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AN EDUCATION TO THE USEFUL.

Extracts from a paper prepared and read by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College before the State Teachers Association, Dec. 28, 1883.

To an unbiased observer, our common school scheme of education must appear anomalous in the extreme. This system ignores completely the physical American boy and girl. Inferentially, we may suppose that here in Kansas the perfect man is born without the lurking seeds of degeneracy. Our schools, too, do not recognize the existence of a moral nature in their pupils, or at least one that is in any degree worth cultivating; and, finally, the common schools follow literally the scriptural injunction in taking no thought of the pupil's to-morrow—what he shall eat or what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed. The future business of the pupil, his life work, which, in a vast majority of cases may be almost certainly predicted, gets no place in the plans of those who, by a curious figure of speech, are said to fit the youth for "the battles of life." Of the importance of giving our youth some knowledge of the elementary principles of ethical science in view of the prevailing laxity of morals, and of the great importance of physical culture at that time of life when bodies grow, or ought to grow, faster than minds, I have nothing here to offer. I am only glad to know that able educators have already struck deep furrows in these weedy educational fields, and that even now the harvest may be said to be in sight. I have pre-empted only a very limited portion of the uncultivated public educational domain, and this propose to "work" in the interests of that large class of citizens who literally till the soil.

Let us first arrange the accessible facts tending to show the ultimate distinction in life of the pupils of our common schools. According to the U. S. census of 1870—and I understand that the census of 1880 does not materially alter the ratios here given—there were in Kansas 117,343 male persons over ten years of age engaged in all the different occupations. Of these, 72,918, or 61 per cent. were farmers; 15,286, or 13 per cent. were engaged in professional and personal service; 11,736, just 10 per cent. were engaged in trade and transportation; and 11,403, about 14 per cent. in manufactures, mining and mechanical pursuits. I think that these ratios may justly and logically be applied to the school population of the State to-day. Superintendent Speer, in his latest published report, states the number of males enrolled in our Kansas public schools to be 189,484. I say nothing here of the girls, because a common fate awaits them. Practically, every school boy, whatever his vocation may be, will be accompanied through life by a school girl; and of the education of these school girls to a life of usefulness, I have nothing to say. This is a portion of the great unpreempted educational domain which I do not propose to explore here. Now, of this great number of boys, 13 in every hundred will be teachers, doctors, lawyers and ministers; 10 will be engaged in trade and transportations; 14 will be merchants, miners and manufacturers; while 61 in a hundred, or a grand total of 85,085, will be farmers. Everyone of this great army of men will, with every crop that he grows, be compelled to perform the most complex chemical combinations; he will rear droves of horses and herds of cattle, sheep and

swine, which can only be profitably raised by one familiar with the characteristics of breeds and their requirements, and the laws of hereditary transmission; he will plant orchards and forests, but he will not enjoy the fruit of the one or the shade of the other if he does not know the sorts best suited to the climate, the soil in which they thrive best, and the habits of the insects which prey upon them. In short, these farmers will constantly deal with things that can be tasted, felt, seen, heard; while theories, systems, and those things which merely stand for other things, will have only a roundabout interest for him.

Do the common schools give to the pupil that instruction and discipline which are calculated to assist him most in the solution of those problems which he will certainly encounter every day of his business life? I answer, emphatically, they do not. Without wishing to prolong the argument, I will say here, that very much of the rules of grammar taught, beyond the parts of speech and their simplest relations, will never be of much use to the pupil outside the school room. The system is an exotic which will perish miserably at the touch of a prairie breeze. The same may be said with even greater emphasis of arithmetic and algebra. I venture to say that not once in two years will a farmer have occasion to apply his knowledge of "stocks and brokerage," "alligation," "partial payments," "arithmetical and geometrical progression," "square and cube root," and equations of any "degree." The whole system is stereotyped, conventional, of the schools schoolish, having its root in the obsolete idea that the student will be a "thinker," or a professional man, but certainly he will never be a worker with his hands.

In further proof of this position, I name a few facts: First, the methods of the school room, and equally the subjects taught, are practically never discussed or considered outside of teachers' gatherings and the publication of teachers. The teacher lives and thinks in a little world of his own, which is measurably distinct from the great world in which the plants and trees and animals and men live. In this respect he differs from all other professional men; the attorney's services are constantly in request by all classes, and his sympathies are whetted by constant exercise; the same may be said of the physician; and with even greater emphasis of the minister.

