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Ellsworth County Farmers' Institute.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

On Thursday and Friday last, a successful farmers' institute was held at Ellsworth, Kansas. This was the sixth and last institute held under the auspices of the State Agricultural college. A splendid program was presented and performed, giving to Ellsworth county farmers an entertaining and profitable meeting. The weather was pleasant, and as a consequence many farmers were busy putting in oats, yet the attendance was good and the meeting a success. The papers and discussions presented were intelligent, spirited and practical; and at no institute was better attention given or questions more earnestly considered. It was a meeting much needed and heartily appreciated.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. G. A. Coggeshall and D. B. Long. Prof. E. M. Shelton gave a talk on the State Agricultural College, also a lecture on Experiments at the College Farm. Prof. E. A. Popenoe gave a lecture on Economic Entomology, and Prof. Walters a lecture on Over-Production of Farm Products. These lectures were prepared with great care by the professors, and their practical value was attested by all who had the privilege of hearing them. Other papers presented were as follows: Mixed Husbandry, by L. Sternberg; Fruit Culture in Ellsworth County, by C. L. Myers; Peanut Culture for Profit, by W. B. Helm; Stock Raising, by Dr. G. A. Coggeshall; Creamery Butter Making, by J. F. Crofoot; Household Duties made Pleasant, by Mrs. M. D. Morse, and Farm Education, by S. H. Thomas. These papers were of so much general interest that the writer of this secured them for publication in the KANSAS FARMER. They will appear in later issues of the paper.

In the discussion of mixed husbandry, the experiences showed that mixed husbandry was not only desirable but had become an almost absolute necessity. Low prices and transportation operate against the one crop system, which, with an occasional failure, makes it a hazardous business. It pays best to raise a variety of crops, fruits and vegetables, in connection with live stock. A failure of all of these, in any one season, is next to impossible; besides we have some farm product that brings in money almost every month of the year.

There seemed to be a difference of opinion in regard to deep and shallow plowing for wheat, the majority favoring shallow plowing, which should be done as soon as possible after harvest, giving the soil a chance to become packed before seeding. From recent experiments with the press drills or roller attachments they were preferred and had given better results. It was generally agreed that rolling the ground was not advisable. It pulverizes the soil so that it blows away and leaves the ground so level that in winter the snow blows away. Mr. Essex, a successful wheat grower, had grown wheat on the same field every year since 1876, and the smallest yield was 6 bushels and the largest 22½ bushels per acre. A Mr. Hughes related the benefits of salting the wheat fields. His son had tried it for some time and had secured from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. In the spring he sows broadcast about one bushel to the acre. The salt was bought at the Solomon City works and cost him 25 cents per bushel. He considered salt food for the plants, besides its value in attracting moisture. He also fa-

vored pasturing on the wheat during the winter. A number preferred sowing wheat in the cornstalks rather than breaking up the old stubble as the soil was more compact, besides the stalks offered some protection during winter.

In the short discussion upon corn culture, considerable interest was manifested regarding the listers. The few that had tried the process were enthusiastic in advocating this method. It was generally agreed that deep plowing was advisable for corn. Mr. Sternberg advocated the use of manure on any land used for crops. The soil is too solid. Prairie fires which for years have run over the lands has prevented the accumulation of vegetable mold and this must be supplied by the use of manure. No soil is so rich or new but that manure will help it.

C. L. Myers, in discussing the progress of fruit culture in Ellsworth county, showed that nearly all kinds of fruits were being grown successfully. Care and thorough cultivation was necessary. The location of an orchard should be such as to have protection from the south and west. Some present advised constant mulching of the trees; to this Prof. Popenoe replied and advised instead, thorough cultivation of apple orchards for the first five or six years. If mulching is begun early the roots grow near the surface and when removed the roots are killed by the hot sun or the drouth and the tree dies. This caution was heartily seconded by D. B. Long, an old fruit-grower in the county.

The only regret of the farmers present at the institute was that it could not have been held two weeks earlier so that more farmers could have taken advantage of the meeting. A farmers' organization has been perfected in Ellsworth county and now has quite a large membership. It is called the Farmers' Protective Union. The principal object of the organization is to unite the farmers for mutual benefit and protection. The Union will have charge of the next farmers' institute and we can assure all who may attend that an interesting and profitable session will be held. HEATH.

From Oloud County.

Kansas Farmer:

We are getting along reasonably well in this section of country, although a good many cattle died the fore part of winter. They are mostly coming out in good condition. Wheat is badly frozen, but think it will come out fair as soon as the weather warms up enough to start growth. Fruit prospects are good wherever there is a start made in that direction, except peaches, which are mostly killed.

Farmers are beginning to look up their plows preparatory to making a start for another crop; but the outlook is not very promising. The prices are very low and taxes are very high with a prospect of an increase. Our law makers seem oblivious to the fact that in order to secure permanent prosperity that something must be done to protect, or rather to defend the real producers of our State. In place of this, however, it seems that the whole course of legislation is in the interest of individuals and corporations, and a general increase of salaries of officers, and an increase of pay of officers already existing, many of which are useless excrescences, supposed to be ornamental, but very expensive to the people, and of no benefit whatever, while the pro-

ducers of bread and meat have their own battles to fight without aid. The men that have been elected to office by their votes under fair promise of improvement and protection in their situation and condition, turn traitors to their interest and give their support to measures that increase their burdens and rob them of the fruit of their hard toil. Every reasonable person, whether legislator or private tax-payer, that looks into this matter knows that about one-twelfth of our people have all the bills to pay that are ever paid, while a large amount of capital used in this State to gobble up the hard substance of our people with escapes without taxation in fact. Every dollar paid by the State for the increase of salaries and salaries of new offices, as well as all new subsidies, tax duties and private enterprises of whatever sort, has to be paid by the bread and meat industries of the State, while the burden imposed on those industries is now greater than they can bear. J. B. MOSHER.

Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

Sheep the Best Stock for Money.

Kansas Farmer:

We are having fine March weather, but no rain. The frost is getting out of the ground and spring will soon be with us. Already the farmers are preparing for plowing. I think wheat and rye is all right. Some think the fruit is killed, but I think the winter was too steady to have done much damage to the fruit. Cattle suffered very severely on the range; many have died, and most of those in open yards have done poorly. I visited Colonel Lewis' dairy farm last week, also Mr. Norton's fine stock ranch; both herds look well. Mr. Lewis' are mostly Jerseys, some forty or more giving milk. His calves also are doing well. All have good sheds and plenty of water and plenty of feed, but all are more or less lousy. Mr. Norton's stock are mostly Polled Angus and seem to have stood the winter well. They, too, have good sheds and plenty of water fresh from the well.

I saw several other herds in good condition wherever feed was plenty and shedding good. The same with sheep. Those who saved their feed and depended upon wire fence protection have lost heavily, and their losses are not ended yet. Every one seems to be down on sheep and determined to throw them away if they can, and get a few cattle. They will soon find their mistake, when too late. Sheep do not pay as they have done, but cattle pay even less than sheep at the present low prices of wool. We have not herded out one day since the first of November, and our sheep have cost less this winter than any winter that we have kept sheep in Kansas. For the last month they have gone out over the fields every day by themselves and require no herder. They come to the corral by themselves for water and their evening feed.

Cattle belonging to some of my neighbors are worse to hold than when they were on green grass and require a man and horse and a dog constantly on the run. I have a good fat mutton once a week, and can sell a quarter or two for groceries, and have the pelts and tallow besides. We have between four and five hundred, free from scab, and all doing well. We lost a good many from grub in the head. They commenced dying the first of September or middle of August and continued until February first, and some are likely to die yet. But with all our losses and the cheapness of wool, I could not be

induced to trade them for cattle. I know their time is coming, and wool and sheep will pay as well as in former years. We must keep better sheep and fewer of them, and take better care of them. No stock will pay with poor care, and sheep will pay better for good care than any other stock. The commission business has done more to kill the sheep and wool trade than the tariff, and high freights have done their share; both must be broken up before sheep men can prosper. Mutton will never pay us in the West like wool, I do not care if the wethers at three years old would weigh a ton. The larger they grow the more grain they take, and the more freight they cost, and if they do not shear accordingly they are not the sheep for the western farmer. I have heard the same doctrine advocated many years ago, and have seen it tried too often to be led into the trap. Let all those try it who have not seen it. I do not want any long wools in mine. Keep all your long, thick-wooled and large-boned Merinos, and increase on these particular points as much as possible, and you will come out all right in time. If they will not bring you out nothing will. W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Pawnee Co.

At the late meeting of fine stock breeders in Nebraska, Mr. Walker, the president, said: "In reviewing the past I am surprised at the perfect sway held by the freaks of fashion over the destinies of blooded stock. I have seen the Morgan horse rise from obscurity and take possession of a nation of horsemen as if by the will of the Gods; I have seen him consigned to the obscurity from whence he came. I have seen the world of cattlemen crazed with fashions until \$40,000 was freely paid for a single cow; not because of her intrinsic value, not because of her robust constitution or her wonderful aptitude to produce the greatest weight of the most valuable beef from the least value of food, not for the power she possessed to transmit these essential qualifications in a remarkable degree to her offspring, but because fashion had put upon her a fictitious value. I hail with pleasure, then, the new era in estimating stock, brought about through the rules of the fat stock shows, rules that are blind to favoritism and can balance a Duchess in the scales of actual value with a descendant of the importation of the Seventeen. Thanks to its founders, the time has arrived when facts and fancy must be tried in the same crucible."

A chestnut at the foot of Mount Etua is believed to be the largest and oldest tree in Europe. It is hollow, and large enough to admit two carriages driving abreast to pass through it. The main trunk has a circumference of 212 feet. This grizzly giant is said to measure ninety-two feet in height.

It is said that the largest organ in the world has been built by Walck, of Ludwigsburg, and placed in the Cathedral of Riga. It measures thirty-six feet in width, thirty-two feet from back to front and sixty-five feet in height. It has not less than 6528 pipes, distributed among 124 sounding stops.

When a Chinese boy is one month old his head is shaved and a bladder is drawn over it; and, as his head grows, the bladder bursts and the cue sprouts forth. The first shave is made the occasion of a magnificent banquet; and the guests are expected to make the host a handsome present in coin for the newly-shaven baby, with which a bank account is started to his credit.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 14—James Cunningham, Kansas City, Galloway cattle.
April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short-horns.
May 5th—The Cass County Breeders Association will have a sale at Pleasant Hill, Mo.
May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.
May 28—Leavenworth Short-horn Breeders' Association.
June 3—Col. W. A. Harris and the Giffords, Short-horns, Manhattan.

The New Texas Cattle Law. AN ACT

For the protection of cattle against Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, and repealing chapter three of the special session laws of 1884.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall, between the first day of March and the first day of December of any year, drive or cause to be driven into or through any county or part thereof in this State, or turn upon or cause to be turned or kept upon any highway, range, common or uninclosed pasture within this State, any cattle capable of communicating or liable to impart what is known as Texas, splenic or Spanish fever. Any person violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days and not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any Sheriff, under-Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or Constable within this State, upon a complaint made to him by any citizen of the State, or otherwise having notice or knowledge that there are within the county where such officer resides, cattle believed to be capable of communicating or liable to impart the disease known as Texas, splenic, or Spanish fever, to forthwith take charge of and restrain such cattle under such temporary quarantine regulations as will prevent the communication of such disease, and make immediate report thereof to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission; and such officer shall keep said cattle in custody as aforesaid, until released by order of said Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and no officer who shall take or detain any cattle under the provisions of this act shall be liable to the owner or owners of such cattle, for any damages by reason of such taking or detention, or by reason of the performance of any other duty enjoined in this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever the Live Stock Sanitary Commission shall determine that certain cattle within the State are capable of communicating or liable to impart Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, they shall issue their order to the Sheriff or any Constable of the county in which said cattle are found, commanding him to take and keep such cattle in his custody, subject to such quarantine regulations as they may prescribe, until the first day of December next ensuing, on or on which date they shall direct such officer to deliver said cattle to their owner or owners or to his or their agents: *Provided, however,* That before any cattle so held shall be delivered as aforesaid, there shall be paid to said Live Stock Sanitary Commission all the costs and expenses of taking, detaining and holding said cattle; and in case such costs and expenses are not so paid within ten days after the first said day of December, the said officer shall advertise in the same manner as is by law provided in cases of sales of personal property, that he will sell such cattle or such portion thereof as may be necessary to pay such costs and expenses, besides the expense of such sale; and at the time and place so advertised he shall proceed to sell as many of said cattle as shall be necessary to pay such costs and expenses and the expenses of sale, and shall forthwith pay over to the Live Stock Sanitary Commission any amount so received in excess of the legal fees and expenses of such officer. Any officer performing any of the duties enjoined in this section or in the next preceding section of this act shall receive the same compensation therefor as is prescribed by law for similar services, to be paid as other expenses of

said Live Stock Sanitary Commission are paid as provided by law.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to any party injured, through such violation, for any damages that may thereby arise from the communication of Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, to be recovered in a civil action; and the party so injured shall have a lien for such damages on the cattle so communicating the disease.

SEC. 5. In the trial of any person charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and in the trial of any civil action brought to recover damages for the communication of Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, proof that the cattle which such person is charged with driving or keeping in violation of law, or which are claimed to have communicated the said disease, were brought into this State between the first day of March and the first day of December of the year in which the offense was committed or such cause of action arose, from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence that such cattle were capable of communicating and liable to impart Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, within the meaning of this act, and that the owner, or owners, or persons in charge of such cattle had full knowledge and notice thereof at the time of the commission of the alleged offense. *Provided, however,* That if the owner or owners or person in charge of such cattle shall show by such certificate as shall hereafter be designated by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of this State that the said cattle had been kept since the first day of December of the previous year west of the east line of the Indian Territory and north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude or west of the twenty-first meridian of longitude west from Washington and north of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude the provisions of this section shall not apply thereto. *Provided, also,* That the provision of this section shall not apply to cattle which are owned or kept in this State and which may drift across the south line of the State when the said cattle are gathered in a general round-up and returned under the direction of any live stock association of this State.

SEC. 6. Whenever two or more persons shall, in violation of this act, at the same time or at different times during the same year, drive or cause to be driven upon the same highway, range, common or pasture within this State any cattle capable of communicating, or liable to impart Texas, splenic or Spanish fever, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all damages that may arise from the communication of such disease, at any time thereafter during the same year to any native, domestic or acclimated cattle that shall have been upon the same highway, range, common or pasture so previously traveled over by such first mentioned cattle.

SEC. 7. Justices of the Peace within their respective counties shall have criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the proper county to prosecute on behalf of the State all criminal cases arising under this act.

SEC. 9. Chapter 3 of the laws of 1884, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the official State paper.

Approved March 7, 1885.

The Future of American Sheep Raising.

In a recent number of the *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower* we find thoughts which are so much like our own in the main that we copy them entire and ask special attention to them:

Prices now current for sheep are about \$1.50 per cwt., lower than twelve months ago, and not a few of our flock-masters are beginning to feel rather discouraged over the outlook. But there is no need of throwing up the sponge yet. The sheep raising business in America has not yet reached a point where it does not pay. Our sheep raisers have been very sorely pressed of late, for the reason that they have been conducting their operations upon false foundations.

The idea that sheep are capable of producing large revenue in the shape of mutton, and where conveniently located for market, in the shape of lambs, never seems to have once entered the minds

of some of our most extensive sheep raisers.

But our people are beginning to awaken to the importance of looking somewhat to the mutton resources of their sheep. Heretofore they have been able to keep their flocks along with no very especial attention and to receive large profits from them merely by shearing once or twice a year. This was all right while it lasted; but since our wool interest has received so many hard knocks in the way of tariff tinkering by Congress, and foreign competition, our sheepmen are beginning to realize that "something must be done."

Just what the something is, is what a great many of them have been worrying their brains to discover. The pressure has had the effect of weeding out a great many of the weak-kneed and shiftless brethren, and so there is no great loss without some small gain. Changes, radical changes, cannot be made in a hurry, without for a time unsettling affairs very greatly. The change which is being made from the all-wool idea to the wool and mutton combination, is not being made very rapidly, it is true, but it is being seriously considered by all of our Western sheepmen who are inclined to give their business any serious attention. There is being a lot of proselyting done by the admirers of the Downs and other breeds combining the mutton and wool qualities among the men who have heretofore uncompromisingly stood up for a long and fine wools, utterly regardless of any consideration of the carcass.

It seems to the writer that just now the sheep husbandry of the United States is undergoing a kind of revolution. We have made large profits by poorly caring for the wool qualities of our sheep alone; but now when the condition of the market for the fleecy staple is and has for some time been exceedingly unsatisfactory, it becomes not only necessary to revise our methods and become better and more careful wool growers, but we must devote some attention to the mutton value of our flocks. The American sheep industry is in an exceedingly unsettled state, and it may take some years for affairs to properly adjust themselves; for the waters to seek their proper levels. A great many men who are impatient and unwilling to make proper allowances will become disgusted and leave the business. And the business will lose nothing by losing them. They will come back to it again when the faithful workers have placed the industry on the high plane which it is ultimately bound to occupy.

The ultimate success of American sheep breeding is certainly beyond reasonable doubt. Our methods may have to be very much changed; they undoubtedly will. We shall have to solve the dog problem, the disease problem, the tariff problem, the transportation problem, and a whole host of minor problems. There will be almost no end to the number of vexing questions that will present themselves for solution, but with it all and through it all, we feel confident in predicting that America is destined to stand at the very head of the entire list of great mutton and wool countries. We have every natural advantage; and all that is necessary is simply to utilize and refine as much as possible the raw material which is so abundantly at hand.

America does not to-day produce anything like enough good mutton to supply her own wants, and the demand is increasing very fast. Canada at the present time is usurping a large share of our mutton demand. And this, by the way, seems all wrong. If Great Britain is doing all she possibly can to place embargoes upon the American live stock business, why should we allow the British dominions to overstock our mutton markets? Canada can send her cattle and sheep free to any part of Great Britain, and it is giving her an unjust advantage over our sheep raisers to allow her to contribute to our mutton markets.

War Jig, a once famous race horse in Ohio, was sold at a livery stable in Cincinnati recently for thirty dollars.

From a circular recently issued we learn, what we supposed was not disputed, that Jersey Red hogs were imported from Europe into New Jersey, about the year the stars fell—1833.

