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RAILROAD REASONS.

Reply of Board of Railroad Commissioners to Resolution of House of Representatives for Certain Information.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kansas:

SIR:—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 3d inst., requesting information from the Board of Railroad Commissioners respecting the results of a conference held on the 5th day of January last, between the board and the gentlemen conducting the freight traffic on the roads operating in this State, and also the reasons, if any exist, why a reduction upon the present grain rates would not be advisable, we beg leave to submit the following:

On the 23d of December, last, the board issued an invitation to the freight and traffic men to meet the board on January 5th to discuss the situation of affairs occasioned by the low price of wheat and to see what, if anything, could be done to improve matters.

The meeting was held on the day named, nearly all the railroads operating in Kansas being represented. The questions of prices and rates on grain were discussed, and also the effect of reductions in the rates for transportation upon the prices. It was contended that the present rates on grain, when compared with rates in other States wherein the conditions were similar, were reasonably low; that the prevailing depression in business was felt, and its effects were quite as disastrous to railroad business as to other lines of business affecting the community, and that even if the rates were reduced the reductions would not, in the present condition of the market, affect the price to the producer, but only to the consumer in distant markets. In several other Western States a similar inquiry was instituted by the Railroad Commissioners with like results. If this board had entertained views different from those expressed by the freight men, there was no power in the board to enforce their views. The board possesses no power under the laws to make any order concerning rates for freight transportation which would operate even as *prima facie* rule of reasonableness of the rates they should fix, unless upon complaint coming from the Mayor and Council of a city or the Trustee of a township. No complaint from any source was referred to the board concerning the grain rates. The board had but a few months previously effected reductions in nearly all classes of freights, including wheat, and after a very full and thorough examination of the whole subject, and a comparison of freight schedules of a large number of railroads of other States, a new tariff had been accepted by the Kansas roads which the board, exercising its best judgment, ordered to be reasonable. For the purpose of enabling the House to form an independent judgment on the matter, we append hereto rates transcribed from the freight tariffs of several leading roads in several Western States, viz.: Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, upon wheat and other grains, and those in force on the leading lines of this State.

On the East-rn roads, or roads east of Chicago, the local grain tariffs are considerably higher than these. We institute a comparison between the Kansas tariffs and those in force in the above named States for the reason that the conditions of business, the ratio of population to railroad mileage, and the conditions that enter into a test of a fair comparison are more nearly equal in those States, to those that exist in Kansas than obtained between Kansas and any other State.

It will be seen that the rates on wheat, corn and other grains are lower in Kansas than in either of the other Western States named. The comparison is extended to 300 miles, reaching to the western extremity of the wheat region in Kansas. Comparing

the totals of the four tariffs given in the table, it will be seen that the rates on wheat in Kansas are 17 30-100 per cent. lower than in Wisconsin, 5 89-100 per cent. lower than in Minnesota, and 17 40-100 per cent. lower than in Iowa.

Upon corn and other grains except wheat, the total of the Kansas tariff for 300 miles west from the Missouri river is 38 13-100 per cent. lower than in Wisconsin for the same distance; 29 44-100 per cent. lower than in

ness could be greatly stimulated if greater freedom in the law were permitted, to make special rates on fuel and mill supplies, care being taken to prevent unjust discrimination among parties similarly situated. Uniform and inflexible rates will serve to leave the State in the future, as in the past, a dependent State, its wholesale traffic carried on beyond its limits, enriching strangers at the expense of our own prosperity.

Respectfully submitted. By the Board of

Vigilance Committees.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Your correspondent, learning that the annual meeting of the Central Vigilance Committee was to be held at Humboldt, January 31, made it a point to be present, and was gratified to find a number of the prominent farmers from Allen and adjoining counties present. The sessions of this organization are necessarily secret, but the FARMER'S representative was courteously given the privilege of attending the session. The Central V. C. is made up from delegates from the subordinate vigilance committees and meets quarterly. The subordinates meet monthly. The officers elected for 1885 were:

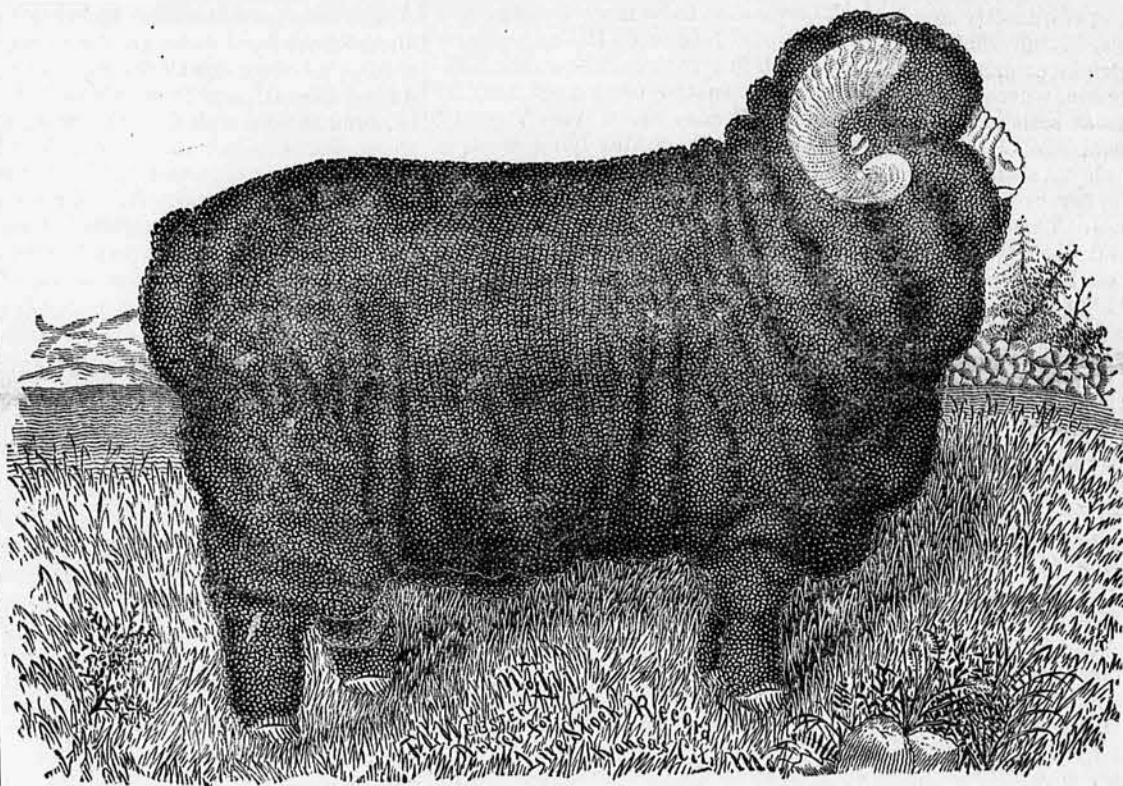
J. W. Bale, Humboldt, President; C. A. Cozine, Carlyle, Vice President; John Urquhardt, Secretary; J. B. Van Fossen, Treasurer.

This Vigilance Committee was organized in 1872. At that time horse stealing and other depredations occurred with great frequency, and as a

matter of protection the people were compelled to organize; and with such leaders as H. H. Haywood, of Allen county, Abe Smith, of Woodson, and J. J. Van Fossen, J. W. Bell and James Wilson, of Humboldt, the V. C.'s were organized in Allen, Woodson, Neosho and Greenwood counties, and now has a membership of about 250 in these counties. As soon as the thorough formation of this organization became known, stealing from farmers became a very rare occurrence. But one horse has been stolen from any of the members since that time, and the thief was caught and now languishes in the penitentiary. The members composing the organization are a representative body of farmers. They spare no time or expense in securing any criminal who commits any depredations whatever on any of their members.

This has proven such a useful organization to the farmers of this section of the State that your correspondent commends such organizations to farmers elsewhere who may need protection. Organization for this and other interests of farmers is always in order. Humboldt, Kas. H.

Wood may acquire an oak, walnut, or cherry tree color by staining it with ordinary tincture of iodine diluted with spirit until the exact shade is obtained. White shellac must be added to the iodine solution if the stain is to be made permanent, or the wood after the stain is applied may be French polished. The iodine may be laid on with a rag or a brush.



REGISTERED MERINO RAM "JIM BLAINE" NO. 111.

Property of R. T. McILLEY & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. "Jim Blaine" won the first prize for best yearling ram at Bismarck Grove fair, September, 1884; also sweepstakes prize for best ram of any age, in competition with 18 rams. Also at the Kansas State fair, Topeka, the 150 sweepstakes prize for the best ram of any age, in competition with 18 rams. At Kansas City fair, first prize for best yearling ram. At Sedalia (Mo.) Exposition, first prize for best yearling ram. At the great St. Louis fair, October, 1884, he won the first prize for best yearling ram, making six classes and winning every premium shown for. The best record of any yearling ram in 1884. First fleece, 20 pounds.

Minnesota, and 27 49-100 per cent. lower than in Iowa.

In this connection we also present a summary of the financial statements, and the results of the last year's operations of Kansas roads, by companies operating in this State.

Excluding the Union Pacific system, except the Kansas division, the railroads of Kansas are connected with systems of roads embracing 12,083 miles. The total amount of surplus earnings over expenses, taxes, rental and interest for the year ending June 30th, 1884, upon the 12,083 miles was \$7,455,309.87.

These earnings apply to 9,142 miles, 2,786 miles of which are operated in Kansas. The total amount of deficiency for the year applying to 2,941 miles of roads, 1,257 miles of which are operated in Kansas, was \$1,892,304.25. Leaving a balance applicable to sinking funds and dividends the sum of 5,563,000.62.

The board are of the opinion that unless the price of wheat should recover from the present depression it will be necessary to still further reduce the rates of transportation of that product. It is, perhaps, at the present time, the most important product of the State. From it the railroads derive a large volume of traffic. It is neither to the interest of railroad companies nor of the people to permit the production of so valuable a cereal to languish. It is better to sustain the production, and maintain the volume it creates, if by a further reduction that can be done, than to discourage its cultivation and curtail the traffic.

We think much could be done in the way of creating a greater home demand and a better price for grain in the State by the multiplication of mills for the manufacture of flour. The growth of the milling busi-

ness could be greatly stimulated if greater freedom in the law were permitted, to make special rates on fuel and mill supplies, care being taken to prevent unjust discrimination among parties similarly situated.

Respectfully submitted. By the Board of

E. J. TURNER, Secretary.

TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 5, 1885.

Comparative statement of rates upon wheat and other grain in the States of Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa:

DISTANCE. (MILES.)	WHEAT.				OTHER GRAIN.			
	KANSAS.	WISCONSIN.	MINNESOTA.	IOWA.	KANSAS.	WISCONSIN.	MINNESOTA.	IOWA.
10.....	5	6	7	6 1/2	4 1/2	6	7	5 1/2
20.....	6	7	8	7	5	7	8	6
30.....	7	8	9	8	5 1/2	8	9	7
40.....	7	10	10	9	6	9	10	8
50.....	8	11	11	10	7	11	11	9
60.....	8	12	12	11	7	12	12	10
70.....	9	13	13	12	8	13	13	11
80.....	9 1/2	14	14	13	8 1/2	14	14	12
90.....	10	15	15	14	9	15	15	13
100.....	11	16	16	15	10	16	16	14
110.....	12	17	17	16	11	17	17	15
120.....	13	18	18	17	12	18	18	16
130.....	14	19	19	18	13	19	19	17
140.....	15	20	20	19	14	20	20	18
150.....	16	21	21	20	15	21	21	19
160.....	17	22	22	21	16	22	22	20
170.....	18	23	23	22	17	23	23	21
180.....	19	24	24	23	18	24	24	22
190.....	20	25	25	24	19	25	25	23
200.....	21	26	26	25	20	26	26	24
210.....	22	27	27	26	21	27	27	25
220.....	23	28	28	27	22	28	28	26
230.....	24	29	29	28	23	29	29	27
240.....	25	30	30	29	24	30	30	28
250.....	26	31	31	30	25	31	31	29
260.....	27	32	32	31	26	32	32	30
270.....	28	33	33	32	27	33	33	31
280.....	29	34	34	33	28	34	34	32
290.....	30	35	35	34	29	35	35	33
300.....	31	36	36	35	30	36	36	34

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 18—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.
April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short-horns.
May 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.

How to Secure the Health and Thrift of Swine.

The following is another of the prize essays written for the *National Stockman*. The author's name is not given.

The writer proposes to treat this subject under two heads, viz.:

1. The care and management.
2. The feed.

(Concluded.)

Though circumstances may be such as to make it desirable to feed on the ground for a time, as when feeding corn on the stalks, yet in almost every other case it is better and more profitable to feed on a good floor. Here they can be assorted according to age, size, etc., and penned to best advantage. The feed can be given in proper quantity, and the feeder is able to determine what is eating his grain, which he cannot do when feeding on the ground, where the feed is shared, with great satisfaction, by a promiscuous assemblage of chickens, turkeys, geese, *et al.* Another item is to be considered in favor of feeding on a floor or in a house. There your hogs will get their feed entirely free from dirt, gravel, etc., while on the ground. These, with probably snow and mud, are more or less mixed with the feed, depending on the state of the weather. Another strong point in favor of housing hogs and feeding in house is the greater comfort and cleanliness. It is a well known fact that a hog can endure a degree of discomfort and bad treatment that no other domesticated animal can. Yet his constant squeal and dissatisfied grunt show in unmistakable language that it is not the way of his choice, but the law of necessity imposed by a short-sighted owner. No other animal is so intolerant of the raw edge of the wind, or the sleety blast, or the sharp, biting frost. No other animal has less natural protection whereby to withstand these adverse elements. Yet the porker is compelled to endure more than any other animal, notwithstanding the fact that the original hardy and robust form, in which he came from the creator, has been so changed and modified as to bring him upon the porcine stage, if a more profitable animal, still a tenderer, more sensitive one, and therefore requiring more humane treatment. Now, without considering this question from a humane standpoint, but from a dollar and cents view, the feeder has no choice of methods. In these days of low prices for almost all farm products, it is not the large undertaking, the big sales, but the small economies, the careful attention to little matters, that enable the feeder to make a profitable showing to his balance sheet. It ought to be plain to a level-headed feeder that if, when his hog takes into his mouth a bite and a good part thereof is dirt and perhaps worse, the dumb animal having no way of separating them, then all must go into the stomach for digestion together. This surely is not very profitable work for a valuable hog to be doing for his owner. Yet some one will say, "Earth is good for hogs." The writer would only say this recalls the story of the man who was kept too long on a diet of beef's liver, and objected. When asked, "Didn't you say you liked liver?" he said, "Oh, yes! for eight or ten meals; but when it comes for ninety or a hun-

dred it is too much like a steady diet." The question is briefly summed up. The stomach of the hog has enormous digestive power. Yet why should it be compelled to digest, along with its feed, that which cannot be any more than a useless tax on its powers? We must look on this question only with a view to secure the best profits. So viewed, the feeder has but one course to pursue.

A final and weighty reason for feeding in the house is the fact that the manure can all be saved. When fed out-of-doors this is to a large extent lost or at least not utilized. It is a well known scientific fact that the value of animal manure depends on the amount of grain in the ration. This being true, it follows that hog manure is the most valuable of all, in like bulks. This question of manure, being one of the most important that occupies the attention of the intelligent and progressive farmer, is fraught with equal interest to the feeder and breeder, as in most cases the farmer is the feeder and breeder, whose profits from his herds depend on the cost of the feed to a large extent.

PART SECOND—FEED.

There seems to be more unanimity in the views of feeders on the question of feed than in regard to the care and management. In the section of country including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio and the States lying west, in the same latitude, the corn crop is so easily and profitably made, and at the same time so sure and prolific, that no other crop can nearly compete with it in cheapness and general adaptation as feed for hogs at any age. Over a large part of the corn belt named, forty to fifty bushels of shelled corn per acre are very common yields, and some who are following high farming claim full 50 per cent. more. While such crops are raised, feeders in all probability will continue to use corn as a main or the sole feed. In the opinion of the writer, while corn is the cheapest and best grain alone as a feed, yet in combination with some other kinds, for at least one ration a day, a more satisfactory result will be obtained. Chopped rye, barley, wheat screenings, or mill stuff, may be used to make this change. In warm weather these can be used raw in the swill, and, if slightly fermented, do better. In cold weather much better results will be secured if these are scalded or steamed. The opinions of feeders large and small are very much divided on the question of cooked feed or raw. Many think that the cooked ration yields the largest gain for the food consumed; yet when the additional cost of appliances for cooking and for the extra labor are taken into consideration, the margin in favor of cooking is so small as not to justify the undertaking. Again, it is claimed, apparently with good reason, by a class of feeders, that the cooked ration is not as wholesome a diet for growing stock. This objection could be obviated by the use of raw feed for one ration a day.