If you examine any of the public prints, whether devoted to science or art, or to the discussion of current events, you cannot fail to notice what is conspicuous in every column, namely, an earnest desire to satisfy the popular craving for knowledge. Take almost any agricultural paper, its columns are filled with questions from an "anxious inquirer" and his numerous relatives. They wish to know about the composition and the best treatment of different soils, the habits of certain plants and insects, the value of particular breeds, or the usefulness of certain grains as food stuffs. Does any one consult the teachers in such matters? No! He is anticipating the curiosity of a generation of "anxious enquirers," by teaching them out of a grammar which inculcates the far-reaching truth that "verbs in the infinitive mode are the object of the preposition to, expressed or understood," and that "after bid, dare, let, make, need, see, feel, hear, may, can, must, might, could, would, should and do, the verb in the infinitive mode is used without the preposition to."

The spirit of the teachings of our schools,

equally with that which is taught is not helpful to the seventy-five per cent. of Kansas school population who will certainly work with their hands as well as with their heads. The text books almost invariably take, as matters of illustration, characters and subjects, which, if they are to the student ideals and aids in the formation of character, are to him false ideals, and help him to notions of life which are generally hurtful. Take almost any of our common school readers for example; they contain, for the most part, poetical selections, good, bad and indifferent; scraps of history and fiction in which great and unusual characters play part in exceptional events; "gems" of oratory, and more or less of lofty moralizings which have long since passed the point where truth becomes trite. Here, mainly, we have presented to our children a false and gilded life, one which they cannot aspire to, except with great loss. In these books the triumphs of modern science and industry, and the slow progress of public opinion and the growth of principles, without which the "splendid" triumphs of generals and statesmen would be impossible, find no historian. Here the common man and common things are made to seem yet more vulgar by their surroundings. The artisan, and the farmer especially, if he appears at all, is pictured as a good honest person, but always he is a rustic and a lout. Even the mythical yarn about Cincinnatus is plainly told because it is so unusual for a great man, as Cincinnatus was supposed to have been, to have anything to do with a plow.

HOW THE SCHOOLS MISLEAD.

To this lack of sympathy, with all those engaged in the active pursuits of life, as seen in well nigh all pertaining to schools, is, I think, to be attributed, more than to any other cause, the alienation of the minds of our youth from agricultural pursuits. From their first feeble lisplings over the primer, the thought is persistently thrust upon them by precept and example, that worthy objects of ambition all lie outside of agricultural and industrial life. It seems not to have dawned upon the school-book maker that agriculture is not only the greatest of all interests, beside which other callings seem paltry, but it is a progressive art, and so intimately associated with science that it has enlisted in its service the best thought of the age; while agriculturists, by force of ability, occupy easily, positions in the legislature, in Congress, and the Governor's chair. We have no right to communicate to our pupils, even by inference, the idea that the honors and excellencies of life are to be found only in spheres in which nature never designed their feet to move; and we violate a sacred confidence when we do so. But we can show that high ideals of life, and character may be attained to by all whatever their circumstances, and that the line of duty lies in the direction of making the most of one's advantages, whatever they may be. * * * * *

The common schools should form an independent group of schools, measurably distinct from the so-called higher institutions of learning in the State. According to the latest published reports, the six institutions of higher learning in the State having the largest number of students, had in the academic year 1881, '82, 1,783 students, of which, I feel perfectly safe in saying, at least one-third were pursuing the most elementary common school studies. But ad-

mitting that every one of these 1,783 students is in the regular college courses, the fact remains that they constitute but one-half of one per cent., plus a small fraction, of all Kansas students. As a simple business proposition, will it pay us to work over the common schools in the interest of these 1,782 pupils and ignore the wants of the 85,085 who will be farmers? Why make the common schools the recruiting stations of the higher institutions, when they do no recruiting, and will never do much? for the number of students in the colleges will always be infinitesimal as compared with the great army who step abruptly from the common schools into the industrial world.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN KANSAS.

Paper prepared and read by W. O. Elliott, before the Farmers' Institute at Sterling, Feb. 21, 1884.

"Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." Having sought and found, you are then, and not until then, ready to embark on the great voyage of life. Having made a proper start, keep up daily communication with the Father, from whom all wisdom comes, and without which wisdom the chances of success are but poor. Having made choice of a profession or calling, (and as a rule most persons should follow that business to which their natural inclinations and surroundings and early training lead them) bend all your energies to make a success of that business. Be not slothful in business. But whatever you undertake, and undertake nothing during life that you cannot ask God's blessing upon, do with your might, and do everything in its proper time.

