have cows. Many more suggestions might be given with regard to raising calves, such as substituting gruel, etc., where milk is scarce, but we think that by following the above directions any one may be able to successfully raise calves. And we like this system the more because it is practicable and within the reach of every farmer.

Our readers will observe the advertisement of A. H. Lackey & Son, Henry Blakesley and others in this issue. A large number of valuable cattle will be sold at this sale—eight Cruickshank cows and heifers, some fine-bred Young Marys and Rose of Sharons, and some of their grand milking Arabellas; also two fine Cruickshank bulls, the great prize bull Ravenswood Lad 57653, and the "Bow Park" bull Woodhill Duke of Clarence 58497, who is a son of the famous 4th Duke of Clarence and brother of Clarence Kirklevington, who carried off most of the prizes at the late fat stock show at Chicago.

Over 50,000,000 animals were slaughtered in the United States last year, or at the rate of one for each inhabitant.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

- 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
- 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
- 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

Cream by Machinery.

Every Dairyman and Creamery making butter by setting milk, in any form, is losing fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in quantity, and undergoing useless expense for ice, besides wasting time and not producing as good an article as is possible.

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, adapted alike to the twenty-five cow dairy and the thousand cow creamery, and run by one-horse power, extracts the cream from milk fresh from the cow. Saves ice, labor and expense, and saves the first cost in the increased quantity of butter in a short time. In use in the best dairies and creameries in America and Europe. It is the simplest, cheapest and best. Endorsed by the Judges of the great London Dairy Fair as the best centrifugal machine in all particulars. Address, for catalogue and full particulars,

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,

JOS. H. REALL, Pres't,

32 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Pure-bred Eggs; Best in the World.

For \$5 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 Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, B. B. R. Games, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, European Frides, 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. Positively 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.

NEW '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. Warranted 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 payment. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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

The Home Circle.

The Educated Miss.

She's a dainty little maiden
With artistic graces laden,
Quite aware of her attractions, and rejoicing
In her teens;
She parades with ostentation
All her Vassar education,
With a reminiscent flavoring of culture and
Of beans.

With suggestions by the legion
She can scale the airy region
Where the transcendental fantasies in gay
disorder float;
With a languor rare and queenly
She can voyage most serenely
Through the hazy sublimation of the misty
and remote.

She can read the rocky pages
Of the geologic ages
When the mighty megatherium was sleeping
in its lair;
With features bright and smiling
She is often most beguiling
With mediæval narratives of knight and
"lady fair."

She is often entertaining
When most learnedly explaining
How the philosophic systems in a measure
disagree;
She is posted in quadratics
And the higher mathematics,
And can ask you for the butter in the lan-
guage of "Paree."

She's an educated daisy,
And could run a fellow crazy
With a stock of information too enormous
to rehearse;
She brought away from college
Such immeasurable knowledge
Of the correlated members of the whizzing
universe.

Still, I hope this gentle maiden,
With such erudition laden
And so eminently fitted with philosophers
to cope,
Yet may manage to discover
Something worthy in a lover
All intent upon the making of a merchanta-
ble soap. —N. Y. Life.

House-Keeping vs. Home-Making.

In studying how to make home beautiful we must not forget, first of all, there must be a home; and that in a true home the household and not the house is of primary importance. A great many entertain the mistaken idea that a structure of brick, wood or stone, decorated and embellished with all that is elegant in art, filled with furniture and bric-a-brac, surrounded with cultivated grounds, is a home. We have all seen careful house-keepers whose first and last thought was to keep their domains with absolute neatness, and whose domestic law was of Median and Persian inflexibility. There was a place for everything and everything in its place. Overshoes must be left here, slippers must be put there; the front stair carpet must be trodden only by the visitor's foot; the front door latch must never be lifted by the children's hands; curtains must be drawn close to keep the carpets from fading; and autumn fires remain unlighted, lest ashes fly. These were house-keepers, not home-makers. The virtue of carefulness is a housewife's glory; but when carried to an excess, becomes a woman's shame, leading her to imagine that meat is more than life, raiment more than body, and house than man. Of the virtuous woman, we read first, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness;" then that "she looketh well to the ways of the household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." After which it follows naturally that "her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." But when the devil of neatness enters into a woman, he defies comfort, and banishes the angel of peace from the house. And yet comfort, important though its place may be in the home economy, is not to be the first aim. A wise critic says, "Every house should have in it that which tells of strength, and seems to favor self-sacrifice, simplicity, self-control. Nothing is finer in a house than a kind of subtle, ubiquitous spirit, which asserts the superiority of the household, and tells you that they fear neither hunger nor cold, toil or danger, and do not bow down night and morning to the vulgar divinity, Comfort." Not the house we live in, but the life we live in it, is that on which the real beauty of home depends. In the House-Beautiful, not Mr. Cook's nor Mr. Allen's, but the incomparable House-Beautiful which Bunyan has described for us, even there the boy Matthew fell sick, from tampering with the

fruit of Beelzebub's garden. Compared with this soundness of inner life in the house, these questions of outer adornment, of taste, or expediency, or expense, are unimportant matters, since no home can be truly beautiful that is tarnished by an unworthy life within its walls.

In the refined paganism of these days there seems to be a mania for magnifying the house we live in, and the highest religion of many a family is simply to make their home beautiful and attractive. This is commendable in a certain way, and to a certain extent; but a higher religion would teach us to make the homes of the poor comfortable also, for Christ tells us "The poor ye have with you always." We buy a great deal with our money that only clutters up the house, and instead of adding a home look, gives it the appearance of a bazar. The chairs are dressed up with tidies, the tables with scarfs, the corners filled with card-receivers and wall-pockets, the pillows shammed with "Sleep, Gentle Sleep," "Good Night" and "Rock a Bye Baby," all showing great proficiency with the needle—a thorough knowledge of Kensington stitch and etching; showing also numberless days frittered away over—nothing. A Webster's Unabridged in a convenient corner, an Encyclopedia, books of travel and interest, games and newspapers, will benefit all the members of the household, and it is astonishing how the children will become conversant with the current topics of the day. Whittier tells us "Life is hard and colorless without an atmosphere." We are not mere machines. Life is hard and colorless indeed, if the mind is filled constantly with tasks to be performed; the mind tires sooner I think than the body, that is the way we become fretful and cross. Nature will rebel when over-tasked; the eye wants a little, and quite a little of beauty, to vary the plain and prosaic. While we have seen that too immaculate cleanliness is not favorable to home comfort and attractiveness, there is another demon—slovenliness—who conspires to make all miserable. Wise, indeed, is the woman who possesses discrimination, and avoiding either extreme, strikes the happy medium. The woman who has mastered the science of house-keeping in all its details, scaled the heights and compassed the possibilities, has shown as much strategy and skill as ever general did in army tactics; but unless she possesses the tact to combine house-keeping and home-making, she has made a shipwreck of home. We who have chosen our lot as wife and mother must not blind our eyes to the fact that although our shoulders are weak, much depends upon us; we are the prime factor, the balance wheel in the household, and it is for us to make an Eden of our home, so that husband and children will turn toward it gladly, eagerly, not merely as a place to sleep and eat in, but as the dearest spot on earth. I have my ideal home; it is possible to exist anywhere within four bare walls; but it is a home where love fans the flame on the hearthstone; such a love as God gave Adam and Eve in Paradise, a love that rises above bickering and quarreling; the wishes of one are anticipated by the other. "Joy is duty, love is law," and while it permeates every fibre, and envelops the loved with a rose-hued halo, it does not hide the proclivities for sin, but because of its great abundance, can forgive. Our earthly home is but a type of our heavenly one; only we drop the load of care which seems sometimes so like a burden, and leave the shadows far behind us. Life can not be perfect without shadows. "We must have the discipline of winter here, to have eternal summer there." —*Evangelist, in Housekeeper.*

The Silk Culture.

The government flature is a move in the right direction and should be made widely known to encourage those intending to raise silk the coming spring. Constant complaints come of unreliability of those to whom cocoons have been sent. The government will surely be reliable. Another step the department should take is, they should give bounties to the States also to encourage the production, as in the earlier eras of silk culture. It would be a great incentive. The industry would spread like wild fire across the prairies.

Many persons have raised a few pounds of cocoons and wish to reel them, but the express charges on a small amount eats up all the money. Now if the Department of Ag-

riculture would pay the express charges or freight for one or two seasons, until the product was sufficient to warrant buyers to send out agents into all the silk producing districts to buy up small parcels, it would do more good than any other step they can take. Here in this country, the western States, we will not have to wait for feed to grow, and the Department would be assured of a supply of cocoons the coming season.

A lady writes from Ohio that she intends to raise the product of 17 ounces of seed procured from her first raising last year, and if she can get the money for her cocoons, the industry will be "booming" in her neighborhood. That is the kind of argument people want—to see the money paid for them; it will do more than all the talking or writing. She further says that she made a reel 17 inches round and wound 1457 turns without breaking, giving 688 yards length of silk from one cocoon. Many did as well. This is unusual from the green variety and shows that Osage in this instance produced good silk.

Some of the cocoons and reeled silk by filature reeling is on exhibition at the World's Exposition. The exhibit of Osage cocoons from various States sent to the Kansas department is attracting unusual attention, as well as the beautiful bonnets trimmed with flowers made from the cocoons—an entirely new device. The new book so long promised, "Silk—its history and manufacture from the earliest ages to the present time, with instruction for silk culture," after many delays is now out; a work of over 200 pages, price 75 cents, sold by the author. It is a book for the general reader as well as those interested in silk culture, and should be in every family to show the progress we have made in this important industry; many do not know even how silk is produced. For book and silk worm eggs address (stamp enclosed) for reply,

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

From Bramblebush.

How many people would say as they looked upon the prairie to-day—"What a desolate looking place! How can anyone bear to live there!" And surely they would have good cause for saying so; for the snow has been falling fast all the morning. There is a little hill a short distance from the west side of the house, and upon it the sky seems to rest; how cold and gray it looks. We seem to be walled in by those dark clouds. You can just see a dark object standing as it were in the clouds. What is it? Nothing but a poor old cow. I wonder if she is thinking of green grass and warm sunny days, when she can have plenty to eat, and will not have to stand and shiver all day.

