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THE GREAT PROBLEM.

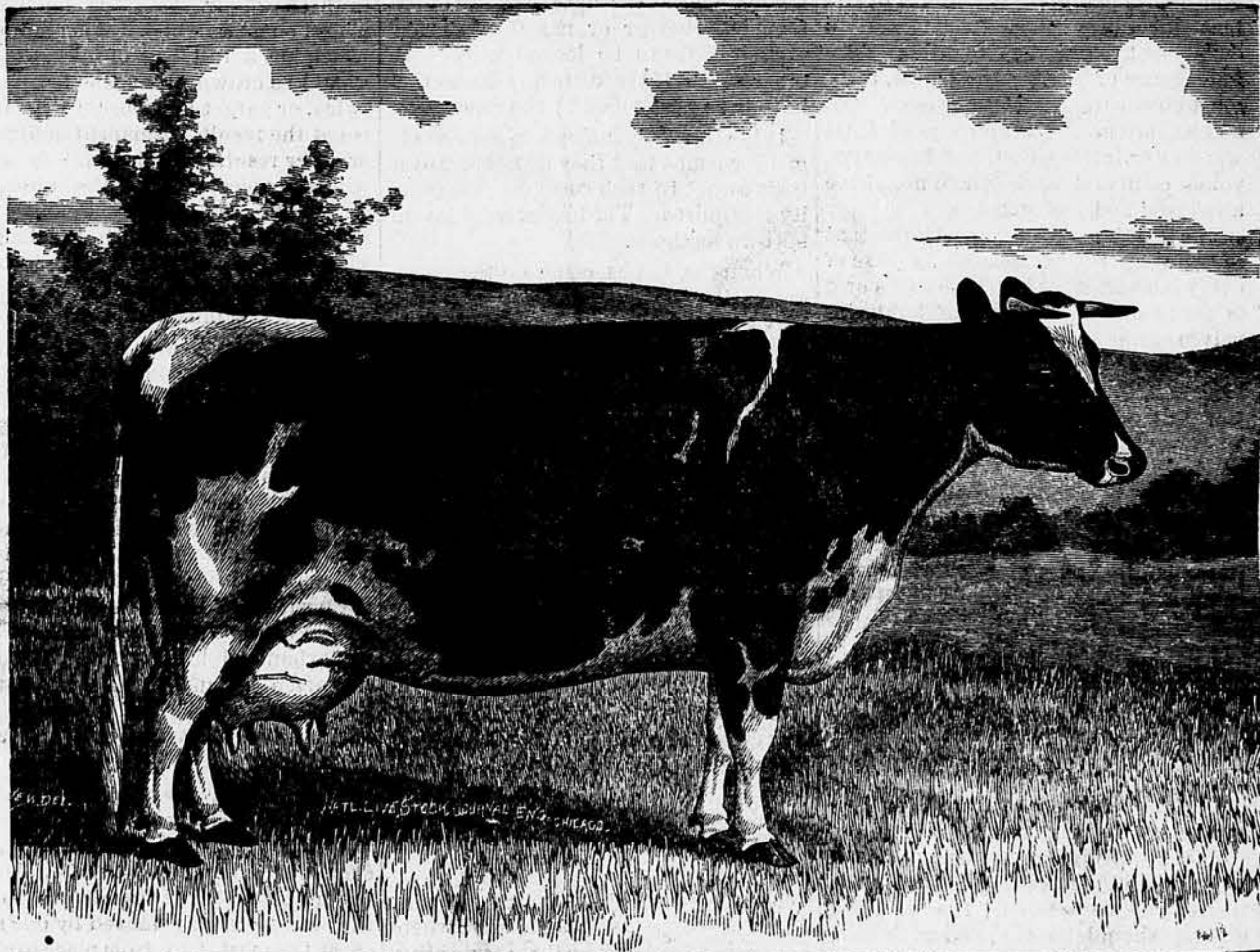
Outside of the ordinary routine work of farm life there is no matter of greater interest to the farmer than the cost of putting his surplus produce on the market. A bushel of wheat, an ox or a hog has an intrinsic value as food; and if it is raised for no other purpose than to supply the natural wants of the owner and his family, it would have no value beyond this. In such a case, it would never require calculation to know how much a man is worth. Using himself all that he raises, it can have no place among the uses of other people. He does not have anything to sell, and therefore sets no price on what he has.

But that state of things does not exist. Every farmer works to raise more than he needs for his own personal and family use. He wants something to sell. Most farmers have more to dispose of than to keep. It is this surplus that gives value to all that is left. Hence it is that he is concerned in the state of the market. He is interested in the prices of all kinds of property in which he deals either as seller or buyer; and when it is understood that these prices in the great markets include the cost of carriage from the place of growing, we can see why this item of expense is so important. If a bushel of wheat in New York City is worth one dollar, its value here in Kansas is as much less than that as the cost of hauling it. Say the carriage is thirty cents; then the wheat would be worth seventy cents here. If the cost of transportation is ten cents, then our wheat would be worth ninety cents.

It is plain, then, that transportation is a part of the farmer's business, although he has no part in the work except to pay for what he has done either in money at this end of the line or in the difference between the price here and there of the property shipped. Sending his surplus away to where it is sold and converted into money is just as much a part of the farmer's business as plowing his fields or reaping his wheat. It is therefore his interest and duty to look after this matter of carriage as much as it is to fertilize his land.

The persons engaged in transportation, if they are common teamsters and do their work with wagons and horses or oxen, hauling only a few miles to the nearest town, have an understanding with the owner of the property hauled as to how much it shall cost. The owner and the carrier talk the matter over and agree before the work is done. They meet face to face and enter into a contract. But that kind of bargaining is not done if the carrier is a railroad, canal or steamboat company. In this latter case, the price is named by the carrier without any consultation, bargain or understanding with the owner of the property conveyed. He makes his own charges and compels payment, for he retains the property until its transportation is paid for according to his own rates and rules. The limit of charge is what the traffic will bear and live. To make charges so high as that they would destroy production, would also destroy the carrier's business. It is necessary therefore for him to learn how much he may tax the article to pay for carrying it to market and yet not interfere injuriously with further production. The only modification of this rule comes from competition of rival carriers, and this is not always available, for the reason that a system of pooling is a convenient way of avoiding dangers of rivalry.

It is not strange that this state of things



HOLSTEIN COW "LOUVAIN,"—Property of Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.

should cause uneasiness among the people. While it is true that transportation is not now as expensive as it was years ago, it is equally true that no improvement has been made in the rule of charges, and it is also true that half a dozen men practically control the entire transportation system of the country, and that their recognized wealth amounts to many million dollars. Whether this vast accumulation has been gathered from what people have paid in freight charges we need not inquire. The truth probably is, that it comes from dealing in stocks rather than from dividends on railway earnings.

Many different methods of changing this state of facts have been proposed. Laws have been passed in most of the States looking to some satisfactory regulation and control of the carrying trade. Most of these laws have proven to be of no practical value further than to collect information. The transportation companies have remained masters of the situation, and are so now. Obstacles of great magnitude lie in the way of this kind of legislation. The peculiar structure of our government renders the subject still more difficult. Within State lines, the State has jurisdiction, and the general government may not interfere; but beyond State lines the State may not go; and whether there is ground for exercise of national legislation depends on considerations with which State legislatures are not permitted to meddle. The principal reason for the inefficiency of local legislation is the narrowness of its jurisdiction. That part of railway traffic that is purely State business, and over which the State legislature may

exercise surveillance, is not more than one-tenth of the entire business of the road. As to the other nine-tenths, people of other States are interested in that as well as those of the particular State.

People very reasonably look to Congress for action in the matter, for some general legislation that will cover the whole field. And there is the place for final and complete relief. Bills are now pending in numbers sufficient to justify a belief that railway legislation is generally demanded. Methods proposed are as various as the persons presenting the bills are numerous. So far as we are acquainted with their provisions, they all embody the commissioner idea. It is well known by all readers of this paper that it does not oppose commissioners if they are clothed with some authority. But we do not approve the appointment of commissioners merely to play with the subject.

It is evident that we must have national legislation; and it is equally evident to our minds that such legislation must be conceived in a patriotic spirit and be constructed upon principles deep and broad enough to bear up the whole great subject. What the people want is equal and uniform justice to themselves as well as to the carrier. A shipper wants to feel that though his goods may pass through a dozen States, and over as many different lines, so far as he is concerned it shall be but one line and he is protected on every part of it.

The ground-work of such legislation will derive much support from the work of railway companies. It is a rule of life everywhere manifest that when we would learn we seek for information in channels where it may be found. A boy would learn to be

a blacksmith; he goes to a blacksmith shop. A young man would learn the art of farming; he takes lessons from experienced farmers. A student would enter the ministry; he studies works of preachers and theologians. If a town wishes water-works, or a court house, or other permanent public improvement, some person is commissioned to visit other places where such things exist and learn all he can about them. If we would learn of mercantile affairs we watch the conduct of active merchants. And so in everything we desire to learn or to study. The rule applies with much force in this matter of regulating railroads. Let us study the methods adopted by railroad companies themselves in regulating their own business. They know more about it than anybody else does. By looking back over the changes of a few years, we find that in railroading the tendency has been and is toward consolidation of lines, the object being two-fold—first, to reduce expenses of management, and second to lengthen the line of traffic and increase the business area. These are vital principles in any general system of transportation. Another thing we see: That in order to avoid ruinous competition, railway companies sometimes pool their earnings. And still another thing: Of recent years competing lines or organizations, finding themselves unable otherwise to agree, have appointed umpires to decide for them. These features in railway management are given to illustrate the thought we would present: That by studying the methods adopted by railroad men themselves, we may learn much that will be useful in shaping legislation intended to regulate railroad traffic. These men, while studying and applying new methods in the line of their own interests, are at the same time furnishing helps in solution of the great problem. The theory upon which they are working, and it is the correct one, as it seems to us, is that of making the entire railway system of the country as nearly as possible one.

[To be concluded next week.]

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

February 8 and 9—Williams & Hagan, St. Marys, Kas.
February 27 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short horns, Manhattan, Kas.
May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns Kansas City.
May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee Summit, Mo.
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

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

The Lambing Season.

The time is over when a million of lambs, more or less, will be dropped in Kansas. That means a million of dollars—for every saved lamb is worth a dollar—not to sell, but to keep. The importance of saving the lambs, then, must be apparent to every person. Old and experienced stockmen need little warning or information, but beginners, young men, and careless men need to be awakened and instructed.

The lambing season is most important in handling sheep, because in case of every lamb another life besides its own is involved. Good care of lambs involves good care of mothers, and that means a good deal more than running loose on the open prairie shifting for themselves. What is needed most or what can best be done in any case depends on whether one's flock is a herd numbering thousands, or whether it is a hundred or two. In the former case, among the first things to be done by way of preparation is to separate the ewes into small flocks. A prominent Texas sheepman says: "I have no hesitancy in saying that ordinarily it will pay to run small flocks during the lambing season. The larger percentage of lambs that will be saved, will, in my opinion, many times pay for the additional labor required."

The "lambing ground should have a southern exposure and be as much as possible protected from north and west winds. In the next place, says the authority above quoted, the lambing ground should be supplied with lamb pens, as we term them. That is to say, pens that will hold from twenty-five to fifty ewes and lambs, to be distributed about over the range so as to accommodate such ewes with their lambs, or drop their lambs on the range during the day, and can not be safely driven into the camp. These pens may be made of brush, or anything else that will hold sheep, but I abominate brush pens for any purpose, and especially when there are lambs around. These little fellows have a great way of running their heads into holes and other improper places, and I have known many to get tangled up in brush and killed. I use pens made of 1x3 inch palings, 3 1/2 feet high, nailed to 1x4 inch pieces, and I sharpen the palings by sawing off one side of the end. Hence, when I leave a lot of ewes and lambs in a lamb pen made of such panels, I never fear that coyotes will "get in their work" on them during the night. I make my pens triangular in shape, using three panels from fourteen to sixteen feet long.

In addition to these lambing pens, for use on the range, two or more such pens should be cut off from the main pen, where the sheep are held at night in order that the ewes that drop lambs during the night may be separated from the main flock and with their lambs held back in camp, after the main flock goes out.

The same writer thinks that for every one thousand ewes, there ought to be at

least three experienced herders to take care of the lambs.

The best way to handle the lambs that come in the pen at night is to go into the pen in the morning and "pull" promptly all ewes that own their lambs. That is to say, the party who has this matter especially in charge should first determine which ewes own their lambs, and they should be either caught with their lambs and placed in the lamb pens, or the lambs should be taken carefully and gently in hand and with the ewe following should be moved without press or unnecessary stir to the lamb pens. It will be observed that ewes generally get out on the outskirts of the flock, near the corral fence to drop their lambs, and when this is the case the work of getting them into the lamb pens is comparatively slight. After all the "good ewes" have been separated from the main flock, the next point to determine is, whether or not there are any orphan lambs to be looked after. In other words, if there are any lambs that have been abandoned by the ewes.

It is often very difficult to get ewes to mother lambs that they do not regard as their own. In such cases much ingenuity is required. The herder must invent his own methods.

When the lambs come on the range, ordinarily, the ewe will stay by it, and here the herder has a chance to get in some good work. When he sees a ewe in the pains of lamb-birth, he should hold his flock in the neighborhood until the business is over, and if the ewe owns the lamb at once and proceeds to clean it and suckle it, he can move the flock off gently and slowly and leave the ewe and lamb to be gathered in by him on his return with his flock to the camp in the evening, or by another man assigned to this particular duty. He needn't be afraid the ewe will run off and leave the lamb, after she has once suckled it.

It is particularly proper that in handling ewes and lambs at this season, everything should be done quietly and without excitement. After the lambs are old enough to play briskly, and are claimed by mothers, the most important work is done.

The foregoing relates to range flocks. When we come to smaller lots and where better care can be given them some other and more humane methods ought to be adopted. Prof. Jennings says that if a lamb becomes chilled, it should be wrapped in a woolen blanket, placed in a warm room, and given a little milk as soon as it will swallow. A trifle of pepper is sometimes placed in the milk, and with good effect, for the purpose of rousing the cold and torpid stomach into action. In New England, under such circumstances, the lamb in some times "baked," as it is called—that is, put in a blanket in a moderately heated oven, until warmth and animation are restored; others immerse it in tepid water, and subsequently rub it dry, which is said to be an excellent method where the lamb is nearly frozen. A good blanket, however, a warm room, and sometimes, perhaps, a little gentle friction will suffice.

If the ewe has no milk, the lamb should be fed, until the natural supply commences, with small quantities of the milk of the new-milk cow. This should be mixed, say half and half, with water with enough molasses to give it the purgative effect of the first milk, gently warmed to the natural heat—not scalded and suffered to cool—and then fed through a bottle with a sponge in the opening of it, which the lamb should suck, if it can be induced to do so. If the milk is poured in its mouth from a spoon or bottle, it is frequently difficult, as before stated, to induce it to suck.

Moreover, unless milk is poured into the mouth slowly and with care—no faster than the lamb can swallow—a speedy wheezing, the infallible precursor of death, will show that a portion of the fluid has been forced into the lungs. Lambs have been frequently killed in this way.

If a strong ewe, with a good bag of milk, chance to lose her lamb, she should be required to bring up one of some other ewe's twins, or the lamb of some feeble or young ewe, having an inadequate supply of milk. Her own lamb should be skinned as soon as possible after death, and the skin sewed over the lamb which she is to foster. She will sometimes be a little suspicious for a day or two; and if so, she should be kept in a small pen with the lamb, and occasionally looked to. After she has taken well to it, the false skin may be removed in three or four days. If no lamb is placed on a ewe which lost her lamb, and which has a full bag of milk, the milk should be drawn from the bag once or twice, or garget may ensue; even if this is not the result, permanent induration, or other results of inflammatory action will take place, injuring the subsequent nursing properties of the animal. When milked, it is well to wash the bag for some time in cold water, since it checks the subsequent secretions of milk, as well as allays inflammation.

Sometimes a young ewe, though exhibiting sufficient fondness for her lamb, will not stand for it to suck; and in this case, if the lamb is not very strong and persevering, and particularly if the weather is cold, it soon grows weak, and perishes. The conduct of the dam, in such instances, is occasioned by inflammatory action about the bag or teats, and perhaps somewhat by the novelty of her position. In this case, the sheep should be caught and held until the lamb has exhausted her bag, and there will not often be any trouble afterwards; though it may be well enough to keep them in a pen together until the fact is determined.