This is one of the fundamental principles which underlies all success in life in whatever avocation we find ourselves, and the farmer who is too busy to plow his ground in the proper season, to set out trees, to plant his corn, or his sorghum, or sow his millet, or rye or wheat, had in many instances as well let it go without doing; and in most instances where one gets behind with his work it is better to drop something entirely out of the programme and begin again.

Be not over anxious; simply move quietly along, doing your duty and leave the results. One of the most successful men it has ever been my good fortune to be acquainted with, very seldom spoke of his business, and when he did, it was in that quiet, unostentatious manner that showed that his mind was not entirely absorbed in money getting. Lay your plans ahead and work to them. Have system in everything. If your wife is a better organizer than you, let her take the helm. In any event have a head to the family, and then let all other members of that family yield obedience to the head. By this I do not mean that sullen obedience born of fear, but cheerful, enlightened desire to please one in whom they have the most implicit confidence, and to do whose bidding is a real joy. In order to get this confidence, show yourself always and under all circumstances worthy of it.

Speak frequently of your plans and business to your family. You will be surprised at the number of instances in which members of your family will make valuable suggestions thereby enabling you to form correct judgments. There is no place where the truth of the adage "In the family circle, where all work harmo-

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.
 April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 April 24 and 25—Saline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Marshall, Mo.
 April 30—R. L. McDonald and J. G. Cowan, Short-horns, St. Joseph, Mo.
 May 1 and 2—LaFayette Co. (Mo.) Breeders, Short-horns and Polled, Higginsville, Mo.
 May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Earne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Since our last issue the excitement growing out of the existence of this disease among Kansas cattle has in nowise abated. Other large meetings have been held in Neosho Falls, Emporia, and other places, and resolutions passed and telegrams and letters forwarded in great numbers. Requests have come to the Governor and gone to our Senators and Representatives in Congress asking some kind of governmental action to quarantine the disease and prevent its spread. Up to the time of this writing, (Thursday, March 13,) the malady is not known to have extended beyond herds already reported. Nothing further is known about the cause of the disease or how it originated, although Mr. J. H. Sanders, of Chicago, has gone to the trouble of telegraphing to Washington that he has information to the effect that two Scotchmen brought the germs over from Scotland in their clothing. This information is about as reliable as a telegram from the moon would be. The veterinarians that have been investigating the matter have no knowledge of the cause. Dr. Holcomb, in his report to the Governor says he does not believe in spontaneous causes for contagious diseases, but he has not yet been able to satisfy himself as to the origin of these particular cases.

The great thing to do is to prevent the spread of the disease. Caution, and the exercise of good judgment by all the people in charge of stock will have much to do in staying the ravages of the disease. It does no good to run wild and lose our heads waiting for somebody else to do what we ought to do ourselves. It seems that this is not the first time the same disease has been in Kansas. Within a week we have heard of probably a dozen instances. Here is one: Mr. A. W. Callahan, a stockman of Shawnee county, says that a disease, corresponding exactly to the description of the foot and mouth disease, infected a herd of cattle belonging to him in 1879, in Wabaunsee county. The disease was introduced into his herd by a cow which he bought in northern Missouri, and she had caught it from a herd which came from Michigan where the disease existed. About twenty of Mr. Callahan's cattle became affected with the disease, the first symptoms being a lameness. The feet became swollen and sore, suppurating about the top of the hoof. Several of the cattle lost their hoofs and the cow first attacked with the disease lost one of her feet. Mr. Callahan cut open the feet where they were suppurating, and after cleansing the wounds with soap and water injected nitric acid. In every case where the remedy was applied before the foot came off the animal recovered, and he afterward fattened and sold all of them. He kept the infected cattle to themselves during the time they had the disease and it did not spread except to one herd belonging to a near neighbor and he cured his cattle in the same way. He made no excitement about the dis-

ease at the time, and its existence in Wabaunsee county was not known except to himself and his neighbor and one or two others. He stated that he had talked with several persons who have seen the diseased cattle in Woodson county, including Governor Glick and Major Sims, and he is confident that it is the same disease which attacked his herd in 1879.