All hogs should have pure cold water to drink, at least one time in the day. This is one of the best of preventives of disease. The writer believes that one of the contributing agents in causing so many cases of mortality among Western herds is the compulsory use of surface or slough water for drink. The proof of this statement is in the fact that it is often the case that a party who has given his attention to securing pure water for his herd has been able to keep them healthy for years, while his neighbor who has neglected to do so has lost periodically.

In the multitude of plans for hog-houses in use over the land, the writer submits only one which is equally well adapted to use on a small or large scale.

For convenience and utility no pen in which a number of hogs are kept should be more than eight feet deep from front to wall, and for some reasons it should not be much less. The length of the pen depends on how many are to be quartered together. Generally ten feet is the outside limit; the writer prefers eight feet. A pen of these dimensions will hold eight to ten grown hogs. At the front of the pen should be an aisle about three and a half feet wide. The entrance to all the pens should be into this aisle, although, if the lay of the ground admits in building, each pen can have its own exit. Where a number of hogs are kept it is preferable, for looks and other reasons, to have two rows of pens and the aisle between. This would require a building about twenty feet wide. Where one keeps forty to fifty head he would then need a building about 20x30 feet, which gives a very good proportion.

The Lambing Season.

A lamb saved is a whole sheep started, and every one of them ought to be cared for and well. To do this, some preparation for the lambing season is needed. And whether one is on the range, or on an unfenced farm, or on ground in good condition to practice all the minor economies, special care is required at the lambing season, both as to the ewes and to the lambs.

An experienced farmer in Texas last year about this time wrote out some practical thoughts for his fellow farmers, and his letter was printed in the *Texas Wool Grower*. It is as follows:

Very soon the lambing season begins, when every sheepman should be ready in every particular. This is where the profits lie in sheep husbandry. As a rule the wool should pay the running expenses of the ranch, so that the lambs raised can be put on the credit side of the ledger. The importance then of handling the breeding ewes properly is manifest. When it can be done, we would advise flockmasters to run their ewes in bands of from 800 to 1,000 head. Select the most careful, intelligent and experienced hands to put with them. Avoid in every way any possible crowding in corrals at night, long drives on the range, or rough handling. See to it that the ewes have the advantage of the best range, access to pure water and all the salt they require. To every flock of breeding ewes there ought to be at least two extra hands beside the herder. If the ewes are bedded out at night, as soon as the lambs begin to drop, let the herd move off slowly each morning, of their own accord. Those having dropped lambs will remain as a general thing with them. Give them an hour or more to become acquainted with each other, then quietly gather into a bunch and drive to some convenient part of the range set apart for their use. Let an extra man follow the main herd to their range, to look after lambs dropped during the day. These he will gradually get together; drive slowly in the evening into the lot taken out of in the morning. Repeat this plan each day until you have a lamb flock of 250 to 300. Then start another lamb herd in the same place, by which time the first lot of lambs will be old enough to mark, dock and castrate. That is by the time they are from 8 to 10 days old. When the second lot of about the same number is gotten together, treat as you did first bunch, and after a day or two throw together into one herd. This will give a flock of 500 to 600 head of ewes with their lambs. By the time the lambing is over there will then be two herds out of the original flock of 1,000. These should be kept separate, at least thirty or forty days, by which time the lambs will be well and fully

acquainted with their mothers. Then they can be thrown together and extra hands dispensed with. This plan may seem troublesome and expensive, but it is the kind of trouble and expense that pays the best returns.

This rule will apply to a number of flocks as well as to only one.

We are not in favor of using corrals during the lambing season, if they can be done away with. We have tried the bedding out system, and found it to work well. If you have corrals, we would suggest the same way of handling ewes as mentioned above.

When a ewe loses her lamb it is an easy matter to get her to take another. Give her one of the twins of another ewe, as we are not an advocate of letting a ewe raise two lambs.

One good lamb is worth far more than two indifferent animals.

When you wish a ewe to adopt the lamb of another, catch her, take the lamb and rub it under the ewe's tail, or draw the milk with the hand and put it on the lamb's head. Then let the lamb suck a few times, giving the ewe every opportunity to smell it; or for convenience, place them in a small pen together until they become reconciled to each other.

In this way almost every time you will succeed in making the ewe adopt the lamb.

Another plan is simply to stake the ewe by tying a small string to the foreleg and fastened to a pin driven in the ground. Also, tie the lamb in such way as to allow it to get to the ewe whenever it wishes to suck. By watching them for a while you can readily determine the result of this experiment. After a while remove the lamb where the ewe cannot see it, but can hear its bleat; if she answers and manifests a disposition to get to the lamb, you may rest satisfied that she has adopted it. Turn them into the flock, when you need have no fears that she will disown it.

In this way we have saved many lambs, thereby enabling us to count out a large percentage when the season is over.

America's Greatest Horse Dealer.

I. H. Dahlman, New York City, said: "I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annually. I handle very few Clydesdales. The great proportion of the draft horses I sell are grade Percherons. They are docile, intelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, compactly built, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed."—*Chicago Tribune*. The introduction of French horses is largely due to M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who has imported nearly 1,700 Percherons, over 600 of which have been purchased and imported within the past twelve months, nearly all of them being recorded with pedigrees in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Judson W. Lyons, colored, has been admitted to the bar at Augusta, Ga. He is the third colored man thus admitted in that city since the war.

The Proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure all, but a sure remedy for catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh or cold in the head, having distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommended it to some of my friends. One of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice is to those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—John H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., Ky.

Gladstone is said to drink a quart of milk a day. It is to be presumed that he keeps a cow.

One county in Australia last year paid bounty on over 25,000 dozens of sparrows' eggs.

In the Dairy.

Spurious Butter and Milk.

New York State has a Dairy Commissioner to look after adulterations and imitations of butter and milk. Below we give an extract from the Commissioner's report for 1884 as it was printed in the *Country Gentleman*:

The work was organized by appointing two assistant commissioners and sixteen chemists, experts and agents, at salaries varying from \$100 a month to \$3 a day. He had also the voluntary assistance of William K. Newton, the State Milk Inspector of New Jersey, who requested authority to act, on account of the great quantities of milk that pass from counties in this State to New Jersey markets.

The Commissioner first recounts his experience with dealers in bogus butter. All the artificial butter that was made, and on hand when the law under which he acted went into effect, he regarded as beyond his reach. In dealing with those who were clearly offenders against the law, the Commissioner laid the foundation for the standing in court by having some agent purchase the prohibited article from dealers, which was then taken to chemists and submitted to analysis. Thus prepared, the agent would make an affidavit setting forth the facts, upon which warrants for arrest would be obtained. The Commissioner says that while the District Attorneys, as a general thing, gave willing assistance in the prosecutions, he found it advisable to employ other attorneys, whose service would be acceptable to the local authorities. There have been during the year sixty arrests made for dealing in the illicit stuff. Of these, eleven convictions have been secured, forty of the defendants are under indictment or have chosen to be tried by special sessions, ten cases are still pending in police courts, and four have been discharged.

With reference to the beneficial results of the work, and the devices resorted to in order to evade the law, Commissioner Brown says: "I am assured by many merchants who are dealers in butter, and competent to speak on this subject, that as a result of these arrests and prosecutions, at least 80 per cent. of this unlawful traffic has been broken up. Quite recently large amounts of oleomargarine have been shipped to the interior cities and towns of this State by manufacturers in other States, and I am now engaged in augmenting the force of experts so as to try to prevent the sale of these goods. It is no offense to ship oleomargarine into or through the State, if it is not sold or offered for sale here. I think, however, that our interests would be promoted by some legislation regulating this business, and providing for checks of some kind to guard against and prevent sales of such goods within the State. There are a large number of boarding-house keepers who purchase artificial butter. It is not probable that in such cases these goods are sold by the proprietors within the meaning of the statute. So long as this bogus butter can be made at about half the price of the genuine article, and such a market remains to be supplied, the temptation will continue to clandestinely manufacture such goods within the State, or purchase them from manufacturers outside. In fact such consumer may himself order these goods from factories outside the State, and probably be guilty of no offense against the present law."

The Commissioner recites also the case of restaurants where this false butter is placed on tables for general use, without attaching to it any specific

price to customers. He is unable to see how the proprietors can be reached under the law as it stands, because they do not really sell the article. The question of whether such subterfuge is an attempt to evade the law would have to be left to the jury. All violations of this statute, however, says the Commissioner, are misdemeanors, and for the second offense the guilty party must be imprisoned, and it is not at all certain the courts would not so strictly construe this law as to declare that such a transaction was not a violation of its provisions.

The report is brief on adulterated cheese, because no complaint has reached the Commissioner about the manufacture or sale of such cheese. On the subject of milk the report is full, specific and valuable. The work performed in inspecting milk in that section of the State where milk is produced for shipment to New York, Brooklyn and vicinity is as follows: Number of inspections, 9,685; number of specimens of milk examined, 25,270; number of creameries inspected, 52; number of dairy farms inspected, 36; number of condenseries, 6; the milk of 3,527 producers have been examined; 27 complaints have been made for violation of the law, and the offenders have been prosecuted. There have also been 107 analyses of milk made; 11 of condensed milk; 10 examinations for the detection of impure water added to milk; 1 analysis of milk for the detection of arsenic; 5 for soda and borax; 1 cow's stomach analyzed for arsenic, making a total of 135 analyses. The chemist has spent twenty days in court in expert work. The average amount of milk which should be examined from this section daily is as follows: 12,630 cans of milk; 194 cans of condensed milk, and 519 cans of cream; or yearly 4,136,111 cans of milk, 75,670 cans of condensed milk, 99,260 cans of cream, or calculating to milk, viz., 1 can of condensed milk equals 4 cans of milk, and 1 can of cream equals 4 cans of milk, we have as the total amount of milk which should be inspected every year, in this section alone, 4,835,634 quart cans, which equals 193,425,240 quarts.

Letters are published in the report from consumers and specialists strongly approving of the work of the State Commissioner. Dr. Bartley, of Brooklyn, asserts that the year's work has wrought an improvement of from 25 to 30 per cent. in that city, and Milk Inspector Newton, of New Jersey, says the work of five years in that State completely cured many of the worst evils in the milk trade in New Jersey. Adulterated and skimmed milk, he says, are almost unknown there.

The New York *Tribune* says: Hard-milking cows can be made to milk easier by wearing a smooth and well-oiled plug in the end of the teat for a day, or part of a day at a time, till the walls of the orifice give way a little. The plug should be large enough to stretch the hole but little. The objections are: If the plug should be rough, or too large, or worn too long at a time, the teat would become sore, and if the orifice should become enlarged too much it would leak milk. There is a little, but very little danger, that the plug may get pushed into the teat by accident where it could not be got out, or that it might otherwise cause harm to the teat.

America's Pride.

True American men and women by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

Philadelphia has seven public libraries, containing one million books.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

E. S. SHOKEY, Early Dawn Hereford Herd, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford Cattle.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 54 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

SWINE.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the famous strains of Poland-China Swine for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Coss in 2d No. 2377. Hoosier Tom 1625. Bravo 3377. Give or Take 1583. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-C. R. Cattle or write.

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

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

POULTRY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS at \$3 each, \$4 per trio, and Plymouth Rock Chickens at \$2 each, \$6 per trio, for sale by H. V. Engleley, Plattsburg, Mo.

W. J. MCCLUM, Waverland, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeds Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and Pekin Ducks. Bronze Turkeys for sale cheap before holidays.

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

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

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

NEUSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—Established, 1870. Pure bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Egg-layers, Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE. Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds, 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3 1/2 cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. Two Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$5.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McFarle, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 1 registered short horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clyde's ale horses.

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

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

Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

T. J. KELLAM,

183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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

J. S. HAWES

Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD Cattle.

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

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

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. BARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVOS, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sliverton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and FIVE descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also Young MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISSES, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

Correspondence.

Culture of Artichokes.

Kansas Farmer:

At your request I reply to Mr. Patton on artichokes.

I planted the White Jerusalem three years ago. The same as I do potatoes. Use 12 or 14-inch plow. Plant in every third furrow on furrow side, running the plow at 3 or 4 inches deep. Cut seed in one or three eyes each and drop 10 to 12 inches apart in rows; cultivated the same as potatoes.

Hy hogs harvest the crop between October 1st and May 1st. I consider my 4 acres of artichokes worth as much or more than any other 4 acres on the farm for hogs and calves. It costs nothing to harvest.

D. C. BEVERLY.

Poplar X Roads, Osage Co.

From Edwards County.

Kansas Farmer:

Nearly every one in this locality raised last season an unusual quantity of feed, and so far all of the stock here is doing well. There are, however, some lots brought in last summer from Missouri and other localities, where the losses have been very heavy—say one-fourth of the entire number, mainly on account of the extensive fires shortening the range and sending the cattle into the winter in poor condition, superadding insufficient shelter and lack of feed. Some herds having been fed grain and rough feed regularly during the bad weather, are in better condition than at beginning of winter.

Two days ago a gentleman from Comanche was at my place. He reports some losses on the range already and large losses as unavoidable, and says the "strongest are ruling and immense loss is very certain." This may be set down as conclusive. Belly, shelter, and a wind-break cattle must have to go through a Kansas winter.

JAMES M. LEWIS.

Castor Bean Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

I here give my experience in castor bean culture for the last ten years. Average per acre, 10 bushels. Average price, \$1 per bushel. One hand can take care of 8 acres of beans here if he will put in all his time from the last weeks in July till the frosts kill the beans in the fall. This makes \$80 for his summer's work.

Now, the same cultivation given to corn here will make 35 bushels per acre, and 30 acres one man's work; 1050 bushels at 25 cents per bushel, \$262.50 for his summer's work, and he also has the busy months of July, August, September and October in which to do other kinds of work.

Where the chintz bugs take other crops it is best to plant castor beans; but the high price paid for beans last fall will cause so many to be planted that I look for the price to be down again to about 60 cents per bushel. I have had children to gather them, but find it the cheapest to employ good, experienced hands.

JOHN UMHOES.

Nashville, Barton Co., Mo.

Let the Road Law Alone.

Kansas Farmer:

We have gone through one of the coldest Januaries ever experienced. On New Year's morning the thermometer was 14 deg. below zero on our porch facing the south. This killed the peach buds. But February has opened most beautifully. The snow is disappearing so fast that the creeks are roaring.

I would say a word against the proposed change in the road law. I hope our legislators will examine the subject carefully so as to see both sides before passing on it. I admit that farmers are generally busy on their farms, and I also admit that contractors who follow the business can provide themselves with better tools; yet it must be admitted, too, that the farmers who work on the roads that they use, will put in more faithful work than laborers who are less interested in the road. We see them put in not only their days and hours faithfully, but often add some volunteer work on their roads. The experience in other States, as well as other contract labor, proves to my satisfaction that the proposed change will not secure as faithful work on our highways. On the contrary, there is more dan-

ger of favoritism and jobbery. The lawyers—which, I presume, constitute a large percentage of our legislators—may understand best how to draw up a bill; but the farmers know better how to work highways and trim hedges; and these subjects should not be meddled with by our legislature.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

Hiawatha, Brown Co.

P. S. 25 cents per bushel has started much of the surplus corn on the way to market.

Millet For Farm Stock.

Kansas Farmer:

In spite of the hard winter, but little stock, and that mostly horses, has been lost in this part of the country.

Farmers here do not, as a rule, depend upon their stalk fields to furnish all of the feed for their cattle, but give them at least one feed of millet or sorghum every day. I have never known of any cattle dying when fed in this way if well supplied with water, although I have known of a number dying from impaction of the third stomach when fed upon sorghum and straw without plenty of water.

There is no doubt existing in my mind but what millet is a valuable article of food, especially for the purpose of keeping the digestive organs open and active. It has been much abused by many, because animals designed for work were weak, sweated easily and sometimes died when fed exclusively upon it. There is no doubt that it injuriously affects the urinary organs when fed, especially to horses, in large quantities; but the man who keeps his eyes open can readily distinguish between the use and the abuse of any article of food. This reminds me of a man who lost a very fine horse near here while coming up from Medicine Lodge with a load of posts. This horse was slightly out of condition, and some one advised a condition powder composed of more than half black antimony. Of this he gave six tablespoonfuls a day until the horse died and then wondered what killed him.