Here and there are patches of brown grass and hundreds of snowbirds flying hither and thither, making a twittering noise as they go, and that is all the noise I can hear. No church bells ringing us to the house of worship. It almost seems as if we were living in a spot apart from the rest of the world, forgotten by all but God. But yet, I see beauty in it all. How peaceful it is. And it will not be long before those clouds will break away and the bright sun come, giving heat to the poor cattle, and the brown grass will give way to the green and everything will look bright and happy again.

And so it is in life. There are certain to be clouds in every one's way, and sometimes they are so black and dense that we fear the sun will never shine again; but if you try to be content, to have patience, to hope for the best, the sun is sure to come forth. Perhaps it will not be very bright at first, but will keep growing a little lighter all the time until at last it will shine and shed such a golden light over you and everything it can reach that you will be happy in spite of yourself.

"Hold out! there comes an end to sorrow; Hope from the dust shall conquering rise. The storm foretells a summer's morn; The cross points on to Paradise. The Father reigneth; cease all doubts; Hold on, my heart, hold in, hold out!"

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Pillow Prayers.

He who knows nothing of pillow prayers is ignorant of one of the sweetest modes of prayer practical to man on earth. The day with its engrossments being gone, it is the most favorable time for the gathering in of our thoughts upon ourselves—our sins, our wants, fears, and hopes, and then the turt-

ing of them up toward Heaven. This is what the Psalmist is apparently referring to in his words, "When I remember Thee upon my bed, and meditate upon Thee in the night-watches." That he uttered many a pillow prayer is a thousand fold more than probable. "I have remembered Thy name, O Lord, in the night." "I prevented the dawning of the morning and cried." Those cries were prayers before the dawn of day.

If these prayers of the pillow, however, be begotten only of sheer evening sloth, we may say of them that they are "bastards and not sons." But if they are the legitimate children of weakness, excessive weariness, sickness or other similar circumstances, then are they of the true house and lineage of Heaven, coming down in kinship all the way from Bethel, where the overjaded Jacob had his angelic vision on his pillow of stones.

Many a timid boy at boarding school, with boisterous room-mates about him, has kept alive his prized communion with his Father on high, and so, perhaps, saved his soul by means of his silent pillow prayers. Boys, try them! Girls, don't neglect them! Invalids with your eyes so often held long waking in the night season, distrust not the pillow prayers. Hundreds are continually climbing to Heaven by them as on a ladder. If you, perchance, fall asleep in the act, do not fret about it. For what opiate from the apothecary is so harmless, as such an out-breathing of your holiest desires upward? What is sweeter than to lose yourself in such a prayer? For prayer is simply a form of thought toward God, and nothing can be more fitting to the very last moments of daily consciousness than such thought.

A New Correspondent.

On my recent visit to the World's Exposition at New Orleans I found the department of woman's work well filled with excellent exhibits, and especially was our Kansas display good in all its phases. While there I had the very interesting pleasure of witnessing the manufacture of silk, through all its stages, from the unwinding of the cocoon to the finest silk texture, handkerchiefs, etc., becoming so much interested in its beauty and simplicity as to have a desire to amuse myself this summer with the culture of the silk worm and the growth of the cocoon. We have at River Home not only an abundance of the Osage orange in easy proximity to the house, but numbers of the natural mulberry trees one to three hundred yards away along Plum creek, which runs through the feed lots east of the house. Now, I would be very thankful to hear from some of your lady correspondents who have tried the silk culture, as to their success, modus operandi, etc., as well as to be informed where, and how am I to get the eggs for my start, how many I should start with, and where I can get a concise work on this industry, giving plain instructions to the novice in all its details.

I regret not to find so many articles from our lady readers as in former days, and hope they may be in some way induced to again take up their pens, as the ladies' column has ever been the most interesting one to me in your excellent paper.

Reading, Kas. Mrs. S. F. EIDSON.

The removal of Prof. Sanborn of N. H., after being pronounced incurable by a score of physicians, from Las Vegas, N. M., to his home, was effected by administering Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which has restored him to his former good health.

50 ELEPHANT, New Embossed and Satin CHROMO CARDS, name on, 10c. F. Lawrence, Hartford, Wis.

40 Loveliest 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.

AGENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to enlarge; all styles. Pictures guaranteed. Special inducements. EMPIRE COPYING CO., 38 Canal Street, N.Y.

50 CARDS all perfumed, New designs, little beauties, Gold Chromo, Verres, Motives and Hidden Name, with an elegant price, 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.

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 200 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Young Folks.

The Prayer.

"Now I lay me—say it darling;"
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"to sleep," she murmured;
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"my soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened
When I clasped her to my breast,
And a dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

IF.

If your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

If you your ears
Would save from jeers,
These things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I,
And mine and my,
And how I do or did.

—Ex.

A Cat's Gratitude.

My cat, with regard to his meals, a most grateful cat, and however hungry he may be he never thinks of eating until he has purred my thanks and rubbed his head against my hand. This trait of character was once displayed in the most affecting manner. One day "Pret" had been shut up in the loft on account of a lady visitor who had a strange antipathy to cats. I was going to town that day, and did not return till after midnight. As I was going upstairs I heard "Pret's" voice calling me in a very anxious manner, and on inquiry I found that the poor cat had been forgotten, and had been shut up the whole day without a morsel of food or a drop of milk. Of course, I immediately procured some milk and meat for him, and carried it up to him. The poor creature was half wild with happiness when he heard my footsteps, and on seeing the plate of meat and saucer of milk he flew at them like a mad thing. But scarcely had he lapped a drop of milk when he left the saucer, came up to me with loud purring and caressed me, as if to express his thanks. Then he went to the plate, but only just touched it with his nose, and again came to thank me for having attended to his wants, both of food and drink. It quite brought the moisture to my eyes to see the affectionate creature, though nearly wild with hunger and thirst, refraining from enjoying his food until he had returned thanks.

Running a Train by Night.

"Oh! yes, engineers do lose their nerve," said old Throttle, "especially one who has a night run all the time. You see in the night time an engineer's eyes, thoughts and all are confined to a very small space; it's nearly or quite dark inside the cab, and if the engine is workin' all right, carryin' her water, good lots of steam, and the fireman wide awake and lively, that engineer don't have much to do with his eyes, only to look out ahead over the little space made bright by the headlight, and his thoughts are naturally confined to what his eyes take in. In the daytime it's different, he can look around and see lots that's goin' on. He notices that this field of 'taters looks good and wonders if his little patch at home will turn out as well; he sees a feller fishin' and remembers the last mess of trout he caught in the Shohola; he sees a woman and a little white house near the big curve, and his thoughts fly back to his home and his children, and he wonders what they are doin' just now. All this he can take in, and be tendin' to business strictly; but in the night time all is changed, and his visions and thoughts, as I said, are confined to the small spot made visible and distinct by the headlight, and his ideas naturally follow the rails. He remembers that the culvert just ahead is the very spot that was washed out last spring, and nothing left under the ties and rails for ten or fifteen feet; true, his engine jumped the chasm and only five cars loaded with express matter and baggage went down and were smashed and piled on

top of each other, but it might have been the ten cars of emigrants that were coupled in the rear, and it isn't pleasant to think of what might have been. Just around the curve is the place where his engine struck a draw head some careless brakeman had left lying on the track, his engine only turned over on her side, and fortunately the air brakes had so stopped the train that no further damage was done, but he shudders as he recalls the sensations he experienced while the engine was turning over and crushing its mad way through the ties, and 'tisin't pleasant to think of. He flies over a huge embankment at a pace of forty miles an hour, and thinks of the feelings that were his on a certain trip last winter when a side rod came crashing through the side of the cab, while passing over this same embankment. In the cut just ahead is where, on the last trip, a watchman, intent on watching a train on the opposite track, had forgotten that the express was due, and the horror and agony depicted on his face as the pilot threw him high in the air, will never be forgotten, neither will the mangled and stained body picked up and cared for as soon as the train could be stopped. And so on over nearly every mile of the road something of this kind is brought to mind, as his thoughts follow the circle of light ahead, which flashes and changes constantly, now shining on a bridge, now showing an embankment, flashing its rays now on a house and now through trees and foliage, and if the man is easily worried or bothered he gets very nervous, indeed, and wishes he was at the end of his trip—anywhere off the rail. Why, I've known men to give up the best trains on the road and big pay because they had to run in the night time, and take trains that were much harder to run and poorer pay simply because the latter run in daylight. Yes, engineers do sometimes get frightened and lose nerve, and it is not to be wondered at when we think of his standing one hand on the throttle and the other on the reverse lever, with his thoughts going back to incident and accident of his busy and hazardous life on each curve and straight line of the road, as revealed by the headlight of his engine."

Forty Years Ago.

Coffins were very plain and burial caskets were unknown.

Tombstones had larger epitaphs and more verbosity engraved upon them.

Eggs were a shilling a dozen and butter was considered dear at eighteen cents a pound.

Much of silver currency, fips, levies and dollars, was of Mexican and Spanish coinage.

The country retail trade was much better, as people could not so easily run to the city by rail.

Business letters were more voluminous and formal, and were written in a precise, round hand.

There was York currency, eight shillings to the dollar, and New England currency, six shillings to the dollar.

The diet was more submerged with grease, the winter breakfast usually being made of salted ham and hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon, and little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period of rest after eating.

New Orleans and Muscovada molasses, very black and thin, was the common sweetening for buckwheat cakes. Refined molasses was almost unknown.

The bank bills were of state banks, and the further west their locality the shakier they were. Illinois and Indiana bills would barely pass in New York.

Bread was home-made. Coffee was freshly ground every morning, and the grinding of the family coffee mill was a familiar sound hours before the children arose.

Negro minstrelsy was just cropping out in the traveling circus. There were generally but two performers, who assumed male and female characters. The popular melody was "Jump, Jim Crow."

People did not live as long as they now do, nor was the average health as good as at present. They ate more meat, more grease, more hot bread, and more heavy dishes, and drank more at meals.—*New York Sun.*

It seems to have been the fashion, as far back as the thirteenth century, to ornament the tombs of eminent persons with figures and inscriptions on plates of brass.