A number of persons have offered their services to the Governor, proposing to come and clean out the disease if they are paid for it; others more patriotic, and doubtless much better men, have forwarded abstracts of their experience and mode of treating the disease. Dr. Holcomb, who is on the ground, says: "In my opinion the infected herds should all be destroyed, and the infected premises quarantined against all cattle, sheep and dogs for a period of one year. The bedding, manure, hay, fodder, fences, etc., should be destroyed with the cattle, and the stables thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The disease is now so near to the great cattle ranges of the West to which it may readily be carried and where its disastrous effects would be incalculable, and its eradication impossible, that any delay of action is most dangerous to the great interests at stake."

Dr. F. Klemp, President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kansas, in a communication to the Governor, after describing the symptoms and cause of the disease, prescribes as follows:

First, to arrest the process of putrefaction and to destroy the putrefying germ, cattle affected with this disease should be brushed all over with good, strong vinegar frequently, and the mouth should be syringed with vinegar several times each day, or just as often as may be necessary to remove the slime therefrom. The feet and claws, when affected, should be washed with vinegar. To prepare a drink, put half a pound of nails into a gallon of vinegar and let them rust there. Of this rusted vinegar, after it is well stirred, put from one to four tablespoonfuls into every pail of water that the animal drinks, and keep plenty of salt within its reach. Sprinkle vinegar freely all about the stable, and everywhere in the immediate locality when an offensive odor is apparent. The best of vinegar (fermented) should be employed in this service. Only vinegar derived from fermentation should be used. It is well to water cattle that have been exposed to this disease with the iron rusted vinegar preparation. Animals that die of this disease should be emphatically destroyed by fire, for if buried they will disseminate the disease by exhalation through the soil. Besides the above described drink give of chlorate of potash, and phosphate of potash alternately, using the third or sixth decennial trituration. This is best obtained at a homeopathic pharmacy. Of each of these salts take of the size of a pea every morning and put each separately into a bottle containing half a pint of water. In order to keep these bottles and their contents clean use two separate additional bottles of about the capacity, at least, of half a teacup, for administering, and cleanse them carefully every time they are used. As directed above give of the two prescriptions alternately six or eight times per day. Each time pour into the administering bottle one-sixth or one-eighth of the daily preparation, then fill the bottle with water, then shake it well and pour it into the animal's mouth. It is even preferable to keep on hand of each prescription the third and sixth trituration and to give of the third one day and the next day of the sixth trituration. Animals when recovering should have every morning phosphate of lime the size of a pea, of the sixth trituration prepared in half a cup of water, and administered as in the case of the other two prescriptions. If the foregoing course of treatment is commenced in the early stage of the disease and faithfully and energetically followed out favorable results will be promptly obvious and the plague may be stamped out. No treatment, however, can be expected to save cattle already half dead with this disease.

To these may be added carbolic salve, prepared as suggested in last week's KANSAS FARMER.

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

Strange as it may seem there is more food raised in the poultry yards of France than in the stalls and pastures of England.

There is quite a demand in the West for Jersey bulls for breeding purposes.

DISINFECTION.

One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the old proverb has it. And now that we are having trouble with contagious diseases among cattle, it is well to spend a little time in studying the theory and practice of disinfection.

Contagion is the distribution of disease germs. We say smallpox and scarlatina are contagious because they are spread by reason of some peculiarity of them which attaches to fresh and healthy bodies and reproduces the disease there. There is something in the atmosphere where these diseases exist which communicates the disorders by absorption through the pores of the skin, by breathing into the lungs and there tainting the blood, or by direct operation on cuts, bruises, wounds, etc., and by attaching to clothing and thus being carried to other atmospheres and infecting them. This we call contagion. Its real nature and operation are not yet well understood, but pathological knowledge is increasing, and it is now believed by many of the most learned physicians that there exist infinitesimal germs of disease—living, parasitic animalcules that move unseen and unfelt and strike disease where they find congenial flesh and blood to operate upon. Investigations in yellow fever districts, at hospitals, and at many other places where contagious diseases were destructive, have apparently demonstrated the correctness of this view. In infected districts these germs are found, but they are not present at other places. The theory is illustrated in scab on sheep. This disease is nothing more than the ravages of small insects. Whenever these mites get on a sheep they immediately begin to dig holes in the skin, and the disease has begun. Scab is spread from herd to herd; and whole districts become infected, yet the contagion is the spread of the little animals that feed on the larger one.