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

Growing Pigs for Profit.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* tells how he raises pigs for profit. He says:

For nearly two years breeding pigs and making pork has paid our farmers as well or better than anything else. Grain has been low, and for farmers who grew potatoes extensively it has been possible to keep pigs in growing condition with refuse that would otherwise be wasted, and thus make a large amount of pork with comparatively little grain. We cannot afford to make pork on corn alone, and I doubt whether in the history of western New York there were ever three years in succession when exclusive corn feeding to hogs realized to the feeder the market value of the grain. In the olden times store hogs were allowed to run in clover during the summer with slops and a little other feed, and then fatten in the fall on corn in the ear. In this way, by counting the clover as nothing, an apparent profit was figured out, but it did not pay nevertheless.

My own idea is that pasture and clover are the dearest feed that pigs can have. If fed otherwise, as they should be for thrift, pigs will eat very little clover, and wherever they trample it down nothing else will touch it. They can be fed so little beside as to make clover an important part of their rations, but that is not a profitable way to keep any kind of stock. The gain from pasture turned into pork, with no other feed, is not more than two dollars per acre; more often not half that. We can afford this in orchards for the benefit of fruit, but nowhere else. Even in orchards we had better stock so heavily that the bulk of the feed must come from the swill pail.

Few farmers appreciate the value of roots, especially beets and mangold wurtzel as feed for pigs. The quantity that can be grown on a small piece of ground is greater in amount and more valuable than the grass. Where potatoes are largely grown for market a considerable portion of the tubers will be under-sized or scabby, and these are usually of little value. These unsalable potatoes cooked and mixed with milk feed and corn-meal will make pork as rapidly as more costly rations of entire grain, and at much less expense. When apples are as abundant and cheap as this year, the poorer fruit can be used in the same way more profitably than it can be sold.

One of my investments this fall is a small steamer for cheaply cooking apples, pumpkins, small potatoes and other refuse for the pigs. It has not cost as much as I expected, and I believe it will pay better interest than anything else I have on the farm; because it will enable me to save so much that would otherwise go to waste. I look back now with regret to the bushels of potatoes that were fed raw to stock, doing little good, when at so small an expense they can with a steamer be changed to excellent food for pigs.

One of the dangers in breeding pigs is in getting too many in proportion to the amount of available feed. A sow bred twice a year as she should be, will probably furnish fifteen or twenty porkers. It don't take long to stock up at this rate, and unless a farmer calculates closely there will be overstocking before he is aware. The majority of farmers are too slow in selling surplus stock, and more especially of young pigs. I never knew a time when young pigs did not sell for more than they were worth. When pigs from 5 to 7 weeks old sell at twelve to twenty shillings each, the buyer is obliged to do some feeding to bring the pigs up to the price he has paid. A sow kept at breeding and her pigs sold as soon as they are ready to wean, will pay her way more surely than any other stock kept on the farm. Holding the pigs until old enough to fatten for the butcher is more risky business. Whether it will pay must depend upon the prices of grain and pork.

To get spring pigs large enough for profitable feeding in the fall, they should be farrowed in March or early in April. The early pigs will bear heavier feeding better in the fall than those coming later, for up to a weight of 150 to 200 pounds, according to breed, pigs cannot be forced without injury to their digestive organs. They should be kept in as rapid growth as possible until growth is nearly completed. The advantage of Eastern farmers growing a variety of crops is that we can do this more cheaply than the Western farmer can who depends on feeding corn to his pigs at all stages of their growth.

In the Dairy.

Ensilage in the Dairy.

Two years ago this paper urged experiments among our farmers with silos and ensilage, and requested reports. We heard of two experiments, and were promised reports, but none came. Grass is so abundant in Kansas that our people have not yet begun to think seriously about cheapening food. But that kind of thinking must be done. It is becoming more evident every year that agricultural processes must be boiled down; that what the farmer raises must be put into the smallest and most valuable compass. Cheaper food is a matter of very great importance, and in no department is this more apparent than in the dairy.

By preserving green fodder we secure a cheap and good food in winter. Here is a report of an Illinois dairy silo, as we find it in the *Breeders' Gazette*:

The question of cheap feed among dairy farmers is becoming one of great moment, and as the profits of dairying depend upon the cost of production the thoughtful farmer is considering how he can best reduce his feed bill and at the same time keep up the flow of milk in his dairy. Some few progressive farmers have concluded that ensilage would help solve the problem, and here and there it has been tried; and, if we are to believe the reports given out, it has proven a wonderful success. When silos and ensilage were first discussed in the United States there were few in deed who believed that the preserved green corn fodder would prove a good food article—they argued that it would ferment, and thereby injure the quality of the milk; yet there were some who concluded to test the matter, and so far they have pronounced it a success and declare that they can not only have cheap but good feed for their cattle. As a rule, ensilage has more admirers in the East than in the West, possibly because feed is higher in the former than in the latter section, and because our Western dairymen had not yet investigated sufficiently to satisfy themselves that it would answer their purposes. But as feed continued to increase in price a few concluded to give ensilage a test.

Some three years ago Messrs. Oatman & Bro., of Dundee, Ill., constructed a substantial silo in their barn, and put in a quantity of green corn fodder, which they fed through the following winter with very gratifying results. Their silo was divided into compartments and conveniently arranged, not only for filling, but also for taking the feed out. They have continued this feed since then and are firm believers in it.

Last fall they put in about 400 tons of green corn fodder, and began feeding in October; they have sixty-six head of cows and eleven head of other stock, and are of the opinion that they will have enough feed to last them through the coming summer. The yield of ensilage last season was about twenty tons to the acre, which cost them 50 cents per ton in the silo; they state that it cost them \$2.62 per ton for hay in their barn. In feeding ensilage they give sixty pounds to each cow, with a few dry cornstalks cut into small pieces, with a small amount of bran and cornmeal. This ration keeps up the flow of milk, keeps the cows in a good healthy condition and they come through the winter in excellent shape. They are extensive manufacturers of creamery butter; sell on the Elgin Board of Trade; get the leading price and so far have had no complaints about the quality of their butter. They have 20 acres of land, and next winter will carry 150 head of stock, and eventually expect to have 200 head on their farm. It has long been claimed that it required at least three acres of land to support one cow, but these gentlemen are confident that they can raise enough ensilage to keep one cow on one acre, and if they fully demonstrate this they will have most assuredly solved the problem of cheap feed, and doubtless other dairy farmers in the West will profit by their example, and silos and ensilage will become as numerous as farms and hay.

Ensilage is becoming quite popular in the South among sheep and cattle breeders, and they are of the opinion that its feeding quality is good; it keeps well; is not affected seriously by heat

or cold; is considered wholesome, and its use decreases the amount of grain required. Common field corn can be grown and used; it yields abundantly; can be harvested before frost and a reasonably large yield can be depended upon.

Dairy farmers who have to buy high-priced feed, should take the time to thoroughly investigate the question of ensilage. We do not advise them to adopt it until they have done so, although many of those who have tried it are well satisfied with the result. If it will cheapen the cost of production it is surely worth trying.

Dairy Notes.

Watch that lice do not infest the dairy stock. They often come, no one can tell how, nor whence.

Treat the cows kindly. Harsh treatment will make them hold their milk, and dry themselves up.

England imports nearly \$25,000,000 worth of cheese a year. The average price paid for the imported article is a little less than 11 cents per pound.

There were received in Chicago during the year 1884 about 19,700 tons of cheese against 23,978 tons for the year 1883. The receipts of butter were 41,700 tons against 37,677 tons for 1883.

In one of the best dairy sections of New York, the average yield from 4,596 cows supplying creameries with milk, was only a little over 140 pounds per cow. This is probably the average for all the cows in the country, good judges placing it about 125 pounds.

At the Winthrop, Maine, cheese factory, the average make of cheese during the season has been a pound from eight and eight-tenths pounds of milk, the cheese being weighed while green. This is a larger percent than is usually made, nine to ten pounds being nearer the average. The cheese has brought top prices and given good satisfaction.

A correspondent of the London *Live Stock Journal* has been looking up ancient milk records, and finds among the laws of a Welsh King, Howell Dda, made as early as the middle of the tenth century, that prices were fixed for the current value of certain animals. For any defect or blemish of any animal at the time of sale, reparation and restitution must be made by the seller.

Dairymen in the West are making an especially vigorous fight just now on the several imitations of butter. In several States, including Illinois, petitions have been prepared for the Legislature asking that genuine butter shall be protected by laws against the making and sale of butterine, suine, oleomargarine, or other imitation of cow butter.

About two bushels of oats are considered an allowance for a sheep during the winter, provided plenty of coarse food is provided.

A Husband's Greatest Blessing

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

"There are good and bad points about this coffee," said the boarder in a judicial tone. "The good point is that there is no chaffery in it; the bad, that there is no coffee in it!"

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

A clothing dealer hung out an overcoat for a sign, and marked thereon "Hands off! Beware!" A thief observed it, and shouldering the responsibility, remarked: "Hands on! Beware!"

Don't say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supercedes the dangerous use of quills and snuff. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts at drug stores. 100 cts by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

For over eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which has affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and feel confident of a complete cure. Mary C. Thompson, Cerro Gordo, Pratt Co., Ill.

I used part of two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and can say I am entirely cured of catarrh. Charles Biesel, Co. K, 17th Infantry, Fort Custer, M. T.

On an average, only six out of sixteen of the children of the United States are at school every day in the educational year. Four of the remaining ten go occasionally. Six grow up in ignorance.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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BROAD LAWN HERD of short-horn. Robt. Patton Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

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

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REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP, Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool.

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EGGS FOR SALE—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks. 11 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3. Also Bantam Geese eggs 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCoin, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—\$1.50 per 12. Cur Tom weighs over 4 pounds. Pi. mouth cock eggs, \$1.50 per 12. H. V. Lugsby, Pi. mouth, Mo.

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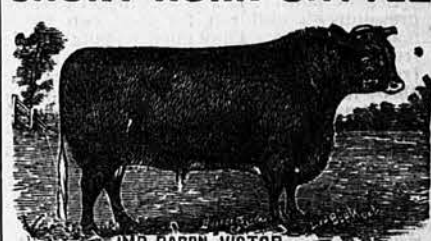
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Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the N. P. R. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Free joint classification. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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

HOME TRAINING,

Or Our Boys and Girls on the Farm and Around the Fireside.

Read at the Farmers' Institute in Sabetha, Kansas, Friday, February 6th, by C. H. Isely.

The subject to be considered will of necessity be an old one—one often repeated. The best thing that can be done with such important subjects, is to present old truths and accepted theories in a new dress. And we should ever bear in mind that the best thing we, as inhabitants of earth are enjoying, are old things. The material sun, with his life-giving rays, is at least as old as our race, and yet, who denies that his pleasing light and his invigorating warmth, are not new and fresh every morning. The art of light and healthful bread-making, is as old as our modern civilization, and yet who does not enjoy a steaming biscuit, as white as a snowflake, when offered by the smiling housewife or the pleasing daughter, at the breakfast table? Hence, if sunshine and wheat bread, and a hundred other things we might mention, that bear the marks of centuries upon them, and which are so essential and conducive to human health and existing happiness, may we not therefore safely conclude, from the same line of reasoning, that facts, truths and sentiments, although often uttered, are ever fresh and new to the inquiring and investigating mind? So much by way of an introduction. And by way of an apology, let me remark that those friends who patronize this Farmers' Institute, cannot expect of me, a well sifted logical argument, nor a fine spun theory. I have no time nor space for either, even if I had the needed ability. All that I am able to offer you, is to give a passing glance to a few points, hoping thereby to arouse thoughts, which will lead to further studies and practical applications.

The question, how to train up children so that the trainer and the trained are happily benefited, is not considered often enough; by some it is never even thought of.

The great mass of our population at present, is too much absorbed about things that bring large gains financially. The shrine around which so many worship, is work, money, and business! On many of our farms, the boys are driven from early dawn till late at night, and they toil and tug at what seems to them slavish monotony. And when evening comes, perhaps only here and there, one gets the encouraging approval of a hearty "well done my lad."

There are many men who succeed admirably in raising large droves of fine cattle, and have big herds of fat swine, and yet possess neither tact nor disposition to make home pleasant and enjoyable for the young members of the family. I have seen men who set their boys to herd cattle, and haul feed for their hogs on Sundays, while the children of their less wealthy neighbors were out in their clean Sunday at ire, attending the neighborhood Sunday school. Is it reasonable to be surprised that the children of the former became avaricious, churlish, sordid? or else drift to the other extreme and become spendthrifts and profligate? And scatter again that which has been gathered for them with hooks and crooks by the hands of penny; and that thus, the children become lost to good society, and to noble man and womanhood? No indeed, no one need be surprised at such results. "For whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," is true every time. Hence, it is a matter of great importance, not only to us farmers, but to mechanics, merchants and others as well, to give time and study in regard to methods that will yield the best results in training our boys and girls for a happy, healthy and useful life.

Let us now notice a few, what might be called essential points:

First we will notice, that in every well conducted home there is peace and harmony, the parents love and cherish their children, and the children honor and respect their parents. None of the orders are given in a harsh, peremptory manner, but with a kind and even tempered tone. Orders given in a pleasant way are more readily carried out, as they are impelled by pleasant thoughts. Scolding, to say the least, is weak and foolish, and is often indulged in, and sometimes by people otherwise good. It is always disastrous to both the scolder and the scolded. Scolding people lower their standard of worth and forfeit their command of respect, and their victims, (the poor children) soon take up the disagreeable habit.

Second point: Let us not forget that impressions on children, for good, can not be made too early. They must be taught to be truthful, honest, active, studious, cleanly, frugal, industrious, generous, cautious, and obedient to those in authority. They should be warned earnestly, yet in all kindness, against idleness, bad company, bad books, and bad papers. And regular habits of excellence, and virtue, should be inculcated continually into their young susceptible minds. Character unspotted, and without blemish, should be our constant aim; and real worth our life-long aspiration.

Our third point is: That parents have no right to expect that their children will choose paths in which the parents have never walked. Sometimes such is the case, but as a rule it is not. If a father expects that his son will be chaste in his speech, he must not use a bad or profane word himself. Or if he wishes him to be free from the use of tobacco, or the intoxicating cup, he must himself abstain from narcotics and intoxicants. Home training should be such that the child's mind, thoughts, and aspiration

will always run in a pure channel, and abstain from the appearance of every evil thing. In training, we should always remember that if our example is good, the precepts will be more readily followed.

The fourth point I raise is: That in a well regulated family, there is system, order, tact and discipline, which are strictly adhered to by every member of the family—parents, children, hired people and all. The boys are not loafing on the streets, nor frequenters at frivolous amusements, or resorts, nor in any place where the young minds are schooled, for the thorny path of crime. Home is made so cheerful and attractive that the children will prefer to spend their evenings at home. And as this is emphatically a reading age, the best and purest reading matter is secured for the entire household. I know of no paper which can be recommended so unequivocally to the young, to build up strong, intelligent American character, as the cheering, neatly printed *Youth's Companion*. And as books of human production, none can excel those written by the rarely gifted lady, Mrs. G. R. Alden. Popularly known as "Pansy."

The KANSAS FARMER, our home agricultural paper, should find a welcome in every house; that our boys may grow up intelligent farmers. And please let us not forget our home local paper, the *Sabetha Herald*. Its editor, Mr. Brundage, is the farmer's friend, and by the way, a friend of everything that is honorable and praiseworthy. Children coming from homes, where they have received such proper training, will obey all the commands of God, and all the laws that govern our State and nation. They will develop into good citizens—a credit to the community in which they live.

"Let such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod—
Whose secret heart with influence sweet
Is up and drawn to God."

The fifth and last point I wish to touch upon is in regard to hired help. And I can give just a few words to this essential point. If home training is to be a success—a blessing to our children, it is very important to see who occupy the place as domestic helps in the kitchen and on the farm. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that our *home circle* should be turned into a reform school, for the vicious and wicked from abroad. Their evil influence often counteracts the good impressions we have made on our children. It is a thousand fold better to let our fields grow up into noxious weeds, rather than to let the garden of our dear children's hearts and minds be seeded to thorns and bramble bushes, by wicked outside influence. If we need hired help, it is our duty, yes it pays to get such as will be congenial to our wishes and teachings—persons who are interested in what interests and benefits us. And then when such persons are obtained let them be kindly treated. Let our children know that we respect them; that we are willing to counsel and confer with them in regard to the work and other topics. And not treat them as slaves and drudges, but as fellow men and women, who deserve a holiday occasionally without deduction of time. Give them light, comfortable rooms, if possible, and always pay them well and promptly; and we can depend upon it, that only when hired people are treated as they have a right to be, will they perform the most and best work. Such conduct will bring a reward to our children. They will grow up looking with favor on honest industry, and not have the old homestead prematurely, but graduate into noble man and womanhood—a credit to the home from which they emanate.

In conclusion, dear fellow tillers of the soil, let me say that while it is right, legitimate and praise-worthy, to improve our stock—to raise fine horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, etc., and give much attention to grain, grass and fruit culture, and to secure for ourselves the comforts of life, to build convenient houses, comfortable barns, and get all the needed implements; yet in the pursuit after these things, let us never forget that our greatest care, and deepest concern, should be given to our boys and girls—the jewels of our homes. They are worth more than all the material wealth of our State and Union combined. If we do what is required of us, they will develop into influential citizens, a source of wisdom and wealth to our Nation. Not inmates of prisons, an expense to our government. They will be the future friends, and defenders of our God-favored American republic. And at last when the struggle of life is over, they will receive the well done plaudit, in the world of the great future beyond.

One of the strangest uses for snails has been discovered by a London adulterator. Bruised in milk and boiled, they are much used in the manufacture of cream, and a retired milk-man pronounces them to be the most successful imitation known.

A statistical work reports that there are in Nova Scotia 255 lawyers, 298 doctors and 468 clergymen. According to this every hundredth full-grown man in the province is engaged in one of these professions, one in a little over 200 being a clergyman.

Catarrh Cured.

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

Value of Corn Cobs as Feed.