The Broncho.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs, like the saw-horse, but is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this, and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter, and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow, as plain as could be, to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness; but the man came on with the saddle and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that he died. When thoroughly aroused the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his carnal structure you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up onto his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed ethereal until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about 100 yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us, the attendant surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash up; but we thought of the calico hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy meadow, and held our peace.—*Santa Fe Democrat.*

Belling Rats.

The warehouses of Moore Brothers, grocers, at Third and Steven streets, Camden, have been for some weeks past overrun with rats, which, it is supposed, came from the sewer which runs alongside the building. They became so bold that even when persons were at work in the warehouses they would continue their depredations until chased away by the employees with clubs. Poison in various ways was used, but without avail. Cats failed to scare them off, and a black-and-tan terrier which occupied the premises for several days was only too glad to make his escape. The firm was almost disheartened, when the elder brother, Edward Moore, put into execution a plan which has worked like a charm. He set two traps in the warehouse, temptingly baited with roasted cheese, and was rewarded on Thursday last by their being occupied by two gigantic rats. He then bought two toy bells and fastened them with wire, one around the neck of one of the rats, and the other to the other's tail. The tinkling of the bells attached to the rats, which were then released, had the effect of so scaring the other rats that not one has been seen in the warehouse since.—*Phil. Times.*

After the dust has been thoroughly beaten out of carpets and they are tacked down again, they can be brightened very much by scattering cornmeal mixed with coarse salt over them, and then sweeping it all off. Mix the salt and meal in equal proportions.

WASHBURN COLLEGE

TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



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MARYLAND FARMS.—BOOK AND MAP / rec. By C. E. SHANAHAN, Atty. Easton, Md

THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

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There were colder days in two other years since the weather record began, seventeen years ago, but there was more cold weather last month than in any former January.

James F. Martin writes from Winfield—"At present writing we have promise of another crop of peaches. If the prospects are realized, it will be the sixth crop of peaches in succession for Cowley county."

It is proposed to authorize the President of the United States to discriminate against Germany in the matter of wines and liquors, because of that nation's laws against the importation of American pork.

Weather in February, just passed, Prof. Snow says was the coldest, and there were more zero days than in any other February in the eighteen years record. There was more snow also, except in February 1881.

A New York farmer has discovered that silos do not need to be heavily weighted. His last year's silo was left open three days and then covered with matched boards only, and it kept the ensilage better than any that he had before made.

A bill passed the United States Senate a few days ago authorizing and directing the President to straighten out the Oklahoma business, and get the land there ready for white settlement as soon as possible, and in the meantime to keep off trespassers.

Hill & Co., the new proprietors of the Windsor hotel, Topeka, gave, on last Saturday night, a royal banquet to the Mcdoc and Press clubs of the city. It was the most elegant banquet ever given in Topeka, and won for the new proprietors universal praise as first class caterers.

A Wisconsin farmer says that he prevents the ravages of the beetles in his potatoes by planting one or two flax-seed in each hill. He says the bugs will shun the flax every time, and that he has grown potatoes in this way for ten years and secured good crops when others failed.

"Home Training, or Our Boys and Girls on the Farm and Around the Fireside," is the subject of an address delivered by C. H. Isely before the Farmers' Institute February 6, ult. Mr. Isely has kindly forwarded a printed copy of it for our use. We will find room for it soon.

M. D. Doyle, Labette county, writes: Peaches were killed by sleet on the trees at the time of our coldest day in January. This has been the hardest winter I ever saw in Kansas. Wheat looks bad. I predict the best apple crop that Kansas ever produced. Hog cholera was bad but has run its course.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday was the last of the fifty days for which members of the Legislature receive pay, but they have agreed by a concurrent resolution to hold over till Saturday.

A large number of bills have been passed, but most of them are local or private in their application. This is one of the evils of our legislation. Out of eight hundred bills presented this session, at least six hundred of them are of that class—relating to individual persons, or to particular localities. All this kind of work ought to be provided for by general laws.

Discussions last week were on matters pending when our last report was published so that we have little now that is fresh. The oleomargarine bill passed the House and its friends expect it to go through the Senate without much opposition. It provides in section 1 that no person or persons shall manufacture, sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange for food any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, cheese, cream, butter, butterine, or oleomargarine, or any other like product by whatsoever name called or known: in section 2 that no person shall knowingly manufacture, or sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange for food, either butterine or oleomargarine, or any similar substance used for butter; in section 3 that no person or persons shall sell, supply or exchange, or bring to be manufactured, to any butter or cheese manufactory, any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk or cream, or milk from which any cream has been taken, except pure skimmed milk to skim cheese factories, or shall keep back any part of the milk, commonly known as strippings, without notifying the purchaser that such cream has been taken from such milk, or that such strippings is not a part of such milk at the time of such sale or offer of sale, that no person or persons shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale, any butterine, oleomargarine, suine, or any similar substance, as an article of food, unless the same is labeled in its right name on each and every package in legible letters on the outside of the package and with the name and address of the manufacturer.

Penalties prescribed for violations of the different sections are fine and imprisonment—one or the other, extending to two hundred dollars and to six months.

The prohibitory law was amended some in the Senate and then returned to the House for concurrence. The vote in the Senate was 30 for to 7 against; 3 absent.

The House passed the Simpson railroad bill, authorizing the commissioners to prescribe rates for freight carried by railway companies. It is known as a maximum rate bill, but we do not see that it gives any power to the railroad commissioners that they do not have under the present law. They may now make out rate schedules and recommend them to the companies, and the rates so recommended shall be taken to be reasonable until the contrary is proven. We do not understand the Simpson bill to propose anything that will be stronger in practice.

The Leavenworth \$50,000 appropriation is dead we think. It ought to be. It was rushed through the House under a misunderstanding. Not one in a dozen of the members understood it to be a simple payment of the people's money to certain private gentlemen who had promised the amount in order to secure the Soldiers' Home not in Kansas but in Leavenworth. The government of the United States is go-

ing to build the Home and will pay all expenses. Leavenworth people wanted the Home not as matter of philanthropy or patriotism, but as a matter of dollars added to the wealth of Leavenworth.

Debate on Price raid claims was earnest and the subject is not yet disposed of. A bill passed the House to increase the pay of county superintendents.

The Union Pacific Railway company proposes to place the Kansas division of that road under the laws of Kansas without question on condition that pending suits against the company be dismissed, which the Attorney General has agreed to do on condition that all rights of the State are sound. The House recommends that the proposition be accepted. The Senate's action is not reported yet.

The text book bill which passed the House provides that each county in the State may choose once in every five years a uniform system of text books for use in the public schools. The choice shall be made by a text book board composed of one delegate from each municipal township and city of the third class in the county.

House bills reached 477 Saturday.

Red Polled Cattle Register.

At the last meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club the secretary was instructed with the aid of the president to prepare and publish a register of the Red Polled cattle in America. It is deemed by those informed on the subject to be a matter of the first importance to those who now own Red Polls that the register be published immediately. The purity of blood necessary to maintain the superior excellence and great value of these cattle can be preserved only by accredited record of their importation, transfer and breeding. Owing to the great appreciation the English breeders have for the Red Polls, parties from the United States were unable to import more of them the past year, and lest those now here become so scattered as to be difficult to properly pedigree, it becomes the duty of each member of the club and owner of Red Polls to write the Secretary, and having been supplied with the proper blanks, to have all cattle, whether imported or bred in this country, registered.

The rules concerning registration are strict but just, and information concerning them will be furnished by the officers of the society. The register will soon be published, and the cattle in the first volume will, of course, have an increased value, derived from the certainty of their breeding and the publicity of their record. Blanks can be obtained from the Secretary, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Mr. L. F. Ross, president of the Red Polled Cattle Club, has issued an address to the breeders of Red Polled cattle in which he says:

Permit me to urge upon you the an early and prompt response to the call of our secretary for the pedigrees of all purely bred Red Polled cattle owned by you. A register of these cattle would have been issued in 1884 but for the lack of interest exhibited by the breeders in this country. The work should not be longer delayed. The Red Polls possess real and substantial merit, and are destined to exert a much greater and more preponderating influence on the dairy and farm stock of America than we at present imagine. There are at this time not to exceed 300 purely bred Red Polled cattle in this country—some estimate the number as low as 150—and they are held at such high prices in England that it is impossible for large importations to be made. We should, therefore, make the best use of

what we have. The leading families of Norfolk and Suffolk cattle are already represented here. A published list of them will enable breeders and those intending to engage in breeding to learn readily and without great expense where breeding stock can be obtained.

When the pedigrees are all in the hands of the secretary, it is proposed to issue the register in a cheap form for general distribution. It will contain a short history of Red Polled cattle in England, their first introduction into this country, a few engravings of noted Red Polls, some milk and butter tests and records, and such further information as would be desirable to persons seeking facts in regard to these new candidates for public favor.

The Change at Washington.

To-day Grover Cleveland becomes President of the United States, the first democrat in that office since James Buchanan retired March 3, 1861. Mr. Cleveland has been very reticent. The country knows little of what he believes or expects to accomplish. His inaugural address to-day will help us to understand these things. His public utterances thus far have been clear, and so far as management of civil service is concerned, his opinions are in accord with the best sentiment of the country. Still, we expect to see a general exodus of Republican office holders, which may be a very good thing, after all.

The members of the new cabinet are not yet announced, but it is understood that Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware, will be Secretary of State; Senator Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas, will be Attorney General; Daniel Manning, New York, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator L. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior, and Col. — Vilas, Wisconsin, Postmaster General.

"A Voice from the Desert" is the title of Mr. F. D. Coburn's address at the convention of the National Agricultural Association in New Orleans, recently. Mr. Coburn, like every other Kansan, does not forget his own State when he is talking to people of other States. In the address above referred to, he reminded his hearers that Kansas has a place, and a large one, on the map, that her people have opened farms, have builded school houses, churches, railroads, bridges and towns, and that the farmers grow wheat—millions of bushels of it, and corn that no man can tell how much, and hogs and sheep and cattle and horses; that our folk raise the best of fruit, and that we are going into the sugar business by way of variety.

It was an interesting address, full of facts that tell—just such a speech as one would expect Coburn to make at a big place like the World's Fair.

A good wash for shingle roofs is said to be: Slake lime in a close box to prevent the escape of steam, and when slaked pass it through a sieve. To every six quarts of this lime add one quart of rock salt and one gallon of water. After this boil and skim clean. To every five gallons of this add, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash and four quarts of fine sand. Coloring matter may be added if desired. Apply with a paint or white-wash brush.