Such pens—necessary in a variety of cases other than those mentioned—need not exceed eight or ten feet square, and should be built of light materials, and fastened together at the corners, so that they can be readily moved by one man, or, at the most, two, from place to place, where they are wanted. Their position should be daily shifted, when sheep are in them, for cleanliness and fresh feed. Light pine poles, laid up like a fence, and each pegged and nailed to the lower ones at the corners, or laid on, are quite serviceable. Two or three sides of a few of them should be wattled with twigs, and the tops partly covered, in order to shield feeble lambs from cold rains, piercing winds, and the like.

Young lambs are subject to what is commonly known as "pinning"—that is, their first excrements are so adhesive and tenacious that the orifice of the anus is closed, and subsequent evacuations prevented. The adhering matter, in such cases, should be entirely removed, and the part rubbed with a little dry clay, to prevent subsequent adhesion. Lambs will frequently perish from this cause, if not looked to for the first few days.

The ewes and their young ought to be divided into small flocks, and have a frequent change of pasture. Some careful shepherds adopt the plan of confining their lambs, allowing them to suck two or three times a day. By this method they suffer no fatigue, and thrive much faster. It is, however, troublesome as well as injurious, since the exercise is essential to the health and constitution of the lamb intended for rearing. It is admissible only when they are wanted for an early market; and with those who

rear them for this purpose it is a common practice.

Where there are orphans or supernumeraries in the flock, the deserted lambs must be brought up by hand. Such animals, called pet lambs, are supported on cow's milk, which they receive warm from the cows each time they are milked, and as much as they can drink. In the intervals of meals, in bad weather, they are kept under cover; in good weather they are put into a grass enclosure during the day, and sheltered at night until the nights become warm. They are fed by hand out of a small vessel, which should contain as much milk as it is known each can drink. They are first taught to drink out of the vessel with the fingers, like a calf, and as soon as they can hold a finger steady in the mouth, a small tin tube, about three inches in length, and of the thickness of a goose quill, should be covered with several folds of linen, sewed tightly on, to use as a substitute for a teat, by means of which they will drink their allowance of milk with great ease and quickness. A goose-quill would answer the same purpose, were it not so easily squeezed together by the mouth. When this same person feeds the lambs—and this should be the dairy-maid—they soon become attached to her, and desire to follow her everywhere; but to prevent their bleating, and to make them contented, an apron or a piece of cloth hung on a stake or bush in the enclosure will keep them together.

Sorghum and Wool Growing.

Kansas Farmer:

I cannot argue with Mr. Snediker on management of sorghum. My experience for four years is that the fine sorghum, such as does not make either stalk or head, is not as good food for any kind of stock as that which is grown thinner and makes good stalks and heads. All my stock—horses, hogs and sheep, will neglect the blades and choose the stalk, but first of all the seed or head. Neither do I agree with him in setting it in shock. It does not matter so much with his kind (the fine and leafy) as it does with the coarser stalk, which dries too hard in the shock and the earth draws much of the sap and sweetness from the stalk. Throwing it in large piles on the ground heads and butts, so as to cover and protect the seed from birds and vermin, is my favorite method, and I have never had a stalk spoil that I know of. The seed is worth as much to feed as the same amount of Indian corn, and the stalk is worth much more than the seed. I am of the opinion that one-half bushel to the acre is better than more.

I agree with him exactly on the wool scouring question, only I would put it a little stronger, and say that the scouring factory will be patronized if the prospects are equal; we would at least have a show to change the present order of things. As the wool trade stands now, we have no choice or voice in the matter; we are simply producing machines. We must either put it out of our control entirely and into the hands of the commission merchants, or keep it out of the market entirely. When we sack and mark and ship, we bid good-bye to our right and title, and whether justice is done to the producer or not, he has not a word to say. The commission merchant gets his per cent., and if he sees fit to whack up with the speculator or manufacturer, he can do so and the producer is none the wiser, and after every one takes their charges out the producer takes what is left. If he is satisfied or dissatisfied it is all the same; he has no remedy. In fact it is best for him to pocket what remains and say nothing, as he would only be the loser if he attempted to investigate the matter.

Wool houses or scouring factories

in some cases are unprofitable the first year, but would certainly prove a great advantage in the end.

The tariff will work itself out clear in the end. There is too much strength and talent behind it. Fraud and corruption can not prosper or be long sustained in the face of the American people. Justice and right will prevail.

I visited Mr. Bollman's sheep herd yesterday. I have seldom seen a greater improvement in any herd since last fall. They were in late from Ohio and were thin, and looked and did badly. This fall they went in in good condition, having a small ration of corn. Mr. Bollman is feeding sorghum and three bushels of corn per day to 1,800 sheep. He says he is learning and would soon know how to keep sheep in Kansas.

W. J. COLVIN.

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

A stock breeder in New Mexico has a horse pasture of sixteen square miles all fenced in. It must worry a man to have to run over the lot in the wet grass to catch a horse to drive down town after a gallon of coal oil.

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The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats") and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c

A feeding of sulphur, mixed with bran and cracked corn, has been found to be efficacious in keeping ticks away from sheep.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

In California prune culture is a great success. Each tree bears about 100 pounds of prunes, worth about 14 cents per pound.

All fruit should be carefully assorted before packing, as inferior fruit not only rots quickly but spoils that which is good.

A ton of sorghum cane will produce from ten to fifteen gallons of sirup on the average.

and all other kinds of Trees, &c., by the single one or Carload. 200 Acres; 50th year. Prices on list of stock you need. Testimonials from Customers, some of whom are of nearly Fifty Years standing, &c., free. **STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.**

New STRAWBERRIES! New RASPBERRIES! Old and new varieties. Illustrated Catalogue, with hints on culture, sent FREE. Also, separate wholesale trade-list for dealers, including Irish and Sweet Potatoes. B. F. SMITH, Small Fruit Nurseryman, Lawrence, Kansas.

100,000 Genuine Gregg Raspberry Plants

FOR SALE. The most profitable Black Raspberry grown. Plants taken from fine, healthy, bearing plantations. Send for price list, and place your orders early. **FRED EASON, Fruit Grower, Leavenworth, Kansas.**

Alfalfa Clover,

The Great Forage Crop of Colorado, will Stand Drouth Better Than Any Other Clover. Send for Henry Lee's seed catalogue, containing history and culture of Alfalfa. MAILED FREE. Prices and a sample packet of seed mailed free to all applicants. Address **HENRY LEE, Seedman, 383 and 385 Wazee St., DENVER, COL.**

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Osage Orange Plants for the Spring of 1884. Also Apple Trees, and other Nursery Stock.

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

Sweet Potatoes.

All the best known varieties, for Table Use and for Seed, and any quantity.

FROM A BARREL TO CAR LOADS.

Address the Old Reliable Grower of Sweet Potatoes,

B. F. JACOBS,

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PURE CANE SEED.

Warranted to Grow.

We have for sale **EARLY AMBER, EARLY ORANGE** and **LINK'S HYBRID Cane Seed.** This seed is pure, hand picked, and selected from cane that yielded the largest amount of sugar. Each variety has been tested and not a seed failed to sprout. Price, 7 cents per pound.

M. SWENSON, Sup't Kansas Sugar Refining Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

J. P. HALL, Emporia, Kansas,

BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1880 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunton, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 Rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33½ lbs.

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

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality, at prices as low as the lowest.

HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

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

SWINE.

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

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

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P.-C. Records.

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

SWINE.

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

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

POULTRY.

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

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph, Prop'r, Emporia, Kas., Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmsa, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$3.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

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

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

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 25. Also Black and-tan Eggs.

HENRY DAVIS, Dyer, Indiana, breeder of Plymouth Rock and Light Brahmsa Poultry, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese a specialty. Prices reasonable.

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

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THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYENDERS, BRAVING BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sutton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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.

WOLFE & MCINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the First Tuesday of each month.

A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address **G. O. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.**

N. ALLEN THROOP, Englewood, Ill., Live Stock Artist and Engraver. Will sketch from life or photograph. Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres't; U. B. Fearrell, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

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Headquarters in the Southwest for **WHITFIELD SHORT-HORNS.**

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Thoroughbred Bulls, Grade and Cross-bred Bulls, Grade Hereford Heifers, Grade Short-horn Heifers in Calf to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls.

FOR SALE!

OLIVER & SHOCKEY, Breeders and Dealers.

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CATTLE!



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

1,000 Short-horn Cows,

and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.,

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

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.



BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred sate cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

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Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

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Established in 1876.

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MANHATTAN, KANSAS,

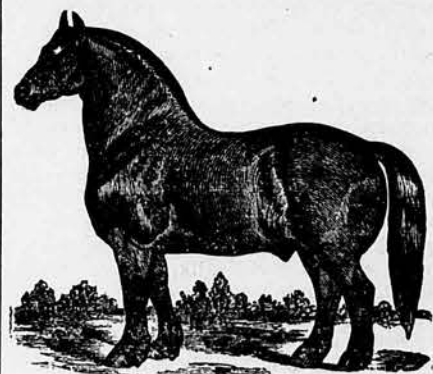
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SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale 10,889, a Young Mary Bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.

My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, headed by Kellor's Photograph 3551, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Aberton's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sally boar.

Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.



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

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

Correspondence.

Tame Grasses--Association.

Kansas Farmer:

Kansas is a progressive State. She has again and again taken the lead of her sister States east of the Mississippi river, not only in social and national reforms, but also in large crops of the various products of the soil. Now, we think the time has come when Kansas farmers should form an association for the testing and cultivation of all the best species of tame grasses and forage plants. Your excellent editorial of January the 2d should attract the attention of every stock raiser, flock-master and farmer in the State; and arouse them to the necessity of organizing now.

It has always been a matter of surprise to me that the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Kansas and other sister States have never had an organization for the cultivation of, and experimenting with tame grasses and forage plants. We have numerous associations for the introduction and improvement of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, bees, etc., but have not one in our midst for the improvement and advancement of the most important group of plants, whose seeds and herbage furnish the principal portion of the food of the race, and the races of animals under our control. Are there any ready and willing to unite in forming such an association? If so, let them speak out through the pages of your excellent and progressive paper.

Cheever, Kas. JOHN W. ROBSON.

Tame Grasses or Wild.

Kansas Farmer:

It is an admitted fact that the tame grasses are far superior for pasture and hay than are the native or wild; they start earlier in the spring, and hold out longer in the fall, will bear closer feeding without injury, and the tramping of stock does not seem to harm them so much. The raising of stock has always been considered an indispensable branch of successful farming, and good stock can always be depended upon to bring a sure and reliable revenue to their owner. Excessive rains, drouth, hail, and the various insect tribe, may destroy the grain, but through them all the grass will grow, and the flocks and herds will bring their owners a steady yearly income. We may safely assert that any mode of farming that shall give an increased yield of grass for pasture and hay, that shall make "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," ought to receive attention. The Kansas farmer who can raise his corn so cheaply as to hardly feel its cost, is too much inclined to depend on that to fatten his steers and hogs, when by a judicious arrangement of pasture fields of the better kinds of tame grasses nearly double the amount of stock could be grown and fattened on the same acres, for the reason that each acre will produce a much larger yield of feed, and the pasture season be lengthened two or more months. Among the most valuable grasses for pasture and hay for every kind of stock is alfalfa or lucerne, for many years cultivated in California and Utah, and more recently introduced into Colorado, and now into this State, where so far as tried is giving excellent satisfaction. It is a plant of rampant growth, yielding a vast amount of excellent pasture on which all kinds of stock do remarkably well, and when cut for hay is very much relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. For milch cows it is not excelled by any kind of hay, causing them to give an increased flow of rich milk, the butter from which is of a fine yellow color, and flavor almost equal to that made from June grass. In South America, from which it was first introduced into California, it is cut six and seven times in a season, in California almost as many, in Colorado three times, yielding seven to eight tons in a season per acre. The value of the hay for milch cows is shown by the price the dairymen pay for it around Denver, ranging at present from fifteen to sixteen dollars per ton. It does not need to be sown but once, and when it has fairly got possession of the ground, it keeps it against any and all intruders. No other weed or plant can make any headway, nor can it be injured by being overfed after the first year, for as soon as the stock is withdrawn, it immediately starts up again and grows luxuriantly until late in the fall. It does not

impoverish the soil, as it sends its long roots far down into the sub-soil, and draws its nourishment from thence. Neither the frosts of winter or the heat of summer will kill it, nor can the voracious grasshoppers do it more than a temporary injury, it starts to grow again the moment he is gone. It is well adapted to the dry uplands of Kansas where the native grass dries up early, or fails to yield more than a scanty supply in dry seasons. It must prove invaluable to the sheep and cattle men in the middle and western portions of the State, where the rainfall is light and always unreliable, enabling them to keep a larger number of their ever increasing flocks and herds on the same acres, and also to provide a large amount of the very best hay for use during severe storms. No hay is better for ewes, suckling lambs, or weakly sheep in early spring, or any stock out of condition. It can be made to some extent to take the place of corn for wintering stock hogs, incredible as the statement may appear, but recent trials in Colorado prove it true. Its blossoms furnish the busy bee with the best of honey, and by frequent cuttings can be kept in constant bloom. Here then is a plant that completely fills the bill for the Kansas stock-grower and farmer, and by the universal favor it has been received in California, Utah and Colorado, the Kansas farmers should not be slow to investigate its merits and give it a place among their growing crops.

H. N. JARVIS.

Winfield, Kas., box 636.

About Listers.

Kansas Farmer:

In the spring of 1883 I purchased a combined Lister and drill, with which I planted 86 acres of corn on upland prairie land, part of which was stubble and part had grown corn the year previous. My crop averaged as good as corn planted with planter. I believe last season was a hard one on listed corn, as it was so wet before corn could be cultivated. Two of my neighbors listed, but did not level their ground and failed. The common walking cultivator is not what is wanted to cultivate listed corn. The shovels will draw in the furrow, and will be sure to follow the first track after that. If any one knows of a better cultivator than the common four shovel, I wish he would tell your readers of it.

My method is this: Set your lister shallow, set the sub-soller down, set drill 14 to 16 inches. I got a flattish log 16 inches through, split it through so as to have the halves flat and 9 feet long. Bore a 2-inch hole 18 inches from each end, get a hard wood 4x4 inches same length, bore a 2-inch hole 18 inches from each end; make two heavy pins and pin this to the log, leaving about 3 inches of space between. This will keep the log from tipping or rolling over. Fasten the end of a chain to each end of this strip and put the whiffletrees to the middle of the chain. This will level the rows but will take three good horses. Can level as much in the afternoon as can be listed in a whole day; from 7 to 8 acres is a good day's work. I next took a sloping tooth harrow and went over it with the harrow.

Now for what I have learned: Level the ground down well; get your cultivator in as soon as it is well up. If you can get a cultivator with 6 small shovels it will beat 4 large ones on any corn ground. Keep stirring the ground; don't put in more acres than you can cultivate right, simply because you can plant it easy. If you have hardpan land don't use a lister. I shall use a lister again the coming season, but not on the same ground; if I do, will list it crosswise of last year's rows.

If there are things not made plain in this will try to explain if requested. Respectfully,
J. E. PFINGSTON.
Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kas.

Fifteen Million of Horses

are now owned in America, and more than a million a year must be bred to keep up the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from \$175 to \$250 each. It would be impossible to breed them if it were not for the great breeding establishment of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., from which goes out to all parts of America more than half a million dollars worth of Percheron-Norman stallions annually.

Letter From Nebraska.

Kansas Farmer:

May an outsider say a word in your paper? Soon after coming to Nebraska I chanced to see a copy of the KANSAS FARMER, and was so much pleased with the spirit of it, have taken it ever since. I can see how it may have had much to do in giving the people of your State the enviable position they hold as to general intelligence and morality. I do not think the influence of the farmer's home paper in which they take real interest and pride is fully appreciated. It need not be a distinctively religious paper; but in all matters pertaining to morality it should be decided and outspoken. The reading of now and then a number may not leave any perceptible impression, but the reading of a paper like the FARMER from week to week the year through, the spirit of which is uniformly on the side of right living, must tend to build character in the right direction. We farmers need to learn how the most profitable crops are grown, and the best ways to raise and care for stock; but right along side of this knowledge, and in connection with it, we need the influence that will help us to be honest men and good citizens. I sometimes think the little things bearing on politics and morality that jut out here and there in our agricultural papers have more influence with us farmers than our nominally religious and political papers. At least I am sure the KANSAS FARMER, ever ready to speak out on the right side of moral questions as they come up, and intelligently discuss such political matters of the day as are of general and vital importance to a farming community, is a power for good in the great State where it is located.