I have generally been able to save cattle suffering from impaction of the third stomach by drenching with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds salts dissolved in 2 quarts warm water and then giving all the bran and linseed meal that the animal would eat. This will answer if the disease is taken in time. The man who can not see what is the matter, under ordinary circumstances, with his stock, had better get out of the business.

DAN. F.

The Cornstalk Question.

Kansas Farmer:

As there seems to be a good many cattle dying from the effects of stalks or something it is an important subject. I would like to know what good it will do to feed millet to cattle running in stalks. Is it because the men that have fed millet have not lost any cattle, or what is it? Give us the reason. Now I will give you my remedy and give you the reason. Cut up plenty of fodder and feed your cattle plenty of fodder and plenty of corn for a while before turning into the stalks; by so doing there is no change of feed.

A good many turn cattle out into stalks when the cattle have had nothing but a little straw or a little hay; and when the cattle go out into the stalks they exercise more than when standing in a lot, and they will eat more. I have never lost any cattle by turning in stalks, and I always feed plenty of fodder in the fall after taking off grass and before turning into stalks; and when I am gathering corn I break off the smut and throw it on the ground and gather the mouldy ears to burn. My cattle will eat smut if Mr. Tanner's will not. I never saw corn-fodder that was cut in good time but what was better than any standing stalks, no matter how much rain. When there is rain enough to spoil a shock of corn, I feel sorry for the standing stalks. I have fodder that stood the October rains and the warm weather and is still in good shape; but I do not wait for my fodder to get ripe before I cut it.

RURAL.

At a little expense a hammock may be made out of seine or macrame cord. You will have to make your own netting needle out of a piece of wood, say nine inches long and about one and a half inches wide. At each end cut deep notches similar to that of a netting needle. Make mesh to correspond, only do not notch at ends. The wood used should be perfectly smooth.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Wide-spread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat*, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of disease for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show

you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured *four years ago and is well* and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

Conch shells filled with earth make a pretty receiver for growing plants. Air plant thrives well arranged thus, as it requires but little earth. If you wish to plant ferns in such shells, and particularly if the shells are small, it is well to mix the soil with sand, as it retains the moisture.

A CHEAP AND SUBSTANTIAL FENCE.—We will announce to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that we are still manufacturing Frye's Combination Fence, which gave such good satisfaction last year. We are prepared now to fill all orders at short notice. Write for circular and price list to

DEMING & RENCH,
Second St., cor. Kansas Ave., Topeka.

"There goes Mr. Rust down the street; he must be sick, he doesn't look well at all and his coat hangs very loosely about him."

"Ah! He surely has a very bad fit indeed, if his coat don't set well."

We call special attention to F. E. Marsh's advertisement in our two-cent column of this week.

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults.

To all who are needing good horses and jacks, we call special attention to the John Carson advertisement in our columns.

Gossip About Stock.

The loss of cattle on the plains in cold storms of January was very great.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., shipped fourteen head of Berkshires to New Orleans Exposition.

Cattle in Indian Territory have suffered more this winter, probably, from cold than ever before, except only where they had shelter or good protection against the winds.

E. A. Smith, Lawrence, writes: Mr. R. W. Ludington, of this place, sold last week to R. G. Webster, Denver, Col., Alice Almont, a three-year-old filley, by Almont Pilot (763), dam by Erie, son of Hogland's Gray Messenger. Price \$1,000.

Miller Brothers, Junction City, write: We have slaughtered our yearlings Octoroon, and after being killed twenty hours, she shrunk but 40 lbs. from her live weight, or about 8 lbs. to the hundredweight. Live weight 520 lbs., dead weight 480 lbs., loss 40 lbs. Will some one undertake to beat this? If they succeed we will try once more; yet we doubt if we ever raise her superior in quality.

A New Mexico paper says that the loco weed poison is a worm. It says that a Mr. Wilbourne claims to have found on the weed a small egg, which he thinks is deposited there by some insect, and on being taken into the stomach of animals, forms what is known as the "thread worm," the effect of which injures the brain and causes spasms, and finally death. He has examined several head of horses the past season that died from loco weed, and found them literally alive in the stomach and intestines with worms. A tablespoonful of coppers, given to a horse will, if not too far gone, effect a cure; and if horses have plenty of salt and coppers put at convenient places on their ranges, so they can lick it whenever they want it, there is no danger from loco, and they may graze on it every day in the year.

The Cowboy says: I. P. Olive has just returned from the range of the Smoky Hill Cattle Pool, where he is having wintered over a thousand head of cattle. He rode for five days over the range and says he saw only sixty head of dead cattle. As there are about 12,000 head in the pool, this loss is trifling.—R. E. Steele, foreman of the Cimarron and Crooked Creek Cattle company, was in the city a few days ago. He gave an encouraging report of the cattle condition and outlook on his range. No losses worth considering have occurred there this winter.—John Magee, of the Cheyenne reservation ranch (ZII), was in the city last Friday. There are 12,000 head of cattle on this ranch, which are handled by twelve men. The losses thus far have been light. The Indians are troublesome and cause stockmen a great deal of annoyance.—Cattle on the upper Pawnee, in the neighborhood of Cowland, Hodgeman county, are getting along swimmingly. No serious losses reported. The herds of John Bull, E. E. Evans and Carter & Castlebury are in good shape. There were damaging fires on the range in that neighborhood last fall and the loco weed was alarmingly prevalent, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, cattle have managed to rustle through the winter thus far with unprecedented success.—Cattle in the section of country known as "No Man's Land" have faced the icy breath of winter thus far with heroism and safety. They are in better condition now than they were a year ago. Word has been received from the ranges of the Hardesty Brothers, Beverly Brothers and Ludwick Kramer & Sons. Their cattle are all right and the losses reported are not worth mentioning. There are 40,000 head on those ranges.

How to Make Gilt-Edged Butter.

For many years past the foremost manufacturers of Butter Color in the world have been Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co. Their reputation as skillful chemists and reliable manufacturers is second to none. Doing a business of a million dollars a year in this and other things, they have achieved a very high position for strict reliability and integrity.

This world and the next resemble the east and the west; you cannot draw near to one without turning your back on the other.

The tom-cat may be called our greatest poet. He is always making the most of his meows.

Proper Food For Rats.

Kansas Farmer:

I once saw a statement that Plaster of Paris was good for rats, and during last December these rodents came to my premises in such numbers that it became necessary to lay in a stock of provisions specially suited to their needs, which I proceeded to do as follows: I bought a nickle's worth of Plaster of Paris at a drug store, then filled a teacup $\frac{3}{4}$ full of corn-meal, added a heaping teaspoonful of Plaster and a few cheese crumbs, stirred thoroughly, and put in a pan which I set in my stable. The next morning the whole was gone. The dish was replenished in the same way each morning for about a week, when about half of the meal was left; and although left in the stable for several days, no more was eaten. I have not seen any rat indications about my premises since and I presume that all rats which partook have gone into the plaster toy business.

If any of your readers want to feed their rats proper food, let them try the above, always remembering that the mess must be kept dry.

G. A. HURON.

Topeka.

From Cloud County.

Kansas Farmer:

Your valuable paper has given us encouragement to give the Polled Angus a fair trial. They certainly have many fine qualities.

There is considerable corn in this vicinity not gathered. The snow is melting away fast these pleasant days. Prices are improving, and we are more hopeful and will continue to sell and pay as we go as much as possible. It is the opinion of our merchants that farmers will be nearly out of debt on store accounts by May 1st.

WM. RUSSELL.

Halfway, Cloud Co., Kas.

The Wabash railway will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., to witness the inauguration ceremonies. There is no doubt but that President Cleveland desires everybody to go via the Great Wabash route. The inaugural trains will leave Kansas City on February 28th, March 1st, 2d and 3d.

Grace teaches us, in the midst of life's greatest comforts, to be willing to die, and in the midst of its greatest crosses to be willing to live.

The Famous Manufacture company, Quincy, Ill., report having a very good trade on their Champion Continual Double-acting hay presses.

SHORT-HORN SALE

At BEATRICE, GAGE CO., Nebraska, On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1885.

35 head of Short-horn Cattle, of good breeding and choice individual merit, 22 Cows and Heifers and 13 Young Bulls and Bull Calves. A credit of 8 months on approved note. Interest at 10 per cent. Address us at Beatrice for catalogue.

J. R. CRUMPACKER & Son, Washington, Iowa.

Lexington Combination Sale Co.

Will sell at LEXINGTON, KY.,

FEBRUARY 17 and 18, One Hundred and Twenty-five Head

TROTTER AND SADDLE-BRED STOCK.

Track horses ranging down to 2:20 Roadsters, Coach and Barouche Horses; High-bred Stallions and Brood Mares, the get of George Wilkes Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, etc. Also Jacks and Jennets.

Send for catalogue to THE LEXINGTON COMBINATION SALE CO., Lexington, Ky.

W. R. BRASSFIELD, Manager.

R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

My entire herd for sale—as good as can be found in the United States—for thirty days, at one-half their value. Write for catalogue and price-list to J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo.

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

WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO:

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

WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE:

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

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

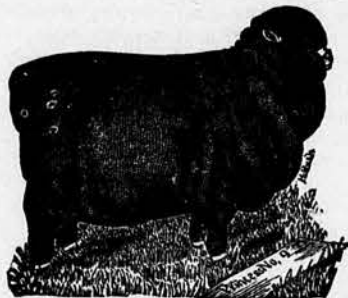
One and a half pound Trial Packings, sent for \$1.00. Ten-pound can, 60 cts per pound. 25 pounds for \$12.50. Write for circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Agents LA MASTER & FERGUSON. AGENTS WANTED. Topeka, Kansas.

BURNS'

Hog Cholera & Quinsy Cure.

Not Only a Preventive but a Sure Cure.

To introduce this remedy, I will on receipt of \$1.00 and 16c. for postage, send one package of the above medicine, and guarantee it to cure four hogs of the above diseases, or 25 chickens of Cholera, or I will refund the money. Price, \$1.00 a package or \$10.00 a dozen. For testimonials, address Wm. McK. BURNS Concordia, Kas.



PRINCESS.—Third fleece, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; fourth fleece, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

R. T. McCULLY & BRO.,
LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP—Vermont Register 400 Rams unequalled for length and quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; 240 selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont, especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

Also, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

THREE

SHORT-HORN

Bulls!

Good Ones.

For Prices and Pedigrees, write to

J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kas.

INCUBATOR.

JACOB YOST, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the

Kansas Economy Incubator,

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

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

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

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

Address

JACOB YOST,
P. O. box 818, North Topeka, Kas.

TO KANSAS FARMERS AND RANCHERS:

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

KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES.

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

Kansas City Real Estate and Loan Ass'n
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IVERS & POND
PIANOS

UNEXCELLED IN

Beauty of Tone, Elegance of Finish,

—AND—
THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

Sold by responsible Dealers everywhere throughout the United States.

Fully Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application.

GENERAL WARE-ROOMS,
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WILSON'S CREAMERY
CABINET

Is endorsed by FARMERS to be superior to all others as a LABOR-SAVING Creamer. GOOD AGENTS are wanted in every town. Our creamer and the send for Circulars &c.

WILSON CHURN,
FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO. FLINT.

Rockford Watches

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey, by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as the best for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (Leading Jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

THE BEST

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
NEW IMPROVED

BUTTER
COLOR

Used by best Creameries and Dairies BECAUSE it is the Strongest, the Purest, the Brightest and the Best.

—IT WILL NOT—

Color the Buttermilk or Turn Rancid.

It contains no Acid or Alkali.

It is not our old Color, but a new one so prepared in refined oil, that it cannot change.

—MAKES—

BEWARE of imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they get rancid and spoil the butter.

See that our trade mark, a dandelion blossom, is on the box, and the signature of Wells, Richardson & Co., is on the bottle and TAKE NO OTHER. If the dealer does not keep it, write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense.

Sold by druggists, grocers and merchants.

Four sizes, 15c. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Color the Buttermilk or Turn Rancid.

It contains no Acid or Alkali.

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Sold by druggists, grocers and merchants.

The Home Circle.

How Easy It Is.

How easy it is to spoil a day!

The thoughtless word of a cherished friend,
The selfish act of a child at play,
The strength of a will that will not bend,
The slight of a comrade, the scorn of a foe,
The smile that is full of bitter things,
They all can tarnish its golden glow,
And take the grace from its airy wings.

How easy it is to spoil a day

By the force of a thought we did not check;
Little by little we mould the clay,
And little flaws may the vessels wreck;
The careless waste of a white-winged hour,
That held the blessings we long had sought,
The sudden failure of wealth or power,
And, lo! the day is with ill inwrought.

How easy it is to spoil a life—

And many are spoiled ere well begun—
In home-light darkened by sin and strife,
Or downward course of a cherished one;
By toll that robs the form of its grace,
And undermines till health gives way;
By the peevish temper, the frowning face,
The hopes that go, and the cares that stay.

A day is too long to be spent in vain;

Some good should come as the hours go by,
Some tangled maze may be made more plain,
Some lowered glance may be raised on high.

And life is too short to spoil like this

If only a prelude it may be sweet,
Let us bind together its threads of bliss,
And nourish the flowers around our feet.

—Walt Whitman.

Gifts.

The holidays have come and gone again, and the gifts have been made. Gifts of formality and gifts of friendship; gifts of love and gifts for utility; gifts in return for past favors; gifts to create obligations for the future; gifts of charity; gifts of endowment for public works. But the purest gift of all was made to a committee for the purpose of procuring clothing for the children who were not properly clad, that they might be enabled to attend a mission Sabbath school in the care of the W. C. T. U., in one of our large cities. This was a gift without one selfish motive and one to which the donor can look back with pleasure.

But some one, perhaps, in the rural districts, may ask, "What is a mission Sabbath school, anyhow?" Thank God, there are places where there is no mission school needed. But there is a much deeper meaning to the work than present comfort. The teaching which these poor, neglected children get, whether for good or for evil, is not for the present alone; but for all time and eternity. When devoted women with nothing but the Bible in their hand—and the love of God in their hearts, will traverse the "highways and by-ways" of life, and often they are forced to search the low ways also, to seek out and collect together in a mission school the filthy and ignorant children, and sometimes, alas, to find them in the dens of vice and crime, the love of humanity that revolts at suffering in every form; the mother-love that will do for another's child what they would wish done for their own—(if their own were in such condition)—the Christian love which says, do good to all, high or low, whether friend or foe, alike, all inspire them with zeal for the work and with strength to conquer.

But in addition to the religious and moral part of the work, there is yet another phase of the condition of these poor children which the politician and tax-payer might with propriety look into. As a purely financial matter how much cheaper to assist these benevolent societies with means to help reform the boy and keep him from evil than to pay the expense of his crimes after he becomes a man. Trace the history of most of our criminals—the ignorant, the vicious, and those fallen from a position of respect in society, and it will go back to an ignorant and neglected childhood.

In looking over the gifts made, and those in contemplation for the future, see if those who are banded together in different parts of our country working in charity for the welfare of mankind, particularly among the children, had their proper share.

And now dear sisters of the Home Circle, I wish some older pen than mine would take up this subject and see if we can convince those who are bountifully supplied with this world's goods that "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." And while we as a nation pay mil-

lions of dollars to punish crime, let us try to get the "mite" (if we cannot get the tithe) to help prevent crime by instructing the children respecting the terrible consequences of evil and reforming them while young.

AUNT POLLY.

The Increase of Crime.

The frequent announcement heralded throughout the country, of the commission of crimes representing all the grades of violation of criminal law, from the offender guilty of some minor offence to the hardened criminal charged with the most heinous crime, is leading to the general discussion as to whether crime is on the increase in this country or not. It certainly must be admitted that one class of offences, embracing official corruption and violation of personal trust, has been so frequent of late as to indicate that crimes of this character are more numerous than formerly. Officials charged with the disbursement of public money are suddenly discovered to have squandered large sums in speculation or extravagant living. Cashiers of banks and other moneyed corporations are ascertained to have violated the confidence reposed in them, and ruined the financial standing and ability of the institutions which they represent. The crimes attract general public attention; the high character of the parties involved, their friends and family connections, all add to the interest and magnitude of the offence; and the avidity with which the details are seized by the public press, the anxiety of the public for all the particulars, give a prominence to these offences that leads the public to presume that, for some reason or other, crime is fearfully on the increase.

The facts do not sustain the idea. The catalogue of crime and the list of offenders are not to-day as great proportionately as in former years, the result, to a certain extent, of the general improvement of the moral tone upon many vital questions of the entire community, the prompt execution of the law, and the effectiveness and ability of police and detective officers. These defalcations in official and private relations are the saddest of all crimes, for generally the ruin and disgrace are felt most keenly in that society whence the greatest security from crime should come.