By courtesy of Prof. E. M. Shelton of the State Agricultural college, we have advance sheets of his report of experiments in the use of corn cobs in feeding cattle. He selected ten steers, two-years-olds past all except one that was a little older. In weight they ranged from 750 to 865 pounds for nine of them, and the tenth weighted 1,030 pounds. They were range steers and selected with special reference to the experiment to be made. They had been raised by one man and hence had the same kind of handling. They were tied up in a barn prepared for them at a cost of \$105.37. They "kicked" against this infringement upon their personal liberty, the first day or two, but at the end of a week were submissive, and contented eating heartily and gaining in weight. Five of the steers were fed fodder, or straw and hay, and corn meal; the other five were fed the same kind of fodder, and meal made from ears of corn: ground cob and corn together. The first few days, until the animals became contented, fodder was fed largely and reduced until an average minimum of eight to ten pounds daily was reached. The animals were fed twice every day, at 8 A. M., and at 5 P. M., and all were watered once daily a short time before the afternoon feeding, and a lump of rock salt was kept constantly in every trough where the steers could lick it at will. The animals were led to water a short distance away. The feeding experiment was begun December 19, 1883 and continued to May 7, 1884, and the animals were weighed every ten days. The theory of the experiment was, minimum quantity of fodder and maximum quantity of grain to each steer.

The record of this experiment is very interesting, showing the gains and losses in the different periods of ten days. For instance, in case of steer No. 1, he fell back four times during the period. On January 24 he weighed 850 pounds, and ten days later he had fallen off ten pounds, but the next weighing shows him at 900 pounds. However, he gained, in the whole time 200 pounds.

The quantity of feed given to each steer ranged, during the whole period, from 11 to 23 pounds daily of corn-and-cob meal, and about the same of corn meal. The total quantity of corn and-cob meal consumed in the experiment was 11,565 pounds, and the total quantity of corn meal was 11,621. It will be seen the amounts are very nearly alike, the difference being only 47 pounds, and that in favor of the cob meal.

The average gains for the ten-day periods range from 4 pounds to 56 pounds on the corn-and-cob meal, and from 3 to 40 on the corn meal.

A number of interesting tables are given showing every phase of the experiment, but it is our purpose here to take from them only general results. We have the following statement:

Five steers, fed on corn-and-cob meal 140 days, ate 11,565 pounds of the meal; the total gain in weight of animals was 1,550 pounds; average daily gain of each steer was 2.25 pounds.

Five steers, fed on corn meal 140 days, ate 11,612 pounds of the meal; the total gain was 1,460 pounds; average daily gain of each steer was 2.03 pounds.

The difference in favor of the cob meal is represented thus: Cob meal fed 11,565 pounds; produced increase 1,550. Corn meal fed 11,612 pounds; produced increase 1,460.

Or, taking proper proportions: 11,565 pounds of corn-and-cob meal produced a gain of 1,580 pounds, while the same number of pounds of corn meal produced a gain of 1,454 pounds, and difference of 126 pounds in favor of the meal with the cobs ground in.

Putting it in another form: One bushel (70 lbs) corn-and-cob meal, as shown by this experiment, gain 9.56 pounds of increase; while one bushel (56 lbs) corn meal gain 7.04 pounds increase.

Prof. Shelton, also learned in this experiment that in order to have the cob meal eaten readily it must be ground fine.

There are in existence rather more than 40 Egyptian obelisks. Of these England possesses 7; America, 1; Germany, 1; France, 2; Italy (including Rome, which has 12), 17, and Constantinople, 2. The remainder, many of which are fallen or broken, are still in Egypt. The smallest is the Lepsius obelisk in the Royal Museum at Berlin, which is two feet one-and-a-half inches high, and weighs 200 pounds; the largest, unfinished, of Assuan, still in quarries at Syene, the estimated weight of which is more than 1,500,000 pounds.

\$1.00 For 50 Cents.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., before March 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The *Rural* is a large eight-page, forty-column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy, and see what a bargain is offered.

The *Pantagraph* Stock Printing Establishment, Bloomington, Ill., are doing an immense business in the line of printing posters, cards, catalogues, etc., for breeders all over the United States. There is no better equipped office for this special work than the *Pantagraph* establishment. Any one needing first-class work or stock cuts at reasonable prices should send to the above named firm. They are so well known at this office that we can promise good work.

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

Book Notes.

SHORT-HAND.—The reporting style of short hand by Eldon Moran, Iowa City, Iowa. Price in cloth \$1.50. A valuable work for the reporter and an improved text book on the reporting style of the American Pitman system—the method most used by professional reporters. To lovers of the art who wish to make it useful, the book is commended.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.—The Kansas State Grange, through its executive committee, recently issued an "address" to the farmers of Kansas and their wives and daughters on the necessity of organization. It makes a pamphlet of fourteen pages of matter that will interest any farmer, male or female. The subject is very important. Farmers need nothing more than some kind of organization that will bring them closer together and make their power more formidable. We suppose it is distributed gratuitously to those who apply with postage stamp (1 cent) inclosed for reply. But we do not know. It is good enough to print in the KANSAS FARMER, and as it is not copyrighted, we will give it, or most of it, to our readers soon.

NORMAN HORSES.—National Register of Norman Horses, published by the National Norman Horse association, organized February, 1876, legally incorporated, 1884. Composed of the great majority of importers and breeders of French draft horses in America. The Norman Register is the recognized authority for the registry of pure bred French draft horses; a safe protection to owners, and a valuable reference for persons wishing to buy Norman horses. No grades or crosses admitted. Vol. I contains complete history of the horse, origin and characteristics, with full particulars of the breeding of the French draft horse. In volumes I, II and III are recorded 3,000 imported and native full blood Normans. Price, volume I, \$2.00; vol. II, \$2.00; vol. III, \$3.00. The three volumes together for \$5.00, postpaid.

The March number of *Babyhood*, the novel magazine for mothers, contains: "The Accidents and Injuries of Early Childhood and their Prompt Treatment" (the first of a series), by Dr. Jerome Walker, of the Children's Sanitarium at Coney Island; an article on "Feething," by Dr. L. M. Yale, giving an intelligent idea of the process and its connection, or lack of connection, with various ailments of infancy, illustrated with diagrams showing names and positions of the teeth, and the average time of appearance of each; "The Study of Children," by Sara E. Wiltse; "A Mother's Journal," by Mrs. M. A. Allen. Marion Harland's department includes a pleasing and comprehensive talk on "Baby's Sleep," which every mother and nurse should read. Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, author of "School Hygiene," contributes a practical article entitled "Some Sanitary Aspects of the Kindergarten." The usual departments are well filled, "Nursery Problems" being particularly comprehensive, and a new feature, "The Mothers' Parliament," is introduced, to which readers are invited to send communications on subjects of general interest. [15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year. 18 Spruce street, New York.]

We call attention to the Edwin Knowles advertisement. All who are wanting cattle or sheep would do well to write him.

MANHATTAN HERD —OF— BERKSHIRES.

A. W. ROLLINS,

Proprietor and Breeder. MANHATTAN, KAS.

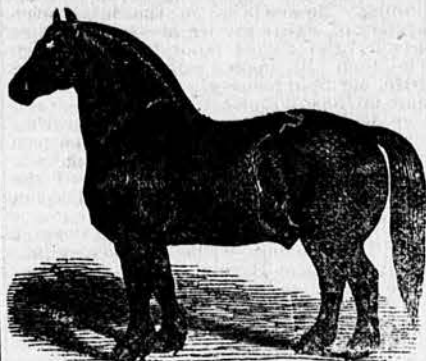
I now have for sale a very fine lot of
YOUNG BOARS,
Ready for service.

Special prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Persons desiring first-class Berkshires are cordially invited to inspect the herd or send for catalogue.



DO YOU WANT A DOG?
If so, send for Dog Buyers' Guide, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishings of Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents.
ASSOCIATED FANCIERS
287 S. 8th Street, Philad'a.

PERCHERON NORMAN, OLYDESDALE
and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



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Importers and Breeders.

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free.

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IN THE STOCK-BREEDING BUSINESS.

How to Advertise, When to Advertise, and What it Costs, can
Best be Learned by Addressing the

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STOCK-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
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They will mail free of charge to owners of stock kept for sale, a copy of the Pantagraph, a weekly paper, published by the National Register of Norman Horses, and a copy of the Pantagraph, a weekly paper, published by the National Register of Norman Horses, and a copy of the Pantagraph, a weekly paper, published by the National Register of Norman Horses.

Pure-bred Eggs; Best in the World.

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

BEAUTIFUL FOWLS
send 30 cent postal note for illustrated catalogue treatise on poultry raising, incubation, etc. Amount deducted from first order. Nothing free. Postage no collection. **W. F. MAIN.**
Rock Falls, Iowa.
Farm 4 miles northeast of town.

The PHILADELPHIA Broadcast Seed Sower.



With this machine we can sow the following distances with uniformity: Wheat, 25 ft. 10 in.; corn, 20 ft.; barley, 25 ft.; clover 20 ft.; buckwheat, 25 ft.; timothy, 18 ft.; rye, 25 ft.; or hard grass, 15 ft. The best hand-sown sower in the market. The seed is cast in front of the machine just as it is cast by hand—in front of the sower—in the natural way, unlike many other sowers that cast the seed perpendicular.

Address **TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.**
(Downs & McFar), Topeka, Kas.

LAST CHANCE

To obtain Government Lands free—that are suitable for general farming and stock raising purposes—before change of laws as per bills now pending in Congress.

320 IN THE DEVILS LAKE,
TURTLE MOUNTAIN,
And Mouse River Country.

NORTH DAKOTA ACRES
Tributary to U. S. Land Office at Devils Lake, Dakota.

Over 2,000,000 Acres of R. R. Lands in Minnesota at the low price of \$3.00 per acre and upwards. Sectional Map and full particulars mailed free to any address by C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and Manitoba R. R., St. Paul, MINN.

FREE

PUBLIC SALE

—OF SIXTY HEAD OF—

VALUABLE SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AT—

BRECKENRIDGE, MO.,

8 miles east of Kansas City and 6 miles east of St. Joseph, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1885,

ON OUR FARM, one mile east of town, under tent. The offerings will consist of 47 females and 13 young bulls, descendants of Imported Rose of Sharon, Bracelets, Rosemary Goodness Alice, Maud (Craggs), Maid Matrons, Agatha, Red Rose, Branch Young Mary, Phyllis, Louans, etc., crossed up with some of the best sires in America. For individual merit, color and breeding they are hard to beat. Bulls extra good and of suitable age. Lunch at 11 o'clock. Sale at 12:30. Conveyance free to farm. Catalogues now ready, with full particulars as to terms and full, noted pedigrees, which can be had on application to
H. D. AYERS & SON,
BRECKENRIDGE, Mo.
Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

COMBINATION SALE

—OF—

WELL-BRED SHORT-HORNS,

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 1st and 2d, 1885.
At the Fair Grounds, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

The offerings will consist of 70 Splendid Young Cows and 30 Extra Young Bulls of the popular and useful sorts. The cows will have calves, or be in calf by the size bull RAVENSWOOD LAD 176-3 (included in the sale), the \$1.00 IMP. G. (AND DUKE OF BARRINGTON 8d (164)), and others equally good. **TERMS:** Cash, but a credit of 12 months will be given to responsible parties giving good, acceptable, bankable notes, at 10 per cent. interest. Catalogues on application after March 15. In connection with the sale a large exhibition of breeding stock of all kinds.

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

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

—THE—

Miami County Nurseries,

OF LOUISBURG, KANSAS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1869.)

CADWALLADER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

You Should Always Buy Our Kansas Grown Trees. They Give Satisfaction.

IT LEADS ALL.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA** is the CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

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

Yours truly, **B. F. JOHNSON.**"

PREPARED BY

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

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

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. **J. A. SALZER,** Seed grower, La Crosse, Wis.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

NEW IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

Used by best Creameries and Dairies U.S. CAUSE it is the Strongest, the Purest, the Brightest and the Best. —IT WILL NOT— Color the Butter-milk or Turn Rancid. It contains no Acid or Alkali. It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.

—MAKES—

YELLOW BUTTER
BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter. See that our trade mark, a dandelion blossom, is on the box, and the signature of Wells, Richardson & Co., is on the bottle and TAKE NO OTHER. If the dealer does not keep it, write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

Sold by druggists, grocers and merchants. Four sizes, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

NEW FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

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

ELLWANGER & BARREY,
111. Tope Nurseries.
Rochester, N. Y.

50 pictures, Embossed, mounted on cards, 50c. 50 pictures, 50c. 50 pictures, 10c. Star Co., North-ward, Ct.

The Home Circle.

Husband and Wife.

"It's the strangest thing that ever I knew, And the most provoking, 'twixt me and you, And a woman who's got a man like me, A good provider, and steady and free With all her folks, with funds salted down, And as fine a house as any in town, To be lamenting 'cause one child in ten Ain't quite as good as he might have been."

"It's a pretty good showing, it seems to me, That only a tenth of the lot should be A little off color, and that's what I say To their mother twenty times a day. But I can't make her see it in that light, And she listens and waits night after night, For the sound of his step, till I grow so wild That I almost curse both mother and child."

"She ought to live for the others, you know, And let the tormenting vagabond go, And follow his ways and take the pain; But I turn him out and she calls him again. This makes a hardness between her and me, And the worst of it is, the children agree That I'm in the right. You'd pity her then; Such times I think I'm the meanest of men."

"I've argued and scolded and coaxed without end; Her answer is always: 'My boy has one friend As long as I live, and your charge is untrue That my heart holds no equal love for you And all the rest. But the one gone astray Needs me the most, and you'll find 'tis the way Of all mothers to hold close to the one Who hurts her the most. So love's work is done.'"

"Now, what can I say to such words as those? I'm not convinced, as the history shows, But I often wonder which one is right, As I hear her light step night after night, Here and there, to the window and door, As she waits with a heart that is heavy and sore. I wish the boy dead, while she gives her life To save him from sin. There's husband and wife."

Temperance and Intemperance.

Mrs. Davidson, your letter on silk culture is timely, and will relieve a want felt by many in regard to information on that subject.

Will the correspondent who wrote to me for information on this subject (from Delphos) pardon me as the letter was misplaced and I could not recall the name? So, have not responded.

Dear Bramblebush, your letter recalls vividly the many dreary, lonely days and years spent on the homestead in western Kansas. I can read far more than you have written in that short letter, and what those who never lived in the western wilds could not understand. But we live now where the deep intonation of one of the largest bells in the State wakes us at six, and calls our children to the public school at nine. Every Saturday at half past 2 p. m. a church bell calls to one house, from out of every denomination, an assemblage of christian women, called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

That christian women should have voluntarily laid aside all denominational division and united in one body for a certain purpose is an event which should well cause the powers of Satan to tremble. A convention of representatives from each division of our district will meet here on the eighteenth, when we are to be put in working order in harmony with the others. The prohibitionists hold a convention at the same time. There appears to be a misunderstanding by some of our members. They regard the prohibition order as a political faction, and there is more or less jealousy manifested toward any effort to work in harmony with them. We can attribute this to no other source than outside political influence. For, be it remembered, the same cause which drew together this prohibition order from out of the democratic and republican parties, is that which has drawn together the W. C. T. U. from out of every religious denomination. Then, in the same sense in which they can be considered a political faction are we a religious faction. The premises of this judgment, you must admit, are wrong; therefore the conclusions unjust.

It is to be hoped the power of the coming convention will be able to lay aside this spirit as it is detrimental to the temperance cause. What is it which withholds so many good temperance men from the prohibition ranks? Politics. Then, the political temperance men are outside of, not in the prohibition ranks.

Many of us can remember how the old

whigs were wont to nourish and manifest a spirit of animosity and resentment toward the Tories and English, even up to the eve of the rebellion. That spirit was no doubt at one time regarded as a standard of excellence among them. But it was swallowed by the rebellion. And to day we will see the republican party not only cherishing and manifesting a sentiment of enmity toward our southern citizens, those who were rebels, but claiming it as their special political prerogative to do so. Can it be that the republican party draws its nourishment from this source? If so, it must die, for the cause for this enmity was adjusted twenty years ago. The great problem of to-day is not union and dis-union, but temperance and intemperance, and every legitimate effort toward the consummation of the purposed aim should receive the hearty approbation of all concerned, irrespective of party (political) or religious denomination. Less than this is unworthy of the American citizen. This is freedom in its broadest, highest sense.

M. J. HUNTER.

What a Woman Endures.

The Philadelphia Press has a department—"Helping Hand," in which correspondents talk freely. The following sad letter appeared recently there:

I am in a very hard place and feel great need of a "Helping Hand." I am too proud to tell my immediate acquaintances how I am situated, and my family friends will take but one view. The hint in some of our editor's articles that private troubles can be publicly met in the "Helping Hand" without any one knowing the name of the troubled one, has appealed to me strongly. For months I have been wanting to write, and at last I have decided to do it. Perhaps some heart will be moved to give me advice, which may either determine me to pursue a different course from that which now seems best to me, or may give me the assurance I need to make me feel that I am really doing the wisest thing.

I have been married now twenty years and have four children—the eldest, nearly 19, soon to be married; the next, a boy of 17, who is working and earning money, and two little ones, a boy and a girl, aged respectively 7 and 5 years. When we were married, my husband was as fine and handsome a young man as was to be found among the circle of my acquaintances, and in a good business. We lived in a very nice house and kept two servants. We had everything to make us comfortable; but, about ten years ago, my husband, who was always of a very social turn, began to be out late nights and to come home in a condition of greater or less intoxication. I was dreadfully worried, and tried my best to influence him, but he grew gradually worse and worse. I cannot tell all the steps of our downfall. We have mortgaged our house heavily, and have left it and are living ourselves in a small house, of which we have tried to rent one-half. My husband has been out of business three years. Save and manage as I may, I cannot make both ends meet. I am not a "smart" woman, and cannot turn my hand to money-making, except to do plain sewing, much as I should like to do. My father has offered my children and me a home and every comfort, if I will only leave my husband. But if I leave him he will go to the bad entirely. Now I can shield him a great deal. Every night I go through his pockets, and take out whatever money he may have earned during the day, so that he cannot spend it for rum the next day. Of course, I cannot take it all out, but I do not leave very much, you may be sure. Fortunately, he is not a cross nor abusive husband, or I could never endure it. Still, my younger children are needing education. They should have it during the next few years, if ever, and they ought to have better society and associations than I am able to afford them here. My husband's reputation is so bad that there is no hope of his getting any regular work anywhere. How long we can live in this way I don't know.