But, whatever is the correct theory of contagion, it has been demonstrated times without number that disinfection is one of the necessary precautions in the line of prevention. Disinfection means cleansing from disease germs. When a contagious disease exists in a place we say the place is infected, and because the disease germs are there. To clean the place and purify it and its surroundings is disinfecting it. This is necessary to prevent a spreading of the disease.

The best disinfectant is fire. That will destroy everything which can give room for gathering contagion. Burning buildings, fences, straw and hay stacks, litter, manure piles, dry weeds, trash of all kinds, destroys abiding places of contagion, destroys the germs and cleans things up generally.

But people do not wish to burn their barns and houses unless it is absolutely necessary. Some other method of disinfection must be employed in such cases. And then there are cess pools, mud, liquid manure, rotten straw or hay that is wet—these and other disease-breeding places of similar kinds cannot be affected by fire without great delay and trouble. In all such cases other methods must be adopted.

For rooms in houses, for stalls and stables in barns and sheds, for sleeping places of animals, and all similar enclosures, sulphur fumes is good. Put flowers of sulphur on a piece of tin or sheet iron, set that in an iron pan, place in room and set fire to the sulphur and close the doors. After burning, open up the building and let it be thoroughly aired.

Vinegar made from fruit or vegetables, is useful in the same way. Sprinkle the floors and walls with hot vinegar, set a vessel of the same in

every room. After fumigation, open and air as for sulphur.

Carbolic acid is among the best, perhaps the best disinfectant known. Sprinkle floors, walls, ceilings, clothing, etc., with it. Diseased animals treated lightly with this acid are often wholly cured. It destroys mites, lice, etc.

For filthy places, rotting vegetation, etc., lime and copperas are good. Scatter quick lime (unslaked lime) profusely over the wet places. Copperas is more expensive, but equally as good in many cases. When diseased animals die, dig a hole and throw the carcass and cover with lime, then close the hole. All wet, low places, all filthy spots, all outhouses should be treated to sprinklings of lime often enough to preserve a healthy atmosphere about them all the time.

In times of disease when animals are dying fast, the carcasses ought to be burned or treated with lime as before stated. So ought all the litter and trash about where the sick animal moved or lay.

And then, in cases of contagious diseases of animals if they were numerous and were not kept in barns, after the animals are removed, the premises need to be thoroughly disinfected and then to remain unused for a time. It is better to pass over an entire year. Where this cannot be done, disinfect frequently until after warm weather comes. Rake up all the loose trash and burn it. Whitewash the fences, throw lime or copperas on the wet places.

In cases where contagious disease first appears, separate the affected animals at once and keep them away from the well ones. Begin to disinfect all the premises. Require every person except those in charge to keep away from the sick animals. Persons that attend the sick ones ought to change clothing every visit, and the clothing after use should be boiled several hours in water. Wearing a complete suit of light rubber while near the animals and afterwards removing it, may be sufficient protection. But woolen clothing will take and hold contagion and carry it thousands of miles. Persons walking about over infected ground, if it is wet or muddy, and especially if there is straw, hay, or other loose stuff lying about, may carry off disease germs on the mud or straw that sticks to their feet.

Every family ought to study and practice disinfection occasionally in order to preserve a healthy condition about the premises. Persons and animals often take disease from similar causes. In such cases what will prevent in one case will in the other. Many diseases might be avoided if more attention were paid to cleanliness of the premises.

"A place for everything, and everything in its place," is a wise old proverb, the observance of which will save money and trouble. The place for Phenol Sodique is in every one's house, as it will save money, pain and trouble.

Over 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain during the season of 1881-82.

Oatarrh of the Bladder.

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

Just what I Need. One Sugar-Coated Pill.

Such as the natives of India call a SUMMER PILL. Because it not only

Cools the Blood,
Controls Perspiration,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Promotes Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
and Cleanses the Kidneys,

But produces sound and refreshing slumbers, preventing headache, and giving a good flow of spirits to the otherwise languid dyspeptic.
These Pills are an East India herb flower, and vegetable compound; 75 pills in a box—each pill a dose. Price, \$1.25. Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James' Purifying and Regulating Pills.
CRADDOCK & CO., Proprietors,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

In the Dairy.

Rendering Cheese Digestible.

A writer signing himself "Sea Cook" refers in the *Nautical Magazine* (London) to a lecture by Professor Williams before the Society of Arts, on the comparative nutriment of different foods, and he follows with a recipe of his own for restoring a chemical quality in cheese of which it is deprived in the ordinary mode of manufacture.