In many cases the criminal is led forward by some imaginary gain, by some confiding friend or some plausible motive, and fails to realize his danger until public discovery whisks him into the vortex of irredeemable disgrace and personal infamy. Society itself is at fault for much of this. The passion of the time for extravagant living, for showy equipages, for palatial residences and for all the trappings and display of luxury is so general that men rush into it heedlessly, and hope for some fortunate relief until hopelessly lost.

We know of no subject more earnestly demanding the careful, honest and candid discussion of those most interested in the welfare of society than the admitted tendency in American life to extravagant living. It has no bound of control. It has no limit to its demand for display. The man who has his millions of capital, and the man on meagre salary, vie with each other for supremacy. It permeates society; it enters the family circle; it becomes the passion of the wife and the glory of the children. Dress, display and extravagance rule the household, and in the turmoil and contest, in which the man joins, anxious for success, he ventures here and presumes on this, and wakens up from his happy dream to find his family ruined and his reputation gone. Could some one call out in tones of warning that would enter the charmed circle and warn them of the danger, many a poor man might be saved from disgrace and infamy.

Until the men have independence enough to live within their means and cease this struggle to compete with wealth and luxurious living, we may expect a constant recurrence of these unfortunate defalcations.

The fault is in our society, and the remedy lies in a reform, which must be led by men of independence, of character and of reputation. When this is done we shall have fewer crimes of this character to notice, and fewer heartrending schemes in connection with them to publish.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Everybody wants to sell, but nobody wants to buy real estate in England now.

Old extension table—Multiplication table.

Goat and Sheep Skins.

"Morocco" manufacture deals with the little goat and sheep skins for ladies' wear. Goat skins in their raw state come to the market "dry salted." They are soaked, limed, unhaired and tanned in a similar manner to large skins, but they are tanned with sumac and gambier instead of with coarse bark, as these produce softer finishes. Being small, compact and of fine texture, they are desirable for high finishes, which do not "crack" if the skin is properly treated in tanning. Goat skins retain the whole of the grain and flesh, except thin shavings of flesh removed from the back and neck to procure even thickness. Glove finishes on small skins are generally procured by "alum-tanning." The unapproachable French kid and French glove leather are fruits of years of experiment, and to rival their excellent qualities is the laudable aim of progressive morocco manufacturers everywhere. The skin of a wool-bearing animal, or sheep skin, is inferior in quality or service to a goat skin. Its texture is loose or "spongy," absorbing liquors so readily that it can be tanned in a short time. It absorbs moisture in the same manner in wearing, so that in wet countries it is ill adapted to hard service. Sheep skins are used for linings and facings in almost every pair of shoes made, and the best selections only are used to make upper-leather. We buy most of our South American sheep skins from England "in the pickle," as a high duty on wool makes it cheaper to have the "wool-pulling" done in England, and let the skins come to us as our raw material. The English thus have a great hold on the wool-pulling and sheep-skin market, and, further, their famous Southdown sheep furnish us with our "skivers." The skiver is a large-sized split sheep skin used for linings and facings.

Small skins are finished on the grain side, being "glazed" or "figured" as desired. Sometimes a kid finish is used, sometimes a pebbled figure, and often the poor sheep are made to masquerade as alligators. The race of alligators and seals would long ago have been exterminated to satiate fashion's demand for fancy-colored leathers for reticules and portmanteaus had not the docile goat or sheep again appeared in history as a sacrifice. "Russia leather," too, is not now an unknown quantity in the accomplishments of the American tanner. The late Hon. Marshall Jewell, one of America's most distinguished leather merchants, when minister to St. Petersburg, accepted an invitation to visit a tannery. In the course of the inspection he noticed a mixture in some barrels in an obscure part of the building, into which he dipped his fingers, prompted no doubt by practical curiosity. On returning to his apartments he discovered on his hand the odor of Russia leather as the result of his experiment. He afterwards learned that the liquid contained assafoetida and birch tar, and that the materials used were selected because of their cheapness, and not because they produce a peculiar fragrance. He sent home several barrels of the ingredients, but in the meantime a Russian knowing the secret of the manufacture had come to New York, and, after attempting to set up a manufactory of his own, entered the service of an American firm, who with others have since developed the manufacture, so that little is now imported from Russia.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Mr. Lincoln's religious opinions have been the subject of much discussion since his death. Eminent, during a long and eventful life, for his kindness of heart and his generous sympathy for the opinions of all men of whatever station in life, he listened to the discussions upon religious subjects that were forced upon him, even by zealots, with patient politeness; and because he did not combat them, however extravagant, each one so honored afterwards came clamoring before the public to be recognized as the representative of the President's personal views on this subject. Hence the contradictory assertions that he was an atheist, an infidel, orthodox or disbeliever, according to each one's own peculiar faith. History will little reckon what were President Lincoln's religious views. The nation, to whom his name and memory are dear, care nothing for what he may have said to presumptuous religious zealots, or what such religious zealots may have said to him. The people of this great land of ours, who fondly cherish the recollection of the acts of kind-

ness of him who, "with malice toward none and charity for all," devoted his life to the interests of mankind, will care little for his sectarian views of religion. His great heart of sympathy for all mankind has won the love of the millions, who have no anxiety as to whether his opinions were heretical or orthodox, measured by the standard of religious bigots. That he had faith in the great principles of Christianity, that he exemplified them in his life, that he taught them in his family, that he impressed them on his children, are facts established beyond cavil or question.

The Cook's Table of Weights and Measures.

SOLIDS.

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart.
Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart.
Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.
White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is a quart.
Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart.
Eggs, ten eggs are one pound.
Flour, eight quarts are one peck.
Flour, four pecks are one bushel.

LIQUIDS.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are one half-pint.
Eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill.
Four large tablespoonfuls are one-half gill.
Four gills are one pint.
Two pints are one quart.
Four quarts are one gallon.
A common sized tumbler holds one-half pint.
A common sized wine glass hold one-half gill.
A teacup holds one gill.
A large wine glass holds two ounces.
A tablespoonful holds one half ounce.
Forty to sixty drops are equal to one teaspoonful.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

The crown jewels of England are valued at \$15,000,000, and are the property of the nation. They are kept in an iron cage in a securely guarded apartment on the ground floor of the Tower of London. The crown worn by the last of the Stuarts, by the four Georges and William IV., which would not fit Queen Victoria, is there, and so is the crown especially made for her majesty, as well as the Prince of Wales's crown. A royal solid gold wand, three feet seven inches in length, is also in the collection, besides the royal communion service and three large solid gold baptismal fonts, not to speak of numerous other valuable articles, gifts from foreign potentates.

Hand in hand with angels,
Through the world we go;
Brighter eyes are on us
Than we blind ones know;
Tenderer voices cheer us
Than we deaf will own;
Never, walking heavenward,
Can we walk alone.—*Lucy Larcom.*

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinned?
There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head;
The lovely world and the over-world alike
Ring with a song eternal, a happy rede:
"Thy Father loves thee."
—*Jean Ingelow.*

There is a saying of the ancient sages—
No noble human thought,
However buried in the dust of ages,
Can ever come to naught.
—*J. G. Saxe.*

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

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

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

50 Perfumed, Embossed, Hidden Name, &c. Cards. Sample Book and 51 scrap pictures 10c. Globe Co., New York City.

50 Embossed, Perfumed and Hidden Name CARDS. Pictures &c. AMERICAN CARD CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book Sent Free. (new) E. VASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

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

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown Mfg. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

WANTED.—Ladies or Gentlemen to take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe Mfg Co., Boston, Mass., box 5844.

40 Elegant All Imported, Pan-rama & Perfumed Cards, the Flowers, Birds, Views, &c. nicely embossed, with your name on, and this 18c. Solid Rolled Gold Ring for only 11 2c. stamps. Money refunded if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Sample Book 12c. Clifton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

The Young Folks.

Two Schoolfellows.

Over the hill and valley,
Drawn by the steam horse's power,
The railroad king is speeding
Fifty miles an hour!

He counts his wealth by millions,
By thousands counts his men;
O'er ten thousand miles of gleaming rails
He waves his sceptre pen.

The diamonds of the coal mines,
Where toll the miners grim,
And the gold of the waving cornfields
Pay tribute unto him.

But pale and worn is the monarch;
Unheeding is the eye
Before which the smiling country
Goes flitting and whirling by.

And he sees but does not notice
The farmer rein old Gray
At the crossing, to let the special pass,
Speeding upon its way.

Stalwart and strong is Farmer John,
And bronzed with sun and weather.
"Ha, wife," he laughs, "you'd never think
He and I were boys together!"

"He, that shadow, silent and sly,
No bigger than my arm,
He owns a hundred millions, and I
Have only you and the farm!"

"But, Lord, who ever would change with
him?"

Poor fellow, he never sees
Our upland meadow of clover red,
Our blossoming apple trees.

"He only hears the clanging wheels,
And the engine's whistle shrill;
Ours are the humming of the bees
And the wild bird's summer trill.

"And while in the dusty town he toils
At a toll that ne'er is done,
I swing my scythe to a merry song
In the cheery wind and sun.

"And we shall be jogging behind old Gray
When in earth his bones shall lie.
How long do these meadows keep the sound
Of his swift train roaring by?"

—Philadelphia Record.

An Item for Boys.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was once a country blacksmith, and began his political career in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first, he was asked "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer, which secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker; Thurlow Weed served his time as an apprentice at the printing business; ex-Gov. Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet-maker, as was also the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglass in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have, whether you rise or not; it depends, certainly, on how you do it.

The Murderous Sea-Flower.

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as a German aster, with a great many long petals of a light color, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. The lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, but wave about in the water, while the opelet clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful waving arms, as you call them, have to provide for a large open mouth, which is hidden down deep among them—so hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling and then the other arms wrap themselves around him and he is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water. Fit emblem of the saloon. The arms reach out so invitingly and welcome to the embrace of death. Struck with poison—benumbed and grasped—the victims are carried down to the open mouth of hell.

A City of Flowers.

Kingston, the capital of the Island of Jamaica, is a city of flowers. It is situated on a gentle slope of the Blue Mountains, close to the water of a delightful bay, and is one of the cheapest places in which to live, I believe, that the world contains. Everything grows spontaneously and in abundance. During a stay of one month I only had occasion to spend \$1.50. I have seen large baskets containing at least two bushels of oranges, lemons, pineapples, coconuts, custard-apples, and other varieties never seen north, after being carried on the head from five to fifteen miles and delivered at daylight, sold for ten cents.

The pride of Kingston is in its splendid houses and magnificent gardens. A description of one will answer for the whole. The houses are built on the cover-all-the-ground-you-can-get principle, and every residence is surrounded by a garden; a block or half block fenced in with a brick wall, or walled in with a board fence, about eight feet high; the ground enclosed is kept in a state of cultivation, planted with choice flowers and shrubbery, and all exquisitely arranged.

The houses are two-story and the rooms generally thirty feet square, with ceilings twenty feet high; finishings of mahogany, laurel, and ebony. The houses are not sided as in northern climates, but have broad, double verandas and Venetian blinds, so that the whole side of the house can be thrown open to admit the air in the heat of the day. But the greatest curiosity to a northern man are the beds; they stand in the center of the room, are six feet high and eight feet square, without head or footboards, the legs are of polished mahogany. I was told they were made so as to prevent snakes and other reptiles from crawling up. A short ladder stands against the wall to climb into bed with.

But, after all, the great attraction of Kingston is its numerous and magnificent gardens; it has long borne the name of the Flower Garden of the south, and this name it is without doubt justly entitled to.

At the north a garden is a place for raising potatoes, cabbage, onions, and other useful vegetables, but here it is a different thing altogether. It is an enclosure, as I have told you, varying in size according to the man's "pile," with a glass house near one corner for such delicate plants as are not partial to the weather, to live in; a great variety of flowers and curious smelling weeds, and strange bushes. What ground is vacant is laid off into fancy paths and walks.

Then there are thick bunches of grapevines running over arbors loaded with hanging clusters of grapes, such as the spies got in Canada, and fig trees more than thirty-five feet high loaded with ripening fruit. Then there are profusions of plums, apricots, pears, peaches, oranges, nectarines, etc., all delicious.

There is cedar of Lebanon, magnolia, olive, laurel, hibiscus, gardenia, oleander, and palmetto locked in each others embrace, and gaily holding blossoms in their hands, and creeping up among them is the cactus, the jasmine, the passion vine, the honeysuckle, the bignonia, the lantanna, and the "plumbago" unfolding their tinted and sweet-scented buds to entice, while they stealthily entwine their long tendrils around the arms and bodies of the flowering trees, binding them into arbors that exclude the rays of the sun and the gaze of the world, where a poetic young man and a romantic young woman might repose on a green, mossy bank, and forgetting the world, fancy they were in the Garden of Eden.

The gardenia is the most fragrant flower known. One of these lovely flowers was given me by a little girl on the street; I put it in a glass of water, and a week later it filled my room with perfume. It is astonishing the amount of fragrance one of these little flowers can exhale. The flower, when full-blown, is larger than the rose; is perfectly white, and grows on a bush with a smooth, dark green leaf. The leaf, both of the flower and bush, is thick and tough and does not easily wilt. They are poisonous if eaten.

There is a richness about the foliage of the gardenia that would make it a favorite if it were not a flowering shrub. Here in the gardens the bush grows about six feet high, and from five to eight feet across the top, but on the low lands along the coast it may be met with in a round, oval hill-like

shape, thirty feet across, in flowering magnificence, every twig bearing a blossom. It blooms the whole year through.

The pomegranate is the most beautiful of all the flowering trees, with its long, slender boughs and crimson blossoms, like a flock of red birds nestling in the green and gently swaying in the breeze. There are four species of the pomegranate—the single and the double red, the variegated and the white. In a tropical climate the flowers have a more delicate tint and a richer perfume than they do in a northern climate. A rose by any other name may smell as sweetly, but it will not be as sweet at the north as at the south. Here the rose blooms through the whole year, and such roses as they have I never saw before.—Ex.

Wetting Lead-Pencils.

The act of putting a lead-pencil to the tongue to wet it just before writing is one of the oddities for which it is hard to give any reason, unless it began in the days when pencils were poorer than now, and was continued by example to the next generation.

A lead-pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead and ruins the pencil. This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers; but nearly every one else does wet a lead-pencil before using it. The fact was definitely settled by a newspaper clerk away down east. Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he ascertained by actual count that of fifty persons who came into his office to write an advertisement or a church notice, forty-nine wet a pencil in their mouths before using it. Now this clerk always uses the best pencils, cherishing a good one with something of the pride a soldier feels in his gun or his sword, and it hurts his feelings to have his pencils spoiled. But politeness and business considerations require him to lend his pencil scores of times a day. And often after it had been wet till it was hard and brittle and refused to mark, his feelings would overpower him. Finally he got some cheap pencils and sharpened them and kept them to lend. The first person who took up the stock pencil was a drayman, whose breath smelt of onions and whisky. He held the point in his mouth and soaked it several minutes, while he was torturing himself in the effort to write an advertisement for a missing bull dog. Then a sweet-looking young lady came into the office, with kid gloves that buttoned half the length of her arm. She picked up the same old pencil and pressed it to her dainty lips preparatory to writing an advertisement for a lost bracelet. The clerk would have stayed her hand, even at the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils, but he was too late. And thus that pencil passed from mouth to mouth for a week. It was sucked by people of all ranks and stations, and all degrees of cleanliness and uncleanness. But 'twere well to forbear. Surely no one who reads this will ever again wet a lead pencil.

A Lake of Alligators.