We are in receipt of Downs & Melford's catalogue and price list of seeds, tools, etc. These gentlemen reside in Topeka and our acquaintance with them is such as to inspire confidence in their responsibility, and we know them to be very accommodating. We would expect nothing but fair treatment from them.

Mr. Cleveland and Silver Coinage.

In reply to the letter of certain Congressmen and others requesting Mr. Cleveland not to commit himself on the silver coinage question, the President-elect replied at some length and gave his letter to the press. He says the act of 1878 which authorized the coinage of silver dollars is working great injury to the business interests of the country. He says there is a panic in sight, and that its cause is the act of 1878. He sees no remedy except to suspend the coinage of silver dollars.

This will be disappointing to a great many people in all parties. It is not a party question, and ought not to be made such unless it be necessary to prevent the destruction of part of our currency. Mr. Cleveland says, "all the vaults of the Treasury have been and are now heaped full of silver coins, which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of a gold dollar, prescribed as the unit value in section 14 of the act of February 12, 1873, which, with silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of \$28,000,000 per year, it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished."

It is true that a large quantity of silver dollars have been coined since the law went into effect, about twenty-eight millions a year on an average. It is also true that nearly 80 per cent. of the amount is circulating among the people in the form of silver certificates. It is also true that those certificates are good as greenbacks or gold because they are receivable for public dues.

The new President says it is of "momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company." He wants to see gold and silver circulate side by side, but insists that the only way to keep that state of things is to discontinue the purchase and coinage of silver. The fact that gold and silver and paper are circulating on perfect equality and that there is no friction or trouble anywhere on account of this state of affairs, does not weigh anything in Mr. Cleveland's estimation. There is no complaint anywhere among the people because of the continued coinage of silver dollars. The people would prefer more rather than less of them. As population and business increase, people ordinarily need more money. If silver coinage is discontinued, there is nothing to take its place, and there must be a comparative contraction of currency resulting from an increase of population and in the volume of business while the amount of currency remains stationary.

It is true that silver dollars are not worth as much in the metal market as gold dollars are. It is equally true that a silver dollar will pay as much debt, and buy as much flour or meat or sugar or coffee as a gold dollar will. It may be that an adjustment of relative values of the two metals would be a wise proceeding, but that has not been made to appear satisfactorily.

The subject is one of grave importance, and it seems to us that the state of affairs which Mr. Cleveland fears and which he wishes to avoid will be very much hastened if we cease coining money as fast as relative values of silver and gold show variance. The gold production of the world is not nearly as great now as it was twenty-five or ten years ago, while the production of silver is much greater. And if we cut down the coinage of silver to keep even with gold, that means a gold standard, and we may as well make up our minds to a revolution which will take us back to fifty dollar horses and ten dollar cows, forty cent wheat and one cent pork.

General Grant Near the End.

The death of General Grant may be announced any day. He has been suffering a great deal of pain some months past, and his family and physicians have been trying to suppress news of his real condition in order to save the additional pain that letters and callers would inflict. In a report published Saturday last his physicians say he will never recover, though life may be prolonged an indefinite time. Dr. Douglass, one of his physicians, says: "He is breaking down but has displayed much courage. Less than a month ago he did as much as six or eight hours' work a day, but has had little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general because he has had so many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained that his trouble is from a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue, caused undoubtedly by excessive smoking. Every time he speaks or breathes or eats this is disturbed. It is difficult to treat it for that reason. He takes nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid foods because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that pure and simple, but it is the reflection of pain caused by cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from severe pain in the right ear and on top of the head. To ease that his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end is. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from the disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope, however, of recovery."

Condition of Fruit Stock.

It is too soon to determine accurately the condition of fruit buds in the state generally. Several correspondents are of the opinion that in their particular localities, peach trees will produce no fruit this year. This applies to two counties only—Labette and Brown—one northeast, the other southeast. But the writers do not speak for the whole county in either case. From the southern counties west of Labette we have no unfavorable reports. From Wichita and the Arkansas Valley in general, and from Cowley county in particular we have favorable reports concerning all kinds of fruits. The condition of apple trees is good all over the State, and we incline to the opinion that Kansas people will have nearly twice as many apples next year as they had last.

Small fruit stock is all in good condition, except some of the more tender varieties of raspberries.

Strawberry plants have done well, and are in a good state now.

Too Much Seed.

As the following letter will show, we got a little too much seed in the FARMER lately:

EDITOR FARMER:—Will you please correct an error in my article of last week? The printer made me say "two bushels of timothy and four bushels of clover seed," where it should have been one-fourth bushel of clover seed instead of four.

G. W. BAILEY.

Thirty-three years ago the writer of this was at Stockton, California. It was a thriving village, hardly a year old. Now, a letter writer says that place is "in the center of a large agricultural district, and the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements is one of the principal industries. Last month the most complete 'harvester' yet invented, was tried in the immediate neighborhood. It was propelled—not drawn—by twelve mules,

and, with three men only, to attend to it. It cut, threshed, winnowed, and put up in sacks ready for market, at the rate of 40 acres of wheat per day. A field of wheat had purposely been left standing till the month of December, to be experimented on.

For persons that have no lye to make soft soap, here is a good receipt for making a nice, almost white soap, good for all purposes: Five pounds soda ash, three pounds lin e, six gallons rainwater; boil these together one hour, then add fifteen pounds soap grease; boil from two and a half to three hours, then add one gallon rain water. Have a tub that has had water in to put the soap into from the kettle; let it stand over night, then cut out in bars. It makes a nice white suds; is good to wash clothes or dishes; scented with oil of sassafras is good to wash hands.

Book Notes.

PRACTICAL POULTRY BOOK.—This is a useful and instructive little book of one hundred pages. Well illustrated. Contains much that is really good. Price 15 cents. Published by "Associated Fanciers," 237 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

How JOHN'S WIFE Made Money at Home.—Eighty large pages illustrated. The Philadelphia Press describes it truthfully thus: "It gives explicit directions, illustrated with cuts, in regard to the best methods of taking care of bees and silkworms, of raising canaries and hens, and of getting the best results from one cow. A supplementary chapter explains the use of the incubator. The style is graphic and popular; the author believes in what she says and hence makes her treatise interesting."

PARSONS MEMORIAL and Historical Library Magazine.—Such is the title of a book of 334 double column pages prepared by Mrs. Augustus Wilson. It is a "history of the memorial and historical library at Parsons, Kansas, and other libraries in the State and elsewhere, with history of Parsons and Kansas in brief; how to go to the World's Fair, and where to find it; letters, sketches, general literature, art, history, reminiscence, notes and comment." The editor and compiler is the Mrs. Wilson to whose energy, persistence and good management Parsons is indebted for its public library. A picture of Mrs. Wilson forms the frontispiece.

Inquiries Answered.

HAND BUTTER PRESS.—Write to Charles P. Willard & Co., 280 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill.

The Horticultural reports may be had by addressing the secretary, G. C. Bracket, Lawrence.

"Subscriber's" fowls have taken cold. Corn and rye meal mixed and scalded, with a little cayenne pepper, fed twice a day will be good, and if you have any cabbage leaves, turnips, carrots, or any soft vegetable matter to give the fowls, it will be very useful.

A. H. S.—Milk the cow twice a day, but not clean. Leave little at first, and continue daily leaving more and more milk in the udder, unless it becomes sore, in which case milk clean a few times and apply lard spread on all the swollen parts. In three or four weeks this course will dry a fresh cow, and ordinarily without injury.

Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, is gaining a wide reputation for its excellent Short-horn cattle. Some of the highest priced Short-horns sold last year went there and this in connection with the very successful Short-horn sales made by A. H. Lackey & Son, has made Peabody known as a strong hold for first class Short-horn cattle. The first combination public sale takes place April 1 and 2. The well known breeders, Messrs. A. H. Lackey & Son, Henry Blakesley, and A. J. Hesson, and others, contribute 100 head for sale.

The stock interests of Kansas are represented at the World's Fair, New Orleans, by Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, with a superior herd of Short-horns, and by W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, with one of the best herds of the celebrated Red Polled cattle in the country and the indications are that they will make a clean sweep of the best prizes.

There is no necessity at this day for the breeders of improved Berkshires to resort to an occasional outside cross with another breed for the purpose of avoiding the evils of continuous breeding from animals of the same stock. Excellent strains of improved swine are found in almost every region of the globe where swine are kept. The best families, thus widely separated are subject to different climatic influences and the most varied systems of management. By this means all the real or supposed advantages to be secured by the introduction of fresh blood, can be as surely and without doubt more safely reached by the bringing together again parts of families thus separated for several generations.

It is a well known fact that sheep love bright, fine hay, and will eat it cleaner and do better on it than on the coarse hay; while cattle seem to relish the coarse hay and fodders even better than the very fine. It would not be much trouble to feed accordingly.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 2, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.**Chicago.**

The Drovers' Journal reports:
HOGS—Receipts 12,000, shipments 5,000. Market firmer and 5a10c higher. Rough packing 4 20a4 50; packing and shipping 4 60a4 65; light 4 00a4 50; skips 3 00a4 00.

CATTLE—Receipts 4,000, shipments 3,000. Market was a shade stronger. Shipping steers, averaging 1 50 to 1,200 lbs. 4 10a4 75; do 1250 to 1800 lbs. sold at 5 00a5 50; do 1350 to 1500 lbs sold at 5 50a6 00; corn fed Texans, 4 00a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,200, shipments 2000. Market steady. Inferior to fair, 2 00a3 20; good to choice; 3 0a4 00.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports:
HOGS—Receipts, 3000; shipments, 23 0. The market was active and higher. Yorkers, 4 40a4 50; packing, 4 40a4 65; heavy, 4 65a4 80.