My heart clings to him, but perhaps it is my highest duty to go to my father's house with my children. I have wept and prayed and agonized over this matter for many nights. Perhaps some one can tell me what I ought to do. "Strange as it seems, I have two friends who are situated almost exactly as I am, excepting that one has no father living to whom she can turn; but, fortunately for her, her husband has become a confirmed invalid, and rarely leaves the house. Her father left her a little property, so that, by close management, she contrives to get along. The other friend's husband has recently been converted to christianity, and is now working as janitor, or assistant janitor, of a large building, at eight dollars a month. Many people fear he will fall again. This lady has a facile pen, and can earn money for herself and children, though not very much. Ah, my fellow-women, what can we do to drive out intemperance from among us?

Forgive this long letter. But my heart is very full.

An absent husband telegraphed to his wife: "Send you a kiss." He received the reply: "Spruce young man called and delivered the kiss in good order."

Unfinished Work.

In the history of human life and love there is always a beginning before the beginning. Somewhere in the interwoven mystery of existence we break in and live out our brief day of labor, love, and heartache, then slip upon a calm in the fevered strife, our tired hands are folded, and others take up our unfinished tasks. Slow and deep working is the preparation for life's partings; slow grows the majestic pattern held by our uncertain hands. We look back and smile through our tears because of the tender helpfulness shining through the plan wrought out with aching hearts.

There are few homes without a "vacant chair," few homes without a voice calling gently from the Beyond, and it is best so. Have you entered a home circle where, after years of life together, the first change has been wrought; that change by which life's shell is cast aside, and a dear one arisen to the spirit life? Is it a white-haired father who is at rest, or a mother's gentle hands folded over the still heart? Ah! no, for the father gazes upon the white face with a grief and longing which find no outward expression, and it is the mother's breaking heart that cries as she kisses the forehead and clasps the cold hands, "My darling, I cannot warm them!" The peaceful face is fair and young; the rich dark hair curls carelessly about the brow, yet there is a terrible silence there. The sweet flowers blushing against the white face tell no secret of the still heart. You pity the sisters that stand by the loved form. Yet some strength seems thrown about them like a garment, bringing calm and the sweet assurance of the young sister's presence. Would you tell them she does not know of their love and grief? Is then the spiritual world at some infinite distance from our own?

What is this bit of crumpled paper at your feet? Open it. Ah, it is the swift message telling of the absent one's sickness, and here is another all crushed by a sister's hand as the cup of darkness was held to her trembling lips. It is sweet to soothe the last pain, to catch the last word of love, to watch the gentle breathing till the dear one falls asleep, to hold the falling hands, but this was granted to one only of all who loved the absent one. Is not love, like life, immortal? No farewell word or touch, life gone out in a day, and is this all?

The white-winged storm sweeps by. The cold is cruel. The drifted track is untraced, yet we expect a guest to-night. We have made the little preparations which were always pleasing to our sister. You think she cannot come? or that she is so glad and happy in the Better Land she will not care to see us? You say she would be sorrowful if she knew our troubles and grief. I can answer all your questionings, all my doubts, by one word eternal as the Heavens—love. The love which binds our severed lives unites our hearts in hope and peace. Death is the entrance into light. We are glad for our dear one, though our tearful eyes peer through shadows for the path over which she left us.

Heaven seems, to me, to do, to be, achieve, conquer, love. Will not our Father, who has blessed the eternal life with love, send his angels to minister to the sorrow-laden? Life may be perfect in short measures, yet as I held the dear cold hands, which seemed so young and strong to lay aside life's work, I questioned if the immortal life had not been more complete so old she have lived longer here. She had but turned a few pages in life's great book, ere she wearied and fell asleep, to wake on the shining side of the shadow gates. Her purified life will be told a heavenly story, full of glad surprises coming chapter by chapter. Love is the eternal builder, the foundation of that "City of God," for which we all look.

The casket of clay seems to fade from our clinging love, while we wait for her spiritual approach. Her love grows clearer to our hearts as we are uplifted to that spiritual plane upon which she meets us. And think you not she feels Heaven grow brighter as she knows our tender love for her and sees all the shadows of misunderstanding lifted from the pathway? Truly earth is part of Heaven. There is no limit to the "Kingdom of Realities."

To-day we have unpacked her trunk. She will live to have us say of her little belongings, "This is Mary's." Here is her work-box. This is her lace-work. It is unfinished. These plants are hers but other hands will tend them now. Here are some little paintings. How he loved the beautiful in art and nature! One of these is but half finished. She had said, "I will finish it some other day." Yes, but the unfinished labors are renewed with swifter, unwearied hands and clearer brain. A richer development awaits her, and the determination and high aim which characterized her will still aid her unfoldment in the after life. All the beauty and delicacy for which she longed are no longer imprisoned by mortal conditions. Freedom is the highest law, progression the grandest aim.—Household.

Wants to Exchange.

While looking out over the bare, brown fields that to our city friends would doubtless look gloomy and forbidding, we see many things of great beauty. Sights and sounds greet us in the early morning as we go forth caring for the creatures dependent upon us, that beget great reverence and love for that being who so kindly provides so many blessings for us.

As spring approaches we begin to think of

tree planting and putting out more fruit. Can some one tell me where I can get the Marlboro raspberry and how much a dozen for the plants? Would like to exchange Russian mulberry trees for small fruit, as I have several hundred more than I need.

R. A. L.

The sun came o'er a corner of the earth Far to the north. Soft cooed the prairie hens, And yellow-breasted meadow larks took wing To chide their great dumb friends. Beshuddering Their glossy coats, the kine arose, and lo! (Hast ever seen a stretch of clover-bloom!) The firmament had fallen to the field!

—John McGovern.

"Whether is best, thou forest planter wise, To minister to others, or that they Should minister to thee?" Then, on my face Low lying, I made answer: "It is best, Most High, to minister;" and thus came back The answer—"Choose not for thyself the best: Go down, and, lo! my poor shall minister, Out of their poverty, to thee."

—Jean Ingelow.

It is framed in satin and cherry, And stands on a shelf in my room; The eyes are as brown as a berry. With a sparkle that scatters the gloom. In the cheeks there's a hint of a dimple, And a gracefulness lies over all, From the make of the bonnet, so simple, To the knob on the blue parasol.

The face is as fair and as sunny As the figure is stately and bold, And when I am counting my money I reckon her in as pure gold.

A Deceived Woman

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

A medical enthusiast has started a peach cure near Wilmington, D. C., similar to the grape cure of Germany and the pear cure of California.

AGENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to enlarge; all styles. Pictures guaranteed. Special inducements. **EMPIRE COPYING CO.**, 36 Canal Street, N. Y.

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

50 Embossed, Perfumed and Hidden Name CARDS and Arts Sample Book for 75 cents. 50 Emb. Pictures 4c. **AMERICAN CARD CO.**, KORTHOFF, CONN.

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

40 All Hidden Name and Genuine Embossed Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. 6 pictures and Rubric Stamp outfit (type, station, ink and pad), in neat box 40c. Sample Book 4c. **WESTERN CARD CO.**, Des Moines, Nebraska.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT WILLING TO ANY WATER WEAR OUT SOLD (See J. B. Birch & Co., 33 West St., N. Y.)

SEASIDE SOUVENIR For 30 cents I will send a box containing a variety of ocean shells, sea mosses and sea eggs, post paid, and a card of address. Stamps taken. **J. M. Kall**, Scarborough, Maine.

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

FUN Bro. Jonathan's Jokes 80 pages, illustrated, sent, Postpaid, for Twelve Cents. **Excelsior Publishing House**, 20 & 31 Beekman St., New York.

40 Elegant All Imported, Pan-Orama & Perfumed Cards, the Flowers, Birds, Views, etc. nicely embossed, with your name on, and this 18c. Solid Rolled Gold lining for only 11c. stamps. Money refunded if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Sample Book 12c. **Clinton Bros.**, Clintonville, Conn.

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

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

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

The Young Folks.

A Boy and a Bee.

An humble boy with shining pail
Went gladly singing down the dale,
To where the cow with the brindle tail
On clover her palate did regale.

A humble bee did gaily sail
Far over the soft and shadowy vale,
To where the boy with shining pail
Was milking the cow with a brindle tail.

The bee sat down on the cow's left ear,
Her heels flew up through the atmosphere,
And through the leaves of the chestnut tree
The boy soared into eternity.

Little Men and Women.

Can you put the spider's web back in its place,
That once has been swept away?
Can you put the apple again on the bough,
That fell at our feet to-day?
Can you put the lily cup back on the stem,
And cause it to live and grow?
Can you mend the butterfly's broken wing,
That was crushed by a cruel blow?
Can you put the petals back on the rose?
If you could, would it smell as sweet?
Can you put the flour again in the husk,
And show me the ripened wheat?
You think that these questions are trifling,
Dear,
Let me ask you another one:
Can a hasty word ever be unsaid,
Or an unkind deed undone?

SEEING THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica--The Blue Mountains and the Caribbean Sea.

KINGSTON, Jan. 20.—We had been spending a few days at St. Kitts, and then took the inter-colonial English mail steamer for St. Thomas, on our way to Jamaica. The ship was signalled after dark. We went down to the Custom House, and, until it was time to go on board, waited in the midst of a crowd of negroes, cockroaches, and travellers just landed. Among the travellers was one old lady who alone would have filled the Custom House. She had lost a trunk, she had missed an umbrella, her husband had proved most incompetent in the management of the luggage, and the one refrain to all these complaints was that they arranged all these things much better at Antigua. Afterward we heard that in leaving the ship she had met with as many difficulties as she encountered on reaching the shore.

By midday of the following day we were anchored off St. Thomas, and here we remained on the ship for several days, waiting for the mail steamer direct from Southampton, England, to take us on our way. We were very comfortable on the Esk, the inter-colonial steamer, but the Don, the English ship on which we afterward embarked, was a great contrast to her. We met on the latter with poorer food, worse accommodation, and more miserable service than we encountered anywhere else on the journey.

The hills of St. Thomas are not so striking as those of some other islands in the West Indies, but they are still sufficiently picturesque, and the situation of the town is quite peculiar. It is built on three low hills which lie side by side along the water's edge. Behind them is the high range which runs through the island. The three hills are so steep that you see each house distinctly as it mounts above its neighbors; and at night, when they are lit up, the three glittering pyramids have a fairy-like effect. We left St. Thomas on Monday afternoon, and early on Tuesday morning we were sailing past the shores of Hayti. When we came on deck we had reached the western coast. Its mountains were higher than any we had previously seen, and the range more continuous and steeper toward the sea. About midday we came to Port au Prince, and very impressive was the sail up the noble bay on which it stands. The appearance of Hayti is so full of charms, and her natural resources, according to the guide books, so rich and varied, that one cannot help wondering that the white race should have indulged the cruelty and stupidity which caused it to fall into the hands of an inferior people.

Although the beauty of the approach of Port au Prince can scarcely be surpassed, the appearance of the place itself is most unattractive. A few boats put out from it to bring some passengers on board; one brought oranges and bananas for sale, a dilapidated lighter took some boxes ashore, passengers and boatmen being all alike jet black, and all their appointments alike inadequate and wretched. Having left boxes and mail, we started again for Jamaica, and watched the mountains of Hayti grow dim behind us with a vague regret.

The next morning early we were in sight of the equally beautiful mountains of Jamaica, still higher and of finer outlines than those of Hayti. This white region is certainly the chosen abode of beauty. It is a constant surprise to feel the warmth and delicious softness of the air, to see the brilliant sky, and to watch the succession of verdure clad mountains on these exquisitely picturesque islands, which are perpetually caressed by the restless sea on whose bosom they are set. It is a painful surprise, though, to see that such enchanting natural loveliness has become the home of such an unsatisfactory phase of human life. The

ship comes to anchor before the town of Kingston, landing at the foot of a plain which slopes downward from the magnificent hills to a blue and shining sea. As soon as you disembark and find the streets filthy, lined with wretched hovels and poorly built houses, the black inhabitants, dirty, with torn clothes, lounging along the streets, yet laughing and contented in the midst of dirt and degradation. Even the white people who have lived here long, seem to have become affected with the prevailing spirit or to be unable to cope with it, for they are contented to have such disorder around them as they would never have submitted to in their native countries. No one expects to have orders exactly carried out or anything done at the time set. At the best hotel, universally so considered, the food is wretched, the tablecloth dirty, the company extremely mixed, and the waiters seem to get along as well as they can without brains. The whole appearance of the city and its inhabitants is depressing. You wonder if such a forlorn condition of affairs is the necessary result of life in a hot climate, or whether it may be owing to errors of government, or to the reputed exhaustion of the soil of Jamaica and consequent decay of the island's prosperity, or even to the enormous preponderance of the black race. For here, as in the other islands, white faces are the exception; the mass of the population are black, with a certain proportion of colored people, as those of mixed blood are called. On the whole island, by the last census, there were 14,433 whites, 109,946 colored people, and 444,186 blacks. Whatever the cause may be, the result is repellent, and the aspect of humanity here does all it can to offset the attractiveness of the land.

But that attractiveness, at any rate in the winter season, is wonderfully great. After a few days at the best hotel, we decided that, in order to spend a winter in Jamaica with any comfort, it would be necessary to keep house, and so went to look at furnished houses in the mountains back of Kingston. To do this we had first to drive to the foot-hills, and then go on horseback over the narrow bridle paths which led to the summit of the mountains. We wound about through the mountain gorges, thickly planted with broad-leaved bananas and occasionally orange groves. Perched above them we saw solitary negro huts, thatched palm, and with sides woven of rude wicker work. I had read so often of travellers who felt a thrill of delight at the first sight of tropical vegetation, that I had come to distrust them, and was amazed to find that there really was something thrilling in the sight of even such a mildly tropical vegetation as we saw that day. There were myriads of hibiscus shrubs with glowing scarlet blossoms, poinsettias waved across the way like red flags, purple passion flowers twined along the path, and strange orchids and ferns nodded from its sides. Long, thin cacti crawled over the rocks like green snakes, and near them grew immense clusters of pink begonia, which the boy with us called rock bush. It was not that the vegetation, at least in the part of the mountains which we traversed, was denser or finer than in some damp northern forest, or the flowers more plentiful, but that they were either new or that such as we are accustomed to see cherished in hot-houses here grow wild.

After passing for two hours through scenery of the wildest and most picturesque beauty we finally reached the summit, where the view was superb. The mountains below us looked like an angry ocean, and beyond them we saw Kingston harbor and the Caribbean sea. In spite of all the practical drawbacks to living here, it is quite a mistaken theory that either an artist or a botanist has completed his education if he has not been to Jamaica.

Getting Rid of Blemishes.

A man with a small mole on his chin climbed up to the stoop of a doctor's office in West Nineteenth street not long ago.

"I want to get rid of the mole," he said, when a young doctor came out and asked him what the matter was.

"Step right in, and I'll do it," the doctor responded, as he reached for a large mahogany box containing a polished electrical machine, with insulated wire running from the battery to a neat carved handle. The doctor sat the patient down in an easy chair, threw his head back, and dressed the mole deftly with a local anesthetic that gradually benumbed the flesh until it was robbed of all sensitiveness. Then the doctor fitted a tiny strip of platinum into the handle and turned on the full force of the battery. The platinum was aglow with a pure white heat in a twinkling. The doctor drew it slowly and carefully through the mole as if he were using a razor blade. The patient felt the glow of the intense heat through his cheek, but the burning away of the mole was as painless as it was rapid. When a soothing salve had been applied the doctor sent the patient away happy. He told him that in less than a month the wound would heal without leaving a scar.

"Few of the public know of the process, although it is simply an elaboration of the one used to remove cancers and similar growths on the neck and body," young Police Surgeon Satterlee said. "Ladies who would be otherwise faultless in complexion can have blotches painlessly removed by the same process without marking the flesh. Superfluous hair can be permanently eradicated in a second's time by a single touch of the platinum needle. Its greatest usefulness, however, is in removing tattooing marks from the arms and hands. About nine boys out of every dozen are crazy to disfigure

themselves that way, and they regret it for years afterward because they think the disfigurement is for life. Nobody ever made a bigger mistake.

"Any piece of tattooing on the body can be entirely removed, and, if properly done, no scar need be left. The process is a gradual one, because the eradication has to be done piecemeal, and care exercised to prevent the platinum needle from burning more than half through the inner cuticle. This caution will render the scarring of the skin after the wound heals impossible."

"Well, I swan!" cried one of Capt. Williams' sergeants, suddenly baring his arm and displaying some fine sailor tattooing. "I'll come around to-morrow and have you begin on that. It's made me unhappy for twenty years to look at it."—N. Y. Sun.

Opening the Mersey Tunnel.

The inspection of the Mersey Tunnel by a large number of share-holders and Directors was a matter of great interest yesterday at Liverpool and Birkenhead. The first act for such an undertaking was obtained in 1860, and several additional powers were subsequently applied for and obtained, but it was not until 1880 that the real operations for making the tunnel were undertaken. Since then the work has progressed with energy, the solid new red sandstone rock forming an admirable material to work upon. Perfectly able to support itself and to endure the operations of blasting, the tunnel has only required to be lined with brick for the purpose of stopping out the percolation of water from the bed of the Mersey, at a distance of about 30 feet, beneath which the tunnel has been perforated. For the like reasons the physical character of the stone has enabled the portions of the tunnel under the streets of the two towns to be carried on without the purchase of buildings and land which would have been needful to cover the effects of subsidence in the case of ordinary excavations. The tunnel is now entirely bricked and completed from one side of the river to the other, a distance of 1,250 yards. Its form is that of a depressed oval, and it is 26 feet in width and 21 feet in height, the invert being nearly equal in form to the arched portion overhead. The brickwork of blue Staffordshire bricks is 3 feet in thickness at the invert. Below the tunnel there is a drainage heading running continuously with the tunnel itself 7 feet in diameter; into this at frequent intervals the water entering the tunnel is pumped, and the tunnel is in this way kept dry and efficient.