About eight miles from Kurrachee, to Seine, (says the author of "Dry Leaves from Young Egypt,") is a place well worth inspecting to all who are fond of the monstrous and grotesque. A moderate ride through a sandy and sterile tract, varied with a few patches of jungle, brings one to a grove of tamarind trees, hid in the bosom of which lie the grisly brood of monsters. Little would one ignorant of the locale suspect that under that green wood, in that tiny pool, which an active keeper could half spring across, such hideous denizens are concealed. "Here is the pool," I said to my guide rather contemptuously, "but where are the alligators?" At the same time I was stalking on very boldly, with head erect, and rather inclined to flout the whole affair. A sudden hoarse roar or bark, however, under my very feet, made me execute a pirouette in the air with extraordinary adroitness. I had almost stepped on a young crocodilian imp, about three feet long, whose bite, small as he was, would have been the reverse of pleasant. Presently the genius of the place made his appearance in the shape of a wizard-looking old Fakir, who, on my presenting him with a couple of rupees, produced his wand—in other words a long pole—and then proceeded to "call up his spirits." On his shouting "Ao! ao!" (come, come!) two or three times, the water suddenly became alive with monsters. At least threescore huge alligators, some of fifteen feet in length, made their

appearance, and came thronging to the shore. The whole scene reminded me of fairy tales. The solitary wood; the pool with its strange inmates; the Fakir's lonely hut on the hillside; the Fakir himself, tall, swart, and gaunt; the robber-looking Beloochee by my side, made up a fantastic picture. Strange, too, the control our showman displayed over his "lions." On his motioning with the pole they stopped, and on his calling out "Baith" (sit down,) they lay flat on their stomachs, grinning horrible obedience with their open and expectant jaws. Some large pieces of flesh were thrown to them, to get which they struggled, writhed, and fought, and tore the flesh into shreds. I was amused with the respect the smaller ones showed to their overgrown seniors. One fellow, about ten feet long, was walking up to the feeding ground from the water when he caught a glimpse of another much larger just behind him. It was odd to see the frightened look with which he sideled out of the way, evidently expecting to lose half a yard of his tail before he could effect his retreat. At a short distance, perhaps half a mile, from the first pool, I was shown another, in which the water was as warm as one could bear it for complete immersion, yet even here I saw some alligators. The Fakir told me these brutes were very numerous in the river about fifteen or twenty miles to the west. The monarch of the place, an enormous alligator, to which the Fakir had given the name of "Mor Sahib" ("My Lord Mor,") never obeyed the call to come out. As I walked round the pool I was shown where he lay, with his head above water, immovable as a log, for which I should have mistaken him but for his small savage eyes, which glittered as they seemed to emit sparks. The Fakir said he was very fierce and dangerous, and at least twenty feet in length.

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

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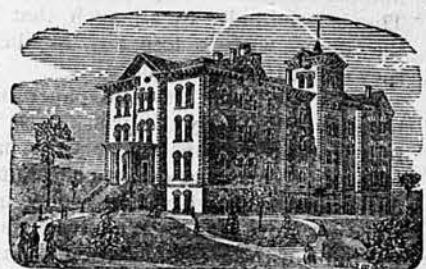
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The Legislature.

Members have been busy most of the time, and a good many discussions have taken place, but nothing definite has yet been done on any of the important subjects pending. The sugar bounty bill, the bogus butter bill, several railroad bills, the constitutional convention resolution, Texas cattle bill, woman suffrage bill, miller's toll bill, are among those that have received the most attention. But one bill has yet passed—an appropriation bill.

The number of bills thus far introduced is: in the Senate, 263; in the House, 392.

Grange Social.

Pursuant to announcement, the seventh annual social of the Shawnee county grangers under the auspices of the Capital and Oak granges was held at the Seventh street rink in this city last Friday night, and, as is the case with all gatherings of these societies, was a success in every sense of the word. The attendance numbered about 500, comprising representative people of Topeka and vicinity and members of the Legislature and their friends. Governor Martin graced the assemblage with his presence, as did other State officers. Supper tables were placed in the east end and were attended by the ladies of the two granges in a manner that those present could not resist the tempting spread. A well arranged dance programme was enjoyed by lovers of the "light fantastic," to the delightful music of Prof. Heck's orchestra.

Time's Up.

A good many of our subscribers, by looking at the labels or tags on their papers, will see their time of subscription is expired. The letter t means 1885, and the figure 6 means the sixth number or issue of the paper in the year. This is a reminder to all such, that if they do not wish to lose any numbers they ought to renew at once.

And we will add, that the paper has been given regularly the past three or four weeks to persons whose time had expired. This was done to accommodate some who wished to renew but were not quite ready. We have gone to the limit of the accommodation. Many have renewed and are saved. But this week we shall resume our regular habit of cutting off names as the time paid for expires.

We hope that not a single subscriber will neglect to renew promptly. We are putting a great deal of work on the paper, and will not weary in efforts to present the best matter attainable every week.

There is no advance in the wool market, but prices are steady, and there are no indications to cause alarm. Signs are hopeful, though the peculiar conditions surrounding the wool industry forbid hope of any immediate rise.

Kansas Cane and Sugar Association.

The fourth annual convention of Kansas cane and sugar men was held in this city last week. It was the most important meeting yet held. At the last convention, held a year ago, the manufacturing interest predominated, and the original name of Kansas Cane Growers' Association was changed to Kansas Sugar Association. By reason of that change, the attendance of farmers was not as large this year as it would have been. The change of name was made without proper reflection. The farming interest has a good deal more at stake in this sugar making business than the manufacturers have. Both classes are interested, and they must work together or the manufacturers must purchase or lease land and raise their own cane.

But the farmers are interested in the sorghum plant independently of the matter of making sugar out of it. As a forage plant it has no equal, perhaps; certainly no superior, unless it be corn. The plant may be raised for both sugar or sirup and forage. The heavy portions of the stalks may be used for crushing at the sugar mill; the tops and leaves may be used for rough feed; the seed may be used for food for either man or beast. The seed is good as corn in fattening qualities. When made into flour, it is equal to buckwheat.

The plant may be raised for feed of animals only. If the seed be sown thickly in rows and cultivated, or if sown broadcast, and the crop cut green, and cured in gavels or stooks, the fodder is first class for all grass-eating animals.

Looking at the matter from any standpoint, farmers are the largest class interested in this plant; and if they and the manufacturers will work together, there is no calculating the possibilities of sorghum. The two interests were harmoniously represented in the late convention, and the result of a conference was the adoption of a better and more comprehensive name for the association, and a better organization of the membership. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, setting forth the objects of the association, and some very interesting and instructive addresses were delivered. The convention continued over from Wednesday to Thursday evening. The evening sessions of both days were held in the Senate chamber. We have not room now for any of the addresses, but will use portions of some of them as we may need them. One important fact was stated by Mr. Cowgill, Government agent. He cut cane last October and covered it—laid it down on the ground and plowed earth over it. At several different times since then he has taken out portions of the cane and made sugar out of it. The last experiment was made about the last of January, just a few days before the meeting of the convention. He brought the melada with him; that is, the sirup from which sugar is made, and sugar crystals in it were plainly visible under a lens. A good eye, unassisted, could distinguish the crystals. Analysis of the juice at the times of the different experiments showed that there was no decrease in sugar in the older cane as compared with that which was tried immediately after the cane was cut.

This is a very important discovery, because the great problem is cheapness; and if we can extend the time of working the cane by burying it, as has been done in this case, we have got over one of the great obstacles in the way of economy.

All the snow had left this part of the country when our last issue was run off. But more came on Sunday, and Monday

morning was very stormy, snow drifting more than at any previous time. Ice in the river broke Friday and caused a sudden rise, endangering a good deal of property on low banks.

Money and Prices Again.

Last December the KANSAS FARMER contained an editorial article calling attention to the low market price for Kansas wheat and asking railroad companies to reduce freight rates and thus help the farmers bear the burden of the hard times. In commending the tone and spirit of that article, a correspondent propounded two queries to the editor, one relating to markets and prices, the other to the scarcity of money in circulation.

Our reply appears to have surprised some readers, one of whom requested a friend to point out our errors. That friend is Mr. H. Jones, Bloomfield, Iowa. His letter appears in the FARMER this week. His letter is printed because of the respect we have for the opinions of persons that do not agree with us and because, if it were not printed, our friends particularly interested would probably feel that they were not properly treated.

The Junction City, (Kas.) Tribune was so much interested in the same matter that it printed two columns or more of matter in reply, promising to continue the subject indefinitely.

The FARMER does not desire to open a discussion of the subject nor to continue one. This article is written in order that we may be a little better understood, and it is the only editorial matter that will appear soon relating to the subject in hand.

In the first place, let it be understood what we are writing about. What this paper said and intended to say was, that the present "hard times" were not caused by a scarcity of money. We quote a few sentences from the article, under review. We said:—

"Scarcity of money is an effect, not a cause. * * * 'It is not the scarcity of money that tails us.' * * * 'When other causes combine to glut markets and stop trade, no amount of money will set things right again.'"

These are sample sentences. It is evident to us, at least, that our critics have been led away from the thought presented by the FARMER; for the Union writer produces a long array of witnesses to prove that they believe a scarcity of money effects low prices, and that a redundancy of money effects high prices; and our Iowa correspondent, after saying—"In the present case there may be, as you assume, plenty of money"—he proceeds to assign several different causes of hard times and finally concludes that—"These money panics * * * are always traceable to a faulty system of legislation." Both of them say a great many things that have no relevancy to the proposition put by the FARMER. What the Union's witnesses believe is nothing to the point; what defects exist in our legislation is nothing to the point. We said that the present hard times were not caused by scarcity of money, and in discussing that proposition several brief arguments were presented to impress upon the reader's mind the fallacy of the very common opinion attributing every stress of weather in business to a scarcity of money.

Now, let us look at this matter a little more deliberately. As a general proposition it may be stated that the amount of money in a given community has little to do with the volume of business transacted there. It frequently happens that in times of business depression there is more money among the people than there was in "good times" the year before or the year after. In

England in 1847 there was "hard times." "The effect of the severe contraction of accommodation," says Mr. Tooke, "was to paralyze nearly all transactions on credit throughout the country." All kinds of property, except breadstuffs, which were very scarce, rapidly fell in value. Prices dropped low. But there had not been any destruction of money. The average amount of the notes both of the Bank of England and banks of issue in the United Kingdom which (notes) were in the hands of the public was greater than it was in the flush years immediately preceding and following. The general history of English finances shows that variations in the amount of money among the people are slow in their operation, are regular, and slight, in marked contrast with the great and sudden differences often appearing in prices of articles. Mr. Bowen, in his work on Political Economy says that the "experience of the United States agrees perfectly with that of England, in proving that the circulation of bank notes is not perceptibly expanded in periods when commerce is brisk, speculation rife, and the rates of interest low—in one word, when it is usually said that 'money is plenty;' and that it is not restricted, but usually somewhat increased, when a crisis ensues, and the rates of interest are raised to the highest point, and when, on account of the great difficulty of meeting pecuniary engagements, bankruptcy is frequent." The Massachusetts banks had an aggregate circulation of about twenty-one million dollars in the flush year 1853, and from twenty-three million to twenty-five million in the dull year 1854.

These commercial crises are not uncommon. On an average they come around once in eight or ten years in both England and the United States. Sir Robert Peel, in 1844 said—"Within the last twenty years there have been, I think, four such periods—in 1825, in 1832, in 1835-36, and in 1838-39." Many readers of the FARMER remember several such periods in this country. Going no further back than 1837, and beginning with that year, we had great business depressions in '37, in '47, in '55 and '57. After that came on the civil war, followed by the panic of '73 and the dull times of 1884. In none of those instances was the "hard times" chargeable to money. We know what will be said by our critics about this proposition, and particularly its allusion to the panic of 1873. It will be said that contraction of the currency caused the distress that began in this country in September 1873. But the truth is, that, although in '64, '65, '66 and '67 the amount of currency in the country was in round millions, in '64, 833, in '65, 983, in '66, 891, and in '67, 826, there was a contraction to 693 million in '69, and then began an expansion in millions—in '70, 700, in '71, 717, in '72, 738, in '73, 750. The next year, 1874, the amount was 781 million, in '75 it was 773, in '76 it was 749. In 1880, the amount was 735 million, in '81 it was 780, in '82 it was 798, in '83 it was 817. These figures are taken from "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1883, sixth number." See page 18. We have not at hand just now the precise figures for 1884, but there was an increase of circulation over that of 1883. These amounts do not include silver dollars or gold coin or Government bonds. They include circulation of all banks, demand notes, Treasury notes, compound interest notes, silver certificates, fractional currency—silver and paper.

This showing, or any other correct compilation of the facts, will prove that the turning point in the volume of our currency since the war was in 1869, when the lowest point was reached.

That was four years before the panic of '73. There was a steady advance every year from '69 to '74, when the amount was 781 million, then there was a steady decline to '78, when the amount was 729 million, since which time there has been a regular increase.

These figures ought to be conclusive of themselves. But here is another thought. Wheat—and it was about the low price of wheat that this discussion was started—is advancing in market value. December 1, last, in Kansas City, wheat was selling at 50 cents per bushel. Last Saturday, January 31, the price had risen 12½ cents per bushel, or 25 per cent. That is one evidence of returning good times.

In the same time a great many other evidences of approaching good times are at hand. The New York Produce Exchange, January 24 ult., says—"The prospects are good for an active foreign demand for wheat, flour, corn, oats, rye and provisions, hence money promises to be plenty for months to come." Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, last Friday, referring to what was done in a conference at his office, said: "There is no cause to apprehend any interruption in the general business prosperity of the country." Henry Clews & Co., New York bankers, January 24, said—"Trade and industry are already exhibiting encouraging symptoms of revival, and the old elements of disturbance are gradually passing away." The Director of the mint says that contrary to his own expectation and general opinion a greater amount of gold was obtained from the mines in the United States in 1884 than during any previous year. A commercial house in Baltimore, last month, looked up the situation as to labor employment and business generally, and reported that a long list of leading enterprises have resumed work in the last four weeks. The number of hands employed by these concerns, as ascertained by special reports, is above 90,000, and the estimated number employed by smaller works that have lately started up, and not given in this, is fully 10,000, making a total of 100,000 men who have gone to work in manufacturing enterprises since January 1, in addition to a large number of miners.

But there has not been any unusual expansion of the currency. Our critics say there has been contraction, and that contraction produced the low prices of wheat; yet here we find the price of wheat advancing 25 per cent. in two months, and evidences in all directions of reviving trade.

Some curious notions have people on this subject. Seven years ago, when the silver bill was on its passage, Mr. Hewett, of New York, a statesman, said—

"Mr. Speaker, this bill is introduced as a measure of relief. I wish to put it upon record that it will intensify and aggravate prevalent distress. I go further, and say that recovery from distress will be impossible until this bill is swept from the statute book, as it will be within one year by an indignant, deceived, and outraged people."

But the bill (to remonetize and coin silver) has proven to be a good one, and there is no outraged people crying out against the silver money of the country. And Secretary McCulloch says there is no danger whatever to be apprehended from the presence of the silver dollar.

Our Iowa correspondent has several different theories on this subject. He says the trouble is scarcity of money, and cites the withdrawal of bank notes. Their place was filled by silver coin. Then he says it is under-consumption. That is a comprehensive reason, indeed, and will cover the case like a blanket. Then again, he says—"These money panics * * * are always traceable to a faulty system of legislation." He says money is not

plenty because Kansas "people are paying and begging the chance to pay from 1 to 3 per cent. a month as interest." Responsible men in Topeka are advertising money to lend at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, and interest and commissions on large loans aggregate 7 to 9 per cent. The Governor, in his message, recommended a change in our interest laws, fixing the lawful rate at 6 per cent. It is now 7. And a bill is pending to effect the change.

If any apology is due our readers for the extreme length of this article, it is hereby tendered. We know how strongly some people feel on the "money question," and our assertions having been denied, then misapplied, it seemed to us proper that a clear statement should be made even though it be long. The dose will not be repeated except it be in homeopathic form.

January Weather.

Prof. Snow, in his weather report, says: This month was marked by its low temperature, unusual depth of snow, and light wind velocity. Although the mean temperature was lower in two preceding Januaries of our record (in '73 and '75), the number of zero days was three greater than in any previous month of the seventeen years.

The rainfall, including melted snow, 1.66 inches, which is 0.46 inch above the January average. Either rain or snow, in measurable quantities, fell on ten days. The entire depth of snow was eight inches. The sleighing was excellent during the greater part of the month. The thickness of the ice on the Kansas river was eighteen inches.

Inquiries Answered.

SICK HOGS.—What is the proper treatment for hogs that lost their appetite? I have some that don't thrive well lately.

—We cannot tell from this statement anything about the condition of the hogs except that they are not thriving, and hence cannot know what to prescribe. We will suggest, however, change of feed, and if the hogs are costive or have worms, move the bowels with oil cake or something of that kind, and feed cooked food, boiled potatoes, corn and the like. Feed it warm and no more than will be eaten readily.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—SKIN WORMS.—(1) Please tell me through the FARMER where I can get some Russian mulberry seed. (2) Also, you or some of your readers please tell me what to do to rid a couple of steers from worms that have located themselves between the skin and flesh.

—(1) The Mennonites in Rice county have the seed. Write to E. L. Meyer, Sterling, Rice county. (2) Feed the steers flax-seed meal, oil cake, wheat bran—something to get the bowels loose and blood in good condition, then feed plenty of clean, nutritious food; get the animals in good condition and the worms will disappear.

BEST PIG FEED.—Which would be the most valuable early feed for hogs, dura, sorghum, or corn drilled in? What is the comparative value of dura with other green feed for soiling through the season? Is the wild tea found on our prairies wholesome as a beverage, or has it medicinal qualities that render it unfit for drink? If a medicine for what complaints is it valuable? When should it be gathered?