I wonder if some of your readers can help me? I want a pasture for hogs and calves. Have no tame grass; have a corn field with rich soil, where I want the pasture. Have thought of preparing the ground thoroughly as soon as the frost is out, say last of February or early in March, and sowing it to timothy and clover with rye, thinking the rye would make early feed and protect the young grass plants. Should expect to keep enough stock on it to keep the rye from heading. Have experimented in a small way with timothy and clover with oats sowed in spring which did well, but the oats do not make good feed.

If you can give me no better way to get the pasture than by this plan how much rye and grass seed should I sow per acre? Also about how many acres should I seed down for one hundred head of pigs, mostly young, and between forty and fifty calves?

I have read with much interest what the FARMER has had to say of late about tame grasses, but little attention has been given the matter in this part of our State thus far; it cannot be put off much longer. The time for unlimited range for cattle has passed; we must fence our pastures. And after all that has been said in praise of our native grasses, when we come to put a given number of cattle into a field of a given number of acres the result is always disappointing. Not only are they late in starting in the spring and early dried up in the fall, but they will not stand close feeding. Clover, timothy and blue grass do well here, but we have to learn yet which will make the most profitable pasture.

J. H. R.

Columbus, Nebraska.

Criticisms and Queries.

Kansas Farmer:

The KANSAS FARMER by virtue of its name belongs to the farmers of Kansas, and all have, or should have, an interest in its welfare and prosperity. As there have been some criticisms on the course of the FARMER and a model pointed out for it to follow, it is then in order to criticize the critic. The critic says, in substance, leave out politics, temperance and religion. It seems to me that the very first duty of a farm journal is to expose the frauds of corporations and companies; to stand up for the farmers' rights, and how can it be done without talking politics? We all know how the FARMER whacked the last legislature for its vacillating course on railroad legislation, and had the legislature made specific rates as the FARMER advocated, we would not now have a commission recommending rates for freights. If the FARMER (as recommended) should be made a strictly stock journal, then the household department, and children's department would have to be left out,

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Clover, and all other kinds of Lawn and Pasture Grass Seeds.

Garden Seeds

of all kinds and of the latest varieties, gathered from all the responsible seed growers, from Massachusetts to California. Our Seeds are fresh and selected with the utmost care. We have grown for us in California some classes of seed which we have known to do well in this climate. We have also a choice selection of home-grown

Seed Corn, Seed Oats; Cane Seed; Seed Potatoes, Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat,

and all other really useful seeds, to supply the needs of customers from other States.

To Farmers and Gardeners who have not yet dealt with us and who contemplate sending away for seed, we give an earnest invitation to visit our Seed House, and we think we can show you as great a variety of good, pure seed, and as low in price as can be furnished by any seed house, East or West. Send for catalogue, then send in your order or call at our Seed House, 75 Kansas Avenue.

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

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OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.)

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323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Mention this paper.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1082 Race St. Philadelphia, naming this paper.



Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.

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

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW ENGINES THRESHERS, MILLS Horse Powers,

(For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

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

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS. COPY-RIGHTS, DESIGNS, RE-ISSUES, LABELS. Send description of your invention, L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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

It will never do to break up the great Kansas family in that way.

It seems to me that the real bugbear that some of the good brethren are afraid of is the temperance question. If there were some gigantic corporations that were causing the State hundreds of thousands of dollars of expense annually; that were killing hundreds of our citizens; that were bringing sorrow, grief, degradation, poverty and want on other thousands, would it not be the duty of every paper in the land, and of every citizen, too, to cry aloud and spare not?

Now, Mr. Editor, we have just such a monster organization in our State in almost every county. Then we have officers who take a solemn oath before high Heaven to support the constitution of the State and to enforce its laws, who deliberately violate its laws, and stand between criminals and justice, and who in fact become outlaws themselves. The open violation of many of our laws is becoming a serious question with many of our best thinking people. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the pure, moral tone of the FARMER. A paper that is read by so many thousand children and young people must have a sound moral sentiment.

Will it pay to grind corn to feed sheep for market? I would be glad to have the experience of some one on this subject.

What effect will wheat bran have on sheep fed for mutton, say $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per day? Solomons City, Jan. 27. W. RAMSEY.

Great Sale of Clydesdales!

The Clydesdale Horse Co. of Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Glasgow, Scotland, will sell between 60 and 70 head of choice imported Clydesdale Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies, together with a number of Polled Angus cattle, at their American headquarters, Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1884. No grander lot of stock of this breed was ever offered at public sale in the country. Catalogues are now ready and will be sent to all applicants. Their annual catalogue, containing over 150 head, will also be sent to all who apply. Send for both sale and annual catalogue, and don't fail to attend the sale on Feb. 21.

A scuppernon vine in the Tokay vineyard, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, bears 100 bushels of grapes a year. There are other vines in the same vineyard which produce from 25 to 40 bushels. The vines were planted twenty-five years ago.

Please note the advertisement of spring sales Kentucky Short-horns, at Dexter Park, Chicago, April 15, 16 and 17. The catalogues embrace some of the richest blood in America.

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

JACKS---SPECIALTY.

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

TO FARMERS.

We have now in stock this year's growth of Clover, Timothy, Red-Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED. EDSON & BECK, Sixth Avenue Feed Mill, 134 & 136 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

1,000,000 Russian Mulberry,

500,000 Hardy Catalpa, Russian Apricot, Dwarf Junberry, and McCracken Blackberry. An immense stock of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses. The best silk worm eggs and text-books on silk culture. Send for price list. Address CARPENTER & GAGE, Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

DON'T

you want a \$30.00 Shot Repeating Rifle for \$15.00, a \$30.00 Breech Loading Shot Gun for \$10.00, a \$12.00 Concert Organette for \$7.00, a \$25.00 Magic Lantern can get any of these articles FREE, if you New American Dictionary as sample copy and try it. If you have a Lamp you can start a business that will pay you from \$10 to \$50 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Self-cocking Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Organ Accordeons, Violins, &c. It may start you on the road to rapid wealth. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

Spring Sales. KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

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

J. M. BIGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

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

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

Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharon, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.,

Will sell, on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BASCOM, Owingsville, Ky.,

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

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

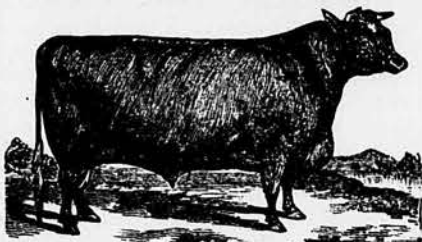
MAMMOTH SALE

Imported Clydesdale Horses and Mares. Also a Number of Selected Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle.

The Clydesdale Horse Co., of Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, and Glasgow, Scotland, will sell by public auction at their American location, the largest number of imported Clydesdale Horses and Mares that have ever been offered at one sale in this or any other country, on Thursday, February 21, 1884.

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

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



J. P. FENLON, P. O. Box 148, Leavenworth, Kansas, —Breeder of—

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

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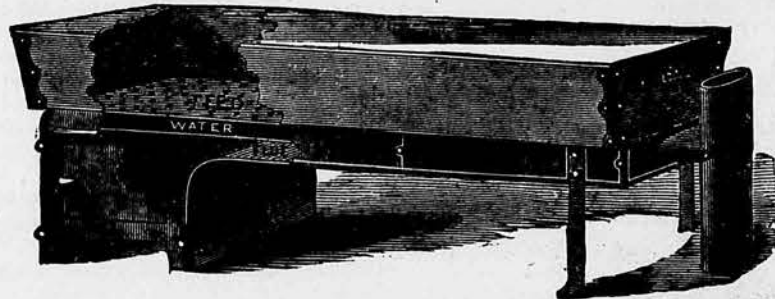
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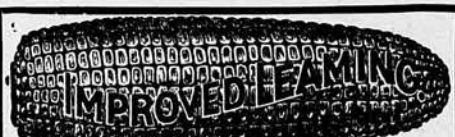
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My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refund orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Barbank Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.



This wonderful new variety has proven to be the earliest, heaviest, and most productive oat ever introduced. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, with strong stiff straw; long branching heads producing enormously. They stood abundantly, single grains producing from 40 to 75 stalks. They succeed everywhere in U. S. Our supply is grown from original seed and guaranteed pure and genuine. Packet 10c, lb. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid. Peck (measured 12 lbs.), \$2.25. Bushel (meas. 48 lbs.) \$7.50. Bag (2 measured bushels) \$14.50 measured bushels \$30.



SEED CORN DOUBLE your Crop by planting carefully selected and Tested SEED. The IMPROVED LEAMING is the earliest yellow dent in cultivation, ripening in 90 days from time of planting. Ripened perfectly in the most Northern States the past two seasons when all other varieties failed. Ears large and handsome, deep grain of dark orange color, small red cob; stalks of medium height, producing two good ears, husks and shells easily adapted to all kinds of soil. 186 bushels shelled corn have been grown to the acre. It far surpasses all other varieties in earliness, productiveness, and fine quality. See our Catalogue for testimonials, etc. Packet 10c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid by mail; quart 25c, peck 90c, bushel \$2.75, bag (2 bushels) \$5, ten bushels \$24.50. Chester Co. Mammoth Farmer's Favorite, Golden Dent, extra selected, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid; peck 75c, bushel \$2.50, 2 bus. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$20. White Surprise, Pride of the North, Rural Heavy Dent, Cloud's Early Dent, Blount's Prolific, Mammoth Earliest, at low prices. Order now and get our new and complete Illustrated Catalogue, in IN CASH PRIZES for best products of our Seeds in 1884. SEED WAREHOUSE, 1114 MARKET Street

JOHNSON & STOKES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Home Circle.

"Leaves Have Their Time To Fall."

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's
breath,
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh,
Death!

Day is for mortal care;
Eve for glad meetings round the joyous
hearth;
Night for the dreams of sleep, the voice
of prayer—
But all for thee, thou mightiest of the earth.

The banquet hath its hour,
Its feverish hour of mirth, and song, and
wine;
There comes a day of grief's o'erwhelm-
ing power,
A time for softer tears—but all are thine.

Youth and the opening rose
May look like things too glorious for decay,
And smile at thee—but thou art not of
those
That wait the ripened bloom to seize their
prey.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers wither at the north wind's
breath;
And stars set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh,
Death!

We know when moons shall wane—
When summer-birds from far shall cross the
sea—
When autumn's hue shall tinge the golden
grain—
But who shall teach us when to look for
thee?

Is it when spring's first gale
Comes forth to whisper where the violet's
lie?
Is it when roses in our path grow pale?
They have one season—all are ours to die.

Thou art where billows foam—
Thou art where music melts upon the air;
Thou art around us in our peaceful
home,
And the world calls us forth to meet thee
there.

Thou art where friend meets friend,
Beneath the shadow of the elm, at rest;
Thou art where foe meets foe, and trump-
ets rend
The skies, and swords beat down the prince-
ly crest.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's
breath,
And stars to set, but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh,
Death! —*Felicia Hemans.*

A Pair of Skates.

On opening the drawer of my little table to get out writing materials, the first thing my hands come in contact with is a pair of skates. I take them out, and looking on the polished keel, smile; for don't they belong to my boy? And what is dearer than my boy? Or what is dearer to my boy than a pair of skates? There's no place too nice for them. And as I sit looking at them I think of how skillfully the young feet thus shod can glide over the slippery ice. And then, I think of the many, many slippery places along life's highway, where the young, inexperienced feet must pass; of the snares and pit-falls that will beset him at every step. That the time will come when the young feet will wander far beyond the sound of my voice; when other influences, dangerous and subtle in their nature, will be brought with all their combined force to bear against my own. Oh, that I might clothe him as with an armor of polished steel; that he might pass through them all pure and undefiled, just as he can now glide over the ice on these polished skates. I know my influence is strong, and while he is under its full power, a word will recall the wayward feet. But how soon the time will come when other influences will be brought to bear against my own. Will the home affection lose its power? Will the principles which I have endeavored to instill into his heart from infancy sustain him then? Will he always prove loyal to the higher law? In the very nature of things he must come in contact with evil and either overcome or be overcome by it. Will reason always hold her sway? Aye, there's where they strike, these combined forces of evil. Dethrone his reason and he falls a resistless victim to any and every vice within his reach. So the intoxicating cup is pressed toward the pure young lips at every step with all the allurements that the emissaries of Satan can invent. It is not only my boy, but your boy. And O, pitying heaven! The boy who has no mother's influence to go

with him through this trying ordeal! Would it not be humane to dash the cursed offering from the hands of his tempters? Is it vulgar and unwomanly in a mother to desire to do so? Can you imagine a mother whose delicate refinement of nature would forbid her doing so? Would not the great mother-love in her nature burst forth like an avalanche, hurling the enemy before it? A love as high above that false delicacy which forbids it, as the heaven is high above the earth.

MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Violet and Sunflower.

When a little child I used to search for hours in the wildwood for the dainty little pimpernell, and when successful would experience the most intense delight in contemplating its exquisite loveliness. There were daisies and violets everywhere, and I loved them all as only children can love that which is beautiful, simply because it is so. In this the lovely sweet flowers fulfill their mission; useful only in being lovely, and in ministering to an innocent love for beautiful things. To deck the mossy dell, to gem the pathway of life's early morning, their presence always brings sweet memories. How often even the fragrance of a flower in a moment transports our thoughts to the scenes of our childhood. But as years bring with them the stern realities of life, its storms and its calms, do we recognize no beauty nor virtue in the Helianthus? When beset on the one side by idle flatterers, and on the other by scorn, and the pride which usually springs from the hearts of those whose vision is limited by their own shadow, and who measure the virtues and motives of others by their own capabilities, as the violets strewed our pathway in childhood. The brave, true sunflower has stood by us through all the vicissitudes of Kansas life, not skulking in the grass like a sand burr, but springing toward the light, nodding its kind familiar face on every side, making our landscape bright.

And does the violet say to the sunflower, "You're a bold, impudent weed, intruding where lazy folks don't want you. Why don't you hide in the shade and be modest and unassuming like me? Why don't everybody be violets? We're the loveliest, sweetest flowers in the world; there should be nothing else, for we're so modest. All flowers should be violets."

And as the wind swayed the sunflower, she bent low, nodding her golden disk, and gently replied:

"There's a great big world up here. I can see a long ways, and yet it goes on and on. God made me to be useful. I only grow where otherwise poisonous weeds would usurp possession. I bless mankind by absorbing malarial poisons, and it takes thousands of us to adorn a landscape, and I am only one of a thousand. I may seem coarse and vulgar to so fragile a creature as you, but as the world sweeps by on its great thoroughfare, they say—See how the sunflowers take possession of the malarial districts. They are friends to mankind; besides they make the landscape bright. And, too, the seed is useful for animal food; and all through the long cold winter, poor people, and women and children gather the stock for fuel, and thus they warm many an otherwise cheerless home. I could tell you many a story of want and woe, sweet violet; of widows, and sadder still, of the drunkards' homes, but sunflowers don't tattle. We only propose to be useful, and when you misjudge our motives we forgive you. So be consistent, if you ain't big enough to be generous, little friend."

"All I desire is to be lovely and modest," whispered the violet.

"Be it so," and the sunflower dropped a broad leaf of charity which covered her from the scorching rays.

FLORA.

I see several advertisements in different papers headed full blood chickens and eggs for hatching for sale, but they are all Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans or Plymouth Rock. I see no Spanish. Now I have had Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns and Black Spanish, and like the latter best of all for layers the year round; but for table fowls give me the White Leghorn. Can some one tell me where I can get the pure Black Spanish? Mine are mixed and run out. Has some sister dahlia bulbs to exchange for verbena seed? I have seen no dahlias in this part of the country.

MOTHER.

Ionia, Kas.

Color in Dress.

To use the proper colors in dress is to apply at once the deepest science and the highest poetry of color-harmony. Modern discovery has entered the domain of these delicate laws and shown that our individual preference for certain colors can be traced to our ruling faculties. It must therefore follow that there is some vital relation between these faculties and the prismatic hues of the sunbeam. This has been proven to be true, and by these fine physiological laws we know that the intellectual lobe of the brain radiates mingled green and blue rays, the social faculties shine in orange and yellow lights and from the region of volition or the will-power emanates the red, scarlet and crimson. Arterial blood is of this color and it may be called the engine power of the body.