A party numbering about 200 descended in cages the shaft of the Liverpool works and walked forward, the tunnel being lighted throughout its entire length by powerful electric arc lights; another party entered the tunnel at the Birkenhead end, and these two parties met in the middle of the tunnel, where a platform was erected on the line dividing Cheshire and Lancashire. Here addresses were made; the Mayors of Liverpool and Birkenhead shook hands and proclaimed the barrier between the two counties abolished. The parties then pursued their courses, the one going on to Birkenhead, the other to Liverpool. On the Liverpool side there is a large subterranean station, with platforms and provision for lifts which will be capable of elevating 240 passengers to the level of James street in forty seconds. This station is 400 feet long, 50 in width and 38 in height. The further extremity as yet attained on the Liverpool side is under the center of Church street, close to the cathedral. When the traffic is worked the tunnel will be ventilated by two fans, one 40 feet and one 30 feet in diameter. Alongside the tunnel there is a ventilation heading cut in the rock 1,000 yards long and 7 feet 4 inches in diameter. On the Birkenhead side there will be a similar station under Hamilton street, and thence the tunnel continues under the London and North-western Railway to the Haymarket. Both ends of the tunnel railway will ultimately be brought to the surface, and connected with the main lines proceeding from Liverpool in all directions. The direct communication which the tunnel will afford between these two important towns will add to the prosperity of both. The ferry traffic is now a most important one, but it is liable to be blocked by foggy and stormy weather. The railway will be always available. On the Liverpool side communication will be made with the Cheshire lines, and at Birkenhead a junction will be formed with the London and Northwestern Railway, and direct communication for the first time opened up with the Great Western Line. The docks on both sides of the Mersey will be linked, and North Wales and its beautiful scenery will be brought within three-quarters of an hour's journey of the busy city. When the approaches are completed the length of the tunnel railway will extend four and a half miles. So far the authorized capital has not been exceeded, nor will it be by the further sums which have still to be expended upon rolling stock, stations and equipments.—London Standard.

God's gardens do we see afar,
Where blow his flowers divine;
How softly blue the grasses are!
And as celestial lilies shine,
We call the glow and gleam a star.

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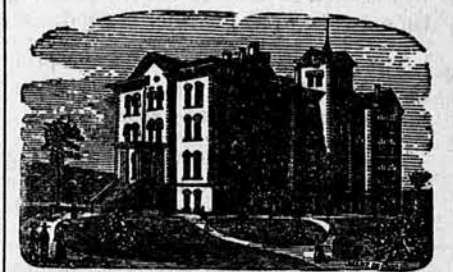
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Farmers in the western and southern counties are sowing oats.

Be careful in selecting seed corn. It will be well to test it before planting time, to see what per cent. is good.

The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the Legislature is something over two millions—\$2,364,288.43.

A law was passed last winter making it a misdemeanor to misrepresent the pedigree, breed and qualities of breeding stock.

By an act of the late Legislature, township elections are changed back to fall, as they used to be, to begin November, 1886.

England and Russia are in tender negotiation concerning the advance of Russian soldiery into Asia in the region of Turkestan.

The first thirteen days of March were mild and sunshiny; the 14th was cloudy; the 15th variable; the 16th gave us a four-inch snow.

The Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association hold their next annual public sheep shearing at Russell, Kas., April 14 and 15.

There is a rumor to the effect that the French army will attack the city of Pekin by way of compelling Chinese acquiescence in French occupation of Tonquin.

General Grant's health is about the same as when last reported. His rest is very irregular, some nights he gets little or no sleep. Night is turned into day with him except that his day is dark.

President Cleveland gave orders early that he would not see persons whose business is to talk about appointments to office. He refers every case to the head of the particular department interested. That course saves him a great deal of worry.

A nitro-glycerine explosion at Bradford, Pa., one day last week blew away walls, tore men to pieces, and made great holes in the ground. One man's body was found 200 feet away. All his bones were broken. A couple of pieces of flesh was all that was found of a man that weighed 190 pounds.

The Southern Kansas Railroad company, last week, requested consent of the Railroad Commissioners to making a special rate on flour, corn and millstuff from Wellington to Hunnewell. It is said that freighters are hauling these articles cheaper than the railroad people do, and that this move is to get the business away from the freighters. That is a new phase of the railway problem. A railroad company asking permission to compete with two-horse teams is evidence that the teams haul very cheaply or the steam cars charge too much.

ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS.

The power which comes from a combination of forces in a general movement is needed nowhere more than among farmers. More persons are engaged in agriculture than in any other vocation, and for that reason their interests in the aggregate amount to more in extent, in value, in importance every way, than do the interests of any other class of people. But, the nature of their calling requires that they be separated and spread all over the world, not gathered into cities and towns as mechanics and traders may be, and this makes the work of organization more difficult. And besides this, men who till the soil are so much among the pure, health-giving influences of rural atmosphere that, living in the broadest liberty, they cherish a spirit of personal freedom and independence, and look with suspicion and distrust upon all voluntary combinations that would even seem to remove a single privilege.

It is too late now to argue the propriety or necessity of organization. Every intelligent farmer understands the situation at the ground-work. Every farmer who ever thought seriously on the subject, has seen that agriculture is the basis of civilization; that upon it is builded every other interest, and that from it as the parent and original calling, all other industries have grown. Human selfishness is the mainspring of human action, and interests common to large classes of persons tend to bring about uniformity of thought and action within the range of influences wrought by that particular industry. And, like all other natural movements among men, that principle grows, and those persons whom it effects are educated little by little up to higher planes of thought and to better modes of action. Look at the order and method of the recent railroad strike. No violence, no drunkenness, no disorder of any kind; freight business on the railroad suspended only, so that the week days seemed to be as quiet as Sundays. The same kind of conduct is reported from every place affected, and these extend into three States. It is not quite eight years since railroad strikers in Pittsburgh destroyed property by the million dollars worth.

Farmers cannot, in the nature of the case, effect so close an organization as can men whose business or trade brings them together in large numbers, and whose livelihood depends not directly on the soil. Nor do they feel, like day laborers, mechanics and all men who work for periodical wages, that closeness of oppression which reaches to the pocket in a single day. The farmer goes to original sources for his means of support. He can live when other men's fortunes and hopes are swept away in floods of misfortune. The railway engineer, fireman, brakeman, mechanic and day laborer need their monthly or daily pay in dollars. They feel the hardship of poor pay or no pay long before the farmer does because he raises on his land what the other men must buy.

It is because of these reasons that the Grange and Alliance have not spread into great and powerful organizations. But they have done a world of good in stimulating thought in the line of organization, and in promulgating reasons for greater efforts in common among farmers. When our history is written these two most excellent bodies will have much credit for the rapid advancement of rural education in the last half of the 19th century. They have assisted largely in preparing the public mind for that higher and broader development which must be accomplished by a still better organization.

It must not be understood that all the

elements of successful organization among farmers is wanting. Education is the beginning of organization. As society grows in intelligence vital forces combine in increasing power. Farmers know more now than they did half or quarter of a century ago, and they are, therefore, better organized, though they have no grand councils and do not appear to be organized at all. Only a hundred years ago, the fourth day of last month (February, 1785), the Society for Promoting Agriculture was organized in the city of Philadelphia. That was the first agricultural association in this country. It was nearly forty years afterwards that the first paper was published in the interest of farmers. The *American Farmer* first appeared at Baltimore in 1820. Within the last twenty-five years, and more especially since the Grange movement began, papers devoted to the interests of agriculture have grown in number very fast. These all are educating agencies and therefore so many organizers. The influence of a paper like the *KANSAS FARMER* or *Western Rural* is beyond computation. Run back with us to the autumn of 1882. This paper alone, without any great noise, committed every man in Kansas who was training for Congress to the doctrine of governmental control of railway transportation. Its readers have one way of thinking on that subject. The same may be said of other matters. The point we present is, that such a paper is a good organizer, and that by the operation of these and kindred influences among farmers, rural people are fast becoming to think very much alike on all matters of vital interest to them, and that is the only safe ground-work for visible organization.

We believe the time is at hand when an organization of farmers can and ought to be effected on the basis which is suggested above. Let it begin at the center and not at the outside. Let a dozen, or fifty or a hundred farmers from different parts of the State meet at the capital and organize a State association of farmers; adopt a constitution showing the object to be the protection of farmers' interests in their relation to business and government; provide and publish ways for local organization and reports, and provide in general all machinery necessary for harmonious action all over the State. Every township should have its council; every county should have its convention once a year, at least thirty days before the State meeting. The county convention might be composed of three to five delegates from every township, and every county entitled to one or two delegates to the State meeting. The State meeting would elect the officers—which should be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of about nine persons. The business of the Executive Committee should be to prepare work for the State meetings, audit claims, visit public offices, and perform such duties as should from time to time be placed in their charge including attendance upon the Legislature of the State and Nation when proper. All necessary expenses should be paid from annual assessments. The only qualification for membership should be some practical interest in agriculture.

This is a general outline of an organization that would exactly fit the time, and would be capable of indefinite expansion to take in new subjects as they arise. It would be wholly free from party politics, and would be equipped for any emergency. Such an organization would find helpers in every newspaper not bound under opposing influences; it would have the active support of every agricultural paper; and, if need be, the association could

establish and maintain a paper of its own under supervision of the Executive Committee.

Do you ask how to start the machine? Let us think about it first. Whenever enough persons make up their minds that such a course is right and ought to be followed, the way will be opened. We will recur to the subject again, and in the meantime would be pleased to hear what our readers think of the matter.

State Arbor Day.

Governor Martin, by proclamation, designates Thursday, the second day of April, as Arbor Day in Kansas.

The object of the setting apart of Arbor Day is to stimulate the planting of trees. The *KANSAS FARMER* takes this occasion to again urge upon its readers the propriety and importance of setting out trees on the grounds about the dwelling and barn and outhouses and in groves if you have none. Trees beautify home and add to its comforts in many ways. Trees are silent educators. They make us better, more contented and cheerful. They draw lines of affection closer about the people. Home lacks one of its chief elements if it is without trees. In his proclamation the Governor says:

The custom of appointing an Arbor Day now prevails in eight States of the Union, and it is believed that it will soon be honored in all of the States and Territories, the East and West following the lead of the Central States of the Missouri valley. The people of Kansas went to planting trees as soon as they began to plow, and increasing millions of shade, fruit and forest trees are planted every year. The love of the Kansan for trees has shown itself on every farm and village lot; in city parks and the grounds of the church and school, and the God's acre where our beloved ones sleep their last sleep. This feeling is equally strong in the minds of old and young—in women not less than men; it leads to practical results in increasing the value of land, and in ameliorating the asperities of our climate—that there has been an increase in the rainfall in Kansas is fully proved by the statistics of our oldest meteorologists—and it leads to uses of beauty in adorning our homes, and making them scenes of loveliness, the remembrance of which will follow our children to the last days of their old age. The State which the pioneers found treeless and a desert, now bears upon its fertile bosom more than twenty millions of fruit trees, and more than two hundred thousand acres of forest trees, all planted by our own people.

A Douglas county, Kas., farmer was swindled recently out of over a hundred dollars by a couple of villains in the lightning-rod business. A slick-tongued agent of the Star Lightning-rod company persuaded him to invest in lightning-rods. He agreed to put up sixty feet of rod with all the ornamental paraphernalia used on the modern lightning-rod, for the insignificant sum of \$5.00. The agent gave as a reason for offering such low rates that he wanted this as an advertisement. The unsuspecting granger signed a contract and the stranger departed. In a few days another man arrived and proceeded to put up the rods, after which he figured up the cost and presented a bill of \$190. Mr. Seiger refused to pay this, and warm words ensued, but finally compromised the matter by giving his note for \$115.

An Independence, Kas., dispatch of the 14th inst. gives the following: On the 3d of February Sarah Bonham, Charles Bonham and Ella Bonham were murdered. Frank Bonham, the only remaining member of the family, was charged with the crime. Friday the case came up for trial in the District court and his attorneys asked for a change of venue. The Judge granted it and sent the case to Cherokee county. This made the citizens of his neighborhood so incensed that a mob of about 125 men made a raid on the jail last night and broke the locks and doors down and took Frank Bonham from jail and went to the railroad trestle and hung him.

A Successful Strike.

Last October the Missouri Pacific Railway company, known as the Gould system, reduced the wages of its shopmen, and recently another reduction was threatened. On the 5th day of the present month men at Atchison, Parsons, Kansas City, Sedalia, and at all the important points along the Gould lines, stopped work. When a freight train came in they (the strikers) requested the engineers to go no further, and if a freight train was about to leave, they made the same request of the out-going engineer. In every case, the engineers did as requested, and in about twenty-four hours every freight train on the roads was corraled. The cars were all side-tracked, so as to give the main track clear for passenger trains which were not interfered with, and the freight engines were all put in the round-houses and properly cared for.

The men demanded a restoration of the wages they were receiving when the October cut was made. The company refused and threatened to discharge the striking men, pay them off and employ new hands. Several lots of fresh men were sent to different places, but upon a little talk by the strikers, nearly all the new men declined to work. When an engineer was directed to take a train out, he would fire up an engine and get everything ready to move ahead when the strikers went to him quietly and asked him to stay and he declined to move. There was no disorder or tumult anywhere, no resistance to officers, no violence, no threats, no drunkenness. Week days were quiet as Sundays at the striking points, so telegraphic reports said.

The lines extend into three States, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The company asked the Governors to protect them in moving their trains. This the Governors were willing and ready to do, but the companies could not find anybody to move the trains. Governor Martin, of Kansas, suggested a conference. He and the Railroad Commissioners met a committee of strikers at Atchison and learned what the men wanted. The Governor then arranged for a conference to be held in St. Louis, Sunday, the 15th, at which he and Gov. Marmaduke, of Missouri, and the Railroad and Labor Commissioners of both States, and officers of the railroad company talked the matter over. The State officials recommended that the terms demanded by the men be granted. The company consented and so telegraphed to the station offices. But before the men would go to work they required that the engineers that were discharged because of their complying with the requests of the strikers should be reinstated. This was agreed to and the men went to work Monday. An Atchison dispatch says that at 2 p. m. the whistle sounded at the shops, and the men resumed their old places and the order was given to release locomotives. Thus far (9 p. m.) seven freight trains have gone west and north and a number have gone south. Kansas City says: "Fifteen freight trains were sent out on the Missouri Pacific to-night and ten came in. It is expected the business of the road will be in the usual shape in a very short time. The engineers who were removed for leaving their posts at the request of strikers have been reinstated. The men celebrated the victory this evening by a display of fireworks from the round-house. The proceedings were very orderly and there was no drunkenness and all have gone to work with a will." Sedalia: "Trains began to go out at 5:30 p. m., and everything is now moving. The victory has been complete and sweeping for the strikers, everything they demanded being con-

ceded, and the strike is declared ended on the entire Gould system."

This is the most wonderful strike on record. The discipline was perfect and the behavior of the men was most praiseworthy. There was no drunkenness anywhere among them, and they took the best care of the company's property.

Let it be understood that the men did not ask unusual or unreasonable wages; they demanded only what they were receiving last fall and before that time. Sympathies of the people were with the strikers, and as they were orderly as any other persons, offering neither violence or resistance anywhere, there was no room for official interference, and no disposition to interfere with the men. The success is complete. The excellent conduct of the men during the strike merits and will receive universal praise.

The Kansas Labor Bureau.

The law establishing a Labor Bureau in Kansas, says it shall be the duty of said Bureau to collect, assort, systemize, and present in annual reports to the Governor, to be by him biennially transmitted to the Legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor and industrial pursuits in the State, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the productive industries of the State.

The Commissioner shall have power to take and preserve testimony, examine witnesses under oath, and administer the same; and in the discharge of his duties, may, under proper restrictions, enter any public institution of the State, and any factory, workshop or mine. The Commissioner may also furnish and deliver a written or printed list of interrogatories to any person, company, or the proper officer of any corporation, and require full and complete answers to be made thereto, and returned under oath, and if any person who may be sworn to give testimony, shall willfully fail or refuse to answer any question propounded to him concerning the subject of such examination, as provided in this act, or if any person to whom a written or printed list of interrogatories has been furnished by said Commissioner, shall neglect or refuse to answer and return the same under oath, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Oklahoma boomers employed two agents—Sidney Clarke, a former Congressman from Kansas, and J. B. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President in 1880, to intercede with President Cleveland and his Cabinet in favor of removing all restrictions from the settlement of the coveted territory. In response to the appeal, the President issued a proclamation notifying all persons now occupying any part of said lands to get off immediately, and warning all persons that intend to go there to stay away. The President and Cabinet had a meeting to consult about the matter and the proclamation is the result of that meeting.

We learn from G. W. Bailey, Wellington, that the fruit prospect of Sumner county as reported to the County Horticultural Society, is: Peach buds, one-third to one-half killed; apples all right; cherries slightly injured; small fruit in good condition; grapes as usual will be a full crop. And he adds: Wheat, as far as I can learn is badly

damaged; cattle below the average condition as compared with other years; other stock all right. Ground too wet to plow; this is something that has not occurred before during my twelve years residence in this county.

Gossip About Stock.

A fresh importation of Clydesdale and English Shire stallions have been received by Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis.

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, advertises a rare chance—a bargain in a Short-horn bull, also twenty very choice Berkshire boars fit for service.

W. W. Nelson reports his Jersey calves from Lord Mayor as "Daisies." He says the health of hogs is improving in his locality (Centropolis) and stock generally in good plight.

Importations of Southdowns were made from John Ellman's flock to America from 1824 to 1828 by John Hare Powell, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and by Francis Rotch, of New York. Later importations were made from the flocks of Mr. Webb by Mr. Thorne, of New York, Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, the Illinois Importing Co., and others.—Vol. I *American Southdown Record*.

That careful and reliable Short-horn and Poland China breeder, H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo., writes claiming May 1, as the date for the public sale by the Pettis company (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders to be held at Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Scott reports several good sales of Poland China boars which are to head new herds in Kansas. The stock has wintered well, having comfortable quarters.

J. J. Mails, Manhattan, Kas., reports considerable inquiry for stock and a brisk trade opening up for his Berkshires and Short-horns, and late sales of Berkshires as follows: One boar to J. J. Mires, Leonardville; one to J. H. Broadus, Manhattan; one boar and two sows to Andrew Roy, Spartha, Kas. One Short-horn heifer to W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, and a young bull to Wm. Skinner, Gaylord, Kas. This is a good showing to see pure bred stock disseminating so early. A good season is before us.