—We would hesitate to decide between sorghum and corn, for they are both very good. It would be well to try both and test it for yourself. As to dura, we have had no experience with it, and cannot answer. Wait until the plant—"wild tea," comes up, protect a stalk so that it will not be injured or broken, and when near maturity, dig it up, roots and all, send it to us, and we will have it examined by a professional botanist.

TO TAN SHEEP SKINS.—Will you please give a receipt for tanning sheep skins so that the wool will stay on and the leather be tough?

—Take two skins and wash them well in strong soapsuds to clean the wool thoroughly and then rinse in clear cold water to remove all the soap. Dissolve alum and salt each one-half pound in enough water to cover the skins, and let them soak in it about twelve hours; then take them out and hang them over a pole to drain. When well drained, stretch carefully over a board to dry. While

still a little damp, sprinkle on the flesh side an ounce each of alum and saltpeter pulverized, rubbing it in well; then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade three or four days, changing the under or inside skin to the outside every day, until perfectly dry. Then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any particles of flesh that may remain. If only one skin is cured, it must be rolled up when the alum and saltpeter are rubbed on.

BLACK TONGUE.—Elias Chipp started in the winter with 130 head of cattle, the most of which were calves. He has lost 44 of them and says 6 more will be dead inside of 3 days, all of the same complaint. The whole bunch seems to be afflicted in the same way, or nearly all. They begin to go down in flesh, and keep getting poorer until they can't stand, and finally die. They eat and drink heartily all the time. When dead their tongues are black, and all rotten at the roots, and some have rotted clear off. There are hard lumps swell on their legs and bodies as hard as bone. What is the matter with the cattle? Chipp lives 20 miles north of Ellis in Rooks county, Kansas.

—The calves are affected with black tongue, a disease allied to malignant anthrax. If the calves had been kept in good condition from the time of their birth, and kept on good food and drink, and had not been permitted to drink stagnant water or stand out in the cold and wet storms, they would probably be all right now. These malignant diseases may be prevented, but they cannot be cured.

Book Notices.

The *Dorcas Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests of women and the home, has completed its first year's work. Its pages are filled with plain directions for making an infinite variety of useful and decorative articles, and its aim is evidently not only to help women to employ their time in a useful and pleasing manner, but also to be of service to those whom necessity compels to labor.

There are thousands of women throughout the land supporting themselves by the aid of the crochet-hook and knitting-needle, to whom the *Dorcas* is invaluable. The patterns given are selected with care and taste, and the working directions, which, by the way, are printed without abbreviation, are tested by an expert, to prevent mistakes. Knitting, netting, crocheting, all kinds of embroidery, and artistic needle-work are treated in its columns. Innumerable hints and suggestions, with regard to personal and home decoration are given, which may be enlarged indefinitely. The *Dorcas* has found an unoccupied field and is filling it in so satisfactory a manner, that it is fast becoming a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to womanly handicraft. During its first year it gave double the value promised. Each number contains more technical matter than can be purchased separately for ten times its cost to subscribers, which is \$1 per year. Sample copies sent to any one in the United States or Canada, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, *Dorcas*, 872 Broadway, New York city.

The officers elected by the Kansas Cane and Sugar Association for the current year are—President, W. L. Parkinson, Ottawa; Vice President, John Bennyworth, Larned; Secretary, Wm. Sims, Topeka; Treasurer, W. A. Pfeffer, Topeka.

Bricks made of cork constitute one of the new German industries. The usual size is ten by four and three-fourths and two and a half inches. They are prepared from small corks, refuse, and cement, and have not only been used for certain building purposes, on account of their lightness and insulating properties, but are also employed as a covering for boilers, in preventing the radiation of heat.

Willow basket making, which was begun in a modest way not many years ago, has developed into an important branch of industry. It employs no fewer than 39,000 people, and the ware finds a profitable market, not only at home but in many foreign countries. The demand for the raw material has given quite an impetus to willow culture in Germany, and trees better adapted to the needs of the manufacturer have been introduced. About 200,000 hundredweight of willow withes are annually imported. The people of the village of Heimbach, who redeemed 300 acres of swamp lands a few years since, and devoted them to willow planting, this year realized a net \$1,750 from the sale of the withes to the Saxon and Wurtemberg manufacturers.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 9, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

CATTLE—Beeves, receipts 3,800. Market active and there was an early clearance. Extreme prices for steers 5 20a 7 10, 1 car load at 7 80, general sales 5 3 a 6 50, oxen and bulls 3 50a 5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 11,000. Market firmer and active. Common to good 3 75a 5 25, prime 5 50a 5 90, lambs 5 50a 6 75.

HOGS—Receipts 13,000. Market steady; 4 70a a 5 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 400, shipments 600. Steady demand largely exceeded the supply. Exports 5 75a 6 00, good to choice shipping 5 25a 6 50, common to medium 4 25a 5 00, butchers' steers 3 50a 4 60, cows and heifers 3 00a 3 75, stockers 3 50a 4 00, feeders 4 00a 4 65, corn-fed Texans 3 75a 4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments —. Higher grades firm. Common to medium 2 25a 3 00, good to choice 3 50a 4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS—Receipts 14,000, shipments 4,500. Market uneven but generally strong; 5a 10c higher. Rough packing 4 40a 4 75, packing and shipping 4 75a 5 15, light 4 40a 4 90, skips 3 00a 3 30.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,400, shipments 1,000. Trade badly blocked by storm. Market nominally strong. Steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., brought 5 70a 6 30, do. 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 5 00a 5 65, do. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 4 25a 4 75, corn-fed Texas 4 10a 4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments 100. Market firm. Common to medium 3 00a 3 54, good to choice 3 75a 4 50.

The Journal's Liverpool cable quotes: Cattle 1c lower; best Americans 13c dressed.

Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports:

CATTLE—Shipping steers: The receipts to-day were very light—not over 10 or 12 loads. The cattle were mostly of light weight and it was said the best load out of the yards did not average over 1,250 lbs. The market was strong and active from the opening and everything on sale was closed out by noon at 10a 15c advance. Sales at 4 80a 4 90.

HOGS—Heavy: The run was light, and it was thought the quality was a shade better than on Saturday. The market opened strong and active, with packers principal buyers, and some slight assistance from shippers. The bulk of hogs: old 10c higher than on Saturday, but some loads brought only 5c more, and the supply all sold by noon. Sales 4 65a 4 80. Mixed 4 50a 4 60. Light 4 40a 4 65.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Sales 34,000 bus at 89½a 89¾c.

CORN—Cash No. 2 49½a 51¼c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85½a 85¾c cash.

CORN—36a 36¼c cash.

OATS—29¼c cash.

RYE—Firm, 65c bid.

BARLEY—Quiet, 60a 60c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red 80.

CORN—Cash 36¾a 37c.

OATS—Dull; Ca-h and Feb 27c.

RYE—Steady at 63c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 63a 65c.

FLAX SEED—Quiet at 1 47.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 26,433 bus, withdrawn 32,689, in store 710,560. A weak and very sluggish market was had to day. No 3 red winter, cash 56¼c bid 56¾c asked. No 2 red winter, cash 62¼c bid 62¾c asked.

CORN—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 31,168 bus, withdrawn 45,223, in store 124,262. No. 2, Feb first half no bids 39¾c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 66c bid 67¼c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c bid 29c asked.

BUTTER—The tone of the market in general is dull. Choice 'o fancy rolls are in fair demand and steady. Other grades quiet.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 29a 30
Creamery, choice "..... 28a 27
Creamery, fair..... 22a 24
Creamery, inferior to common..... 15a 18
Choice dairy..... 19a 20
Fair to good dairy..... 12a 14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:
Good to choice..... 13a 14
Common..... 10a

EGGS—Receipts and supply very light. Market excited and prices irregular. We quote firm at 30c.

CHEESE—We quote new eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwina or flats 13½c; do Cheddar 13½c. Part skim: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8½a 9c; cheddar 8½a 9c. Skims: Young America 6a 7c; flats 5½a 6c; cheddar 5½a 6c.

POTATOES—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a 60c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 47a 50c, White Neshannock 50a 52c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a 58c. Colorado stock 62a 65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Home grown 60c for red per bus; yellow 75a 90c per bus.

TURNIPS—We quote consignments at 60c per bus.

BROOM CORN—Hurl 34c, self working 2a 3c common 1a 1½c, crooked ¾a 1¼c.

Horticulture.

Prepare Your Hotbed.

The KANSAS FARMER every winter urges its readers to prepare hotbeds for the growth of early vegetables. With a little labor at the right time, every family may have vegetables earlier than those grown in the open fields. The time is at hand when the work ought to be begun in Kansas.

As to the method of preparing a hotbed, that is simple, easy, and not expensive. When all is ready the seed is sown, the soil kept moist as well as warm, and the new plants will soon appear. A good and cheap method of making a hotbed is given below. It seems strange, a contemporary says, that this device for giving a month or six week's advance to many kinds of early vegetable plants, is not more commonly found on the farm. The sash, ready glazed, may be had for about \$2 each, and the lumber required is simply one board for the back, about twelve inches wide; another, for the front, about nine inches, with the end pieces saved to fit. If only one sash is used, a strip is required at each side of the box, projecting two inches, to keep the sash in place. But a better size is made with two sashes. Two boards are cut, to suit the dimensions of the sash, which, at the usual size, of three feet six inches by six feet, will make the boards seven feet one inch. Let the end board project about two inches above the sides. This forms the two outside boundaries to the sash. In the middle of the box, sink an inch strip into the back and front boards, on which is nailed another strip, two inches wide. This is the middle division of the sash, and leaves a channel one and a half inches wide, for each sash to slide in. Such a bed will give room for the growth of all the vegetables likely to be wanted for early transplanting. It may contain two divisions, if desired; the cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce growing in one sash, and tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, egg-plants and other tender plants may occupy the other, not forgetting a small space for the raising of flower seeds for early planting.

Where the facilities will warrant it, the bed may be made of four sash, which will require two sixteen-foot boards with end pieces, and three strips for the sash to run on, made as above. This size will give one compartment for early lettuce, two for cabbage and cauliflower, one for tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant, and similar tender things, while the other may be devoted to furnishing annuals for the flower garden. The box, or frame, as it is called by gardeners, being ready, the next consideration is the hotbed itself, and the time of starting. This, of course, will vary largely with the locality, the season beginning at the South in January, and ending as late as the middle of March in the extreme North. Where the object is simply to raise plants for outside bedding, it is useless to begin earlier than two months in advance; six weeks will often do. In this latitude, the planting season for outdoors is, for such hardy vegetables as cabbage, from the 1st to the middle of April, while such tender vegetables as tomatoes from the 1st to the middle of May. If started too early, the heat becomes exhausted before freezing weather leaves us, and to replenish the heat of an exhausted hotbed requires much trouble. Besides this disadvantage, the plants become too large before the time for planting out-of-doors. The middle of February may be safely assumed as the proper time here, and if the crop of the hardier vegetables are planted out the last of March, the space may then be used for

transplanting the tender ones, to give them a chance to attain a good size. Each box may be used to bring forward two hills of cucumbers, that will finally occupy the entire space and give a cutting by the end of June.

The box being made, and the time arrived for starting, the heating material must be provided. For this nothing is better than horse manure, though an admixture of leaves gives a more steady and lasting heat except where the manure has been thoroughly prepared. This is done by placing it in a heap to partially ferment, turning it over once or twice in the meantime. This allows the rank and violent heat to pass off, after which the mass will maintain a more equable and lasting warmth. The bed may be formed either above or partially below the ground. Where there is no danger of water standing in the soil, the better way is to sink a pit the size of the frame, about eighteen inches deep. This partially protects the bed from the cold, piercing winds of departing winter. If the hotbed has to be built on the level, make it two feet larger all around than the frame. Use, if possible, a portion of the manure that has heat in it already, or it will sometimes, during a cold time, be very difficult to get the heat started. In making the bed do not throw in the manure in heaps, but break it up and spread evenly, or it will heat and sink unevenly, and so disturb the seed bed. Press down the manure firmly with the fork, and when finished it may be for the purposes here mentioned about two and a half feet deep. Place on the frame and sash, and pack a little manure all around the outside to keep out the wind, keep closed until the heat has risen.

Select any good friable soil at hand and spread evenly over the whole surface to the depth of about six inches. Unless it is made with very green manure, the seed may be sown as soon as the soil is warm. To make sure of this thrust a stick in the center, and when fairly warm to the touch, it may be considered as in a fit condition.

Protection of Apple Trees.

Kansas Farmer:

This month, February, and March, with me in the years passed, the rabbits did more damage to my trees than in all the balance of the year. Two years ago the 1st of next March the rabbits were very bad, girdling quite a number of my trees, taking the bark off entirely around some of them, this too after four applications of hog's liver, chicken and rabbits' entrails, remedies that had formerly been successful; but in this instance these remedies were a dead failure. The same night after the above remedies were applied during the day, these nasty pests would gnaw my trees just the same as if I hadn't used any protective tariff at all. I think these rabbits of mine are in favor of free trade.

I am now satisfied that to protect apple trees something must be used to prevent the approach of these pests to the tree. After two years trial with tarred paper I am well pleased with the results, and shall continue to use it. Costing 3 to 4 cents per pound will not make it very expensive for young trees. This is the way I applied it to my trees: The paper was cut so as to extend ten to twelve inches up from the ground and to reach once and a half around the trunk; then, with No. 20 broom wire, fasten the paper on so that the edges of the paper meet or lap over a little. Two pieces of the wire are necessary; one near the top, the other near the lower part of the paper. This I leave on winter and summer, and as the tree expands loosen the wire.

Here is another method that I use to prevent damage to the lower limbs: I

prune my trees during fall and winter, leaving the limbs on the ground. When the bark is eaten off on one side, I turn them over. This accomplishes two objects, viz.: pruning, and giving the rabbits something to eat without injuring my trees.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Kas.

P. S.—The trees that were girdled all the way round I saved by banking them up six or eight inches with soil above the injured part, the mound extending two feet or more around the trees.

G. W. B.

To Destroy the Codling Moth.

Kansas Farmer:

I send you a prescription for the codling moth. Please publish it and ask all of your readers to try it and ask their neighbors to try it: Take open-mouthed vessels of any kind. Old tin cans, such as decorate the alleys and vacant lots of all cities and towns; nail to apple trees, just high enough to be out of the way of hogs or anything else that may run in the orchard; take of molasses, water and cider vinegar, in such proportions as will cause it to ferment readily, and put a little in each can. Visit them every few days and skim out the moths, so that more may get in. The liquid will need adding to occasionally. If it rains in it, add a little molasses; if it dries, add water and molasses. The idea is to keep it all the while fermenting.

Put up as soon as trees blossom, and keep up as long as you find any moths. We tried it last year and caught them by the thousand, and shall continue it this year more extensively.

E. FOOTE.

Burlingame, Kas.

A New Use for Safe Deposit Vaults.

One of our well-known New York seed firms has now on deposit in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's vaults four hundred pounds of Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower Seed, which at the selling price of one hundred dollars per pound shows the value of this seed to be forty thousand dollars. Not only is this plan of depositing in vaults found to be cheaper than insurance, but what is of more importance is that if the seed should be destroyed by fire this quantity necessary for their trade could not be replaced at any price in time for the spring sales. When it is considered that four hundred pounds of Cauliflower seed will under favorable conditions produce nearly thirteen million plants, which when headed for market and sold at even eight cents per head will produce the sum of three-quarters of a million dollars, the value this vegetable has attained in this country, where twenty-five years ago it was almost unknown, becomes readily apparent.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

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

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

Address

Downs & Mefford,
78 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

GREGG AND CUTHBERT Raspberry Plants

In any quantity. I make a specialty of these plants, and I can guarantee them true to name. Parties desiring to purchase plants of these varieties will find it to their advantage to correspond with me. Send for List.

FRED EASON, Fruit-Grower,
Leavenworth, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1885; Incorporated, 1884.]

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

Johnson Grass Seed.

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.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

The Russian Mulberry and Apricot specialties. Nurserymen and Dealers, write for wholesale prices. E. STONER & SON.

GRAPE VINES.

All varieties old and new. Including NIAGARA. Largest Stock in America. CATALOGUE FREE. SILAS WILSON, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

Trees and Plants.

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

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

100,000

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

200 Acres in Nursery. Write for price list—Free. Address

J. B. Wild & Bro., Sarcoxie, Mo.

The NIAGARA GRAPE

(The New White Grape.)