When the accordant scale of colors is as well understood as the scale of harmonies in music, the ruling color worn by a person will be interpreted as an expression of character. Scarlet would be the dominant color with persons having large co-active faculties, but its complementaries, green, salmon, or purple would furnish the variety needed in trimmings to produce pleasing effects. "A person with large fraternal organs would wear green or its complements, red, amber or scarlet. Those with the reasoning organs large would wear light blue; those with ambition large would wear crimson or purple. This law would not cause persons to wear colors which did not agree with their complexions. For difference of complexion indicates difference of character. The blonde and the brunette differ as much in their mental tints as in the tints of their faces."

The same colors in the sunbeam which build up the organic cells of vegetable life are those which are related to the nutritive system of the human brain and body. They are the colors of construction. These different colors of the sunbeam have been discovered to be such important factors in up-building and sustaining the physical organizations that an entire and wonderful system of color healing has been established upon the involved principles. "The nervous system is toned and stimulated by colors in which blue predominates; the nutritive system by those in which yellow leads, and the muscular system by those in which red predominates."

The visible rays of the solar spectrum are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red; but above the violet ray in this seven-eighths sunbeam octave, invisible rays have been traced to ten times the distance of the visible rays, and below the red, come the thermal or heat rays which are more than twice the length of the visible spectrum. The solar spectrum is a ray of white light sifted through a prism into its seven elemental colors. The principal warm colors, are the red, orange and yellow—yellow being the most luminous, or radiating the greatest amount of light. Just here comes in a pleasant analogy. Yellow is the upper color of the social or affectional range of faculties and is radiated by religious feeling in greater or less fullness of tone in proportion as the faculty is active or quiet. Religious aspiration is supposed to call forth all that is highest and noblest in man, because it is a union of his nature with God. There is a poetical fitness, therefore, in yellow the most luminous of the sun-rays, shining in connection with the most luminous faculty of the brain. The prevailing electrical or cool colors are blue, indigo and violet. Wear the warm colors, therefore, to draw within your system the vitalizing warmth of the sun-rays, and choose the electrical colors, you people who are full of feverish conditions not normal, and who need soothing influences for your irritable nerves. Women with cross and irritable husbands! try and persuade your worse halves to wear blue undervests, and shade your lamps in blue at night to quiet their uneasy nerves!

Black absorbs all colors; white reflects all colors. Hence white or light colors in dress transmit more sunlight and finer forces to the body than other colors. Persons who wear black habitually induce an inactive skin, and this means that the lungs, liver and kidneys must perform a greater amount of labor than belongs to them, in order to relieve the inactivity of the skin channels in their function of throwing off effete emanations. To counteract the evil of black—if persons must wear it—frequent sun baths are recommended.

In the heat of summer, a blue lining to a

light or white hat is desirable for highly sensitive organizations. Sunstroke has been cured in this way. White underwear is doubtless best for a balanced state of health, but if sluggish or cold conditions are present, the unbalance should be toned up with warm reds or with purple, which combines the vitality of the red ray and nerve tonic of the blue.

In vegetable life the different colors exert a marked influence in the direction of their peculiar forces; thus germination is aided by electrical colors. Blue glass or a blue veil over seed-beds produce great rapidity of growth. Flowers need an abundance of red rays. Hence in the tropics, where light revels in intensities, the flora shows a corresponding richness and depth of color. It was once supposed that only the violet were the actinic or chemical rays of the sunbeam, but later investigation has proven that the electrical colors are without chemical action unless in combination with the warm hues and also that the thermal or heat colors are quite as dependent upon the upper portion of the solar spectrum. Substance in nature possessing the greatest power, combine the two principles and are usually transparent—as for instance, the strongest gases like oxygen and hydrogen, and also the strongest acids. Water, holding in solution these gases, possesses the greatest power as a solvent.

It is impossible to touch the subject of color in dress without extending the analysis of its effects into the subtler realm of natural forces and thus discovering the wonderful variety and equally wonderful unity of its far-reaching laws. A world of scientific beauty underlies our natural love of color-forces, and to array ourselves in accordance with the inner harmonies of our being is to call to our aid the most central laws of the solar system.—*Sindhia, in Western Rural.*

Deaf-Mutes Increasing.

In a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences, at New Haven, November 13, Prof. A. Graham Bell contends that something striking and abnormal is going on among deaf-mutes, something that is tending to create a new variety of the human race. He quoted reports of various asylums and institutions for deaf-mutes, showing that in 82 cases out of 100, deaf-mutes were married to deaf-mutes. These reports did not give the information whether the marriage in each case was between persons congenitally deaf, or between those who had become deaf by disease, or between one of each kind. He believed that those who, being congenitally deaf, married congenitally deaf persons were likely to have deaf-mute children. The professor presented diagrams showing that the probabilities were that those who were congenitally deaf had in almost every instance relatives who were deaf-mutes also. The total number of deaf-mutes in the United States were 34,000, or one out of every 1,500.

Seeds that Talk.

Yes—seeds that talk. Can anything speak plainer than a full row of seeds, which have forced their tiny leaves above the surface in garden and field? They fairly shout to us that they are alive and can be depended upon every time. Such are Sibley's Tested Seeds, they talk right at you, and can be had promptly by sending a postal card to Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., for a catalogue and price list.

The Orange County Farmer states that the eyes next to the stems of potatoes are of but little value, as they seldom grow or produce. The eye end is most prolific, and should be halved, and, when large, quartered. The body may be cut to suit.

If you take Leis' Dandelion Tonic when you perceive the first symptom of "chills" you will almost invariably escape them. It fortifies the system against the attack of other diseases as well. It improves the digestion, purifies the blood and regulates the liver.

The promise of sorghum as a great sugar-producing plant is good. Before many years improvement will increase the percentage of sugar, and, no doubt, we will be enabled to produce all we need without buying foreign sugar.

Horseradish should be dug and packed away in slightly moistened sand. Small boxes are suitable for storage.

When all other remedies fail then try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

The Young Folks.

WONDERLAND.

The Yellowstone National Park, the Picture Gallery of the Gods.

In the northwestern corner of Wyoming Territory is a tract of land known as the National Park, set apart as a public pleasure ground by Congress in 1872. It lies mostly between latitude 44 and 45 degrees, and longitude 110 and 111 degrees, extending into Montana, and with an altitude of more than 6,000 feet and embraces 3,575 square miles.

The mountain ranges that surround the valleys are from ten to twelve thousand feet high and are covered with perpetual snow. During mid-summer there is scarcely any rain, and storms are rare at any time, but there is frost in every month. The park is entered usually from the north, and the pleasure-seeker takes the course of the Yellowstone River; first the Third Canyon, then the Grand Canyon, then the Yellowstone Lake. Here in this path lies some of the most marvelous scenery that the Creator has given to man.

This National Park, with its gigantic and awful phenomena of nature, so mighty as to overwhelm conception and appall belief; its abounding objects of scenic grace, magnificence and terror, its wonders, its delights, all make it truly the wonder garden of the world.

THE THIRD CANYON.

The river breaks through this plateau in a winding and impassable canyon of trachyte lava over 2,000 feet in depth, the middle canyon of the Yellowstone, rolling over volcanic boulders in some places, and in others forming still pools of seemingly fathomless depth. At one point it dashes here and there, lashed to a white foam upon its rocky bed; at another it subsides into a crystal mirror, wherever a deep basin occurs in the channel. Numerous small cascades are seen tumbling from the rocky walls at different points, and the river appears from the lofty summits a mere ribbon of foam in the immeasurable distance below. This huge abyss, through walls of flinty lava, has not been worn away by the waters, for no trace of fluvial agency is left upon the rocks; it is a cleft in the strata brought about by volcanic action, plainly shown by that irregular structure which gives such a ragged appearance to all such igneous formations. Standing on the brink of the chasm, the heavy roaring of the imprisoned river comes to the ear only in a sort of hollow growl, scarcely audible from the depths, and strongly suggestive of demons in torment below.

The Mammoth Hot Springs of Gardiner River, a branch flowing into the Yellowstone, is a remarkable cluster of springs, ascending in terraces from the river. These springs, about sixty in number, are of various dimensions, and cover an area of two miles square. There are fourteen terraces and several hundred basins, varying in depth and size. Each terrace contains one large basin, surrounded by smaller ones, the water flowing down the sides forming stalactites of great beauty. The interior of these basins resemble fine white porcelain. The small streams that flow in all directions are vividly colored. Professor Hayden compares them to the most brilliant aniline dyes. Various shades of red, from brilliant scarlet to that bordering on purple, yellow, green, and cream-color mingle their rainbow hues and give wonderful beauty to the scene.

In sublimity and wild, picturesque beauty, the "Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone" is unsurpassed. Here every variety of scenery is visible, giving a succession of weird and wonderful panoramic views. Tall pinnacles, gray and massive, loom up on every side; green forests stretch far away in the distance; the river meanders in silver, beauty quietly along, and cascades and waterfalls dash over the rocky beds into the black, yawning abyss below. Travelers from the summit of Mount Washburn.

The view is beyond all adequate description. Looking northward from the base of the mountain, the great plateau stretches away to the front and left with its innumerable groves and sparkling waters, a variegated landscape of surpassing beauty, bounded on its extreme verge by the canyons of the Yellowstone. The pure atmosphere of this lofty region causes every outline of tree, rock or lakelet to be visible with won-

derful distinctness, and objects twenty miles away appear as if very near at hand. Still further to the left the snowy ranges on the head waters of Gardiner's river stretch away to the westward. On the verge of the horizon appear, like mole-hills in the distance, and far below, the white summits above the Gallatin valley.

Beyond the plateau, to the right is the deep valley of the East Fork bearing away eastward, and ragged volcanic peaks, heaped in inextricable confusion. At our feet, yawns the immense gulf of the Grand Canyon, cutting away the bases of two mountains in forcing a passage through the range. Its yellow walls divide the landscape far below. The ragged edges of the chasm are from 200 to 500 yards apart, its depth so profound that the river-bed is nowhere visible. No sound reaches the ear from the bottom of the abyss; the sun's rays are reflected on the further wall, and then lost in the darkness below. The mind struggles and then falls back on itself, despairing in the effort to grasp by a single thought the idea of its immensity.

THE UPPER FALL OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

After ascending about 600 feet a plateau is reached overlooking the cataract, which is inaccessible at its brink. The river comes down for over half a mile above, over a series of lava ledges, each terminating in a fall of from 10 to 15 feet; of these there are five. Then with a tremendous current, and confined in a rocky channel, narrowed to a space of 80 feet, it is hurled from the brink of a perpendicular wall, a sheer descent of 115 feet. So rapid is the current that the great mass of foam shoots out clear of the rock and falls far out in its basin, striking upon a covered ledge at an angle which causes a portion of the water to be projected like a broad fan into the air, with a hissing sound, to the distance of 60 feet, and dissolving into clouds of spray. The depth of water on the brink is about four feet, and the concussion of the fall is tremendous. A lava promontory overhangs the basin on either side, giving fine opportunities for observation.

A GEYSER FOUNTAIN.

In a few minutes the eruption ceases. This has originally been a crack or fissure in the calcareous ledge, the seam of which can be traced by minute vents a distance of 60 feet, but now closed up, by deposits from the water, to an opening seven feet long by eight feet wide in the center from which the steam escapes with a loud, rushing sound. The hillock formed by the spring is 40 feet in height, and its base covers about four acres. Near the crater, and as far as the eruptive waters reach, the character of the deposit is very peculiar. Close around the opening are built up walls, eight feet in height, of spherical nodules, from six inches to three feet in diameter. These, in turn, are covered on the surface with minute globules of calcareous stalagmite, incrusting with a thin glazing of silica. The rock, at a distance, appears the color of ashes of roses, but near at hand shows a metallic gray, with pink and yellow margins of the utmost delicacy. Being constantly wet, the colors are brilliant beyond description. Sloping gently from this rim of the crater, in every direction, the rocks are full of cavities, in successive terraces, forming little pools, with margins of silica the color of silver, the cavities being of irregular shape, constantly full of hot water and precipitating delicate coral-like beads of a bright saffron. These cavities are also fringed with rock around the edges, in meshes as delicate as the finest lace. Diminutive yellow columns rise from their depths, capped with small tablets of rock, and resembling flowers growing in the water. Some of them are filled with oval pebbles of a brilliant white color, and others with a yellow frost work which builds up gradually in solid stalagmites. Receding still farther from the crater, the cavities become larger and the water cooler, causing changes in the brilliant colorings, and also in the formation of the deposits. These become calcareous spar, of a white or slate color, and occasionally variegated. The water of the geysers is colorless, tasteless and without odor. The deposits are apparently as delicate as the down on the butterfly's wings, both in texture and coloring, yet are firm and solid beneath the tread. The frost work of this fairy-like, yet solid mound of rock, growing up amid clouds of steam and boiling water. The earth affords not its equal. It is the most lovely inanimate object in existence. The period of this geyser

is fifty minutes. First an increased rush of steam comes forth, followed instantly by a rising jet of water, which attains, by increased impulses, to the height of 125 feet, escaping with a wild, hissing sound, while great volumes of steam rise up to an altitude of 500 feet from the crater. Rainbows play around the tremendous fountain, the waters of which fall about the basin in showers of brilliants, then rush steaming down the slopes to the river.

THE GRAND GEYSER OF THE WORLD.

On the summit of a high ledge of stalagmite, sloping from the base of the mountain down to the river is the grand geyser of the world, a well in the strata 20 by 25 feet in diametric measurements, the perceptible elevation of the rim being but a few inches, and when quiet having a visible depth of 100 feet. The edge of the basin is bounded by a heavy fringe of rock, and stalagmite in solid layers is deposited by the overflowing waters. When an eruption is about to occur the basin gradually fills with boiling water to within a few feet of the surface, then suddenly, with heavy concussions, immense clouds of steam rise to the height of 500 feet. The whole great body of water, 20 by 25 feet, ascends in one gigantic column to the height of 90 feet, and from its apex five great jets shoot up, radiating slightly from each other, to the unparalleled altitude of 250 feet from the ground. The earth trembles under the descending deluge from this vast fountain, a thousand hissing sounds are heard in the air; rainbows encircle the summits of the jets with a halo of celestial glory. The falling water plows up and bears away the shelly strata, a seething flood pours down the slope and into the river. It is the grandest, the most majestic, and most terrible fountain in the world. After playing thus for twenty minutes it gradually subsides, the water lowering into the crater out of sight, the steam ceases to escape, and all is quiet. This grand geyser played three times during the afternoon. Its waters are of a deep ultra-marine color, clear and beautiful. The waving to and fro of the gigantic column of water, the molten stream of vari-colored gems that seem to mingle with the clouds, the shroud-like vapors vanishing down the wind with rainbow halos over all, make the lips dumb with silent admiration and overwhelm the beholder with the power, the magnificence and the glory of God.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Mary Mother! When you held
Within your hand those little feet—
Those dimpled, rosy, little feet—
And laid them on your heart that swelled,
And gave them kisses wondrous sweet—

O Mary Mother! Had you thought
Of the fierce nail, whose cruel art
Should pierce that tender flesh apart,
Surely that nail, before 'Twas wrought,
Had pierced to death your swelling heart.
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*

"Why do you mutter that way when you read?" asked a man of an old negro who sat mumbling over a newspaper. "How ought I read, sah?" "Why, read without moving your lips." "What good would dat sorter readin' do me, sah? I couldn't heah it! When I reads I wantner read so I can heah what I'se readin' about."

A young lady had a narrow escape at a fire a few nights since. About half of her back hair was burned. Fortunately she was not in the building at the time, having put on her other hair and left the house only an hour before the fire broke out.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. P. Fenlen..... Sunny Side Stock Farm.
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Louis Ditscher..... Foultry for sale.
Calbraith Brs..... Clydesdale horses.
R. F. Smith..... Strawberries etc.
J. V. Randolph..... Gardener wanted.
Cricket Randolph..... Riverside Poultry Yards.
M. Swenson..... Pure cane seed.
Henry Lee..... Alfalfa clover.
W. Guy McCandless.. For sale.
H. T. Winslow..... Buy.
D. R. Sperry & Co..... The Profit boiler.
Dingee Conard & Son. Roses.
G. A. Diez..... Corn.