Any one, says the writer, who is able to find a substitute for salt junk is a benefactor to our seamen, and it would appear that such a benefactor has arisen in the person of Mr. W. Mattieu Williams, F. C. S. The substitute is cheese. Not cheese eaten as it is purchased, but cheese to which has been restored the proper amount of the salts of potass necessary to convert it into nutritious and digestible food. It is well known that the chief reason why salt meat is unwholesome and not nutritious is that the salts of potass have been driven out of it in the pickling. It is now known that one reason why cheese is indigestible is because the salts of potass originally in milk are absent from cheese.

As regards the relative nutriment in meat and cheese, the Professor tells us that—

"Taking the composition of a whole skinned and prepared sheep or ox as it hangs in a butcher's shop, the amount of nutriment in it is about equal to one-third of its weight of cheese. The fat is about the same in both, but the difference is due to the bones and excess of water. Thus 20 pounds of cheese contains as much nutritious material as a sheep of 60 pounds weight, and would have the same value as practical nutriment if it could be as easily digested. * * * Cheese is the most portable of all food, even more so than wheat, on account of the greater value in a given bulk."

Mr. Williams goes on to tell us that the common English or American cheese is the best for purposes of food. Here, then, we have in our midst the most valuable food to be obtained, and it is not used simply for the reason that owing to the absence of salts of potass it is indigestible. Make it digestible by restoring the potass, and we have for food for our toiling millions on shore, and for those at sea, a food which will go far to not only nourish the consumer, but to make him proof against scurvy as well.

Here is the recipe, and "Sea Cook" advises all master marines to copy it into their private logs, and those who are landsmen to have a copy made for use in the kitchen. Cheese prepared as below is not only good and sufficient of itself for a meal with potatoes, rice, etc., but forms a most useful, digestible and appetizing adjunct to the menu of even a "swell" dinner.

1. Cut the cheese into shreds, or grate it, or chop it up fine like suet.

2. To every pound of cheese thus treated add quarter of an ounce of bicarbonate of potass.

3. Put the mixture of cheese and bicarbonate of potass into a saucepan with either three times its bulk of cold water or four times its bulk of cold milk, and mix well.

4. Put the saucepan on the fire and bring the mixture slowly to the boiling point, taking care to stir it all the time.

5. Having got it to boil, keep it hot until the cheese is melted, which does not take long.

6. Turn it out into a dish, and the result gives a beautiful nutritious mixture which thickens like a custard in cooling. This custard may be eaten with impunity even by those persons who would be ill after eating a piece of

cheese the size of a nut, and is peculiarly adapted as food for all persons who work hard with either brain or muscle.

Fancy dishes may be made by the ship's cook in the following manner for the captain's and passengers' tables, e. g., take the mixture of cheese and bicarbonate and water (or milk) given above, and add to it two eggs, white and yolk beaten up together, for every quarter of a pound of cheese in the mixture. Put into a dish or a series of little dishes (previously buttered), and bake till brown. This must be eaten with bread or biscuit. Another way is to make the mixture a little thinner by adding a little more milk or water, and to put it in a pie dish with slices of bread laid one over the other. The custard should be poured in cold and left for an hour to soak before it is baked. This dish is a great improvement on the ordinary bread and butter pudding.

Linseed Cake.

English cattle feeders are beginning to complain audibly about the quality of American linseed cake. Many say that the improved machinery now in use here for abstracting the oil does its work so thoroughly that comparatively little oil is left in the cake, and hence the feeding value of the cake is greatly lessened. In one sample of linseed cake analyzed by Prof. Cameron, he found no more oil than is often present in Indian corn or oats. Our own feeders should call for close analysis before purchasing largely of either linseed or cotton-seed cake at extravagant prices. It is best to find out if money in oil cake purchases more food than in the usual grains fed on the farm. If it does not there must be a reduction in the price of the article or its use will be dispensed with. The people are being talked to considerably nowadays by the professors of the agricultural colleges about the advantages of feeding the concentrated foods. They should at the same time furnish comparative analyses of the grains and cakes, so that farmers may invest understandingly.