Geo. Pickrell, Wheatfield, Ill., made a good sale on the 6th inst., C. C. Judy doing well the auctioneers' part. Ten Clydesdales, mostly three-fourths bloods, and of Mr. Pickrell's own breeding, brought \$3412, an average of \$341.20. Eight other horses, mares and colts, sold for \$844, or an average of \$105.50. Two young jacks, bred by Mr. Pickrell, brought \$1350, average, \$675. One saddle and driving horse sold for \$255, and one weanling mule for \$102. Whole number sold, twenty-two. Total amount received, \$5963. Average of the lot, \$271. Mr. Pickrell's annual sales are counted among the most attractive in central Illinois. Parties attending always expect to see something extra good and they are never disappointed.

One of the most important Short-horn sales of the season will be held at Breckinridge, Mo., April 7, 1885, by H. D. Ayers & Son. They promise one of the best lots, individually, ever offered in any one sale. We have just received their catalogue which presents a fine array of pedigrees, which, with their assured individuality will make one of the best lots of Short-horns ever catalogued for a public sale in Missouri. The herd consists of fashionably bred and show cattle and includes such splendid families as the Rose of Sharon, Bracelets, Goodness, Craggs, Phyllises, and Young Marys, which have been crossed by some of the best known sires in America. Breeders who may want something for a foundation for a herd should attend the sale and send for catalogue.

Inquiries Answered.

If the State Farmers' Alliance is not dead, it is sleeping.

We hope to be able some day to buy reliable and general crop reports.

For Jerusalem artichokes, address F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, and mention this paper.

Oil cake is what is left of flax seed after the oil is pressed out. Oil meal is the same as oil cake except that by a new process of extracting the oil, it is not as rich as the cake. Cotton seed meal is not as rich in nutriment as oil cake, but is better than oil meal. The cotton seed, however, is first decorticated, that is, the outer shell is removed. The value is \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds according to the state of the market.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports that 37½ per cent. of the last crop of corn remains in the farmers' hands against 33 per cent. on the 1st of March, 1884. The supply in the farmers' hands last March was 512,000,000 bushels. The remainder now is about 675,000,000. The wheat reported in the farmers' hands is about 33 per cent. of the crop of 169,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than the stock last March, when the crop was less by 92,000,000 bushels. The stock on March 1, 1883, was 28.5 per cent. of the previous crop, or 143,000,000 bushels, and that on March 1, 1882, was 98,000,000 bushels.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast." A good farmer of Swansea was on the road a few days since, and discovered that his horse had lost a shoe. To prevent breaking the hoof, he tied on a piece of canvas. When arriving at the blacksmith's, he discovered that he had protected the wrong foot.

How can a novice on two roller skates Look happy and pleased as he madly gyrates, When deep in his heart those same rollers he hates?

He can't.

Dairymen had a convention last week in St. Louis, when the feeding of cows and pleuro-pneumonia were discussed.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 16, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 6,000. Steady. Export steers 5 75a6 00 good to choice shipping steers 5 35a5 60, common to fair 4 50a5 25, native cows 2 60a4 25, native stockers and feeders 3 65a4 25. HOGS—Receipts 18,000. Barely steady. Mixed packing 4 45a4 65, heavy 4 65a4 90, light shipping, 4 45a4 75. SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Slow. Common 2 50a3 00, fair 3 25a3 65, good to choice 3 75a4 50.

Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports: CATTLE—Shippers: The supply was light and quality in all cases only medium to fair, no choice cattle on sale. Sales ranged at 4 25a4 85. Stockers and feeders ranged 4 05 to 4 50. HOGS—Heavy: 4 40a4 60, light, 4 30a4 50. SHEEP—76 muttons at 4 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Cash 75a80c.
COHN—Cash, 38½c.
OATS—Cash, 30c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 18,277 bus. withdrawn 27,138 bus. in store 104,821. Cash and Mch wheat were a shade higher and quiet. No 3 red winter Cash 55½c bid 56c asked. March no bid 56c asked. May 58c bid 61c asked. No 2 red winter cash 61c bid 63½c asked. March 5 cers at 61½c; 6 ½c bid closing April 6 cers bid 62½c asked. May 20 cers at 63½c; offered closings at 63½c. June 5 cers at 6½c. July 5 cers at 6½c.
CORN—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 18,277 bus. withdrawn 27,138 bus. in store 104,821. Market very dull to day. No 2 corn was nominal throughout and white corn had no trading except on a small scale of cash. No 2 white, cash 1 15a1 30c offered closing at 31½c.
RYE—No 2 cash, 1 15a1 30c.
OATS—March 30c bid 30c asked.
BUTTER—Good stock scarce and a fair sale. Common stock dull. Receipts light and mostly poor.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 29a30
Creamery, choice " "..... 26a27
Creamery, fair " "..... 22a24
Creamery, inferior to common..... 1a18
Choice dairy..... 19a20
Fair to good dairy..... 12a14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:
Good to choice, wrapped..... 14a16
Good to choice, unwrapped..... 10 12
Inferior to common..... 6a 8
EGG—The market to-day is dull and weak with an unsettled feeling. Saturday's market was a disappointment. The market which opened at 15c broke about noon to 14c; one hipper who had bought at 15c in the forenoon, refused to receive his purchases in the afternoon and several hundred cases were carried over. The receipts Saturday finally proved to be the largest of the season and to-day's receipts are fully as large if not larger. We quote slow at 14c.

CHEESE—We quote new eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwains or flats 13½c; do Cheddar 13½c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; cheddar 8½a9c. Skims: Young America 6a7c; flats 5½a6c; cheddar 5½a6c.

POTATOES—We quote home grown in a small way at 55a70c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 62a65c, White Neshannock 50a 60, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a60c. Colored stock 70a73c.

SWEET POTATOES—Home grown 60c for red per bush; yellow 75a90c per bus.

PUMPKINS—We quote consignments at 60c per bush.

APPLES—Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy, 2 50a3 00 per barrel; common to good 1 75a 25 per bush. Home grown from wagons 5a65c per bush, for fair to good. Stand apples 90a1 00 per bush.

Horticulture.

THE FARMER'S VINEYARD.

Every farmer ought to have a vineyard. There is nothing of the fruit kind more palatable or wholesome than grapes. They are good in the fresh, ripe state, and with little care they may be kept fresh a long time. They are good for purposes of cooking. Grape jelly is exceeded by no other unless it be apple, which is milder, and therefore more pleasant to some tastes. For butter and any similar preparation grapes are as good as any other fruit, and most persons who have tested the matter prefer them. The writer of this, if he were limited to one kind of fruit and were given his choice, would name grapes. As a health preserver they are unequalled. They operate on the vital organs most healthfully, stimulating the liver, purifying the blood and cleaning out the lungs. Many a case of dyspepsia has been prevented by free use of grapes. And nothing of the kind is more delicate and refreshing for company than good fresh grapes on plates or on the vines. It is a pleasure and a very healthful pastime to work among the vines and train them in growing.

A very small piece of ground is large enough for a vineyard where the object is to raise grapes only for family use. A dozen good vines will produce 300 pounds of grapes. And they bear the third year. They will fruit the second year and sometimes the first, but it is not best to let them bear more than half a dozen bunches at most the second year, and they ought not to bear any the first.

Twenty-five vines make a neat little vineyard, and then a dozen other vines trained on an arbor will add some more grapes and a great deal of home beauty to the place. Vines ought to be set about eight feet apart every way when they are grown for fruit alone. In an arbor, the two rows ought to be ten feet apart and the vines about six feet apart in the rows. If the vines are well trained and well cared for, in six or eight years one-half the vines may be removed, leaving the remainder twelve feet apart in the rows. One good vine will cover a large space with its branches and foliage.

As to preparing the ground, if the reader remembers what we said last week about preparing ground for a garden, he may take that as a guide. The ground ought to be worked deep—no matter how deep; it ought to be thoroughly pulverized; it ought to be rich, and if a little sandy, all the better; it ought to be well drained. In Kansas we prefer ground that slopes a little, but not abruptly. The direction of the slope is not very important, except by way of protection against winds. Ordinarily we would select an eastern slope if we had choice, but we would be governed by surrounding conditions. If our ground was on the north or the south side of timber and near it, we would want the slope north in either case; if on the east or west side of timber and close to it, we would want the slope away from the timber in either case. In no case, however, ought the slope to be so much descending as to be very liable to wash. A descent of one foot in half an acre is sufficient, and less will do if a little attention is paid to surface drainage.

On level ground, six inches is deep enough to set the vines. Four inches will do if the soil is in extra good condition. Where the surface is uneven, the plants should be set deeper—say eight inches. Plants ought to be those of last season's growth, and the roots cut to a foot in length or less. Good

healthy plants ought to have roots an eighth of an inch in diameter or more. Still, if the season was dry the roots may be small and the plant healthy. Vigorous plants of one season's growth often have roots three feet long. With roots a foot long, a hole two feet across is required. Clean it out level at a depth of about six inches, and then make a little rise in the middle with fine, fresh earth. On that rise set the plant and spread the roots out in all directions, or in as many directions as there are roots, and cover with fine fresh soil and tramp down compactly, leaving the surface earth soft and very fine. Cut the top back to two eyes.

For a vineyard of twenty-five vines, the length of the rows—if a square is used—will be thirty-two feet from vine to vine on the outside; but it is proper to include four feet on the outside all around, and that makes the square forty feet on every side.

As soon as the planting is done, set a light stake at every plant, about two inches away on the side next to the buds, and let it be at least two feet high above ground. When the buds start, if they are both healthy and vigorous, let them both grow and train them to the stake with strings made of old calico or muslin torn in strips. Make loose loops in the strings about the vines. Tie a string tight on the stake, so that it will not slip; then throw it loosely about the vine and tie. The vine is to be secure against breaking off by wind or fowls. If one of the buds comes out with a sickly look, break it off close to the stem. If both buds start in bad humor, rub one—the meanest looking, off, and train the other. As the new vine grows, train it up the stake by using more strings, or by raising the first one higher. When the vine reaches the height of the stake, pinch off the end. That will start lateral branches. When they grow to the length of two feet, pinch the ends off of them, and in the after part of the season, whenever a branch shoots out and behaves as if going to run out of the vineyard, pinch off the end. This makes the plant "stocky," as it is called; that is, heavier and firmer near the root.

Sometimes it is better to train a vine on the ground instead of to a stake. This happens when we want to raise a cane that may be layered in July or August to produce new vines. By training it on the ground, the lateral branches will all grow upwards and will therefore be in better position for layering.

If the vines have done well, at the end of the first year they ought to be at least one-half an inch in diameter. Early the next spring cut them back to about a foot from the ground, and let two, and only two shoots grow. Set stakes now, strong, and five feet above ground or, which is better, set posts, one in the middle between every two vines in the row and one four feet out from the end vines. Let the rows run north and south. On the posts put wires or slats, beginning eighteen inches above the ground, using three or four as you like best. Whether stakes or trellis, train the vines up to the top and then pinch off the ends as was done the first year. If on a trellis, spread the canes and fasten the branches to the wires or slats.

For the third year we would have the trellis as above described. Select three or four of the best canes near the ground, cut them off to three or four feet; tie them to the wires, spread as evenly as may look well, and after the growth becomes vigorous pinch back to prevent long runners.

The fourth year and ever afterwards, all that is needed in the way of pruning is to cut away as much old wood as possible every year so as to have left three

or four good canes of the last year's growth.

As to cultivation, the ground ought to be kept perfectly clean of weeds, and ought to be kept as loose and soft as possible. For a small vineyard, a hoe is as good as anything in the way of a cultivator. The work ought to be shallow, so as not to interfere with the roots. Grape vines have a great many roots and they run near the surface. For fertilizing nothing is better than rotten barnyard manure, unless it is leaf mold in creek or river bottoms. Spread it on the ground thickly and work in immediately.

For arbors the training is the same as for fruit the first two years and until the vines are stout and stocky below. Then train four canes up over the arbor in the form that suits your eye, and cut out every spring just what can be spared without uncovering the frame.

ROOT GRAFTS, Apple Seedlings and Imported Stocks. Young transplants, reduced price list just issued. Stark & Co., Louisiana, Mo.

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

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The Veterinarian.

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

BLIND STAGGERS IN HORSE.—I have a horse which, about two weeks ago, had an attack of what I think is the blind staggers. The fit lasted about a minute or two. He will look very wild at first, then stagger and fall; gets right up and seems to be all over it. He eats well and feels well. Is there any remedy for such a case? [Such an animal is unsafe to drive, ordinarily. He is liable to recurrences of the difficulty at all times, yet might have a long period of immunity therefrom. I should advise you to dispose of him, as treatment is uncertain, and an attack might occur at a moment when you were in a very awkward position, and the result, possibly, might be very disastrous.]

HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.—About two weeks ago my riding horse was full of vermin, but I have killed them off pretty well, by giving a dose of sulphur, and some days later washing him all over with a pretty strong solution of sheep dip. There are still a few lice on him, but he itches terribly and rubs continually, so that in large places, on his legs principally, the hair is all off, and his tail is nearly bare from rubbing; his whole coat seems dead, and the hair turns the wrong way and looks mangy, but no pimples appear on the skin. I have given him Day's horse and cattle powders for some days, but without effect. He still itches and rubs; has a fair appetite, but loses instead of gaining flesh. I can still notice some nits in his hair, but they seem dead and flat. Please prescribe for him. [Put the following into two gallons of hot water, steep for three hours, then bathe the horse's skin by sponging him over with it: Powdered cape aloes, 6 oz.; powdered staphisagria seed, 12 oz.; mix. Give horse a dose of the following three times a day in feed or otherwise: Powdered sulphate of iron, 1 lb.; powdered iodide of potassium, 4 oz.; powdered gentian root, 12 oz.; powdered colchicum seed, 4 oz.; mix. Dose, three tablespoonfuls. Groom him well, and wash skin after two days have elapsed after using the infusion.]

ARZOTURIA.—I have a six-year-old mare that was taken sick about one month ago. She seemed all right when taken out of the barn. I drove her about half a mile with a weight of one hundred pounds besides myself. I noticed that she did not travel right. I got off and she appeared in great distress, the sweat running off her in streams. I let her stand for about ten minutes and she became so stiff in her hind parts, especially the right hind leg, that I could hardly get her home. When we got her home she lay down and acted in great pain. I gave her sweet spirits of nitre and muriatic acid, and she has so far recovered as to be able to walk about, but she is very weak in the hind parts, the muscles of the haunches and stifle joints are much wasted, and she straddles when she walks. Can anything be done for her? [Judging from the history and symptoms as stated in the above letter, we have no doubt the mare was attacked with partial paralysis of the hind extremities (arzoturia)—blood poisoning from functional derangement of the liver. A frequent result of those attacks (when the patient rallies from the primary attack) is an atrophy (wasting) of the muscles of the stifle and haunch, which no doubt is due to a partial paralysis of the nerves which preside over these particular muscles. The treatment, therefore, should be directed to the restoration of the lost nerve function, and the development of the wasted muscles. Let the patient have a large, roomy place, where she can take voluntary exercise, and let her run out in pleasant weather; feed a nutritious diet and commence to give nuxvomica in the feed. Give 20 grains four times a day combining it with gentian and ginger, 1 drachm of each; the dose of nuxvomica may be gradually increased until the muscles are observed, when the medicine should be discontinued for a few days. Some of the following liniment may be applied over the wasted muscles and over the muscles of the loins three times a day until a desired blistering effect is produced: Gum camphor, 1 oz.; alcohol, 8 oz.; tinct. cantharides, 4 oz.; aqua ammonia, 2 oz.]

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"Ah, Bings, where are you going for the winter?" "Oh, I shall take a run over to Italy and do Mt. Vesuvius." "I see—going to a foreign clime."

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IF YOU WANT
A Young Boar Pig,

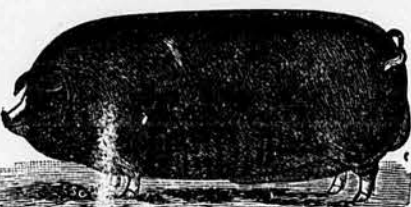
IF YOU WANT
A Young Sow Pig,

IF YOU WANT
Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

IF YOU WANT
A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each,

IF YOU WANT
A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calf,

Write to
MILLER BROS.,
JUNCTION CITY,
KANSAS.



RANKIN BALDRIDGE,
Parsons, Kansas,

Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry and size. Good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. H. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Gen. Reg. Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duff, 1875 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

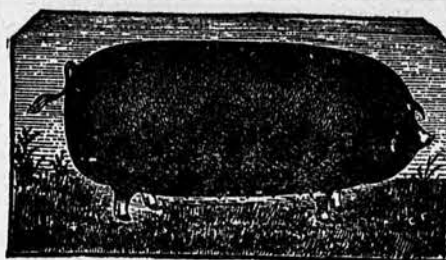
JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND—
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEIN CATTLE. For largest return on money invested, breed DUROC JERSEY. Choice registered animals for sale by W. M. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.



Dr. Thomas Blackwood,



Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. My Poland-China herd numbers over 75 head. My stock is first-class, all red, and guaranteed just a represented. Choice breeding stock for sale, of both sexes, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. All correspondence promptly answered. For full particulars and prices, address,

THOMAS BLACKWOOD,
Clay Center, Kansas.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

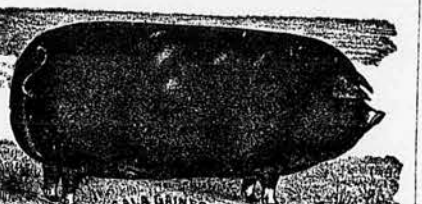


At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2681 and Challenge 4989, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "all-ed," prices reasonable and guaranteed. Address **STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.**

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 28 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland Chinas in the world, shipped over 70,000 in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your money back. Specialties to be had by post.



Owned by **ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Sumner Co. Kas.**

ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER.—The swine-keeper here of the Southwest for three consecutive years, comprising the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years ago, he was furnished with a fine quality of stock and pedigree first class. Pigs long and favorably rated by experts to all points. Pigs of all ages for sale by ship, and order taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P. C. Record.