No change worth noting in the wool market.

We are in receipt of the report of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

B. F. Smith, small fruit culturist, Lawrence, Kas., sends out a neat little catalogue containing instructions in plant growing.

The second annual fair of the Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association will be held on their grounds near Winfield on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1884.

Wendell Phillips is dead. He died at 6 p. m., February 2, inst., at his home in Boston. Although he was a stranger personally, many persons will receive this news with a feeling of sorrow. Mr. Phillips was one of the characters which have marked the line of American progress.

The Coffeyville Journal (Montgomery county) says that upon examination it is found that at least half of the peach buds have been frozen, so that there will not be near a full crop this year. But then half a crop is about as good as a full one, for it would be a hard matter to dispose of two-thirds of the products of our peach orchards when a full crop is had.

It is early, you will say, to talk about planting potatoes; but if you have a well drained piece of land, and will draw a few furrows through it, drop potato cuttings in them and cover four inches with strawy manure, then cover that lightly with earth, you will be surprised at the earliness of your next potato crop. If you cannot do any better, drop some potatoes on the naked ground and cover the whole surface with about six inches of straw and keep hogs away. You will have potatoes there in due time and clean ones, too.

The Timber Culture Laws.

What reasons sustain the movement to repeal the timber culture laws we do not know. It would hardly be reasonable or just to allege that members of Congress and others who are moving in the matter are doing it without anything to support their action, but it is not unreasonable to state that we have not heard any reason given, and that we do not believe many people of Kansas have asked for the repeal. It may be that the law is in somebody's way and he wants it removed. It may be that there are men whose aspirations tend toward the acquirement of large tracts of land for grazing purposes, and opportunities in that direction would be improved if this law is repealed. We do not know how this is; but we do know that every quarter section of Kansas land that has forty acres of timber growing on it is made ten times more valuable than it would be in a naked state; and we know that if such groves were multiplied by thousands all over the State, Kansas would be worth millions more than she will ever be without them.

The importance of tree planting can hardly be over-estimated. We do not care to discuss the theoretical features of the subject at this time. Whether rainfall would be increased in western Kansas because of large areas planted in trees may be disputed; but there are other features of the subject that there need be no discussion about. Quoting our own language in another place, anything which will break the force of wind in that region will prove to be of permanent value, because the effect extends beyond the mere matter of force in wind. Movement in the atmosphere accelerates evaporation. In Kansas there is nearly a continuous motion of the air. It is not often so strong as to seriously interfere with the soil. Indeed, it has never yet been demonstrated that we have more force of wind here than is common to other parts of the country; but our soil is very light and loose, and it does not require a tornado to raise a dust. But it is the ordinary breeze that we are now writing about. This, as it passes over the fresh plowed earth very rapidly absorbs surface moisture, and western Kansas needs every drop of water that it can get. Every means possible ought to be adopted to retard evaporation. Anything that will interrupt wind currents and raise them above the surface will remove the most efficient evaporator. A hedge, an orchard, a vineyard, a grove will break the wind and it rises above the surface of the ground. Settlement in Kansas has been undertaken and carried on faster than in any other part of the world, but experience shows abundantly that the first thing a settler does is not to plant a forest unless there is some inducement beyond that of merely making a farm.

It may be that the law is defective; some of its provisions may not be necessary, and some may be superfluous or vague, and the whole framework may be loose enough to suggest improvement by way of substituting better phraseology and clearer expression. But that the law should be repealed and the strongest inducement to tree planting taken away from people who so much need it, we do not believe.

It may be said, too, that the law is only now fairly under way. It required time to get started. Every experiment took away a year, and experiments were necessary in two directions—one as to variety, the other as to method of culture. It required time to learn what varieties of trees are best adapted to the climate and soil, and there were several varieties that do well but which were barred by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Much information of permanent value relating to this

branch of the case has been obtained by practical operations under the law. As to the best method of preparing the ground, and of proceeding afterwards, time was absolutely necessary. Tree planting, and especially forest tree planting on the prairies of western Kansas, was a new thing to most of the people who settled in that treeless region. But the first lessons have been learned, and it is not unreasonable to expect that in the future much greater progress will be made than has been seen in the past. Let the law alone. If people do not desire to avail themselves of its benefits, nobody is hurt.

About Hog Cholera.

The disease which is called by this name is not properly catalogued; that is to say, it is not cholera at all, but rather an influenza. But we need not stop to quarrel about names when the thing itself is facing us. We hear a good deal of complaint of the disease in some parts of the State, and take our first opportunity to call attention to some facts and inferences concerning the matter.

What is called hog cholera comes from causes similar to those which produce lung and intestinal diseases among men. Dust, smoke, filth, foul air, mouldy food—these, and many other things will bring on this troublesome disease. Anything that will prevent these will prevent hog cholera. Comfortable, clean, well ventilated stables in which the animals are not crowded; good, wholesome food, not all corn; plenty of clean water; a little wood ashes or copperas occasionally; plenty of soft, sloppy food; grass in the growing season; in short, such treatment as will keep up a healthy action and tone of all the physical functions, will prevent the disease, while lying in large numbers in dusty, ill-ventilated or filthy pens; eating dusty or mouldy food, or too much oily or fat producing food; thirsting long; drinking filthy water; breathing tainted air, or dust, or poisonous gases, will produce the malady. In case an owner is free from trouble in this direction, he may know how to remain so.

When the disease is present, the way is not so clear. Cases have been cured, and success may attend similar efforts in future, but it is not a hopeful proceeding. Here is an old remedy, said by persons who have used it to be reliable if the animals are not too far gone for cure: Sulphur, 2 lbs.; copperas, 2 lbs.; madder, 2 lbs.; black antimony, 1 lb.; saltpetre, 1 lb.; arsenic, 2 oz. The quantity is sufficient for 100 hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses all round—a pint to each hog.

As a preventive remedy: One peck of wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound black antimony, one pound copperas, one pound sulphur, quarter pound saltpetre. Pound and mix thoroughly; moisten enough to prevent waste; put in a trough in a dry place where the hogs can at all times eat just as much as they please of it. If predisposed to cholera, they will eat it very freely, and it will make something of an item of expense for a time; at other times they will eat less, or perhaps none at all. We quote from Coburn's Swine Husbandry, page 246.

As soon as a hog is affected separate him from the others. If he is very bad, kill him to prevent contagion, and bury him.

If seed corn has not already been secured, it ought to be attended to at once. Take time enough to do it well. Select good seed and from that which matured earliest. Put it away where mice and rats will not disturb it. If there is any doubt about its sprouting, test it in earth kept in the house at a south window.

Cane Growers' Association.

One week from to-day, Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 p. m., the Kansas Cane Growers' Association meets in the Senate chamber, Topeka. We again call attention of our readers to this important meeting. We regard it as of very great interest to all the people of the State, and, indeed, of the whole country. Prominent and competent persons have promised to be present and take part in the proceedings. We have not been able to procure any reduction of rates on railroads, but the Windsor hotel in Topeka, a first class house, has promised to accommodate members of the convention for \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

We do urge upon every person that is at all interested in cane growing to come if possible. The cost will not be very great, and it will be more than repaid in the information acquired at the meeting.

Book Notices.

The retirement of Mr. Carl Schurz, a few weeks ago, from the editorship of one of the leading journals of New York, on the ground that irreconcilable differences of opinion existed between him and his associates with regard to the conflict of the Telegraph and Railroad men with their employers, has awakened curiosity in no ordinary degree; and hence when he defines his position upon the question at issue, viz.: "Corporations, their Employees and the Public," as he does in the *North American Review* for February, he is sure to command an attentive hearing.

GARDEN AND FARM TOPICS.

All practical gardeners in this country have heard of Peter Henderson. He loves flowers and their culture. He is authority on varieties and methods, and that is enough to recommend this, his latest book. It is fresh from the press, contains about 250 pages of just such matter as gardeners and neat farmers need. We heartily commend the book. It is set off with a good portrait of Mr. Henderson. The book is published by Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt street, N. Y. We do not know the price.

Inquiries Answered.

B. P. Hana, Arlington, Kas., is Secretary of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Our note about the cave and tide in Donegal is a simple statement of a natural curiosity, and we do not remember how or where we obtained the information.

In reply to your correspondent would answer yes. I do rake and burn stalks preparatory to fitting corn ground for a crop of grass.

EDWIN SNYDER.

We know of nothing better for grubs in cattle than good and careful feeding. Keep the bowels loose; feed clean fodder, with ground rye, and corn and give bran and a little oil cake.

The worms that are troubling Mr. C.'s dog are not uncommon. Mix a little flax seed meal with his food, and he will probably soon be relieved. If not, feed him some Santonine. Druggists will state quantity.

A subscriber writes: I would be glad if some of your subscribers would give a cure (through your paper) for sheep that have been poisoned with Loco weed. I have had several registered bucks poisoned by it and lost two out of six.

We have no knowledge of the agent who is selling Russian Hybrid apple trees at 50 cents apiece, nor of the company he represents, but if we wanted the trees we would not pay one-half of that amount for them. Write to the Kansas nurserymen that are advertising apple trees, and let foreigners alone unless you know them.

Wm. Booth, of Leavenworth, has published another article in the *Standard* of that city, showing the evil effects of the reduction of duties on foreign wool by the last Congress. After giving figures he says: "These facts show clearly that the decrease in the tariff on wool has resulted in an enormous increase of the importation of wool, and as a matter of course in an increase of the total amount of tariff collected, in spite of the reduction in rates."

Gossip About Stock.

We hear of cattle dying in Texas, but do not know any cause other than dry grass.

Messrs. Bill & Burnham sold 250 last spring bull calves to Finch, Lord & Nelson of Burlingame.

The Arkansas Valley Stock Breeders' Association met at Wichita the 26th ult., and transacted considerable business.

The Dominion Cattle Company are holding 38 Angus bulls during the winter at Emporia and will remove them to the range May 1st.

The ladies of Kansas are making big success with pure bred poultry. Crickett Randolph presents her card of four varieties this week.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia, reports the best business with Poland China swine the past season that he has ever had, selling out everything except breeding stock.

Those of our readers that are interested in Clydesdale horses will please look up the advertisement of the Clydesdale Horse Company sale at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The ad. appears this week.

Large numbers of hogs are reported dying with cholera in the vicinity of Emporia and Newton. The losses, however, are confined mainly to the stock hogs brought in from Iowa and Missouri.

Randolph & Randolph, Emporia, Kansas, report a thriving business the past season on Poland China swine. They could have sold 50 more if they had the stock. They think that now they have the finest boar in Kansas.

A St. Paul dispatch says: Marquis De Mores, who shipped twelve thousand sheep from Wisconsin and Iowa last July to range in Montana, reports fifty-five per cent. have died. The animals swell up and bleed at the nose before death. A post mortem examination disclosed extravasation of blood in the intestines, and is an incurable disease, heretofore unknown.

The *Champion* tells: "Five years ago a Mr. Scott, of Pottawatomie county, had nine head of sheep. To see what they would do in five years, he used no income from them during that time, but invested everything derived from the sale of wool, wethers or old ewes into other sheep, and at the end of the five years had 1,700 sheep for which he has been offered \$5,000."

Col. J. E. Bruce, Live Stock Auctioneer, Peabody, Kas., sells with more dispatch and realizes better prices than any other auctioneer that has reported to our representative. The Colonel sold for J. A. Rhodes some 60 head of common stock in one hour and realized the following average prices which indicates the demand for cattle in Marion county: Cows, \$33.75; 2-year-old steers, \$34.80; yearling heifers, \$27.25; yearling steers, \$23.50; steer calves, \$20.50; heifer calves, \$18.20. The following day he made a sale for Ed Weidlein, which made a trifle better average.

The Farmers' Review of a late date contains the following, every word of the complimentary portion of which meets with the hearty concurrence of the *Drovers' Journal*: "Mr. Phil. D. Miller, Oaklangedge farm, Panora, Iowa, was one of the active men at the Chicago Fat Stock show, working, as he is apt to do, in the interest of some agricultural papers. Few men have done more in the way of pushing agricultural papers than Mr. Miller. All honor to him for it. Mr. Miller exhibited a fine pair of Brown Leghorns in the poultry show adjoining the Fat Stock show, taking first premium on both cock and hen. These birds had already taken five first premiums before being shown in Chicago.

A representative of the *FARMER* visited Sunny Side Stock Farm and found everything in systematic order and the stock neatly and comfortably cared for. The thoroughbred herd numbers 90 head and are a blocky and uniform lot of good constituted cattle. The proprietor, J. P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, has never spared either time or money in securing just such individual animals bred as he desired. Mr. Fenlon is fortunate in having such careful and efficient men in charge as Geo. Reardon the herdsman, and Tom Johnson in charge of bulls. I think I never have seen a better lot of young bulls than the 27 head now in his stables for sale. Sunny Side Stock Farm is

seven miles southwest of Leavenworth and comprises 900 acres all in tame grass, clover, timothy, blue grass and orchard grass. The cattle barn is 200 by 40 feet and is a model of convenience. Any one interested in good Short-horn cattle and the successful management of them, will be well repaid by visiting the herd of J. P. Fenlon at Sunny Side Stock Farm at Leavenworth, Kansas.

American Short-horn Breeders' Association.

Breeders desiring to enter pedigrees in the American Short-horn Herd Book will save time by observing these instructions:

Members.—Any breeder may become a stockholder in the association by paying \$25 cash for each share he takes. Such shares are non-assessable and entitle the holder to a vote in the management of the association and to a reduction in prices of volumes.

Fee.—The entry fee is \$1.00 for each pedigree, to be sent with such pedigree. Terms, invariably in advance.

Data.—The following particulars are required to make a pedigree. Do not fail to give them all. Be very careful in writing names, and especially avoid omitting or transposing figures:

1. State whether the animal to be recorded is a bull or a cow.
2. Give its name.
3. Its color.
4. Its date of birth.
5. Name and P. O. address of its breeder.
6. Name and P. O. address of its present owner.
7. Name and number of the sire. If he is not recorded, send his full pedigree with \$1. If you are in doubt as to his being recorded, send his full pedigree—nothing less will be sufficient.
8. Full pedigree of its dam, exactly as you received it.
9. Volume and page of dam's record, if obtainable. If not recorded, send her full pedigree with \$1.
10. If the animal to be recorded is dead, give its date of death, and if it is a female and has produced calves, give the date of birth, color, name, sire and breeder of each calf, or so much of such information as is possibly obtainable.
11. Use only A. H. B. numbers whenever possible.

If you are not accustomed to writing pedigrees, send an exact copy of the certificate accompanying each animal, just as you received it from the seller. We prefer this to an imperfect pedigree. Keep an exact copy of each pedigree you send for record, as a guard against error and loss. We do not return pedigrees sent to us, except original certificates when accompanied by a copy. Do not write pedigrees on both sides of a sheet.

If the animal's ancestors are already entered in current volume, state by whom entered. Send all descendants of a cow or bull with the pedigree, as if double correspondence. Whenever you buy a female, it ought to be re-recorded, with all calves under it. Fee is \$1 thereafter.

Rules.—Pedigrees must trace in all crosses to imported cows or to animals previously recorded. Imported animals must be of record themselves or have sires and dams recorded in English Herd Book. After January, 1885, no animals whose sires and dams are not on record shall be eligible.

Important omissions can be avoided by writing pedigrees on the blank forms of the association, which are sent free to parties desiring to enter stock.

Young Calves.—If a calf is dropped before its dam is twenty months old, always make a separate certificate to that effect, so the editor will not have to ask you whether it is an error.

Send pedigrees at any time, as we do not fix the date of closing entries for a volume in advance.

Never use a bull until he is entered for record in A. H. B.

Use only A. H. B. numbers wherever possible.

Notify the editor promptly of any er-

rors you may discover in the Herd Book.

We cannot give numbers or pages till the volume is nearly printed.

Prices of Volumes.	To Mem- bers.	To Oth- ers.
The twenty-five volumes of A. H. B., including the Reprint of English Bulls.....	\$67 50	\$82 00
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Volume 25 A. H. B.....	5 00	7 00
The ten volumes American Short-horn Record.....	10 00	10 00
Single volumes A. S. H. R.....	1 50	1 50
The three volumes Ohio Record.....	2 00	2 00
Single volumes Ohio Record.....	1 00	1 00

Volumes 8, 9 and 12 A. H. B. are out of print, but will be republished at once.