CATTLE Receipts, 137; shipments, 800. The market was strong for top grades: poor dull. Export, 5 75a6 00; good to choice shipping steers, 5 25a5 55; common to medium, 4 50a5 00; native cutters steers, 4 00a4 65; stockers and feeders 4 25a4 60; corn fed Texans, 4 00a4 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 17 0. The market was steady. Common to medium, 2 50a3 25; good to choice, 3 50a4 00; extra, 4 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Market dull. Light shippers 4 30 to 5 20; stockers and feeders 3 65 to 4 50.
HOGS—Heavy: 4 30a4 40; mixed 4 25a4 50.
SHEEP—Av. 75 lbs, 1 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.**Chicago.**

WHEAT—March, 73 3/4a74 1/2.

CORN—Cash, 37 3/4a38 1/2.

RYE Dull and weak, 63c.

BARLEY—Quiet, 63c.

FLAX SEED—Firm 1 45.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—March 81 3/4.

CORN—March 36 1/2.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 13 870 bus. withdrawn 25,342 bus. in store 524,54. No. 2 red winter, 5 cars 60 3/4; No. 2 soft winter, 66 3/4 asked, 65 1/2 bid.

CORN—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 12,295 bus., withdrawn 24,556 bus., in store 151,622. No. 2 cash 30 bid; white, cash 32.

RYE—50c bid.

OATS—Cash 27 1/2 bid.

BUTTER—All kinds are arriving of poor quality. Brands of creamery that have hitherto commanded the highest prices, and given the best satisfaction and sold by the brand mark without let or hindrance are much short of their former excellence and the houses that have handled them recently have had some heavy rebates to pay to those who bought the goods on their reputation. Roll butter is in light receipt and arriving mussy. We quote: Creamery fancy, 30c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 19a20c; roll good, 13a17c; medium, 1 a12c; store packed, 10a12c; sour and poor 4a6c.

EGGS—Markets weak and unsettled at 16c per doz n.

BUCKO CORN—We quote: Hurl 3a4c; self-working, a3c; common 1a1 1/2c; crooked 3/4a1 1/2c.
SEEDS—Flaxseed 1, 125a1 30. per bu., on a basis of pure. For seedling, choice clean 1 75. Castor beans, 1 40a1 50.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lb, 1 25r per 1,000 lb, 12 60c; per ton, 23 00, free on board cars.

VEGETABLES—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, peachblows, 58a65c per bu.; neshanocks, 63a58c per bu.; red sweet potatoes, 50a60c per bu.; yellow sweet potatoes, 1 20 per bu.

TURNIPS—Per bu., 45a50c.

Horticulture.

Trees for Transplanting.

One general rule concerning trees for transplanting is universal in its application to all trees alike, whether fruit, shade, forest or ornamental, whether large or small, and to shrubs and vines as well as trees: They should never be left with their roots long exposed to any kind of atmosphere, and not at all if the temperature is low. Roots, at their outer ends, are very soft, cellular and tender. It is the little mouths at the ends of roots that drink in substance from the soil and send it up into the tree to make more tree, and when they are injured the tree is affected in proportion. Hot sunshine will soon dry up the tender roots to an irreparable extent. So long as the entire root is not killed, there is hope for new roots to be sent out, but there is no certainty about it. Any injury to the fibrous roots is an injury to the tree. If wind be strong, even though the atmosphere is not very warm, it soon dries out the fine roots and kills them. So, too, if the air is cold, with or without wind, the tender roots are in danger. This is an important matter in relation to trees for transplanting.

At the time of removing trees from the nursery to be transplanted, the roots ought to be protected immediately and perfectly, no matter what the temperature or whether wind is blowing. As fast as the trees are loose let them be bunched and roots covered in some way to protect them against atmospheric effects. They can be put in holes or furrows and earth thrown over them, or they may be covered temporarily with hay or straw. But that kind of covering (hay or straw) is not good long unless it is covered with fresh earth. The two points which must be remembered and guarded are temperature and moisture. Roots will bear a high temperature if they are kept moist, and they will bear a low temperature when covered with earth.

In transporting the trees to place of replanting, let these facts be kept in mind; the first thing done upon arrival at the ground should be to cover the roots by setting them in a hole and throwing loose earth about them. And when you are ready to set the trees, do not carry out a large number, throwing down one at a time at the places where they are to be set, and let them lie there an hour or two in the open air. If the planting is done by hand, prepare a number of holes (or spots in the furrow) and then take one tree at a time and set it, leaving all the others with covered roots until they are needed, one by one.

If the planting is done with the help of plows and several hands, the trees may be handled a good deal faster, but do not, in any case, let them lie long with their roots exposed to the atmosphere.

About the Loco Weed.

Different theories concerning the properties of this plant are advanced. It is doubtful whether it is poisonous. But there is something about the weed or parasites that live on it which does a great deal of harm. Hon. F. P. Baker, U. S. Forestry Commissioner refers to his observations as to its effect on stock, which he says is variously described by different persons. He says it is generally conceded that it produces costiveness. In other respects its symptoms vary. In horses especially—it sets them crazy; they become dull, stupid, their eyes protrude, sometimes reeling about. Some persons claim that horses are affected worse even than cattle. The writer has seen horses at ranches

where the business habits of the proprietor removed all doubt of improper treatment or failure in feeding, where many had died and others were mere skeletons of skin and bones. We have seen whole droves said to be effected by loco, where many had died and others showed the same symptoms we have described in horses. It was said that post mortem examinations showed in animals that the brain was effected, water and congealed blood being found therein. While a very large per cent. of the stockmen believe that loco is a rank poison, others ignore the belief that the effects described are attributable at all to this weed, but are unable to account for the diseases alluded to, and scientific men who have chemically analyzed it have been unable to find poison in it. Hence the idea has been suggested that an insect in the weed may be the cause of the trouble; but this is hardly reasonable. Judge Bailey collected a lot of it and had it analyzed at the State University, and we were told by one of the professors that not only had it been analyzed there, but elsewhere, and no poison discovered.

Animals which eat it acquire an appetite for it, as a drinking man does for whisky, and they seem to smell it in the very air, and run for it with great avidity. This is especially true of them in the winter season when all the feed is dry, the loco remaining green.

A solemn and even melancholy air was often affected by the beaux and belles of Queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. There are frequent references to this fashion in the old English writers. Ben Johnson says, in "Every Man in His Humor," "Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and melancholy, and gentlemanlike than I have been, I'll insure you."

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.

When a stranger came to New Amsterdam (New York), the Hollanders did not ask him what was his creed or nation, but only, "Do you want a lot and to become a citizen?" New, like old Amsterdam, consequently became quite a cosmopolitan town.

Eggs to be poached should be put on in cold water and left in until the water comes almost but not quite to a boil, and then taken out and eaten. They will be much more tender than when put into hot water.

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 Catalpas. Special facilities for Dealers. Price List free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

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SMALL FRUIT CULTURE
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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.
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200 Acres in Nursery.

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(On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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Trees, Trees, Trees. IMMENSE STOCK.

1,000,000 Russian Mulberry; 500,000 Hardy Catalpa Russian Apricot, Dwarf Junberry, 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. Forest Trees for Timber Claims. Send at once for a Price List.
Address **CARPENTER & GAGE,**
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**Orchard Grass,
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CLOVER, :: BLUE GRASS.**

Our Garden Seeds are direct from Growers, fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled.
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30000 Peach Trees. One year, first-class.
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Full stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Trade List on application. Correspondence Solicited.

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

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Send Stamps for our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues. They contain full and accurate information about all the Old and New Fruits, Trees, Roses, etc., with cultural directions, and are the most complete published. No. 1, Fruits, including Small Fruits, (new ed.), 10c. No. 2, Ornamental Trees, etc., 15c. No. 3, Strawberries, No. 4, Wholesale. No. 5, Roses, free.

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THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY Is a KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

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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.

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LAND COMMISSIONER, W.C.R.R., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Veterinarian.

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

RING-BONE.—I am no veterinary surgeon, but I once had a colt that had ring-bones bad on both hind feet, and did nothing for it, for I supposed he was spoiled. When he was 2 years old I was told by a "regular horse doctor" to heat carrier's oil boiling hot and pour it on the ring-bones, and it would kill them without laming the colt. I told him I should do no such thing, for it would take off the hoofs. He said it would not take off the hair. I had some confidence in the doctor, and supposed the colt was spoiled anyway, so I tried it, and sure enough it did not take off the hair or bunches, but they grew no larger. I worked him until he was 5 years old, and they never seemed to hurt him. Since then I had a heavy work horse which had a ring-bone on one hind foot, on one side, extending half way around. When first discovered it had attained considerable size, so that the hoof began to turn over, as it will, for it does not grow as fast on that side. I treated it with the oil. It did not hit clear around in front, and in a few weeks the enlargement seemed to diminish, and finally went away as far as the oil extended, leaving a bunch about as big as the end of my thumb right in front. I gave that an application, and it also went away. I afterward worked the horse very hard for five years, and he never was lame. It seems like barbarous treatment, but the oil appears to counteract the fire, so that it makes no sore if the foot is dry at the time of application; and it is my opinion that if it is done at an early stage it will remove ring-bones. If any one has confidence enough to try it, let one hold the colt, get him near the fire so that the oil will be boiling hot, have enough to thoroughly saturate the entire foot, then throw it just above the ring-bone. The colt will step around lively for a short time, but it is soon over and he will not mind it further.

SWEENEY.—I would like your advice about my horse. I think he is sweened. His shoulders have shrunk some. He is very stiff and lame in the morning after he has been driven the day before. He cannot hardly move at all. It pains him to move any; when he rolls he groans and makes considerable fuss. He got a very bad strain about a year and a half ago. It was done by heavy pulling and the singletree breaking and letting him loose all at once. [Make a liniment of, alcohol six ounces; gum camphor one ounce. Shake well and then add whites of three eggs. Shake again. Apply once a day until the hair turns up. After that twice a week. Use moderately. Feed no corn. You say in your letter that you have the charcoal powders. Give them.]

A Deceived Woman

Is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth, powders, arsenic, etc., 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.

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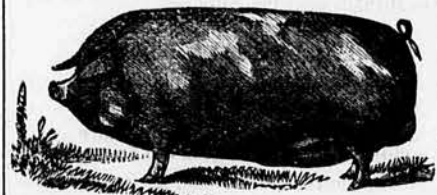
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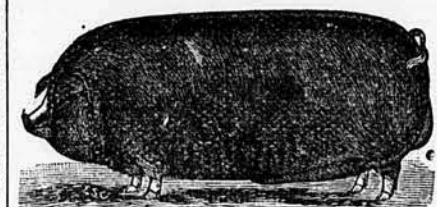
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IF YOU WANT A Young Sow Pig,		Write to MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.
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Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.



ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER.—The sweepstakes herd of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Comprising the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years a specialty. Pigs furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Prices low, and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P.-C. Record.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 breeders free. Send 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2661 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "gilt-edge," prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address **STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.**



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Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.
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For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by **W. M. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo.** Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country, direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to **WM. L. HOOTH & SON, Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.**

JAMES ELLIOTT, Abilene, Kansas.



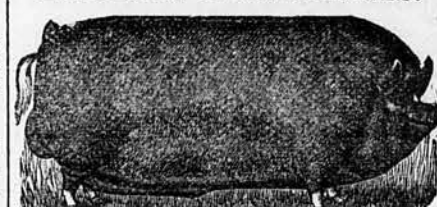
Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10450. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —or— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 4389. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address **M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.**

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.** Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the Largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and in other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick, growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kansas.

In Memory of Washington.

The following are among the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop's oration at the dedication of the Washington monument:

I am myself a New-Englander by birth, a son of Massachusetts, bound by the strongest ties of affection and of blood to honor and venerate the earlier and the later Worthies of the old Puritan commonwealth, jealous of their fair fame, and ever ready to assert and vindicate their just renown. But I turn reverently to the old Dominion to-day, and salute her as the mother of the pre-eminent and incomparable American, the father of his country, and the foremost figure in all merely human history. In the words of our poet, Lowell, "Virginia gave us this imperial man, Cast in the massive mould Of those high-statures ages old Which into grander forms our mortal metal ran; She gave us this unblemished gentleman; What shall we give her back but love and praise?"

Virginia has had other noble sons, whom I will not name, but whom I do not forget. When I remember how many they are, and how great they have been, and how much our country has owed them, I may well exclaim, "*Felix prole virum.*" But, as I think of her Washington,—of our Washington, let me rather say,—I am almost ready to add, *Læta Deum partu!*"

A celebrated philosopher of antiquity, who was nearly contemporary with Christ, but who could have known nothing of what was going on in Judea, and and who, alas! did not always "reck his own rede," wrote thus to a younger friend, as a precept for a worthy life: "Some good man must be singled out and kept ever before our eyes, that we may live as if he were looking on, and do everything as if he could see it."

Let me borrow the spirit, if not the exact letter, of that precept, and address it to the young men of my country: "Keep ever in your mind, and before your mind's eye, the loftiest standard of character. You have it, I need not say, supremely and unapproachably, in Him who spake as never man spake, and lived as never man lived, and who died for the sins of the world. That character stands apart and alone. But of merely mortal man the monument we have dedicated to-day points out the one for all Americans to study, to imitate, and, as far as may be, to emulate. Keep his example and his character ever before your eyes and in your hearts. Live and act as if he were seeing and judging your personal conduct and your public career. Strive to approximate that lofty standard, and measure your integrity and your patriotism by your nearness to it, or your departure from it. The prime meridian of universal longitude, on sea or land, may be at Greenwich, or at Paris, or where you will. But the prime meridian of pure, disinterested, patriotic, exalted human character will be marked forever by yonder Washington obelisk!"

Yes, to the young men of America, under God it remains, as they rise up from generation to generation, to shape the destinies of their country's future—and woe unto them if, regardless of the great example which is set before them, they prove unfaithful to the tremendous responsibilities which rest upon them!

Seals in an Iceberg.

Here is a story of the sea told by the captain of a Norwegian barque who came across an iceberg full of seals. The first iceberg was observed when in longitude 50 deg. north and latitude 45 deg. east. The weather had been very foggy, and the vessel was moving along with short canvas, when suddenly a mountain of ice loomed up, and the barque drifted toward it. The berg was as clear as crystal, with the exception of a great dark mass in the center, while from a cleft in the sides a small column of vapor arose. When the vessel approached to within a reasonable distance of the berg it was discovered that the black mass in the center consisted of live seals. Without exaggeration (says the captain) there were between 200 and 300 seals there. The berg was evidently hollow, and "the water we could see the seals plunge into now and then was the ocean. The wall of ice that separated us from the seals appeared to be but a few feet thick, and I think it had only been there a short time. Very likely it formed after the seals were there, for it is

not probable that they would have come up in such numbers from below and voluntarily made a place like that their home. They no doubt gathered there from different parts of a big floe, and have been floating around for months unable to change their quarters." After sailing around the berg without finding an opening, they hove the barque to and laid off the iceberg as long as they dared, hoping it would split or crack in some manner to give them a change to get at the seals, but nothing happened, and they had to sail away.

The Girl Romp.

The girl romp, otherwise known as the "tomboy," is an eager, earnest, impulsive, glad-hearted, kind-souled specimen of the genus "feminine." If her laugh is too frequent, and her tone a trifle too emphatic, I am willing to overlook these for the sake of the true life and exulting vitality to which they are the escape-valves, and, indeed, I rather like the high-pressure nature which must close off its superfluous "steam" in such ebullitions. The glancing eye, the glowing cheek, the fresh banty teeth, the lithe and graceful play of the limbs, tell a tale of healthy and vigorous development which is nature's best beauty. The soul and the mind will be developed also in due time, and we shall have before us a woman in the highest sense of the term. When the "tomboy" has sprung up to a healthy and vigorous womanhood she will be ready to take hold of the duties of life, to become a worker in the great system of humanity. She will not sit down to sigh over the work given her to do, to slumber nonsense, or fall sick at heart—but she will be ever ready to take up her burden of duty. In her track there will be sound philosophy, in her thoughts boldness and originality in her heart, Heaven's own purity; and the world will be better that she lived in it. To her allotted task she will bring health, vigor, energy and spirits—these will give her the power of endurance, without which her life, in some respects at least, must be a failure. —*San Francisco.*

The World's Fair Swine Honors.

The exhibit of swine was not large, although all the various breeds were represented by choice swine. F. D. Coburn, of Wyandotte, Kansas, was chosen to act as expert judge in this department, which he did, giving general satisfaction, as was shown by the fact that the exhibitors unanimously requested him to also award the grand sweepstakes prizes.

The highest honors were awarded to that well known breeder of Berkshires, N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. He won all the first prizes but one in the class premiums and the sweepstakes of \$50 each for best boar and best sow, also the grand sweepstakes \$250 gold medal for the best boar and five sows of any age or breed, and the grand sweepstakes \$100 gold medal for the heaviest hog. It will be in order for Berkshire men to rejoice. The second grand herd prize sweepstakes, a silver medal, valued at \$150, was awarded to the Duroc Jersey Reds, owned by R. T. Railsback, Hopedale, Ill. Mr. Gentry not only won honors for the Berkshires, but demonstrated what the writer well knows, that there is no better swine in America than may be found west of the Mississippi river.

Glue that is delicate and nice for mounting ferns and sea-weeds is made of five parts gum arabic, three parts white sugar, two parts of starch, and a very little water. Boil until thick and white.

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

We present an illustration of this implement on our 1st page this week, well known to most of our readers, in use on a corn planter. While the use of a first-class check rower, as a matter of economy, in corn planting, is regarded as indispensable by intelligent farmers everywhere, we wish to remind those not familiar with them of their following advantages; Their use saves marking off the ground, saves delay in planting, dispenses with expense of a dropper on the corn planter and reduces corn planting to accurate measurement. With use of a check rower the farmer can plant in wet weather, immediately after the plow, giving the corn an equal start with the weeds, an advantage in the maturing of one crop that will make many times the cost of check rower. The

Barnes' Wire Check Rower has now been before the public twelve years. Its popular success has been phenomenal. Among its many points of superiority, and an important essential, is that it will work admirably on any and every corn planter made. It is popular because simply and easily operated. Its great feature is that the wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding great wear and strain on the wire and friction on pulleys. This gives the wire a great lasting quality that is appreciated by farmers, as it avoids the expense of frequently renewing the wire.

This company also manufactures the standard goods, known as the Champion Hog Ringer, ring and holder; also Brown's Elliptical Ring, and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer, sold by the trade everywhere, the merits of which are described in their advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The manufacturers of the Spooner patent Horse Collar have over 500 testimonials from harness-makers, endorsing the collar. Their advertisement in another column deserves the attention of every farmer.

It was supposed in ancient times that all mines of gold were guarded by evil spirits. This superstition still prevails, and has been made the subject of many a legend.

Jacob Yost will have incubators on hand and for sale during the entire spring and summer. Address Box 818, North Topeka, Kansas.

Forty pounds of sulphuric acid will dissolve 160 pounds of bones, should you desire to make your own superphosphate.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., have sold all their Plymouth Rocks, but can furnish eggs for hatching.

This, That and the Other.

Many a boarding house patron gets into hot water when he ladles out the soup.

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving the old arm-chair?

A destructive young dog is a pup-et-ual trouble, while a nice cat is a purr-et-ual pleasure.

One sells his soul; another squanders it; The first buys up the world, the second starves.

The majority of fellows who attempt to make fun of a mother-in-law were never blessed with one.

It has been remarked that some give according to their means, and some according to their meanness.

A milkman who was nearly lynched for selling watery milk says the whey of the transgressor is hard.

Never mix your wood ashes with manure. The potash of the ashes liberates ammonia, thereby doing injury.

The value of the live stock received at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the year 1884, is about \$200,000,000.

The healthy-wealthy-wise affirm The early birds obtain the worm— The worm rose early too!

In the days of chivalry the champions' arms were ceremoniously blessed, each taking an oath that he used no charmed weapon.

William the Conqueror must have been a strange lover. After some years of delay, William appears to have become desperate, and waylaid Matilda in the streets of Bruges, as she was returning home from mass, seized her, rolled her in the dirt, spoiled her rich array; and, not content with these outrages, struck her repeatedly, then rode off at full speed. Nevertheless, she afterwards became his wife.

Jersey Bulls

From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED each. All ages, colors and strains of blood, including

Stoke Pogis, St. Helier, Carlo, Farmer's Glory, Coomassie, etc.

All American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register; healthy, vigorous and thrifty; superior individually, as well as in

BREEDING and COLOR.