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



We have for sale a fine lot of Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 8 months old. One is the largest herd of pure-bred Swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write me and describe what you want. We have been in this business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large size, quick growth, good bone, hard and of wonderful life. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,
EMPORIA, LYON Co., KANSAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD

—OF—

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
Andover Butte Co., Kas.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



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

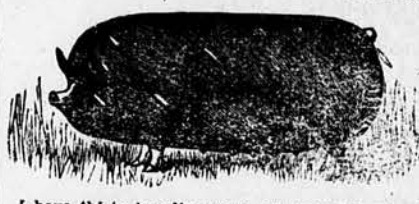
We have tried small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog in raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

W. M. BOOTH & SON,
Winchesville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

—OF—

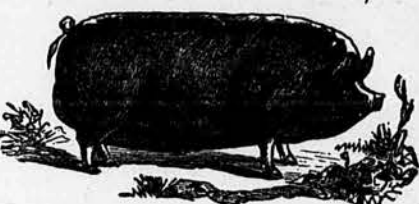
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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.

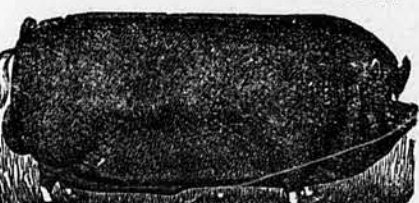
JAMES ELLIOTT

Abilene, Kansas,



Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10459. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad backs, great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPKINS JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address **M. R. KEAGY,**
Wellington, Kas.



S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,

Breeder of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS of the highest type. All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

The Busy Bee.

Varieties of Honey Bees.

During the session of the International Bee Congress held at Chicago the 25th ult., James Heddon's essay on the subject above mentioned was read, as follows:

In giving you my conclusions upon the above subject, conclusions formed from continued careful experiment with German and Italian bees, of the various strains, and observation and conversation with friends who have experimented with Cyprians, Syrians and Carniolans, I will say that I believe that all these so-called races should properly be divided into two—the brown and yellow bees; of which I believe the Italian and German represent the best of the two classes.

I find that great radical differences in points of character are not found between Cyprians and Syrians, or Germans and Carniolans, but between the brown and yellow bees, of whatever name they may be called. Now, if one race or the other possessed all points of superiority, and the other none of them, any discussion regarding "best bees," would be a thing of the past; but as it is a fact that points of superiority and inferiority are about balanced between the races, it leaves a wide field in which the apiarist may well use his judgment and tact.

I think all practical honey-producers will admit that the following points of differentiation between the two races not only illustrate more radical differences, but points of more importance.

Let us mention of the yellow bees, the following valuable points of superiority:

1. Protection of their home against enemies. This characteristic is of greater value to the novice than the specialist; or, those living in the South gaining no assistance from severe winters.
2. As a rule, they have a longer precocious. This point is of advantage in such locations as, at certain times of the year, abound with flowers which have many nectaries too deep for honey bees.

While it is more or less correct to say that the Italians stick better to their combs, are more courageous, will remain in any new location better, are less liable to quarrel when different colonies are united, though fiercer in disposition, are less liable to sting, because they are less liable to take wing, that the queen is more readily found, etc.—all these are minor points, and even the second, can hardly be called a major point.

Now, let us see about the brown German bees: 1. They are superior comb-builders, making wax more readily, of better color, capping over their combs quicker and whiter, leaving a space between the honey surface and cap which not only much improves the appearance, but enhances the price two or three cents per pound, securing a more ready sale with that advance, and enables the honey to bear a humid atmosphere for a considerable time, without any material deterioration.

The foregoing was of not so much importance twelve and fifteen years ago, when the honey supply was unequal to the demand and buyers came hundreds of miles to secure our crop—let it look as it might, if it was only "honey;" but, in these days, it is to me the most important point of superiority to be found with any race of bees.

2. They are much less inclined to swarm. This is an important trait, especially to the larger special producer; also to any who cannot give their apiaries close attention. Either because they have too many apiaries for the help employed, or too few colonies in one apiary to afford them continual attention.

Minor points of superiority are, that they build the most worker comb and straighter (some may wonder why I call straight worker comb-building a minor point; because of the otherwise, wise and general use of full sheets of comb foundation; but in cases where such are not used, this trait of the brown German bees is a major point, greatly in their favor), enter surplus receptacles more readily, in cases where the apiarist has bad communications thereto, are more easily shaken from the combs (sometimes an advantage and sometimes not), are more sensibly affected by the loss of the queen. (This aids us in many manipulations.)

When swarming, these bees alight

sooner and with more certainty than Italians; a swarm hives more readily, they can be driven more easily, heeding the admonitions of the smoker more promptly, etc.

I do not doubt the wisdom of choosing the pure Italian bees, by those who live in the South, and make extracted honey a specialty; but for those who live in the North, and produce comb honey (which I think more profitable wherever the bulk of the crop is light colored), the pure, brown German bee is radically my preference over any Italian, Cyprian or Syrian, or crosses between them.

You may ask what of my crosses? This strain of bees I have been working some six or seven years, hoping to combine the best and most essential points of character of the brown German and leather-colored Italian bees. I am forced to admit that my success has been only partial. I consider this strain to-day ahead of all other bees, as a general-purpose bee, i. e., to be kept in an apiary where both comb and extracted honey is produced as a crop. But where one is running exclusively for comb honey, we (my students and self) last season came to the unanimous conclusion that while we preferred this strain, to pure Italians, (of which we had many colonies) we yet preferred the pure, brown German bee to all, for the production of comb honey as a specialty. In this cross I have succeeded, to my satisfaction, in retaining the valuable characteristics of the Italian bee, but not so well in retaining those of the pure German—so very valuable to the producer of comb honey.

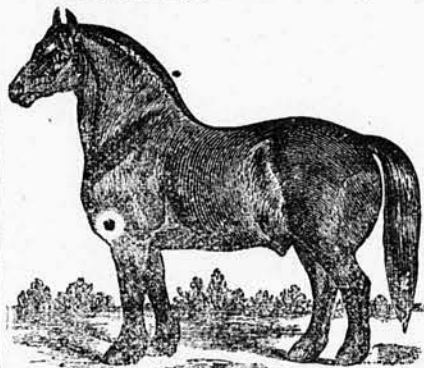
While I am willing to pit colony for colony of this strain, against an equal number of Italians, for steadfastness to the combs and its consequent behavior; longer tongue, and consequent honey-gathering qualities, and faithful protection of their home against enemies, I cannot truthfully say that they will compare favorably with an equal number of colonies of the pure-brown Germans for the valuable comb-honey and non-swarming qualifications, as above stated.

New conditions and demands force us to different fixtures. In many things, I find that what was best fifteen years ago, (and would be to-day, were conditions the same) are not best for the present. I am convinced that there is going to be a turning backward from the yellow to the brown bee. We are as yet little acquainted with the Carniolans; should it prove that this strain is equal to the Germans (if nothing more), the change would likely be done by introducing them.

Purchasers of queens prefer something new; venders prefer the new prices. This branch of the darker race is already being praised (above the Italians) for the same qualifications possessed by the brown Germans. It is however further declared that they excel all in good nature; but what, to me, more than offsets that, is an accompanying admission that they are as bad or worse than the Italians about swarming. My great objection to the swarming impulse, is its hindrance to the perfection of a system for managing out apiaries without attending them continually, that we may with profit produce the cheap honey of the future.

To conclude, I will say to all, think these things over and digest them well before you invest money in queen bees. Have there not been many dollars invested (and honestly, too, at both ends of the deal) that have never been realized?

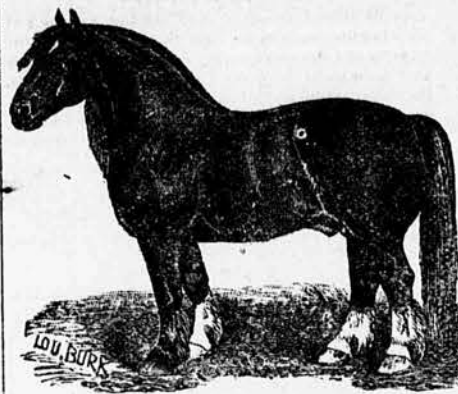
HEFNER & SON, Bethany, Missouri,



Importers and Breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

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



RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

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

JAMES A. PERRY

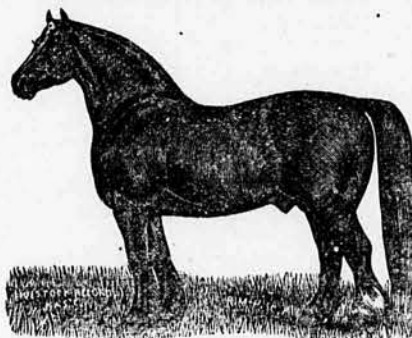
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

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

F. J. JOLIDON & SON,

Elvaston, Hancock Co., Illinois,



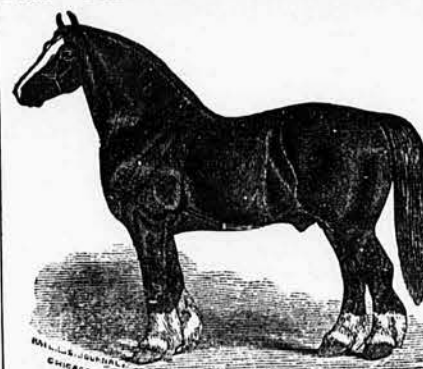
IMPORTERS OF

Normans, Clydesdales and English Draft Horses.

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

OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



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

Advantage offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. In these collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merit, in the lot of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consistent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment.

Ranch 2 miles west of Keokuk, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 14 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

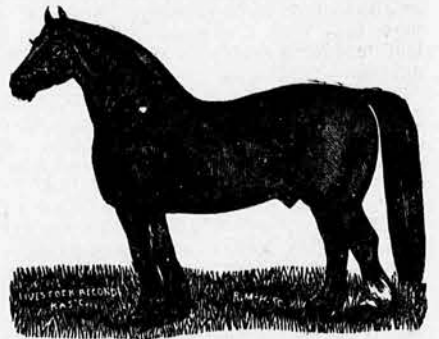
GALBRAITH BROS.,

Janesville, Wisconsin,

Breeders and Importers of

Clydesdale Horses

Have at present on hand a splendid collection of stallions and Mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our raising facilities being unequalled, we can offer our stock cheaper than the same quality can be bought at elsewhere. Send for illustrated catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Janesville is 91 miles from Chicago by the C. & N. W. railroad, and 20 miles from Rock Island by the C. M. & St. Paul railroad.

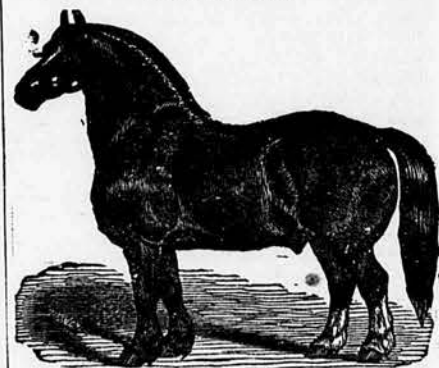


JOHN CARSON, Winchester, - - Kansas

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

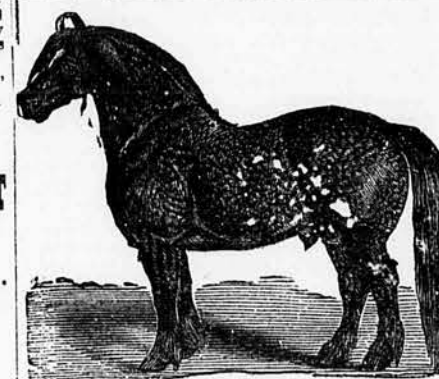
Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. I HAVE SOME JACKS FOR SALE.

—175 HEAD OF— IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Now on Hand.



The largest importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales. 37 Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured stallions or young stallions and Mares, shaggy. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address—

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.



CRESS BROS.,

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



Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.

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

Get Raisers, send to J. F. Elliott, Union, Ia., for illustrated circular and price of the Elliott Hog Waterer. Fixtures and directions, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 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 appraisal, 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 notices shall be published in the KANSAS 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 any strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace, all 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 appraisers, 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 to 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 March 4, '85

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Daniel Schaar, in Washington tp, Feb 3, 1885, one small brown mare, about 15 years old, white spots on face and nose. Pony mare, colt, about 6 months old, dark brown; both valued at \$10.

Stafford county—T. A. Hays, clerk.
GELDING—Taken up by J. B. Cook, in York tp, January 20, 1885, one bay gelding, legs, mane and tail black, small star in forehead; valued at \$75.

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

Flk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Lewis, in Willett tp, Feb 21, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, M on right hip; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Parks, in South Haven tp, Dec 25, 1884, one brown 10-year-old mare, five feet high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. Stange, in Quincy tp, Dec 15, 1884, one red and white 1-year-old steer, under-bit in one ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. T. Tannahill, in Quincy tp, Dec 20, 1884, one white 1-year-old steer, no brands, slit and crop on left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

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

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Miller, in Janesville tp, Jan 10, 1885, one red and white spotted cow, one marked with an 'L' in left ear.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Loveland, in Lane tp, Feb 1, 1885, one small red yearling heifer, white on belly, legs mostly white, crop on left ear and slit in right ear, under-bit in left ear, valued at \$15.

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

PONY—Taken up by J. Wright, in Quincy tp, Nov 25, 1884, one bay mare pony, white in forehead and white hair on left side of face, left hind leg stiffened and very crooked, had strap around neck when taken up; valued at \$10.

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

STEER—Taken up by L. S. Fisher, in Lane tp, Feb 14, 1885, one small yearling steer, black and white spotted, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Roach, in Sedgwick tp, Feb 6, 1885, one dark bay mare, 10 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same one sorrel mare, 10 years old, no marks; valued at \$45.

Strays for week ending March 11, '85

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Gorham, of Winchester, Feb 18, 1885, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by G. W. and H. J. Earl, of Zandale, one yearling roan steer, under-bit in left ear, two slits in right ear.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Jenkins, in West tp, Feb 10, 1885, one 2-year-old past steer, color black with line back, white on belly, legs white and black; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by J. B. Palmer, in Marysville tp, Jan 26, 1885, one roan cow, 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John N. P. M. of Timber Hill tp, one red and white speckled cow, about 10 years old, crop on left ear, branded O or C on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by F. I. Bledsoe, in Marion tp, one dark bay mare pony, 10 years old, 15 hands high, mottled in flesh, blind in left eye, scar on right hip; valued at \$60.

Allen county—S. W. Duffy, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Geo. McLaughlin, in Merriam tp, Feb 20, 1885, one yellow and white steer, one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Will Hibbard, of Louisville tp, Feb 14, 1885, one 2-year-old red steer, branded L on left hip; valued at \$20.

Johnson County—Henry V. Chase, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. K. Allen, of Lexington tp, one pale red blue back cow, about 8 years old, black around the eyes, end of tail black, white under belly; valued at \$18.

Sirays for week ending March 18, '85

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Vincent Baker, in Loda tp, January 28, 1885, one fair size black horse colt, few grey hairs in forehead, 10 months old.

River Side Stock Farm.

DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.,

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

Headquarters for ENGLISH SHIRE

—AND—

NORMAN HORSES.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

Wm. Thompson & Son,

MAYSVILLE, DE KALB CO., MO.

—WITHIN—

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

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

LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and 30 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo. and 15 miles west of the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo.

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

EVERY HORSE RECORDED and guaranteed a breeder.

Send for Catalogue. Prices low and terms easy.

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

WATER-PROOF

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE Fence

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

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give address and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y.

A GREAT SPECIAL OFFER.

500 GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

A \$30.00 Hunting Case Watch FOR \$10.00.

The Watch is a GENUINE WALTHAM MOVEMENT, and is warranted for its excellent time-keeping qualities.

The cases are made of the celebrated New Metal, Imperial Gold, and so closely resembles the genuine article that even the experts fail to detect any difference.

They look as rich, wear as well, and are as good and will last as long as any watch costing \$100. This is the first instance where a genuine Waltham movement has been put in an Imperial gold case. The case is a Fac-Simile of one of the many designs of cases.

UNDERSTAND This is a Genuine Warranted Waltham Watch, and one which we guarantee in every respect. Every watch is adjusted to heat and cold, and they will never vary in their excellent time-keeping qualities in any temperature.

If not just as represented we will cheerfully refund money. Order at once and get one of these Elegant Waltham Watches at \$10.00. Send money by registered letter, P. O. order or draft on N. Y. Address all orders to

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THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE. Will keep you dry in any storm. The new FORMER SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

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HEADQUARTERS for NIAGARA, now offered without restrictions to planters for first time. 2 yr. vines, mail, \$2 each. None genuine without seal "Niagara White Grape Co." Special Terms to Agents.

Also other Small Fruits, and all old and new varieties of Grapes. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rate to dealers. Agents wanted.

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Prices Reduced. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. T. S. HUBBARD, NEW YORK.

SEED Warranted to Grow.

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass.

BURPEE'S SEEDS ARE WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS. REJECT, FEW EQUAL. NONE BETTER. FARM ANNUAL FOR 1885.

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 120 pages, hundreds of beautiful new illustrations, two Colored Plates, and tells all about the best Farm and Garden Seeds, including IMPORTANT Novelties of Real Merit. Farmers, Market Gardeners, and Planters who want the BEST SEEDS at the LOWEST PRICES send address on a postal to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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FOR 1885

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

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St. Louis Nurseries.

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30000 Peach Trees. One year, first-class.

5000 Cherry Trees. One year, 8 to 4 feet.

10000 H. P. Roses. Strong Plants.

Full stock of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Trade List on application. Correspondence Solicited.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

Sell all products of the poultry yard as soon as they are ready for market.

Ventilate, light, and make warm poultry houses, and don't feed hens all corn if you want them to lay. Put sulphur in the dust bath. Provide lime.

Feed the poultry just before it goes to roost, and again just as soon as it is light enough to see, or leave the food where they can get it themselves in the morning.

Charred corn is an excellent food for laying hens, as it keeps the system clean and the hen will lay better and amply pay for the trouble of scorching the corn.

The cost of feeding a fowl for a year is from ninety cents to one dollar. Two dollars per fowl profit can be made by good management and knowledge of the business.

With our excellent shipping facilities there is absolutely no such thing as glutting the market, for any surplus can easily be shipped to larger markets where there is a better demand for it and higher prices obtained.

The manure from the fowls, if all saved, will be worth 40 cents per fowl. It should be taken up with dry muck, plaster or road dust. Such manure is too strong to be freely used in the hill, but should be spread broadcast and harrowed in.

Lack of water will make the fowls light, however liberally they may be fed. In an experiment where some fowls were killed twelve hours after feeding, but without water, the undigested corn was found nearly whole in their crops. Where they had access to water the crops were empty, showing that the digestion had been rapid.