Remit only by Chicago or New York draft, postal order, postal note, or express. We will not be responsible for money sent in any other manner. All orders (except C. O. D. orders) must be accompanied by a remittance. This is imperative. All communications to be addressed and all remittances made payable to

SEC. AM. S.-H. BREEDERS' ASSOC'N,
Room 27, Montauk Block, Chicago.

Carp Culture.—No. 2.

WATER FOR CARP.

What kind of water is adapted to carp? Warm water. They grow very slowly in cold water.

Will carp live in shallow water? Yes, even if so shallow that their backs protrude from the water; but there should be one deep spot for them to go in winter.

Is shallow or deep water best for carp? Shallow water is usually warmer, and hence better for carp. Better have both if possible.

What temperature of water is best adapted to carp? High temperatures. They can live in cold water, but do not grow much. They grow rapidly in warm water.

Is slow running water suitable for carp? They are a sluggish fish and care nothing for running water.

Will carp live if water is not running through ponds? Yes, all the better.

Will carp live in reservoirs of rain water? The rain water might become too stagnant and impure; but if kept sweet, the carp would live. However, no more food should be given than they will eat.

Will muddy water hurt carp? No. It is their delight. They can usually get food from it.

Is well or spring water adapted to carp? It makes no difference; neither is desirable. The water from either should have a "free run" before entering the pond.

Are streams suitable for trout good for carp? No; trout require clear, cold water; carp warm water, and it need not be clear.

Are mineral waters bad for carp? Water strongly impregnated with alkali is injurious; brackish water is not.

Will carp do well in limestone water? Yes.

PLANTS FOR CARP PONDS.

What plants are best for carp ponds? Crowsfoot, cowslips, water-mill foil, bladderwort, cress, hornwort, water rice, water oats, water mace, Indian rice, water lilies, flags, especially the last eight.

Is grass in ponds injurious to carp? No.

CARE OF CARP.

Would carp succeed if placed in a common pond and left to take care of themselves? About the same as chickens and pigs when left to take care of themselves.

Can carp be placed in ponds at any season of the year? Yes; but do not transfer them too suddenly from warm to cold or from cold to warm water.

What is the best time of day to transplant carp? When you can avoid a violent change in temperature.

Will horses in going to water interfere with eggs? No.

Will it harm carp to cut ice in ponds

where they are? No; they will be so fast asleep in the mud they will not care.

FOOD FOR CARP.

Do carp need feeding? Yes, to grow fast. They can, however, pick for themselves, just as chickens can.

What is the best food for carp? Cooked cereals and vegetables, such as cooked corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, pumpkins, melons, etc.

How often should carp be fed? As often as convenient; but do not allow food to accumulate in the pond. You can habituate them to come to a place for food, just the same as other animals. Better feed them morning and night, one or both.

Are boiled rice and corn bread suitable diet for carp? Yes, excellent.

Is brewers' grain suitable feed for carp? Yes.

Is it best to feed solid food to carp? No harm.

Will kitchen scraps kill carp? Not unless salt, pepper and mineral substances are mixed in. Salt meat, salt mackerel, etc., should be excluded.

Are water cresses essential for carp food? No; but desirable.

Will carp eat tadpoles? No.

Are the fish known as carp and native in some of the streams of Kansas the true carp? No. They are of different structure and flavor, and about as near the true carp as is the fish known as the buffalo.

How large do carp grow? The growth of carp in a given time varies according to climate, soil, care and temperature of water. In the southern parts of Europe carp are frequently caught weighing from thirty to forty pounds. A French officer killed one that weighed sixty-seven pounds. One was caught in Switzerland that weighed ninety pounds.

(To be continued.)

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 4, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 676. The offerings to-day were light, but the quality was generally very fair. The market was firm and fairly active to the extent of the supply. Sales were at 4 00a5 90.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 8,809. There was an excited and active market to-day at an advance of 10a15c over Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 5 90a6 60; bulk at 6 15a6 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 1,800. Market steady. Exports 6 40a6 70; good to choice shipping 5 15a6 10; common to medium 5 25a6 00.

HOGS Receipts 14,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong, 10a15c higher. Rough packing 5 90a 6 35, packing and shipping 6 40a6 75, light 5 60a 6 35, skips 4 00a5 65.

SHEEP Receipts 4,100, shipments 1,600. Market unchanged. Inferior to fair 2 75a4 00, medium to good 4 00a5 50, choice to extra 5 25a5 75.

A Journal's Liverpool cable says: American cattle are lower. Best 14½c dressed; best sheep 17c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,800, shipments 700. Market firm. Exports 6 30a6 75, good to choice 5 80a 6 25, common to medium 4 75a5 50, stockers 3 75a 4 50, feeders 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 2,700, shipments 400. Good demand. Common to fair 3 50a3 75, good 4 00a 5 00, prime to fair 5 25a6 00, Texas 2 75a4 40.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 4,400. Market firm, shade better. Poor to good steers 5 50a7 00, prime 7 20a7 40, tops 7 50a7 55.

SHEEP Receipts 14,000. Market firm for good, lower for common. 4 15a7 00 for sheep, 6 00a7 00 for lambs.

HOGS Receipts 12,000. Fair demand at 6 05a 6 55.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Cash 53½c.

CORN Cash 40½a41c.

OATS No sales.

Chicago.

WHEAT 91½a92½c February.

CORN Cash 52½a52½c.

New York.

WHEAT 98a1 08.

CORN 61a62c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT 1 08½c February.

CORN 48½a49½c cash.

Horticulture.

About Hot-beds.

The KANSAS FARMER has been urging the making and using of hot beds by farmers. It is often quoted that the shoemaker's wife and the blacksmith's horse are always barefooted. It is as true that farmers, who ought to be supplied before anybody else with early vegetables, are, usually, the last to have them. People living in towns and cities invariably have benefit and pleasure from these delicious edibles before country residents do. The only reason is, that the city folk have recourse to hot-beds of their own or of those of persons who make a business of growing vegetables for market. Plants cannot be forced in advance of their season unless they are protected from sudden changes of temperature and from coldness of earth. This is done by hot-beds; and when we consider that these conveniences are very simple in construction and not expensive beyond anybody's means, there is no good reason why farmers should not have them and enjoy their benefits.

We have published instructions yearly for making hot-beds. They are very simple. A good active boy or girl of 12 to 15 years of age can make one as well as any body. The first thing to be done is to make a pile of fresh and strong manure well packed down and let lie a few days until it emits steam well. Then loosen it all up, mixing it well, and pack it down again for another similar heating. Then make a frame of boards as large as the bed is to be—say, for a small family, four feet by twelve or sixteen feet. Let one side of this be sixteen or eighteen inches high, and the other about six inches higher to form a shed roof. Make a hole in the ground a foot larger than the frame every way so that it will extend on every side a short distance outside of the frame. Make the hole eighteen inches deep. When the manure—(horse manure is best) is heated the second time so that steam rises from it, then fill the hole with it, packing it down evenly and close a trifle higher than the surface of the ground. Put the frame on, low side south, and so that it is inside of the boundaries of the hole. Settle it down firmly, and put manure in it, leveling and packing evenly until it is about twelve inches below the top of the lowest side of the frame. Bank up with manure all around the frame on the outside to near the top, and cover the frame with whatever may have been prepared for that purpose—window-sash, or cloth, or glass doors specially prepared. Good muslin makes a passable covering without any preparation, but it is improved by a dressing of linseed oil. It may be fastened on the upper side of the frame by letting it lap over a little and made fast by a strip of leather or wood tacked on, or by simply tacking it without any other protection. A long light strip tacked on the other side may serve as a roller and weight. What is better is, to have narrow strips of board extending across the box every two or three feet to serve as divisions and rests. Then the cover may be made in sheets large enough to cover each division, the edges resting on the dividing strips. The advantage of this method is, that by it one door may be opened without opening the whole bed.

Put fresh, well pulverized and rich soil in the box to the depth of six or eight inches, leaving about six inches space below the top of the lower side. Spread evenly and let lie until the temperature becomes warm inside the box. If you have a thermometer you can easily regulate it. Don't put any seeds

in until the temperature remains at about 85 or 90 degrees. If you have no instrument to test the temperature, let it be done by holding your hand in the box when it is covered every place except where the hand is inserted. Guess as nearly as you can the temperature of fresh drawn milk. When the heat becomes regular then put in the seeds, covering very lightly. The heat ought not to be so great when growing commences. But a little experience will help in this. With a thermometer, try and keep up about 75 degrees, opening or closing the bed as occasion requires. Keep the bed open in all pleasant days and closed every night. If a storm comes, or if frosty indications appear, cover the bed with straw or with boards until danger is past.

Moisture when needed is afforded by pouring water on the manure edges that extend beyond the box. To hasten absorption, before pouring water make holes in the manure with a pointed stick, running under the frame. These aperture will serve as conduits for the water. As to quantity, your own judgment must determine upon examination of the earth inside the box.

Cultivate Strawberries.

Kansas Farmer:

While canvassing our county last fall for the county horticultural exhibition for the State Fair, I made some notes on strawberry culture in the county. Leaving out those wholly engaged in horticultural pursuits, not one farmer in ten was growing strawberries enough for family supply. It is pure neglect on the part of farmers in not growing these luxuries here in the eastern part of the State where it has been proven beyond a doubt that some varieties, such as the Crescent or Charles Downing, will produce moderate crops of berries if well cultivated the first year, for five to seven years without renewing. Now while the days are cold and the nights are long and farmers have time for reading and maturing their plans for this year's cropping, let them not forget the strawberry, the best fruit on earth.

The luxury there is in it either raw, without cream, or preserved; remember, too, that a good supply of this fruit will keep the children healthy and the physicians at a respectable distance from their premises. Then, too, the boys will stay at home and the girls will have better sweethearts and their neighbors will be more neighborly.

Remember, while maturing your plans for the coming season to set aside a plot of ground for a few hundred strawberry vines, and in the early spring time, before it is warm enough to sow oats or plant corn, set out the strawberry bed. Then when the work of planting and harvesting comes, and you are crowded to the utmost capacity to save your crops, I will guarantee that your good wives and daughters or little boys will keep the berry patch clean and in good condition for next season's crop.

Lawrence, Kas.

B. F. S.

Drunkenness.

Those trying to break up the baneful habit of intemperance, will experience great relief from the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It restores the brain, stomach and liver to healthy action and strengthens the will power. There is nothing that will so quickly cure the ravages of a long course of debauching. It is recommended by leading temperance advocates.

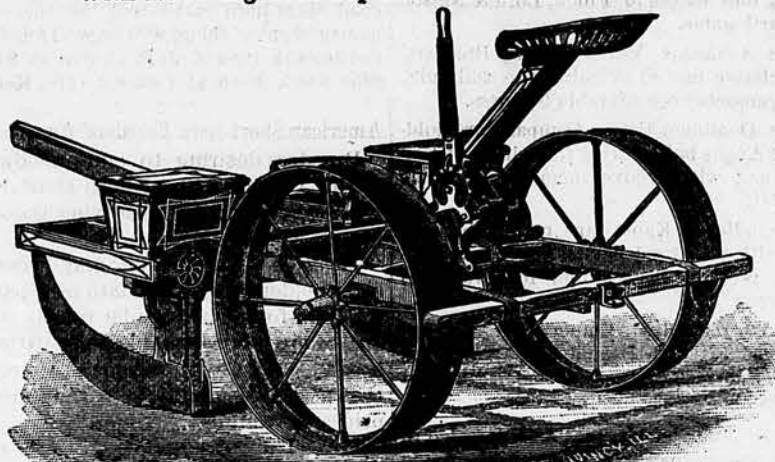
When a pear is ripe it will drop into the hand upon giving it a slight pressure. It ripens better indoors than upon the tree, and if placed in a cool place keeps quite a length of time.

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

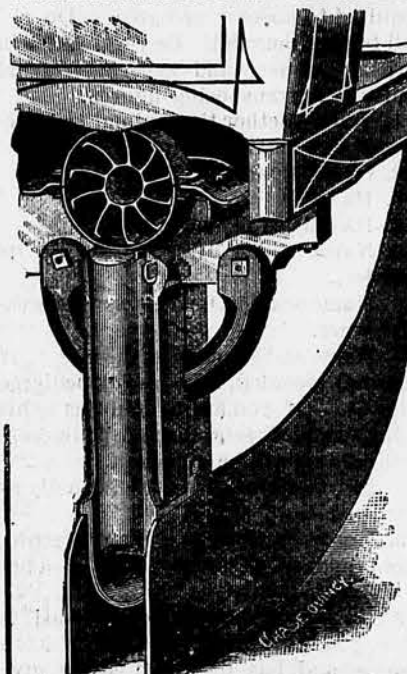
The quince tree is ornamental, usually is hardy, and may be planted with profit.

BARLOW ROTARY CORN PLANTER

With Revolving Seed Cup and Lock-Lever Attachment.



The BARLOW ROTARY shows the Corn Five Hills in advance of place it is to be deposited.



The Lock-Lever Attachment

Used on the Barlow is the most simple and powerful yet invented for forcing the runners into the ground, or raising the front part, locking automatically to either position.

The Barlow Dropping Device

Is simple and accurate, will not lock or bind.

The Revolving Seed Cup

For showing the corn five hills in advance, can be used only on the BARLOW ROTARY and VANDIVER-BARLOW. All our Planters are perfect in their adaptation to Check Rowers.

Drill Attachment, Broom Corn, Amber Cane and Castor Bean Plate, furnished on order.

Notice New Method of Scraping the Wheels.

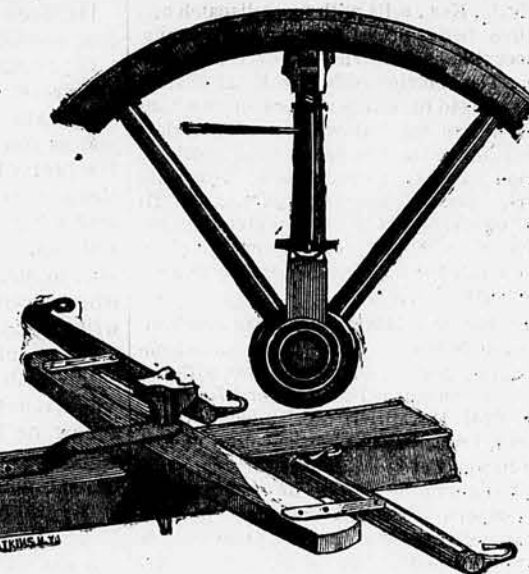
Do not fail to see our New Planter,

THE BARLOW GEM!

The VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

THE REVOLVING SEED CUP. Shows the Corn Five Hills in advance.



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

Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doubletrees. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the felloes and putting washers on the shoulder of the spokes is recommended by the "Scientific American," "American Agriculturist," and also by the largest wagon manufacturers in the United States. The price is \$1.50 at the factory, and if you cannot get them at your hardware stores write to The Dimon Implement Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. Agents wanted where it has not been introduced. It sells at sight. Twenty-five sold by one man in one day. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50, to any place in the United States. Farmers who have a little spare time can sell in their neighborhood from 100 to 200 in a month's time. This implement was invented by a practical farmer. A big discount to agents.

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.



The NEW TOOLS we offer this season, together with recent improvements, place the "PLANET JR." Farm and Garden Implements beyond all competition.

SEND NOW, if you are interested in Farming, Gardening or Trucking, for our New Catalogue containing 32 pages and over 40 illustrations, describing fully the "PLANET JR." Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Seed Drills, Wheel-Hoes & Potato-Diggers.



The Veterinarian.

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

COLIC IN MULES.—I am losing a good many mules with a kind of colic. I do everything I can think of, but to no good. It commences with colic, and then they swell, and continue to swell till they die. I feed sweet potatoes, and presume that is the cause of it. Is there no remedy for them in that condition? I have lost nearly \$800 worth of stock this season. [Stop feeding sweet potatoes. Feed $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of raw oil per day till the bowels of all are well relaxed; then feed properly.]

TO MAKE HAIR GROW.—Hair that has once been completely destroyed cannot be recovered. Hair grows from a root or bulb that is enveloped in a gland known as the hair follicle; this is situated in the dermis or true skin. If the epidermis only is destroyed these hair follicles remain uninjured, but if the whole skin is destroyed a new growth will either have no follicles in it or ones that produce white hair from the absence of the usual pigment cells which color the hair. If the follicles are not reproduced no hair can be grown; but if they are there, but weak and dormant, they may be made active by the application of a stimulant, such as alcohol with one-twentieth part of tincture of cantharides, rubbed into the skin.