Now is the time for farmers to improve their herds by grading up with the Jersey through a good bull, and this the opportunity, while the most fastidious can be suited. There is

NO BETTER INVESTMENT

THAN A Good Jersey Bull

For the Dairyman, and one can never be bought lower than now. We can supply one for Seventy-five Dollars to One Hundred, good enough for any herd. We have the

LARGEST and BEST SELECTION OF THESE ANIMALS IN AMERICA.

Choice YOUNG COWS and HEIFERS always on hand and for sale.

DE LAVAL JERSEY HERD, Glen Ridge, N. J.

HEFNER & SON Bethany, Missouri,



Importers and Breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required. Call on us.

Dr. Thomas Blackwood,



Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. My Poland-China herd numbers over 75 head. My stock is first-class, all registered, and guaranteed just as represented. Choice breeding stock not akin, of both sexes, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. All correspondence promptly answered. For full particulars and prices, address, THOMAS BLACKWOOD, Clay Center, Kansas.

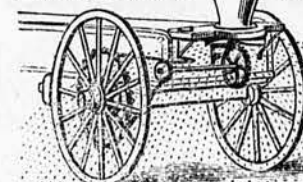
ECLIPSE POST HOLE DIGGER.

The Greatest LABOR-SAVING tool ever invented for digging holes in the ground. This machine works on a new principle, and is unlike anything in the market. It is neither an Auger nor a Plunger, but is driven in the ground with a driving rod, which works in a pipe similar to a telescope. We claim for this tool:

- 1st. That one man can dig from two to three hundred holes two feet deep in ordinary ground in one day.
- 2d. That it will dig holes any size or depth required.
- 3d. That it will work successfully in very hard or rough ground where other diggers and augers will not work at all.
- 4th. You stand up straight while using it, consequently no back-breaking work is required.

It will pay you to send for descriptive circulars and prices to COLE & FLEMING, Mfrs., Springfield, Ohio.

STROWBRIDGE SOWER BROADCAST 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 coat, 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. FORTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, Section 1, which 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. 18, '85.

Woodson county--I. M. Jewett, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. B. Gray, in Eminence tp, Jan 8, 1885, one roan 2-year-old heifer, branded S on right hip; valued at \$15.

Elk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by A. B. Swisher, in Greenfield tp, Jan 26, 1885, one red and white steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER--By same, one red and white steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER--By same, one white steer, 1 year old, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county--H. G. Licht, Clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Henry Salter, in Wabaunsee tp, Feb 1, 1885, one bay mare, about 12 years old, five feet high, branded C on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Ford county--Sam'l Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Geo B Allen, in Crooked Creek tp, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, under-slope of left and crop off right ear.

HEIFER--By same, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded J A K on right side.

Finney County--A. H. Burtis, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by David J Bell, in Garden City tp, one red and white steer, branded C on left hip, X and indelible brand on left side and Z on right side, medium size.

Strays for week ending Feb. 25, '85.

Trego county--George Pinkham, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by David B Curtis, of Cyrus P O, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

HEIFER--By same, one pale red heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

COW--By same, one brindle cow, about 7 years old; valued at \$18. All three animals indelibly branded the same on left side.

Franklin county--L. Altman, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Thomas Graves, in Greenwood tp, Nov 28, 1884, one black mare, 3 years old, brand on right shoulder.

COLT--By same, one horse colt, 8 years old, white hind foot, brand on left hip.

COLT--By same, one bay horse colt, 1 year old, three white feet and spot in forehead.

COLT--By same, one iron-gray mare colt, 1 year old, brand on left hip; the four above animals valued at \$80.

Wabaunsee county--H. G. Licht, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by David Weeks, of St. Marys P O, one black mare, 3 years old past, 4 feet 8 inches high, left hind foot white, a very large scar on breast; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending March 4, '85.

Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Daniel Schaaf, in Washington tp, Feb 3, 1885, one small brown mare, about 15 years old, white spot on forehead and nose. Pony mare colt, about 6 months old, dark brown; both valued at \$40.

HEIFER--Taken up by Herman Fasholtz, in Richmond tp, Feb 18, 1885, one red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Stafford county--T. A. Hays, clerk.

GELDING--Taken up by J. B. C Cook, in York tp, January 20, 1885, one bay gelding, legs, mane and tail black, small star in forehead; valued at \$75.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by John Heatley, in Padonia tp, Nov 1, 1884, one red and white 1-year-old steer, under-bit in one ear; valued at \$14.

Elk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by J. W. Lewis, in Wildcat tp, Feb 21, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, M on right hip; value at \$18.

Sumner county--Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

MAHE--Taken up by J. W. Parks, in South Haven tp, Dec 26, 1884, one brown 10-year-old mare, five feet high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

PONY--Taken up by John H. Warrenburg, in Guelph tp, Dec 12, 1884, one 4-year-old dark dun mare pony, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$12.50.

Greenwood county--A. W. Hart, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by J. Stagg, in Quincy tp, Dec 15, 1884, one red yearling steer, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by Wm. Tanuabill, in Quincy tp, Dec 20, 1884, one white yearling steer, no brands, slit and crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by John Webb, in Bachelor tp, Nov 1, 1884, one red yearling steer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

SEWIS--Taken up by A. M. Miller, in Janesville tp, Jan 10, 1885, three black and whitespotted cows, one marked with underbit in left ear.

STEER--Taken up by L. T. Dean, in Lane tp, Jan 12, 1885, one steer calf, about 1 year old, dark red and white spotted, mostly red, underbit in left ear.

HEIFER--Taken up by A. M. Loveland, in Lane tp, Feb 2, 1885, one small red yearling heifer, white on belly, legs mostly white, crop off left ear and slit in right, dim brand on left hip, valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by Geo. Blakeley, in Shell Rock tp, Dec 20, 1884, one red 2-year-old steer, white forehead and hind feet, hole in right ear and swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$24.

PONY--Taken up by A. J. Wright, in Quincy tp, Nov 26, 1884, one bay mare pony, white in forehead and white hairs on left side of face, left hind leg stiffened and very crooked, had strap around neck when taken up; valued at \$10.

HEIFER--Taken up by M. F. Bullion, in Janesville tp, Jan 8, 1885, one small roan yearling heifer, brand on right hip, supposed to be an inverted U; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by I. H. S. Fisher, in Lane tp, Feb 14, 1885, one small yearling steer, black and white spotted, indelible brand on right hip; valued at \$13.

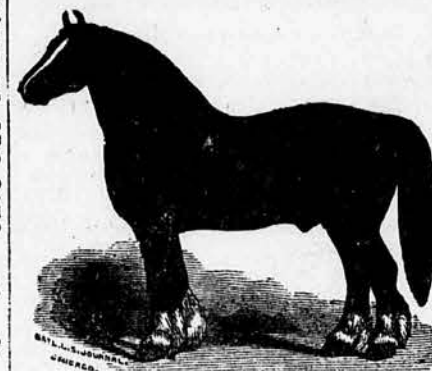
Harvey County--John C. Johnston, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Thomas Roach, in Sedgwick tp, Feb 6, 1885, one dark bay mare, 10 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

MARE--By same, one sorrel mare, 10 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

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 Mares at the 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 consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment.

Ranch 2 miles west of Keokuk, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

Headquarters for ENGLISH SHIRE —AND— NORMAN HORSES.



ROSEDALE STOCK FARM WM. THOMPSON & SON, MAYSVILLE, DE KALB CO., MO.

—WITHIN—
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 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., and 15 minutes' ride west on the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo.

Free conveyance furnished at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's stable, close to depot at Osborn.

EVERY HORSE RECORDED and guaranteed a breeder.

Send for Catalogue. Prices low and terms easy.

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

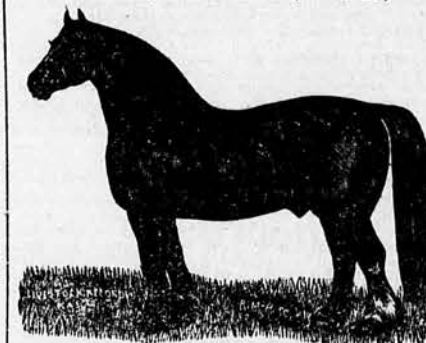
Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions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

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., a x mile east of Keokuk, Iowa, and fifty miles west of Bushnell, Illinois.

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,

Breeder and Importer of

The Celebrated Shire Horses

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

Also breeder of HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



H. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.



O'RESS BROS.,

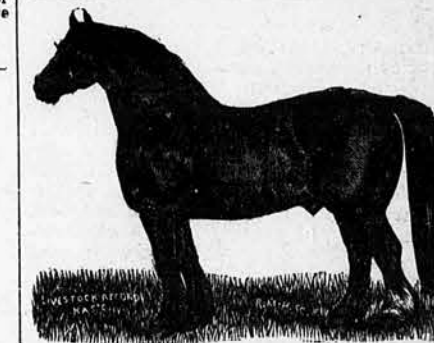
NORTH HILL STOCK FARM Washington, Tazewell Co., Illinois. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman horses. With our recent addition of a large importation August 20th, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in Illinois. CLYDESDALES made a specialty. Quite a number of them have distinguished themselves both in Europe and America as prize-winners this season. All are superbly bred. Visitors welcome, and all parties 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 importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales. 57 Mares now in breeding. Moderate price. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares, all ages. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



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.

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.

The Busy Bee.

Elements of Success in the Apiary.

An Iowa bee keeper, Eugene Secor, says some good things in the *Homestead* about what elements are essential in successful bee keeping. Success in any undertaking does not always depend on brains, he says.

If it were so only, those who possessed the power of mind to master difficult problems at a glance would ever succeed, while those with only mediocre talents must always lag behind, if not ignominiously fail.

Successful bee keeping, like a great many other things, depends not so much upon the supposed innate ability, theoretical education, or on the capital brought into the business, as upon that quality of mind which is never weary of going into details of a subject, nor discouraged by slow advancement. In this respect it is like many another avocation. The merchant who cares more to gratify his love of ease, than to follow out the daily routine behind the counter or at his desk, will hardly be the Stewart of his time. The lawyer, no matter what his natural abilities may be, who enjoys boon companions and the card table better than the dry details and persistent work of searching the legal authorities when he has an important case in court, will probably never take rank with Choate or Evarts, as an attorney. And the bee-keeper who puts his swarms in hollow logs or soap boxes to avoid labor, who allows the moths to destroy them for want of a little attention, and "brimstones" them in the fall to get the honey, rather than exert himself by providing them the proper auxiliaries toward getting the surplus in the hands of the most marketable shape, will never be a Langstroth nor a Quinby in the science, nor a Hetherington in the amount of money he will make through the labors of the "busy bee."