Never keep an old chicken. After they are two or three years old they are not very profitable property, for they gradually diminish in laying power as they grow old. Of course they may be induced to lay a considerable number of eggs by judicious care and feeding; but it is really a loss to the keeper, for the same care and attention given to younger hens would bring much better returns.

Want of cleanliness, says the *New England Farmer*, is one of the most common causes of failure in poultry keeping. The houses should be cleaned daily, or semi-weekly at the longest. Sweep, whitewash and use carbolic acid often enough to keep floors clean, and the roosts and nests free from lice. Nest eggs made of calcined plaster, wet up with water in which are a few drops of carbolic acid, are excellent for keeping lice away from the nests.

Diarrhoea in fowls is usually caused by liver disorder. An exchange recommends the following treatment: Give a teaspoonful of raw linseed oil; repeat it the second day after; then give one scruple each of powdered Peruvian bark and hyposulphate of soda made into pills with common soap, and drop these down the bird's throat daily for three or four days. Give oatmeal boiled in milk, and made thick for food until the fowls recover and get strong again. Keep the fowls warm and clean.

The loss from feeding grain whole to domestic animals is well understood by intelligent farmers. Some have found by careful experiment that grinding corn increases the value as seven to five when fed to swine, making a gain of forty bushels in every 100, or 400 in every 1,000—a matter of no little importance to farmers who feed to their animals large quantities annually. Another careful experimenter, who weighed and measured accurately, assured us that by grinding and scalding together, he doubled the value of corn fed to swine.

Somebody having remarked that a great many people were out of doors yesterday, Lavender wanted to know why they didn't go to a factory and buy some.

The deepest gold mine in the world is the Eureka, in California, which is down 2,200 feet, or 500 feet below the level of the sea. The deepest silver mine is the Mexican, or the Comstock, which is down 3,300 feet.

A child with two tongues is said to be living at Yonkers. The second tongue has grown from the roof and on top of the first. The mother first noticed it when the child was three days old. I was then quite small but it is now nearly as large as the real tongue. The anterior part of the upper tongue looks natural, but the posterior part

is constricted and round, giving the unnatural growth a pear shape. The child, now two years old, has never experienced any difficulty in swallowing its food or in breathing, looks natural in every other way, and has always been healthy.



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A
POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN and BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or "Itch Rheum," with its agonizing itching and burning instantly relieved by warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a slight application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cures the blood and the perspiration pure and unobstructed, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, with speedily cures Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Salt Head, Dandruff, and every skin ailment. Itching Scaly and Pimples Humors of the skin and scalp with loss of hair when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only unalloyed skin Purifiers and Skin Beautifier free from all poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, 50 cents. Prepared by PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CATARRH



What is Catarrh?

It is a disease of the mucous membrane generally originating in the nasal passages and extending to the throat and lungs. It is a disease of the head, from which point it extends along the mucous membrane and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and poisoning the entire system. Cream Balm is the only correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon.

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm Causes no pain. Gives Relief at once. A Thorough Treatment will Cure. Not a Liquid. Not a Snuff.

Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cts. at drug stores; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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CATARRH

Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hurried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease, when they have only CATARRH in some of its many types; the symptoms in many forms of these diseases are quite similar and can easily be mistaken. Catarrh, unassuming in its character and beginning, neglected, develops and spreads, and in time poisons the vital organs, until it finally is no longer "ONLY CATARRH," but some disease that gives but little hope of health or life. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but are fully convinced from the results of our daily practice that we can save and restore to health many who now feel their case to be hopeless.

DANGER :: SIGNALS.

Do you take cold easily? Have you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you a hacking cough? Is your throat affected? Are you troubled with hoarseness? Soreness of the throat? Difficulty in breathing? Have you pain in the head, between and above the eye? A sense of fullness in the head? Are the passages of the nose stopped up? Is your breath foul? Have you lost all sense of smell? Are you troubled by hawking? Spitting? Weak, inflamed eyes? Dullness or dizziness of the head? Dryness or heat of the nose? Is your voice harsh or rough? Have you any difficulty in talking? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus or matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose or drop back behind the palate, or hawked or snuffed backward to the throat? Ringing or roaring or other noise in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing?

If so, you have Catarrh.

Some have all these symptoms, others only a part. Some of these symptoms indicate that the disease has passed from the head and has attacked the throat and bronchial tubes, and is affecting the lungs and other vital organs of the body, and unless the disease is stopped, it ravages and affects and endures the life. In most cases Catarrh is only a local disease, and requires only local treatment. But in old or neglected cases the whole system becomes poisoned by the disease, and then constitutional treatment is necessary to assist in expelling it from the organization.

My Experience.



Eighteen Years of terrible headache, disgusting nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night sweats, incapacitating me for my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—all were caused by, and the result of, nasal catarrh. After spending hundreds of dollars and obtaining no relief, I compounded my Catarrh Specific and Cold Air Inhaling Balm, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public, and have now thousands of patients in all parts of the country, and thousands of happy fellow beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is certain, thorough and perfect, and is endorsed by every physician who has examined it. If I can relieve my fellow beings as I have been relieved of this last disease, which makes the possessor at once disgusting to himself and others, I shall be satisfied and feel that I have done my little toward removing the ills of mankind.

T. P. CHILDS.

Only Fair We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many thousands of unsolicited certificates which have been sent to us by grateful patients—almost any of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been cured themselves, they will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers, business men, farmers, young men and old, children and adults.

More than a year ago I used your Catarrh remedies, and almost instant relief to myself. I prize your remedies more than I can tell you.

Mrs. E. P. HOOKER, Defiance, Ohio.

I am so far recovered that I am able to attend church and walk half a mile. Have a good appetite, and gain all the time.

Mrs. A. N. MUNGER, Detroit, Mich.

Your Cold Air Inhaling Balm has proved a great benefit to Mrs. David as well as myself. I can heartily recommend it to others.

E. MARBLE, Concord, Mich.

Now I am cured; head free; air passages all open, and breathing natural. A thousand thanks to you for a sure remedy.

JUDGE J. COLLETT, Lima, Ohio.

It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have, as I sincerely believe, entirely recovered from that distressing disease, Catarrh, through your very beneficial treatment.

B. BENEDICT, Baltimore, Md.

I am now entirely cured. When I had used it three months, I felt like a different woman. Too much can be said in favor of your Catarrh treatment. It has saved my life.

Mrs. E. G. MITCHELL, Fairbury, Ill.

I received your Catarrh Specific some time ago, and it was of great benefit to me. It cured my cough and stopped that wheezing that I was so afraid of.

JAMES W. SANDERS, Five Mile, Mason Co., W. Va.

Mrs. Mitchell lives near me and has used your treatment with perfect success, and is now well and hearty. This I am witness to.

JOHN G. STEER, Fairbury, Ill.

Mr. J. C. WILMOTH, of Oxford, Ind., writes: You can say to who you like, that your Catarrh medicine has done me wonders; it has driven the disease out of my system.

J. H. BILLARD, Springfield, Mass.

My wife continues in the best of health, and has no cough. It is with great pleasure we are able to recommend so wonderful a medicine as yours has proved to be to us.

J. C. MCINNIS, Fulton, Mo.

About one year ago, I ordered your Bronchial treatment for my father. The benefit to him have been magical, and far beyond our most sanguine expectations, as this has been the only winter for several years that he has not passed most of his time in bed, all the time in the house.

C. S. ERWOOD, Portsmouth, Va.

Between nine and ten years ago, being afflicted with Catarrh, I obtained your course of treatment, and after persisting in its use some months, was completely cured, and have had no return of the disease.

A. J. SILL, Plattsburg, N. J.

Your treatment has cured my daughter of Catarrh induced by a severe attack of mumps.

JOHN W. KILEY, U. S. Express Agent, Troy, O.

I am cured; an other formidable case at last yielded to your treatment.

W. B. MOSE, Bryan, Texas.

Home Treatment Child's Treatment for Catarrh, and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs, can be taken at home with perfect ease and safety, by the patient. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost will be sent on application.

Address, REV. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Self Cure Free

Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Weakness and Decay. Favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now reduced). Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

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

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FORKS, PULLEYS, ETC.
Farmers who order early, will get Rock Bottom Prices. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List. GEO. W. KING, Box 99, Marion, O.

MORE'S STRAINER
PYRAMIDAL BEST MILK STRAINER
made. Every Dairyman should have one. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars to sole manufacturers MOSELEY & STODDARD, Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

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Send in Butter now all over the United States. Makes more butter than any other process with less loss. We manufacture Curves, Butter-Workers, etc. First order at wholesale where we have no agents. Agents wanted. Send for circular.
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Automatic Steam Generator.
Patented August 19, 1884.
Saves one-third to one-half by cooking feed.
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Has the Largest Track Wheels. DOUBLE GEARED. No Ruts, Chilled Bearings and LEVEL TREAD.
Union Thresher Separator and Cleaner, Premium Farm Seed Mill, Feed Cutters, etc. Write for Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
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PATENT WIRE CURRY COMB
Best in the world—can't scratch the skin—only comb fit to use on a horse's legs. Try it this spring on your muddy and shedding horses. Ask your dealer for it. Sample by mail, prepaid, 30 cents.
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STONE-SEPARATING CLAY-CRUSHERS
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With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR it will save 1/3 to 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 35 So. Canal St., Chicago.

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HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.
BELT or GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power
WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe, SHELLERS, BRASS CYLINDERS

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS.
MARSEILLES MFG. CO.,
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OVER 100,000 NOW IN USE. SPOONER PAT. COLLAR!
PREVENTS CHAFING, Cannot Choke a Horse
Adjusts itself to any Horse's Neck, Has two Rows of Stitching, Will hold Hames in place better than any other Collar.
None genuine unless stamped "SPOONER PAT." Ask Your Harness Maker For Them.
MANUFACTURERS,
J. B. SICKLES SADDLERY CO.,
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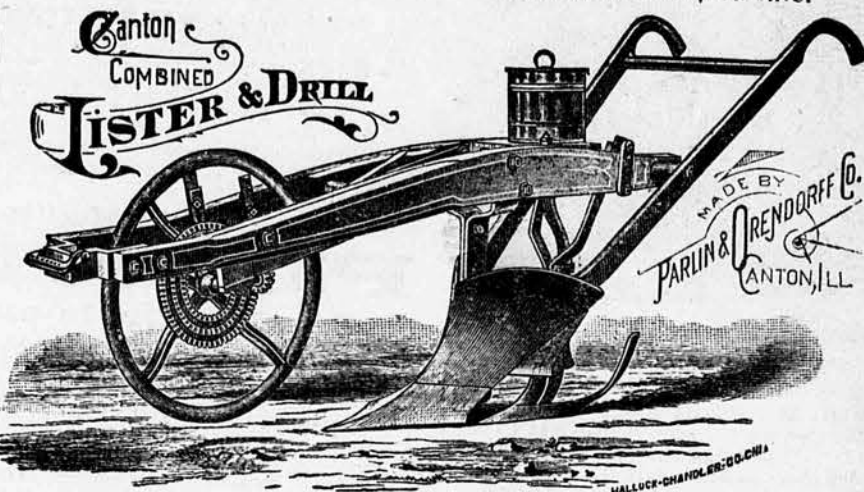
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consists of Refrigerator, Water Tank, Galvanized Butter Cooler or Safe and perfectly ventilated Settler. Ice is not necessary; water passes through the tank and accomplishes desired results. Cream is taken from the top, leaving all sediment in the milk. Can be used for keeping Fresh Meat, Vegetables, &c. in place of Ice Refrigerator.
ACME MFG CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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Awarded SIX SILVER MEDALS in the last four years over all competitors. It operates the easiest. It churns more thoroughly and consequently brings more butter. It is easiest to clean. The cover is always on top avoiding all leakage and emptying of cream on the floor. A full line of supplies for Factor-fies and Dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars.
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Manufacturers of and Jobbers in Agricultural Implements.

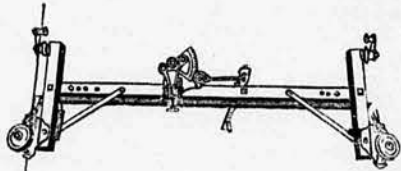


The Celebrated Canton Listers, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Drills, Hand lift and Horse lift Spring tooth Sulkey Hay Rakes, Evans' Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, and a complete line of Buggies, Farm and Spring Wagons, etc. Send for Descriptive Circulars. Address

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

WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS LEADS THEM ALL! Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

TWELVE YEARS' PRACTICAL USE IN THE FIELD.
The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.
Popular Because SIMPLE and EASY to Operate.



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

The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merits, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a labor saving machine. The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a Great Wear and Strain on the Wire and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross. This point is apparent to reflecting people.

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CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION HOG RINGER,
Rings and Holder.
The only Ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Brown's Elliptical Ring
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Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer.
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

1. Band Iron Clip. 2. Wrought Iron Post 1 1/4 x 3/4 in. showing Clip attachment. 3. Cast Iron Anchors, 10 in. long, 2 1/2 in. Flange, running parallel to Fence. A, Notch in Post for Wire.

Cheap and Durable FENCING.

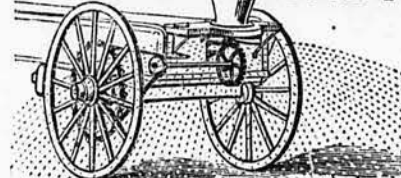
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Wrought-Iron Posts and Barbed Wire.

Material furnished at Topeka, at from 35 cts. to 50 cts. per rod. Contracts for construction of fences taken. For particulars, address

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C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER COMPANY, 262 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

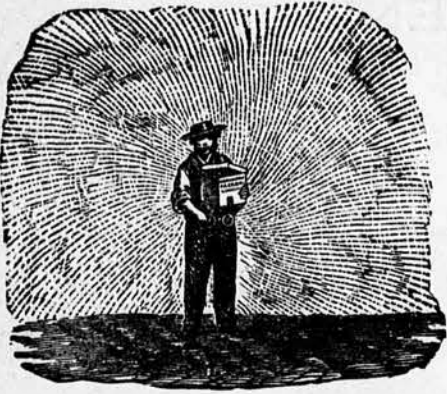
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers—everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both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

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Our Illustrated Catalogue of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." Full of valuable Cultural Directions, containing Three Colored Plates, and embracing everything New and Rare in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season, sent free without application.
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Great Reduction in the Price of CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWERS.

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

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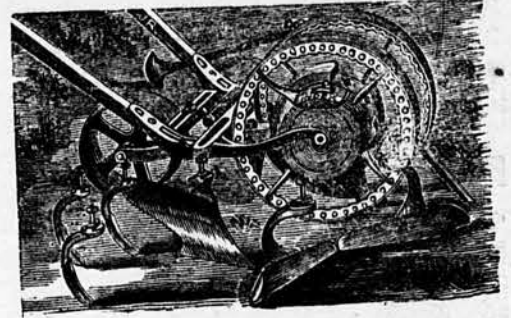
Garden Drills and Cultivators.

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

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Planet Combined Drill and Cultivator.

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

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

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

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '84.—T. R. & A.: Duty to you requires us to say that the seed we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every part of our garden. We considered the only strictly reliable seed sold in this town last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement.

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

HARPER, KAS., Aug. 13, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have sown your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just as you represented them, fine and true to name; and in fact, most of the farmers with whom we buy nothing else.

ARROW ROCK, Mo., July 20, '84.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds you gave entire satisfaction to. All came up and gave great satisfaction to my customers.

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

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

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

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Yours W. W. WARDELL, Kansas City Times.

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Sent Free. Address **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo.**

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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.

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

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KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES. If you have a Farm or Ranch to sell or exchange, send complete description. Address

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



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

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Thorough bred and High grade Bulls, cows and Calves, for sale on Dairyville Stock Farm. Eagle tow-ship, Sedgwick Co., Kas. Inquiries answered by J. SIMON, Agent, Sedgwick City, Kas.

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A Grand and Highly-bred 2-year-old

Young Mary Bull,

At a bargain, if sold before April 1st Color, red; pedigree recorded, and usefulness as a first-class sire guaranteed.

A. W. ROLLINS,
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STOCK FOR SALE!

I offer for sale on reasonable terms for payment, the following described property:

3,500 BEST GRADE OF MERVIN SHEEP—All bucks and ewes. Have been well wintered, are healthy and in fine condition.

75 HEAD THOROUGH BRED DURHAM COWS and Bulls—All pedigree and of best strain.

250 HEAD OF GOOD NATIVE GRADE COWS.

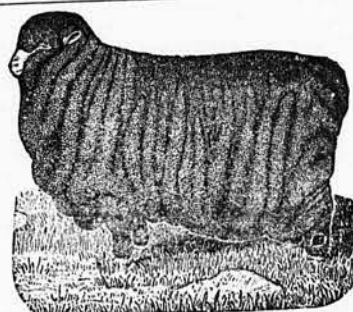
25 HEAD OF GOOD GRADE BULLS.

50 HEAD OF HORSES.

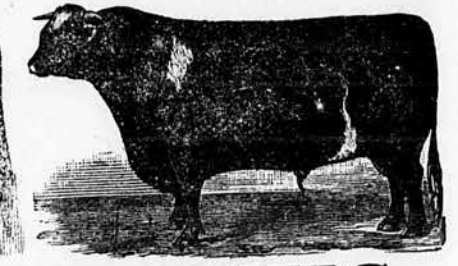
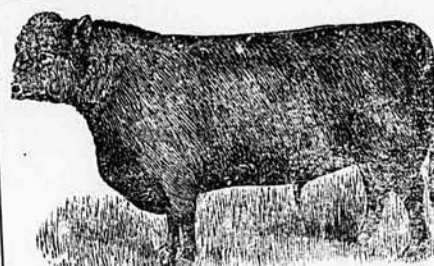
All of said stock can be seen on Rock Hill Ranch, ten miles west of Washington, Kas.

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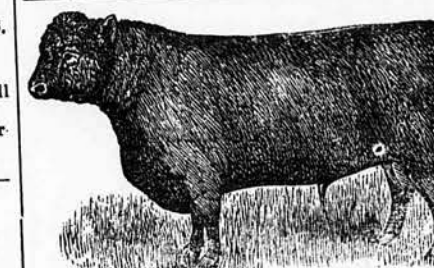
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BULLS AND HEIFERS,
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