BULL LOSING APPETITE.—About fifteen months since I purchased in New York a year old Jersey bull, with the view of improving my native Florida stock. For a year the bull thrived well, but for four or five months past his appetite has been getting less day by day, until he now eats almost nothing. I have tempted his appetite with every variety of food which could be obtained in this section, but have given him no medicine. He has grown very poor. [Give one of the following powders in a pint of old ale twice daily: Pepsine, 1 oz.; sub-nitrate of bismuth, 2 oz.; powdered gentian, 6 oz.; caraway seed, 4 oz.; mix. Make into 10 powders. Turn 2 quarts of flaxseed tea down him twice daily. If he will not eat or drink plenty of it, give whole flaxseed steeped in hot water for six hours. You should have consulted some one five months ago, when he had constitution.]

INDIGESTION IN HORSE.—We have a horse which, during the past summer, has been troubled with colic. The attacks come on suddenly with no apparent cause, at intervals varying from two weeks to two months. At first the horse appears uneasy, ducking his head and stepping about in the stall. He soon grows worse, lying down frequently, or attempting to lie down. As the disease advances, he does not lie down as much, but heaves at the flanks and strikes at his belly with his hind feet, sometimes kicking furiously when a hand is placed on his right side. After a time he seems better, and in a day or two is all right again. We feed cut hay sprinkled with corn meal and wheat bran. [Stop cut feed, corn meal, etc. Feed oats twice daily; bran nights, and good hay. Give at once a ball as follows: Barbadoes aloes, 6 dr.; powdered ginger, 3 dr.; glycerine, sufficient quantity; mix. Feed a gill of raw oil three times per week. This disease must be stopped or it will kill him.]

One part of sulphuric acid to 200 of water is said to be the best of all disinfectants for yards that have been visited by chicken cholera.

In selecting the laying pullets the earliest should be preferred, especially if the eggs from pullets are to be used for hatching purposes.

A LADY'S LIFE

May depend upon the medical treatment she receives for the removal of those troubles peculiar to her sex. That these affections can be cured is clearly demonstrated by thousands of testimonials on file at the office of Drs. Jackson & Burnett, N. E. Corner Race and 9th Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Our advice to our lady readers is to correspond with them. They are skillful and learned and always meet with success in their practice. The appended letter from the wife of the Rev. S. S. Binkley, which is published by permission, shows the efficacy of their treatment.

Martinsville, Ind., June 19, 1875.
DRS. JACKSON & BURNETT, Cor. Race and 9th Sts., Cincinnati, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have been an invalid for several years. Your M. U. Pastilles were recommended to me by a physician. When I commenced their use, I had been unable to walk for nearly two years without the use of an instrument. After using less than one box of the Pastilles, I laid the instrument aside, never again to take it up, and in two months was entirely cured of Retroversion and Prolapsus of the Uterus. Have also been cured of Leucorrhoea. From my own experience, and that of some half-dozen others that have used them, I consider the Pastilles the most valuable medicine ever given to the poor suffering woman, as they have never failed in effecting the desired result when properly used. Ladies too sensitive and timid to call on a physician for advice and treatment have here a valuable medicine in their own hands.

Yours respectfully, MRS. L. C. BINKLEY.

Drs. J. & B. show their faith in their remedy by sending a sample box free upon receipt of six 2c. stamps, to pay postage, etc. Try a box.

ASK FOR

HOPS & MALT

TRADE MARK

BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Liver and Kidney Remedy,
Compounded from the well known
Cathartics Hops, an-
drake, Dandelion, as-
cara Sagrada, etc. and with an
agreeable Aromatic.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION,
Act upon the Liver and Kidneys,
AND
REGULATE THE BOWELS.
They cure Rheumatism, and all Uri-
nary troubles. They invigorate,
nourish, strengthen and quiet
the Nervous System.

As a Tonic they have no Equal.
Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Hops and Malt Bitters Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

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LEIS' DANDELION TONIC

THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,
—AND FOR—

Female Weaknesses.

—IT PREVENTS—

Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
And is a Specific for Obstinate

CONSTIPATION.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

IT PAYS to sell our Hand Rubber Stamps. Sam-
ples free. FOLJAMER & Co., Cleveland, O.



JAYHAWKER 3895

Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Choice Setters, Scotch Sheep, herds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PROPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

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



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

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



COLER'S CHOICE 1318.

Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



YOUNG PRINCE

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

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

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

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



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

River Side Herds —OF— POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawker 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Polands, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around; the latch-string is always out.

J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

JOHN VIRGIN.



GLENCOE

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

ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.



DILLON BROS. NORMAL, ILL.

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

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

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

How to post a Stray, the fees 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 a stray, 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 Jan. 23, 1884.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. B. Schonhoff, Louisville P. O., Nov 30, 1883, one black mare mule, about 14 hands high, 3 years old past, branded with letter H; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by Phil Inneschub, Hanson P. O., Nov 1, 1883, one white and red 2-year-old steer, belly, flanks, face and feet white, medium size.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. T. Rose, Laclede P. O., Dec 8, 1883, one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Michael Floerch, Myers Valley P. O., Dec 10, 1883, one dark bay yearling mare colt, white stripe across face and nose, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Otto Carlson, Mariadahl P. O., Nov 12, 1883, one roan yearling heifer, head nearly white, small horns, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. G. Magnusson, Olesburg P. O., Dec 17, 1883, one red yearling steer, white in forehead, round piece cut out from under side of right ear; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by James McDavitt, Havensville P. O., one old gray mare, about 15½ hands high, tail partly clipped, 2 scars on right hip, blind in left eye and weenyed; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Carl Brashear, Westmoreland P. O., Nov 5, 1883, one roan line-back steer, one year old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Soderlund, Olesburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one yearling steer, red, head nearly all white, several white spots on the body, back all red, both ears cut off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Nilson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 15, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white, red along the side; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A. V. Johnson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one 2-year-old red and white steer, under-bit in both ears; valued at \$25.

CALF—Taken up by T. R. Points, Havensville P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one red and white yearling heifer calf, branded T P and — on right hip; valued at \$12.

COW and CALF—Taken up by J. W. Johnson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 4 years old, — has a 2-months-old red and white bull calf; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by H. B. Galloway, Hanson P. O., Nov 6, 1883, one bay mare pony, white stripe on forehead, 2 white fore feet, 1 hind foot white, 3 years old past; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. R. Bartlett, St. Clere P. O., Dec 15, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, 3 feet and 6 inches high, no marks and brands; valued at \$20.

Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mathias Cloesen, in Wheatland tp., Nov 29, 1883, one horse pony, about 6 years old, iron gray—almost of a black color, branded on left hind leg as follows: OIO with 7W underneath; valued at about \$10.

Wabauunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Paris Lowe, in Rock Creek tp., January 11, 1884, one bay mare, 16 hands high, scar on right hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. N. Smith, in Sedan tp., Dec 17, 1883, one cow, 9 years old, calico-colored, broad horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

CALF—By same, one roan heifer calf, 1 year old, points of ears cut off; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Eli Ackerman, Sedan tp., one

blue-roan Arkansas steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by George Simpson, in Salt Creek tp., Dec 28, 1883, one red yearling steer, rather small, very smooth, some white on brisket, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. F. Mahurin, Lafayette tp., Dec 28, 1883, one black and white yearling steer, marked with two silts in right ear; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. Wyland, of Pawnee tp., Dec 19, 1883, a medium-sized red cow, with white under the belly, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by David Cowing, of Marion tp., Dec 24, 1883, one white yearling steer with a few red spots; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H. M. Davis, of Franklin tp., Dec 8, 1883, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, rather small in size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Roper, of Marion tp., Jan 11, 1884, one heifer, 2 years old, color white, small size, branded with X on left hip; valued at \$15.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. O. Legg, of Mission tp., Dec 8, 1883, one heifer, about 1 year old, branded N on left hip, right horn dropped down; valued at \$15.

STEERS and HEIFER—Taken up by W. A. Wagner, of Walnut tp., Dec 2, 1883, three red and white spotted steers with crop off the right ear and silt in the left ear, branded on the right hip with letters J H; also one heifer marked and branded same way; valued at \$75.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Spaight, of Washington tp., Dec 26, 1883, one yearling steer, red, small, crop in the right ear, white star in forehead, white spot under the flank, no brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Fulton, of Hiawatha tp., Dec 19, 1883, one red steer, upper-bit out of right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. Heasley, of Padonia tp., Nov 1, 1883, one roan one-year-old heifer; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, the ends of both ears frozen off; valued at \$21.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Main, of Dover tp., one 1-year-old red steer, branded J. O. on right hip, white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Ludy, of Topeka tp., one red heifer, 3 years old, branded on right hip; valued at \$22.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Remington, Osawatomie tp., Dec 12, 1883, one red and white cow, shell of right horn broken off, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Kennedy, Paola tp., Dec 31, 1883, one red cow, line back, some white on belly and legs, about 10 years old, has a slight over half-crop on left hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by David Anderson, Richland tp., Dec 25, 1883, one red heifer, about 1 year old, 2 feet 10 inches high, white spots and white on belly, bush of tail white, no other marks or brands.

COLT—Taken up by R. J. Hiner, Miami tp., Dec 18, 1883, one 2-year-old roan horse colt, dark mane and tail, common size, rather pony-built; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending Jan. 30, 1884.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Stanfield, of Clifton tp., one light red spotted steer, 1 year old, fair size, end cropped off each ear; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by George Cameron, in Union tp., Dec 28, 1883, one yearling steer, red with white spots on side; valued at \$15.

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

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

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

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

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by —, in Lincoln tp., Nov 5, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old steer, notch in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by M. Reddington, in Reeder tp., Jan 3, 1884, one roan yearling steer, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by L. H. Dunbar, in Indian Creek tp., Jan 3, 1884, one black mare pony, 12 or 14 years old, heavy mane and tail, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

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

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

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

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

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ed. Hepper, in Spring tp., one white cow, branded D on right hip; valued at \$18.

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

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

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

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

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

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

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

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

Edwards county—W. I. Nichols, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up by G. D. Bartlett, of Janesville tp., Dec 24, 1883, one 2-year-old roan steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Carson, Janesville tp., Nov 6, 1883, one red, line-back, white face, 2-year-old steer, branded on right hip and swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$25.

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

COW—Taken up by James Spain, Salem tp., Jan 7,

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—AND—

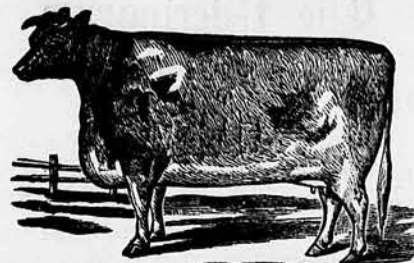
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—AT—

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Six Miles Northwest of St. Marys, Kas., on

Friday and Saturday, February 8 and 9, 1884.



Owing to the removal of ranch from present location to the Indian Territory, the proprietors will sell their entire valuable herd of thoroughbred and grade cattle and hogs, without reserve, to the highest bidder. All the thoroughbreds purchased last year of Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, and their produce, together with that richly bred Rose of Sharon bull, King of the Roses, bred by Hon. T. J. Megibbon, of Kentucky, will be included in the sale. They embrace such families as Rose of Sharon, Iantha, White Rose, Mary, Rosemary, Mrs. Motte, Flora, Lucy, Caroline, and Rosabella. Those desiring thoroughbred or grade bulls, heifers or breeding cows will do well to attend this sale.

The Farming Implements will be sold on the second day of the sale. Sale will be held under shelter, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, sharp, and no postponement on account of weather.

TERMS—CASH.

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N. B.—Catalogues of thoroughbred cattle furnished on application. Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer.

1884, one light roan cow, crop off left ear; valued at \$40.

Wabauunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

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

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

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

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

Ford county—Samuel Gallagher, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ernst Heiland, in Wheatland tp., Dec 8, 1883, one white cow, 3 or 4 years old, branded T on left hip, upper and under-crop in right ear and silt in left; valued at \$10.

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

STEER—By same, one black steer, about 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; also one dun-colored steer, 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; valued at \$18.

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

15 PONIES—Taken up by Lewis Wetzel, in Wheatland tp., Jan 8, 1884, four mare ponies, 3 bay and one sorrel, brand something like H and C joined together on left shoulder; the four valued at \$100. One gray mare, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder; valued at about \$25.

One sorrel mare, branded O H on left side; valued at \$25. One bay mare, branded something like O B joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$25. Two mare colts, one a sorrel and the other a gray, branded T on left shoulder; the two valued at \$20. Two sorrels with white forefeet, one has a knocked-down hip; one sorrel colt, white forehead; one bay and one iron gray colt; value of the five \$50.

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. A. Altman, in Marion tp., Nov 29, 1883, one red steer, 3 years old, some white in forehead and under belly, some white on left flank and white spot on right hind leg, has drooped horns; valued at \$20.

Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

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

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

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

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

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

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Penrod, of Bazaar tp., Jan 12, 1884, one red yearling steer, white stripe in forehead and some white on the belly, marked with silt in right ear and under-silt in left ear, indistinct brand on both hips; valued at \$25.

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

Strays for week ending Feb. 6, 1884.

Coffey county—D. H. Adair, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Philip Cayot, of Star tp., one red-roan yearling heifer, red head and neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Allen Morris, of Liberty tp., one spring steer calf, branded with letter O on right hip, small crop off left ear, silt in right ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Kirkham, of Star tp.,

one red-roan yearling heifer; valued at \$14.

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

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

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

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

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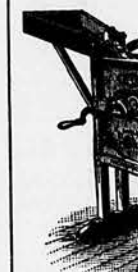
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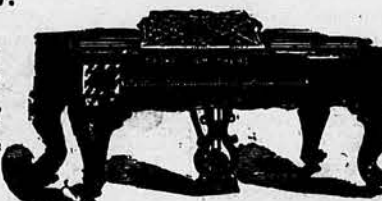
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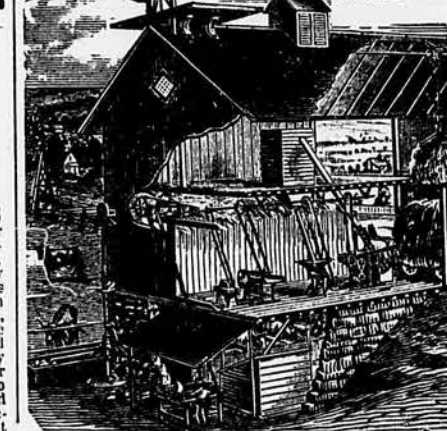
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
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PENSIONS

for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

In the Dairy.

How to Have Plenty of Milk.

Of all blessings in a home, none will compare with milk, except a baby—and a baby and milk are inseparable. Milk is food and drink all at once, and contains all the elements used in the make-up of the body. Milk is good for babies, and it is good for old people—indeed, it is grand-pap for the race.

With so much of a preamble, we can enter with some enthusiasm on the answer to the question, how to have plenty of milk.