The location of an apiary is of the very highest importance. Where no honey plants abound, or where the field is already overstocked, of course there must be disappointment or failure. But simply because a person happens to live in a locality luxuriant in flowers and abounding in fragrance, is no reason why he should assume to act as custodian of the wealth of the honey bee. The tramp who sleeps night after night by some hay stack, with the starry heavens above him and the grand spectacle of the vaulted canopy continually before his eyes, is not, therefore, necessarily qualified to write a dissertation on astronomy. Unless the bee-keeper possesses the other qualifications needed, all the aroma from the garden of the Gods will not make bee-keeping pay.

A little knowledge of the natural history of the bee is positively necessary. Some men who aspire to be called bee-keepers, know about as much of what is going on within the colony as Biddy knows about the workings of a modern incubator. In these days it will not do to look upon the mother of the colony as the "King bee," and as simply an ornament, clothed with regular authority, directing the movements of his subjects. Modern investigation and knowledge should have relegated to the shadowy past, all such superstitious notions of the box-hive age. It is desirable now, if we wish to compete with the honey-producers of to-day, to understand at least a little of the science. When the 650 horse-power Corlis engine that was to run the acres of machinery at the World's Fair was started, it needed only the hand of a child to pull the lever; and, although the child knew nothing of the power or mechanism of the ponderous giant, it moved off with the same quiet precision as if the master mechanic had held the throttle valve. But in directing the movements of the little honey factory, it needs the hand of the master all the time. They can not be trusted to unskilled fingers.

To be successful in this industry, requires not only a knowledge of the business combined with good judgment, but an interest bordering on enthusiasm. One who thinks bees, talks bees, dreams bees, who never tires of the study, who anticipates their wants, who does the

right thing at the right time, will usually find the employment not only fascinating, but reasonably remunerative.

I close with a quotation from the immortal Langstroth: "There will never be a 'royal road' to profitable bee-keeping. Like all other branches of rural economy, it demands care and experience; and those who are conscious of a strong disposition to procrastinate and neglect, will do well to let bees alone, unless they hope, by their systematic industry, to reform evil habits which are well nigh incurable."

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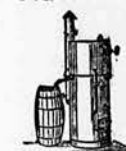
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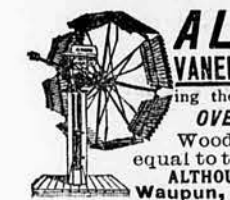
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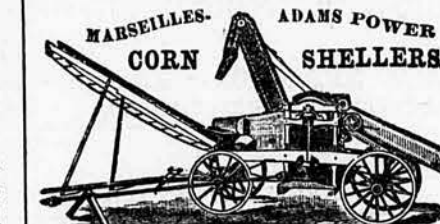
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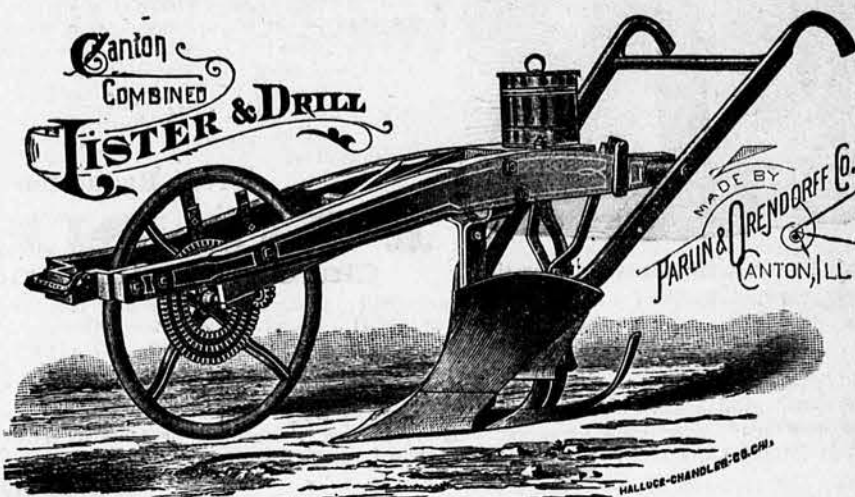
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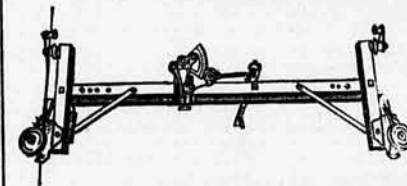
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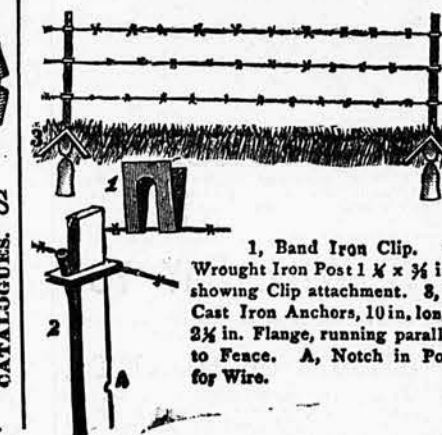
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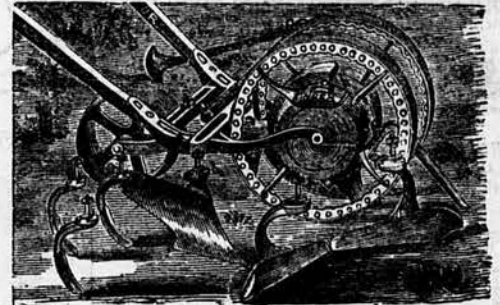
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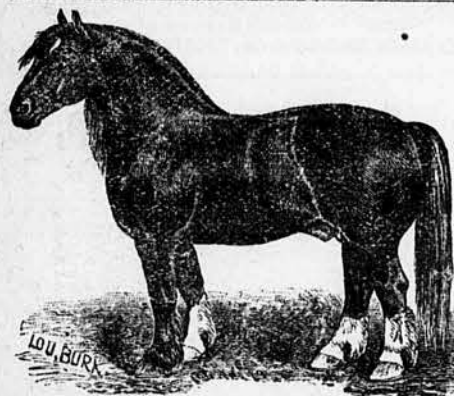
subscribers the past season as premiums, we have not received one complaint although they were guaranteed, while garden seeds procured from an Eastern house the year before were very unsatisfactory, and we had complaints from all sides. Your seeds will do to stand by.

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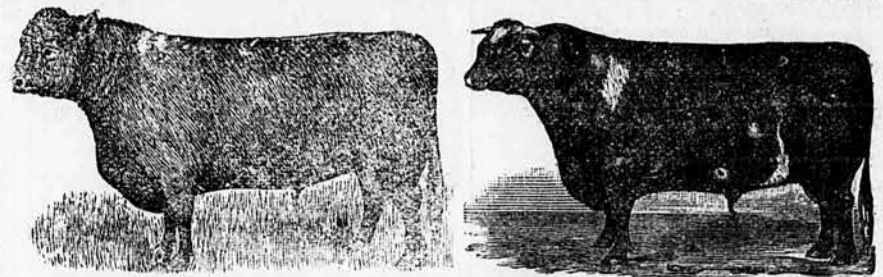
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On Wednesday and Thursday, April 1st and 2d, 1885.

At the Fair Grounds, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

The offerings will consist of 70 Splendid Young Cows and 30 Extra Young Bulls of the popular and useful sorts. The cows will have calves, or be in calf, by the prize bull RAVENSWOOD LAD 1763 (included in the sale), the \$1,000 IMP. G. AND DUKE OF BARRINGTON 3d (1614), and their equally good. **TERMS:**—Cash; but a credit of 12 months will be given to responsible parties giving good, acceptable bankable notes, at 10 per cent. interest. Catalogues on application after March 15. In connection with the sale a large exhibition of breeding stock of all kinds.

A. H. LACKEY & SON,
HENRY BLAKESLEY,
A. J. HESSON, and others.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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.—Full-blood, unregistered Jersey bull, 1 year old, black points, black tongue; \$40. Bull calf, \$20. Address John N. Denham, Harrisonville, Mo.

WANTED.—To rent for cash a good farm of 80 to 100 acres, within ten miles of Topeka. Address, T. J. Helleberg, P. O. box 292, Topeka.

WANTED.—Farmers to act as agents for a first class Wire Check Rower. Sample sent on application. Address, John Paisley, Burlington, Iowa.

SEED CORN.—Golden Beauty, Medium Early, Sibley's Pride of the North. Pure seed from the originators. Price \$1 per bushel. P. Voorhees, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—One 1/2 Holstein bull; \$50. Six high-grade Holstein cows and heifers, from \$50 to \$100. Also herd registered Jersey cows, bulls and heifers, at reasonable prices. Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas.

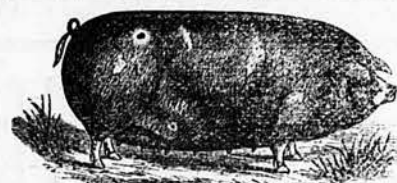
SEASIDE SOUVENIER For 30 cents I will send a box containing a variety of Ocean Shells, Sea Moss and Sea Eggs, post paid to any address. Stamps taken. J. M. Kaler, Scarborough, Maine.

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES by the million or single tree. All sizes and large variety. Prices lower than any place in America. Catalogues free. GEO. PINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

ONE DOLLAR per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock, co. kernels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 531, Kansas City, Mo.

Registered Merino Sheep, Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs for hatch. In. C. A. O. U. free. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

GRASS SEEDS. Specialties, Kentucky Blue and Orchard Grass. Address F. Carroll, 77 and 79 Main street, Lexington, Ky.



AT AUCTION.

Sixty three choice POLAND CHINA, recorded; 29 box & 34 sows, on Tuesday, March 18, 1885, at my farm, 3 1/2 miles southeast of Ottawa, Kansas. Free lunch served.

I. L. WHIPPLE

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