The only bearing vineyard in Kansas. I will sell the rooted two-year-old Vines at \$2 each, free from restriction. In large quantities on the vineyard plan, payments to be made from half net proceeds of the receipts of fruit, at greatly reduced prices. Write for terms. Address M. CRUMRINE, Junction City, Kas. Authorized Agent for sale of the New White Grape (Niagara), propagator and dealer in all the leading varieties of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and Grape Vines.

GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE
It is a sumptuously illustrated book of over 200 pages. It tells how to grow fruits of all kinds, gives honest descriptions of all WORTHY SMALL FRUITS, and others, representing the largest stock in the United States. It contains full instructions for planting, pruning, and obtaining Fruit Trees and Plants, and is replete with information invaluable to all interested in fruit culture, especially beginners. Price, with plates, 10 cents; without plates, 5 cents. Price-List FREE. J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.

Trees, Trees, Trees. IMMENSE STOCK.

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

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

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

The above system is free to every purchaser of \$2.00 worth of plants, to others \$1.00. Send for Price list of Plants and further particulars. FRED LUCIA, Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan.

Lee's Summit Nurseries.

BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,

Lee's Summit, Missouri.

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs. Hedge Plants. Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low. Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

BLAIR BROS., Proprietors,
Lee's Summit, Mo.

The Veterinarian.

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

FISTULA.—Please give the proper treatment for fistula. One side formed matter and discharged for a time. The other side had quite an enlargement but is now much reduced, without apparently forming pus; but for a time does not seem to improve. Please give proper treatment to be followed. [The proper and most successful treatment is using the knife freely, either opening the sinuses clear through or at the bottom, allowing the pus to escape freely, and removing all diseased parts, keeping clean and dressing with some antiseptic and astringent remedies. All powerful caustics and escharotics should be avoided, such as you have been using. Call in some educated veterinary surgeon to perform this operation, for his knowledge of the anatomy of the parts enable him to operate with success.]

TENDER FEET IN HORSES.—I have a saddle horse that appears tender and sore, and frequently a little lame in his front feet, the next day after being ridden fifteen or twenty miles. He shows it more plainly after being recently shod and used on a hard road, though he shows it frequently, to some extent, after his shoes have remained on for several weeks, and especially if moved rapidly over hard ground. He is a horse of high action. Please advise how he should be used or treated. [If you can get a nice pair of bar shoes made for fore feet, do so. If not, have ordinary shoes put on—except that the toe calk should be about one-quarter of an inch higher than heel calks; the latter should be short. Soak feet in warm salt water for an hour, morning and evening, daily, for ten days, then apply Moore Bros.' golden blister around the feet, from top of hoofs to bottom of fetlocks.]

INFLUENZA.—I wish to ask what to do for horses that seem to have a bad cold or a kind of an epizootic cough, and seem heavy and sluggish in their movements, eat some all the time, but are not hearty, appears to affect the head the most. Also, what must I do for some last spring lambs that cough badly and are off their feed—care nothing for grain at all. [This is a specific fever, attacking animals at different seasons of the year, and assuming different forms. As it is in the form of catarrh in your stock, steam the head occasionally and feed on easily-digested and nourishing diet. Attend to the general comfort by clothing the body and bandaging the leg, a good straw bed, warm stable well ventilated. Give 2 drachms of pulverized nitrate of potash in the water to drink three times a day, and two ounces of the following in a little cold water as a drench before feeding: Aromatic spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, ether spirits nitrous 4 ounces, compound tincture cinchona 4 ounces; mix. Give as directed. Repeat if necessary.—Catarrh, we suspect, is also the trouble with your lambs. You are probably keeping them too warm, or in a place where the cold air strikes them severely at times. Look to this, and remedy if possible. Feed some scalded bran or oats twice a day, mixing in a tablespoonful of the following to each one: Pulverized sulphate of iron 8 ounces, gentian and ginger pulverized of each 8 ounces, nitrate potassium pulverized, 1 pound. Mix and give as directed.]

As a rain-drop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO. of Marshall Michigan, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCE on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal sow in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

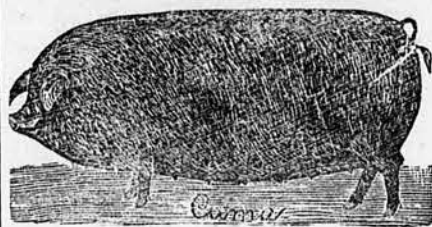
I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping. All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address

N. H. GENTRY,
Sedalia, Mo.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle —AND— DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Boar Pig,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow Pig,

IF YOU WANT

Any kind of Poland-China Swine.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

IF YOU WANT

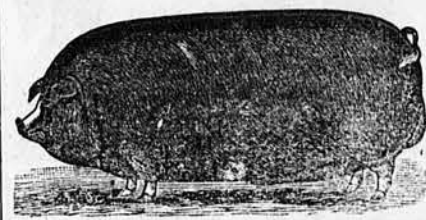
A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each

IF YOU WANT

A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calf,

IF YOU WANT

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 are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.



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 38 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 48 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

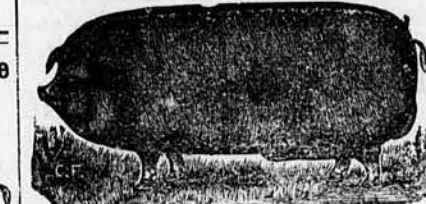
Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentu Ky King 2881 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees and edge prices ready on demand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.



ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER.—The sweetest stock of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Contrasting the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years ago I bred, furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigrees first class. Price low and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 57 Ohio P.-C. Record.



S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,

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

MEADOW BROOK HERD

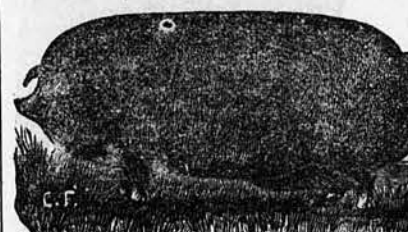


OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

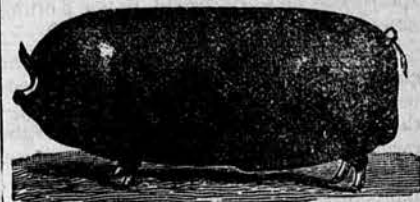
ROME PARK STOCK FARM



T. A. HUBBARD, WELLINGTON, KAS.,

Breeder of Large English Berkshires, headed by the noted sire—Sweetwater, Royal Saver-ign, General Fulford and Jumbo. The Poland-Chinas, headed by the celebrated boars, Corsica Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice, Jim Blaine and Cleveland. The stock represents the best, and is reliably bred and recorded in the Ohio and American Records. Also Short-horn Cattle for sale. For further information or first-class stock, call or write.

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

JAMES ELLIOTT Abilene, : Kansas,



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

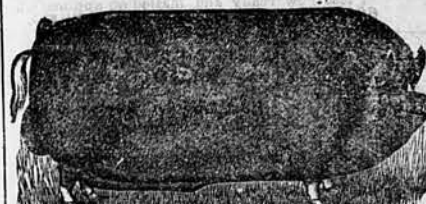


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for 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.

WELLINGTON HERD

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



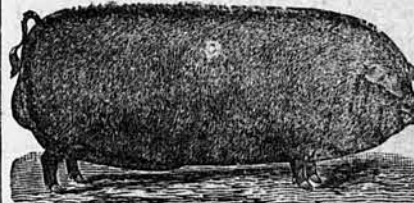
The Wellington Herd of well-bred and imported Berkshire Swine is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 1889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address

M. B. KEAGY,
Wellington, Kas.



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

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

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

This, That and the Other.

A fastidious convalescent may be deluded into taking more nourishment than he knows of, or is willing to take, by having the yolk of an egg stirred into his morning cup of coffee. Beat the egg very light.

What is the difference between cocoa and chocolate? Both are made from cocoa beans, but a large part of the fatty matter—the "cocoa butter"—is taken from the former, while all of it is left in chocolate. Cocoa, therefore, is less rich than chocolate, and is regarded as much more digestible.

"So you acknowledge you stole the watch?"

"Yes, your honor."

"What caused you to commit the crime?"

"Well, your honor, I thought as I had a good deal of work before me on small pay, I would try and gain a little time."

Experiments have lately been made by the French Government with a new kind of siege gun of prodigious power. It is described as made of steel, and nearly thirty feet long, and the tube is strengthened with ten coils of plated steel wire one millimetre, or .039 inch in diameter. The composition is such that the canon, after a few discharges, becomes elongated by three millimetres. The weight of this gun is fifty tons, and it projects a shell weighing 297 pounds, capable of penetrating armor plates nearly six inches thick at a range of 7½ miles.

FRANK CRANE,

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

COMMISSION AGENT

—For the Sale of—

**HEREFORD,
POLLED ANGUS,
GALLOWAYS,
SHORT-HORN,**

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds,
Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stables, Riverview Park. Address

F. P. CRANE,

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAPE VINES OF OVER 100 kinds. Nursery Established 28 yrs Delaware, Concord, Lady, Empire State, Niagara, Veronique, Haves Ea lv Victor, Lady and all the best, new and old varieties. Splendid Stock. Prices low. Catalogue FREE GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO. Established 1853, by F. K. PHENIX. Incorporated 1883. We offer for the Spring Trade a very large & fine stock of every description of Fruit & Ornamental TREES. Catalogue for SPRING of 1885 now ready and mailed on application. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

**Stewart's STOCK REMEDY.**

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

**'Singer' Sewing Machines**

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

LOWEST PRICES AND BEST MILLS SINGLE MILL, \$185.

LIGHT DOUBLE MILL including 50 & 28 in. Saws, 15 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler, Drive-belt and Lever Setting Head Blocks, \$950.
HEAVY STANDARD MILL, including 60 & 30 in. Saws, 40 H. P. Engine and Boiler and Drive-belt, \$1575.

ENGINES & BOILERS, STATIONARY, AND ON WHEELS, 10 to 100 H. P. Send for Catalogue.
C. & A. POTTS, Indianapolis, Ind.



FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING ESTABLISHED 1866
Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost, outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. **W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N.J.**

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 minute's ride west on the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo. Free conveyance furnished at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's stable, close to depot at Osborn.

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

RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 8 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.)

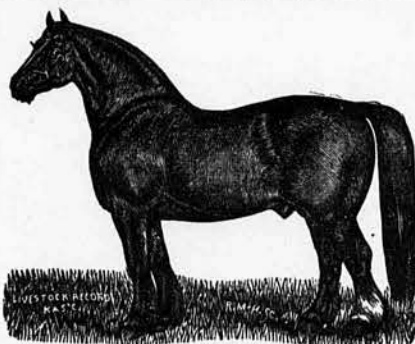
JAMES A. PERRY,
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses,

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

River Side Stock Farm.

DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.,

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



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.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.
TOPEKA KANSAS

BETHANY COLLEGE
Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.
Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.
Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar and Collegiate; French German, the Classics Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.
The Music Department employs eight teachers and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.
Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

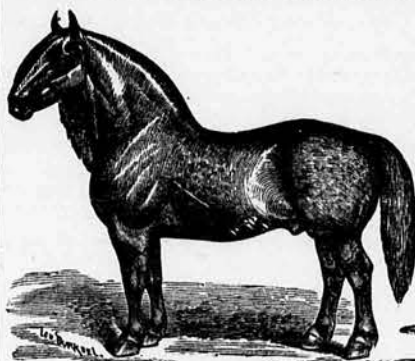
DAIRYMEN and FARMERS should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Ask for the "Arm & Hammer" brand SALSODA (Washing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

HOG DISEASES.—The "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda and Saleratus is used with great success for the prevention and cure of HOG CHOLERA and other diseases. Mix with the animal's food.

"ARM & HAMMER BRAND"

550,000 GRAPE VINES

80 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true to name. Very cheap. Illustrated descriptive price list free. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,

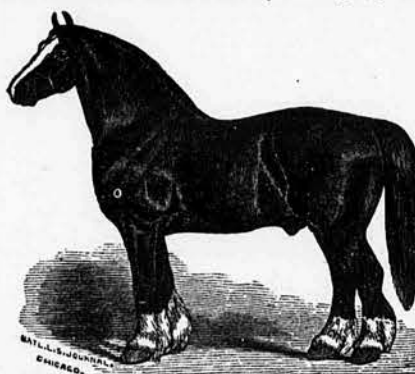
Breeder and Importer of

The Celebrated Shire Horses

Thoroughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere. Also breeder of **HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

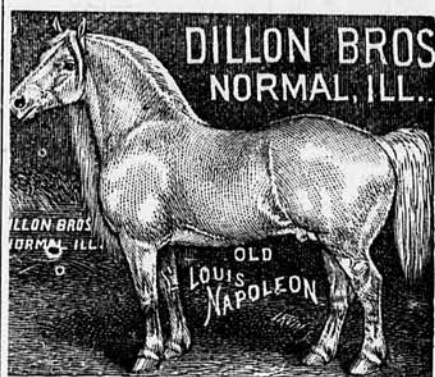
Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clydesdale stallions and sweetstakes on Percheron-Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale.
Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merit. The best of everything. A world wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment.
Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 14 miles west of Washington, Ia. **SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.**

ISAIAH DILLON, AND SONS.

LEVI DILLON AND SONS.



NORMAN HORSES

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

NEW IMPORTATION

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

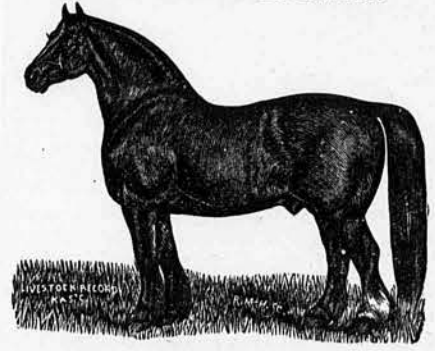
STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

Opposite the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, to Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address,

DILLON BROS., NORMAL, ILL.

F. J. JOLIDON & SON,

Elvaston, Hancock Co., Illinois,



Normans, Clydesdales and English Draft Horses.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1885, 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 notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 28, '85.

Wyandotte county—Wm. F. Connolly, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Kingscott, in Shawnee tp, Dec 15, 1884, one cow, about 9 years old, black nose, black knees, a small under bit in the left ear, short stub horns; valued at about \$20.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Owen T. Dix, of Manhattan, one bay mare, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, white on right hind foot.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Wilson, of Lincoln tp, Dec 9, 1884, one white yearling steer with red nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Denker, of Walker tp, one red 3 year-old heifer, some white on hind legs and face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Reddington, of Reeder tp, one white roan yearling heifer, red neck, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos P. Gowdy, of Jackson tp, Dec 5, 1884, one 2 year-old roan, sni white steer, spot in face, white across shoulders, some white on flanks and belly; valued at \$30.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. C. Liberton, in Stohrville tp, Jan 10, 1885, one gray mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, weakness in left eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. C. Jennings, of Moken tp, Dec 3, 1884, one roan cow, 5 years old, tips off both horns, under-bit in each ear, left ear slit, mule's shoe branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. I. Bonnell, in Douglas tp, one red heifer with white strip in face, one ear torn as if by dogs 1 year old.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, mostly red, some white on belly, no marks or brands; both above animals valued at \$2.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Grant tp, one yearling heifer mostly white with red neck and some red specks on body; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. Z. Jones, of Cedar tp, one red heifer with some white in forehead and on belly, 2 years old, small size, crop off left ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by C. A. Wright, of Franklin tp, one red steer, one year old, white face and white in flank and on belly; valued at \$15.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Lundin, in Liberty tp, Jan 3, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white on face and hind legs, short horn, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Feb. 4, '85.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Magnus Villander, Big Timber, one red yearling steer, bush of tail mostly white, nick in left ear.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Larson, Leonardville, two red yearling steers 3 years old.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, coming 3 years old, no marks or brands.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hillgoss, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. A. Taubert, of Salt Creek tp, Nov 25, 1884, one red roan yearling heifer, crop off top and bit out under part of each ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. G. Tenney, of Salt Creek tp, one

dark red cow crumpled horns, white all along belly and in each flank, heart star in forehead, branded R on right side, 4 years old; valued at \$3.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. D. Vance, of Washington tp, Dec 16, 1884, one red yearling heifer, crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear, white in face, branded R on right hip; valued at \$14.

Marion county—W. H. Hamil, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Odle, in Farplay tp, one red brand steers, with half crop off right ear, branded with letter T; valued at \$15.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Str. Keindinger, of Scranton, Dec 13, 1884, one 2-year old red cow, right horn off; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F. L. Jones, of Arvonia, Dec 2, 1884, one white steer with red spots crop on right ear slit in left ear, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Force, in Lone Tree tp, Nov 12, 1884, one red yearling steer, left ear slit, end of tail white; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red yearling heifer, star in forehead; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red yearling heifer, star in forehead, end of tail white; valued at \$10.