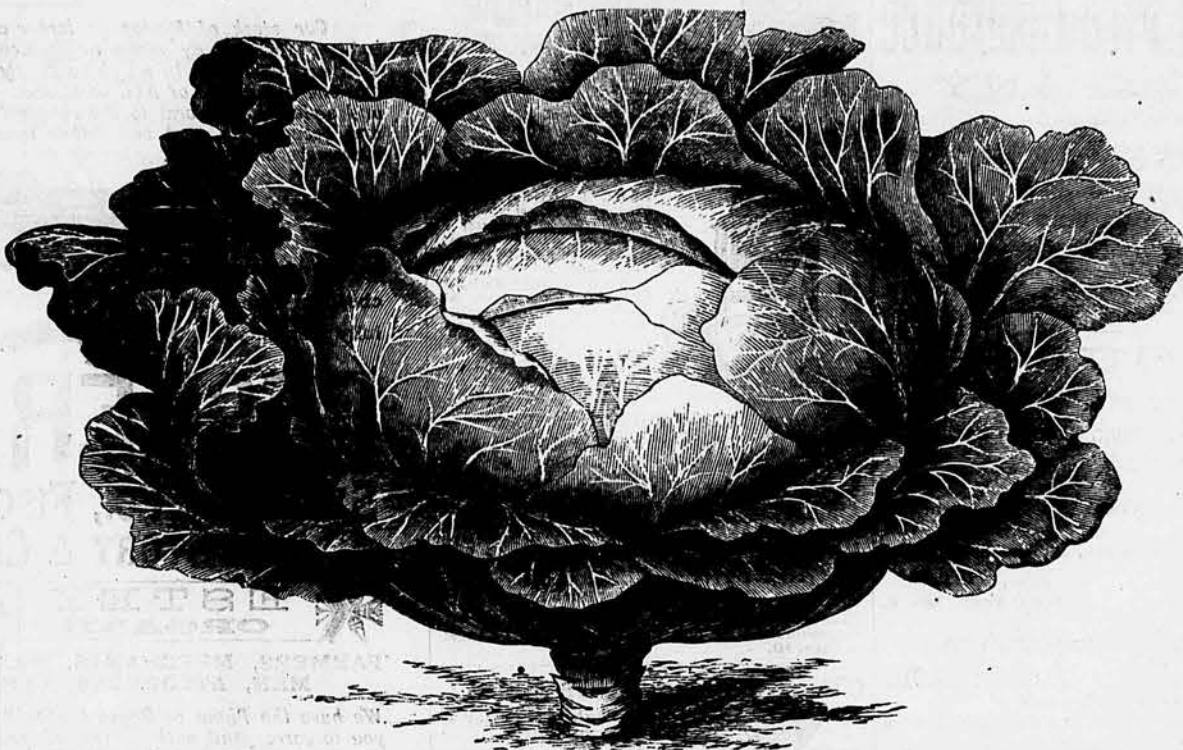
In the first place, get a cow. Don't borrow or steal one, but buy—buy a cow; get a good one. "While you are getting, you might as well get good," as "poor Nibbs" says. No one can have plenty who buys milk; you will not have cream enough, you will not have milk enough, you will not have butter at all. If ever a family are guilty of covetousness, it is the family that buys milk. Yes, buy a cow; and be sure to buy a fresh cow. This has much to do with the question of having plenty of milk. There is all the difference in the world in the quantity of milk between a fresh cow and one that has gone dry. Buy a fresh cow—that is a very important consideration in the case.

Now, after you have the cow, feed it. A cow will not give milk unless she is fed. Some folks think the profit in keeping a cow consists in giving the least possible amount of feed and getting in return the greatest possible amount of milk. Well, such people had better know that they may be able to cheat many of their fellow-countrymen, but they never can cheat an old cow. A cow is a mill. You put in bran and shorts, and corn and hay, with plenty of water, and after the grinding is done, you have your cow-feed in the form of milk, or human food. You can't get any food out that you do not put in the mill. It pays to feed a cow three times a day, and seven days a week. A cow that is well fed always will keep ahead of her expenses; she is a liberal old soul, after all. If you will feed her and water her, and be kind, she will give back more than she takes.

Another thing that helps the quantity of milk is comfort. Study the comfort of the old cow. Have a warm place for her in winter, with a good bed at night, and in the summer let her pasture where there is plenty of grass, good water, and shade. A cow can't stand out in the weather in winter and give much milk. As the thermometer goes down, down goes the milk. And it is cruel to allow her cowship-to shiver and shake all day and all night, all winter long, while her human overseer has every comfort. Come, divide with the old cow—make her comfortable.

Now, when you have bought a cow—a fresh cow—and made her comfortable, with pleasant surroundings and plenty of food—when all this is done—then milk her. You never can have plenty of milk without extracting it from the cow. It will be necessary, then, for you to learn to milk, if you do not know how. You must go to the mill after your grist; and if you want a good grist, mind the advice—always be good and kind to the miller; for the cow is mill and miller both. Milk twice a day. Be reasonable—don't milk all the time, nor three times a day, but twice a day. Don't get a cow up in the night, long before day, to milk her, with the old adage that "the early bird gets the worm." There are a good many rules that hold good with cows. Don't get the cow up after she has gone to bed, that you may milk her. Milk her in the morning after she has arisen for the day, and milk her in the

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PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cock—1st, 2d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—1st, 3d, 4th and 5th. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th. Breeding Pen—1st, 2d and 3d.

BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1st. Hen—1st; score 95 1/2.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hen—3d. Pullet—4th. Breeding Pen—3d.

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Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.

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BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.

St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883,—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

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IT WILL PAY TO GET our 1884 catalogue of all kinds, Ford's Early Sweet Corn, sweetest best, Early Oulton Apple, best quality, hardy in Wis. Lee's Favorite, extremely early, best quality, most productive. 205 lbs. grown from one. Catalogue free. Address, Frank Ford & Son, Ravenna, Ohio.



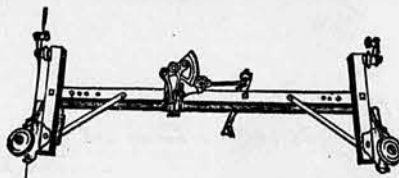
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Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field.

WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.



Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate.

It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

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Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS AND HOLDER.

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

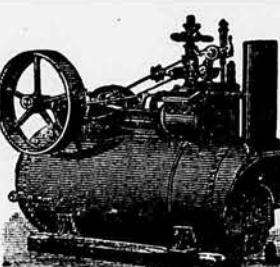
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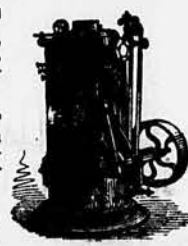
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JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

evening before she retires for the night. An old cow may be very patient about it, but it is more or less inconvenient to her to be disturbed at unseasonable hours.

Follow these directions, and the cow back there in the barn will be the sunshine of the whole family. She will afford thick cream for all occasions, milk to drink for all, and butter yellow and solid, without a hair.—*Dairy and Farm Journal.*

Curing Cheese.

The curing of cheese develops not only flavor, but texture and digestibility. As a rule, no American cheese is well cured, and this is for want of suitable curing houses. Dr. H. Reynolds, of Livermore Falls, Me., remarks upon this subject as follows:

"Increased attention needs to be given by cheese-makers to this matter of curing cheese. Cheese factories should be provided with suitable curing rooms, where a uniform temperature of the required degree can be maintained, together with a suitable degree of moisture and sufficient supply of fresh air. The expense required to provide a suitable curing room would be small compared to the increased value of the cheese product thereby secured. Small dairymen and farmers, having only a few cows, labor under some difficulties in the way of providing suitable curing room for their cheese. Yet if they have a clear idea of what a curing room should be, they will generally be able to provide something which will approximate to what is needed. Good curing rooms are absolutely needed in order to enable our cheese-makers to produce a really fine article of cheese. The nicer the quality of cheese produced, the higher the price it will bring, and the more desirable will it become as an article of food.

"In the curing of cheese certain requisites are indispensable in order to attain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requisite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an air-tight vessel and kept at the proper temperature readily breaks down into a soft, rich, ripe cheese, but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in a good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develops flavor. The cheese during the process of curing takes in oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. This fact was proved by Dr. S. M. Babcock, of Cornell University, who, by analyzing the air passing over cheese while curing, found that the cheese was constantly taking in oxygen and giving off carbonic acid gas. The development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the process of oxidation. If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing, it will be likely to be deficient in flavor."

Proper ventilation seems to be wholly ignored in American curing houses, but especially looked after by foreign cheese-makers, especially in the curing of fine cheese.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

Rye will grow at a low temperature, and continue to grow later and start earlier than most other grains.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers 15c

PHENOL
THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
SODIQUÉ
Prepared by HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
For description of the uses, see next week's paper.

DEITZ SEED CORN
Early Mammoth double-eared yellow Maize Corn. Best of 20 years' selection. 3 lbs by mail, paid, \$1; one peck here, \$11; 1 bus, \$31; 5 bus, \$10; 100 bus, \$150. Sample 10c. G. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

LANG'S LIVE SEEDS. NORTHERN GROWN, THOROUGHLY TESTED. Flower Vegetable and Field. 20,000 Catalogues free. Send names of your friends. FRED. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wis.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Established 1883, by F. K. PRIGENIX. Incorporated 1883. We offer for the Spring Trade a very large & fine stock of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, every description of Fruit & Ornamental Trees. Catalogue for Spring of 1884 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES. 13 Greenhouses

BEST MARKET PEAR. 90,000 PEACH TREES. All varieties of new and old strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. **EARLY CLUSTER** New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single bush yielded 13 quarts in one picking. Send for free Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

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ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We give away, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$12 for 25; 19 for 35; 23 for 50; 25 for 55; 25 for \$101; 100 for \$13. OUR NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, FREE. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS



As claimed by us last year, the WELCOME OATS have proved, beyond all doubt, to be the heaviest, handsomest and most productive variety ever introduced. To award the prize for the largest yield and the best heads was a difficult task, that it was necessary to call upon some disinterested and well-known judges. Dr. GEORGE THURMAN, Editor of *The American Agriculturist*, kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Committee, and by his report it will be seen that Ten and three-fourths measured bushels, weighing four hundred and seventy-three and one-half pounds (473 1/2 lbs.), were raised from one two-ounce package of the Oats. That 73 1/2 ounces of these Oats could be raised from two ounces of seed would certainly be beyond belief, were it not on the sworn statement of a well-known man, whose word is beyond question—and that others in various sections have also made most enormous yields. The IMMENSE PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE WELCOME OATS is explained by their wonderful stooling (often 40 to 75 stalks from a single grain), the great size of the heads, and the heavy weight of the grain. The accompanying illustration represents a single stool of 75 stalks grown from one seed.

THE WELCOME OATS grow 5 to 6 feet high, with strong, straight straw, well-supporting the enormous heads, and not prostrated by wind or rain. The heads are very large, branching freely on all sides, and from sixteen to twenty-three inches in length. The grain is remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husk, and weighs 47 to 51 1/2 pounds per measured bushel. No improved variety of grain ever introduced has had such strong testimony as to its superior merit. Everyone sowing the WELCOME OATS this season can certainly feel assured that they are by all odds the best and most productive variety in the world. These uniform success in every part of the country prove their general adaptability to our varied climate, while their early maturity renders them especially valuable. They ripen a week to two weeks ahead of other Oats, and on this account yield splendid crops, even in the extreme South.

Every Farmer and Planter will want the WELCOME OATS, and those who purchase this season will be able to dispose of their entire crop for seed, at high prices.

PRICES: 15 Cents per Packet; 75 Cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for \$2.00, postpaid. **Peck, \$8.00; Bushel (32 lbs.) \$10.00.** Each peck and bushel bag is secured by our Lead Seal and warranted to contain genuine WELCOME OATS, if the seal is unbroken. Every purchaser is entitled to compete for

\$600 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884

We desire to ascertain the heaviest yield that can be produced from one bushel of WELCOME OATS. Even those who do not win a prize will be more than repaid for any extra cultivation, by the increased yield and the high prices sure to be obtained for these oats, for seed.

\$400 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE BUSHEL. 1st Prize, for the largest quantity raised from one bushel, \$400; 2d, \$24, 4th, 5th and 6th Prizes, each \$50 cash; 7th and 8th Prizes, each \$25.

\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK. 1st Prize, \$50; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10.

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The WELCOME OATS (except small lots by mail), are sold only in sealed bags, containing one peck (price, \$8.00), and one bushel (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envelope, containing a competition card, bearing our fac-simile signature, which entitles the purchaser to compete for the bushel or peck prizes, as the case may be, and for the prizes on heads.

CAUTION.—The wonderful yields, fine quality and universal success attending the introduction of BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS, may induce unprincipled parties to palm off other oats for WELCOME. We send out no travelers to sell these Oats at retail; but we allow agents and clubs a discount in lots of five bushels or five pecks—each bushel and each peck, however, is put up in sealed bags, with our name on the leaden seal. Please examine this before purchasing from any unknown parties.

LARGE ILLUSTRATED POSTER and circular combined, telling all about THE WELCOME OATS, with all the Prize reports and many testimonials, together with Burpee's Abridged Catalogue of New and Standard SEEDS will be sent FREE to any address. BURPEE'S Complete Farm Annual, with superb colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, &c., the best book of the kind published, free to customers; to others, price 10c. Address plainly

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OUR NEW DEPARTURE in the SEED TRADE
Relief for the People.
NO BIG BROWN-STONE FRONT BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER. NO FICTITIOUS VALUE. NO LIGHT WEIGHT. NONE BUT THE BEST.
In order to introduce our new and improved seeds, we make the following unprecedented offer:
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The soil of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to Listing, and THIS PROCESS WILL ENABLE THE FARMERS OF KANSAS TO RAISE BIGGER CROPS OF CORN, AND RAISE IT CHEAPER THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION. The Ground is Plowed, Corn Planted and Covered, all at Same Time, by One Man and Three Horses, with our Sulky Lister, or

Our Canton Combined Lister,

The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market. We publish below a few letters of the many we have received, which go to show that Listing is THE Process, and the Canton is THE Lister to buy, and the only one.

An Open Letter from Gov. Glick, of Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 13, 1882.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.:
GENTLEMEN—Your Canton Sulky Lister I bought of your agent, F. E. Shaw, proved a grand success. The great superiority of your Lister over all others I have seen is its side wings on the mould-board, and the sub-solter. The wings on the mould-board throw all the weeds and weed seeds to the center of the row, leaving the corn row clean and the surface soil to cover the corn.

The sub-solter will thoroughly pulverize the ground at any desired depth, from 2 to 8 inches deep, leaving a fine seed bed under and around the corn; the ground being so deeply and thoroughly pulverized is a great deal less liable to wash. My listed corn remained green through the hot winds a great deal longer than that planted with a planter.

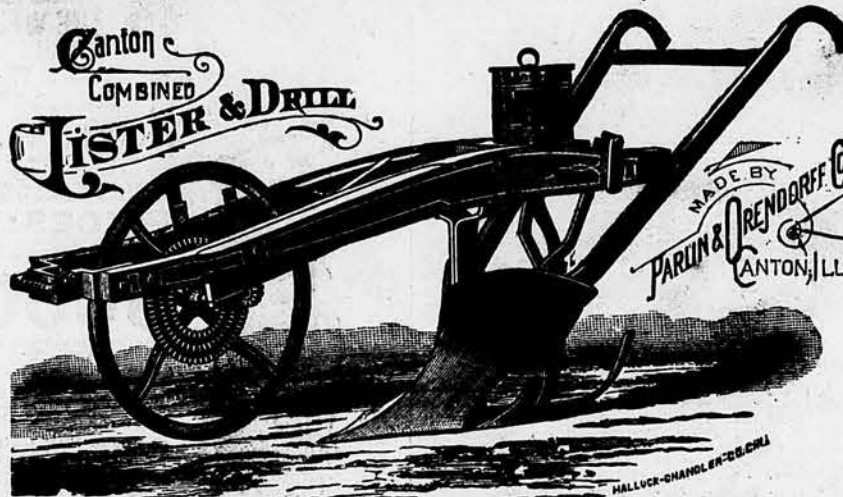
I believe listing corn when properly done and rightly tended, will insure a better and larger crop than any other mode of planting.

(Signed)

GEO. W. GLICK.

STERLING, RICE CO., KAS., Dec. 10, 1883

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GENTLEMEN—The Canton Combined Lister and Drill I purchased of your agents, J. Hanna & Co., gave me much better satisfaction than I ever expected of any implement. With it I have planted 375 acres of corn and cane. The stand was perfect and the best possible results obtained. My corn remained green until fully



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Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

Our Seed Department is complete with the largest stocks in the West of FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—all New Crop and Pure—at the most favorable prices to purchasers.

SEND FOR OUR 1884 CATALOGUE, now ready, containing description and prices of Goods in our Implement Department and Seed Department and Carriage Department. Sent Free.

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"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.

WANTED—A Practical Vegetable Gardener. Grounds, utensils and transportation furnished. Apply to J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE—Three pairs of pure Bronze Turkeys. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

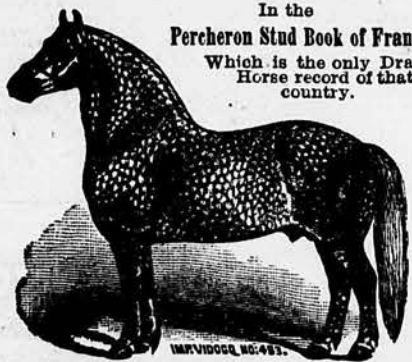
M. W. DUNHAM,
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