Ness County—James H. Kling, clerk.

COW—Taken up by George Norris, of Waring tp, Jan 17, 1885, one red line-back cow, L on left side; valued at \$2.

COW—By same, one dun cow, spot in face, branded on right side something like 11; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one white cow with calf, diamond-shaped brand on left side; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old brown steer; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old white heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

CALF—By same, one black calf, branded something like 11 on right side and diamond with line under on left side; valued at \$8.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Main, (P. O. Dover), Dec 20, 1884, one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by I. B. Hohn, in Janesville tp, Dec 22, 1884, one 3-year-old horse colt, pony stock, bright bay, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J. J. Criswell, in Janesville tp, Nov 12, 1884, one red and white roan yearling steer, mostly white, crop off left ear and slit in right ear, no brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by M. B. Campbell, in Eureka tp, Jan 5, 1885, one red and white yearling steer, under-bit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cyrus Standley, in Madison tp, Jan 5, 1885, one red heifer, white belly, white hind legs under-bit in right ear.

STEER—By same, one roan steer, left ear split.

STEER—By same, one black steer, left ear split.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, line back, no marks.

HEIFER—By same, one spotted heifer, both ears split.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, both ears split, under-bit in left ear; value of last six animals, \$90.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Vincent Krupka, of Buckeye tp, one red heifer, brown face, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. A. Johnson, of Pawnee tp, one red cow, 6 years old, white star in forehead, end of tail off; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. Numer, of Marmaton tp, one red yearling steer, white on belly, faint brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Feb. 11, '85

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

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

STEER—By same, one dark roan 2-year-old steer, indistinguishable brand on left hip, slit ears; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one red line-back 2-year-old steer, branded H; valued at \$18.

Hodgman county—J. P. Aikin, clerk.

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Riley, in Clear Creek tp, Jan 25, 1885, one white yearling steer, no marks nor brands; valued at \$16.

Jewell county—W. M. Stephens, clerk.

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

Decatur county—R. A. Reasoner, clerk.

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

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

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

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

Wabunsee county—H. G. Lecht, clerk.

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

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

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

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

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

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

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

HORSE—By same, one dark brown horse, no marks, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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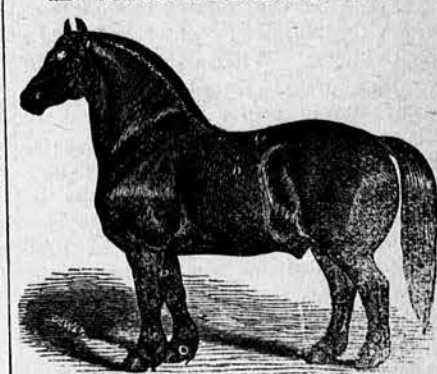
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MARYLAND FARMS.—BOOK AND MAP free. By C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

Breaking a Horse.

A. B. Allen thus relates in a contemporary the manner in which he broke a spirited horse: When a young man, and breeding horses, I found on taking up a nearly thoroughbred filly to break to harness that she was very high-spirited and nervous, and that, unless I was particularly careful, she might take to kicking and rearing during the process. With attempts to run away. I first bitted her well by letting her walk around a short time for several days in succession, in a strong fenced yard with ample dimensions. I then gradually accustomed her to the harness, standing in the stable, letting her first look at it piece by piece, and then smell and rub her head and nose against it; then placed it upon her and led her out and around the premises to look at the different vehicles and touch them with her nose. After a few days of such exercise, I hitched her up to a sleigh—in the open road, so nothing could obstruct the start—alongside of quite a fast trotting and very gentle gelding. Some snow had fallen the night before, and only a few sleighs had passed over it—just enough to show the track. One man stood at her head to hold her, while another jumped into the sleigh to drive. All ready he touched the gelding with his whip, and he instantly started at a rapid gate. The filly gave a wild jump, and then attempted to kick up behind, but her mate in the harness moved so rapidly she had no time for such action—in fact had to gallop smartly to keep up to the other's rapid trot. After going a couple of miles in this way she began to tire a little, when the driver slackened up the gelding to a slower pace, and she settled into a square trot. Soon after this he turned the sleigh and returned home, gradually trotting slower and slower, till the last half mile, which he finished in a walk. The profuse sweat caused from her first rapid action had nearly dried up when unharnessed and put into the stable. She was then blanketed, and, when well cooled, rubbed down. We used her with this fast horse alone—it being necessary, because she herself had a fast natural gait—for over eight months before harnessing her single to a sleigh, and subsequently to a light wagon and buggy, and never had any trouble with her. She retained her high spirit, and wanted to move rapidly on the road, but was always gentle, never offered to kick or rear or run away in harness or under the saddle. She rarely shied, and then only slightly, and proved one of the safest and most serviceable road horses I ever owned.

The Senses in the Dairy.

In dairy work all the senses require to be constantly brought into requisition. It is by the exercise of the sense of hearing that the butter maker learns when to stop churning, or at any rate when it is prudent for her to exercise her eyesight in order to verify the evidence of her ear. The sense of smell is probably the most necessary of all in a dairy; but it has the peculiarity of use, that it is chiefly employed in finding out what ought to exist and what we do not desire to find, very much like the holes in the old woman's stocking. It is quite needless to tell you how useful is the sense of taste, particularly in enabling you to judge of the quality of your products. The sense of feeling has, to a large extent, been superseded in the dairy by the extended use of the thermometer; but still the delicate touch of the experienced dairy woman enables her to judge of the progress and finish of a number of dairy operations, in which the question of temperature does not find a place. It is not necessary to enter into any details with regard to the

need in the dairy of these five senses of our school days; but I should mention the use of what some people now call a sixth sense—namely, the sense of beauty. Because it enables you to place your products attractively before your customers.



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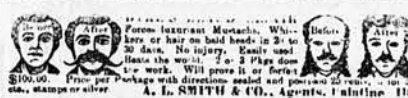
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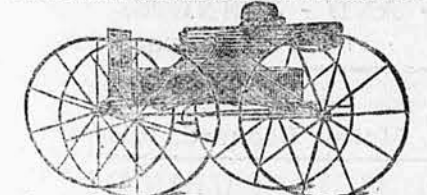
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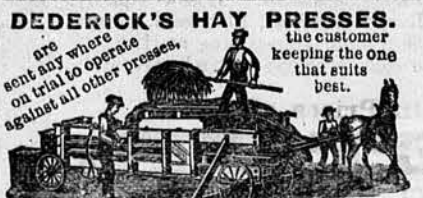
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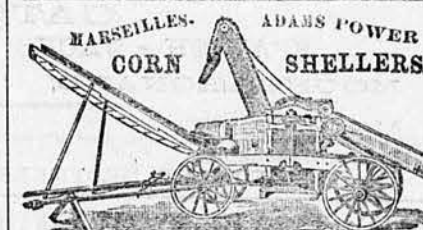
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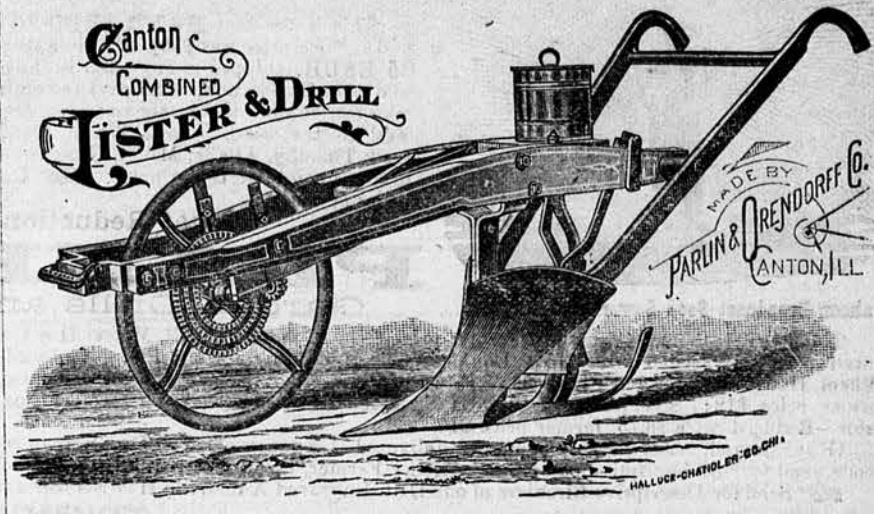
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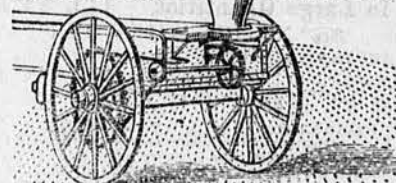


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Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers—everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres what 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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Will wash clothes, faster, and with less injury to clothes than any other in the world. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE Years, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be cleaned to any sized tub like a Winger. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Agents all over the country are making from \$200 to \$250 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample agents, \$5. Also our celebrated

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As lately introduced, has no equal in the world. Its excellent work in the field has distinguished it of all competitors. It is, in some sections, doing in one passage, the work of four or five old-style implements, and in others superceding the cumbersome and expensive two-horse tools. The "PLANET JR" HAND SEED-DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES are the newest and best, lightest and strongest known. There are 7 distinct tools, each with special merits, no two alike or the same price; all practical and labor-saving. Let no Farmer or Gardener fail to study up during the winter evenings our 1885 CATALOGUE, which gives reduced prices, careful and exact engravings of these different machines, and such descriptions as will enable the reader to judge correctly of their merits. Thirty pages and forty engravings. Free to all. Correspondence solicited. S. L. Allen & Co., Mfrs. 127 & 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. Carry Engines and Boilers in Stock for immediate delivery.



Cheap and Durable FENCING.

1. NO ROTTING OF POSTS. Wrought-Iron Posts and Barbed Wire.

Material furnished at Topeka, at from 35 cts. to 50 cts. per rod.

Contracts for construction of fence taken. For particulars, address

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

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 161 Pearl St. N. Y.

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.



Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower in Operation.

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

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

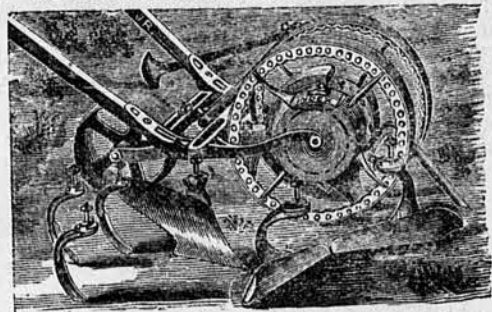
Send for Descriptive Circulars of our Dain Improved Automatic Hay Stacker and Gatherers (our own manufacture). Also our line of Hay and Heavy Machinery.

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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.

Great Reduction in Prices of PLANET JR. Garden Drills and Cultivators.



Planet Combined Drill and Cultivator.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

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

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

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

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '84.—T. R. & A.: Daters; better than seeds they have been buying East and to you requires us to say that the seed we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every particular; were considered the only strictly reliable seed sold in this town last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement. CHAS. C. COFFINBERRY & SON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

SHEEP WANTED—In exchange for half-blood Clyde Stallion. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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

CUT THIS OUT!—Full directions for making and managing an incubator, sent for 30 cents. Receipts for the following diseases: Cholera, sure cure and preventive, 30 cts.; Croup, cure and preventive, 30 cts.; Croup and Lice exterminator, 30 cts.—all four for \$1.00. Send Postal Note. Address M. C. Cooper, El Dorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochise Cockerels. Good stock. S. R. Edwards, Emporia, Kansas.

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY—Sixteenth year. Apple Trees for sale cheap. Of the leading and best varieties for Kansas: 7,000, 5 to 6 feet, \$50 per 1,000; \$6 per 100; 4,000, 4 to 5 feet, \$40 per 1,000; \$5 per 100; 3,000, 3 to 4 feet, \$30 per 1,000; \$3.50 per 100; 2,000, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet, \$20 per 1,000; \$2.50 per 100. All boxed and on cars, free. Reason for such low prices, want to change location of Nursery. All kinds of nursery stock equally as low. Wm. Plasket, Baldwin, Kansas.

REMOVED—Skinner's Shoe Store, to 219 Kansas avenue, corner of Seventh street.

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HIGHLY GRADED Short-horn Cows, Heifers & Calves For sale. Bred to a Sharon Bull. Apply to MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kas.

HEDGE PLANTS!

6,000,000

—For Sale by—

BABCOCK & STONE,
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Red Cedars and Timber Tree Seedlings!

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

MAMMOTH SALE Clydesdale Horses

—AND—
MARES.

—ALSO—
GALLOWAY :: CATTLE.

The Clydesdale Horse Company of Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Glasgow, Scotland, will sell at Public Auction at their American Headquarters, a large number of Clydesdale Horses and Mares; also Polled Cattle, on **Thursday, February 26, 1885.**

They have been selected with great care, and strict attention has been paid to their breeding. On inspection they will be found to be decidedly the best and most uniform lot ever offered. The mares are all in foal to our best stallions. Catalogues on application, giving terms and conditions of sale. Address,

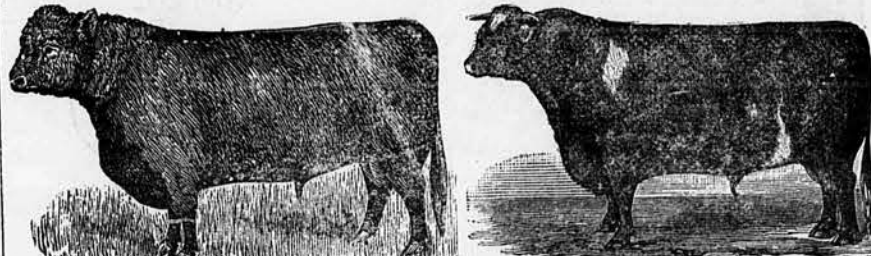
THE CLYDESDALE HORSE COMPANY,
Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. WM. BUCHANAN, Manager.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$8,000,000,
which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the **STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE,**
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



STOCK ON HAND:
150 Imported Brood Mares
250 Imported Stallions
Old enough for service,
100 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at **Grade Prices** when I cannot furnish with the animal solid pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 146 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.



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Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus and Short-Horn CATTLE,
SPANISH - JACKS - AND - JENNETS,
MOUNT LEONARD, :: :: :: MISSOURI.

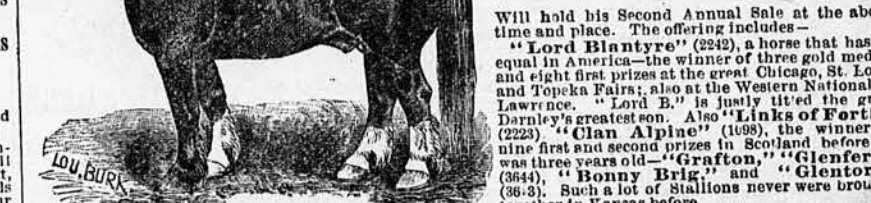
A very choice lot of Black Polled and Short-horn Grades for sale. Carload Lots a specialty for Ranchmen. We have some of the largest and choicest herds of Pure-bred Stock to select from. Prices Reasonable. Call on or address
LEONARD BROTHERS, Mount Leonard, Missouri.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

—AT—
Oakdale Park, SALINA, KANSAS,

—ON—
Thursday, March 5, 1885.

FRANK R. SHAW



Will hold his Second Annual Sale at the above time and place. The offering includes—"Lord Blantyre" (2242), a horse that has no equal in America—the winner of three gold medals and eight first prizes at the great Chicago, St. Louis and Topeka Fairs; also at the Western National, at Lawrence. "Lord B." is justly titled the great Danville's greatest son. Also "Links of Forth" (2223) "Clan Alpine" (1098), the winner of nine first and second prizes in Scotland before he was three years old—"Grafton," "Glenfern" (3644), "Bonny Brig" and "Glenflore" (36-3). Such a lot of Stallions never were brought together in Kansas before. "Royal Exchange" (1870), the son of the world-renowned "Prince of Wales." "Royal Exchange" was sold for \$6,000 seven years ago, when that was thought a large price. The Mares are all young and bred to "Lord Blantyre." A large tent, comfortably seated and heated, will insure comfort on day of sale. Free lunch. Reduced rates at principal hotels, and good treatment to all is guaranteed. Catalogues now ready. Correspondence invited. P. S.—I give a satisfactory guarantee that all stock is just what I represent it to be, and can show any a better lot of stock than any man or firm in Kansas.
FRANK R. SHAW.