Take a cupful of buttermilk and expose it to the air as butter is for a week, and observe the change in it. When fresh there is a pleasing, brisk flavor about buttermilk that some persons like. But generally these are a class of old fashioned people whose tastes have become fixed in that way and can not be changed. We must not forget that the young folks are ruling things now. They are even twisting the old folks around their fingers, and the fashion of things has changed. The butter is no more churned into lumps, but is brought to a fine granulated condition like a mass of peas or grains of wheat, and then washed free from the milk. It is washed in brine by the makers and then worked and salted. This butter will keep, and it will keep improving in flavor, if it is well packed, for a year, acquiring by a process of curing, the delicious flavor which is called "nutty." And if we want to get a good price for our butter we must keep up with the times and make it suit the demand.

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

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and fourteen varieties High-class Poultry, all of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

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

WOLFF & MINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the first Tuesday of each month.

A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

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

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

DR. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1989 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

WICHITA POULTRY YARDS—J. Q. Hoover, Wichita, Kansas, breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHIN, BUFF COCHIN, LIGHT BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, BROWN LEGHORN, HOUDANS and BLACK SPANISH Poultry. Eggs now for sale.

POULTRY.

H. A. THOMAS, Scranton, Kas., breeder of Fancy Pigeons, English Carriers, all colors; Blue Antwerps, Owls, Truppers and Jacobins. Few prs. for sale.

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

MISS MARY VOORHEES, Garnett, Kas., dealer in pure Plymouth Rock eggs. Price, \$1.50 per dozen. No birds for sale.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers Eggs of Pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting (13). Felch strain.

GET THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. One dollar will pay for 13 Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered, nicely packed, at express office. Gerald Holzinger, Rosedale, Kas.

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

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

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

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

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

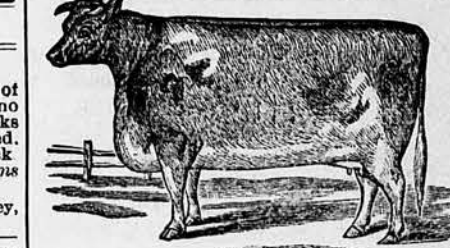
THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by P. O. Box 818, North Topeka, Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVING BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittyston, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, an GOLDEN DROP'S HILLHURST 39120 head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

SUNNY SIDE STOCK FARM.



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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

of the most noted beef strains, and all superior individuals. FOR SALE—Forty Thoroughbred Pure Short-horn Bulls—Rose of Sharon, Young Mary and Princess, from 9 months to 2 years old; also, 60 High-grade Bulls, all Red and in fine condition, from three-quarters grade cows and pedigree bulls.

Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

Jacks & Jersey Cattle

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., Breeder and Importer. Only the best stock handled. Inspection and comparison of prices invited. Sale stable near Stock Yards Exchange. City address, Cor. Main and Third Sts.

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(Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1893, now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

REAL ESTATE

Missouri Valley land wanted in exchange for country seat on the Hudson, 2 hours from New York. Schools, society, health, beautiful scenery, historical associations. OWNER, Lock Box 627, Newburgh, N. Y.

(Continued from page 1.)

ulously together as above described under the leadership of one whose will and judgment have been sanctified to God's will, there can be no such thing as a failure. While on the contrary, without this kind of leader and without confidence, with one member of the family pulling this way and another that, and scarcely any two working for the same aim, success is almost impossible. As to a choice of vocations, farming and stock raising combined offer the greatest inducements, according to my way of thinking. Your stock is increasing in numbers and value, your grains and grasses growing while you are sleeping, or off on a pleasure trip, or sick. While the book-keeper, or clerk, or any one working on a salary, are paid only for the time they actually work; and then the satisfaction of doing as you please, not having to go at the nod of any one, is worth thinking about.

To the young men of Kansas I would say, get a foothold somewhere, some of the virgin soil in its native state; then buy as many calves as you have money to pay for; support yourself and those dependent upon you from some source independent of your cattle, and as fast as you can get together money enough buy more calves, and keep them growing.

In conclusion let me advise every one, no difference what your business, to take and read as many of the standard periodicals of the day devoted to your specialty as you can afford, or as you can find time to read and digest. By this means you can profit by the experiments of others, and it is a means of training the mind to think and act. The time has gone by, if it ever existed, for scoffing at book learning, or book farming; and to-day, other things being equal, he who has read most and thought most is the most successful man. But I will close with the following extract:

He first must serve who would command
Upon the glorious field of life;
They rise by toil of brain and hand
Who are the heroes in the strife.

True merit shineth out like truth
(Who holdeth both is double shod);
To manliness they lead the youth
And deeper reverence of God.

The golden lesson to be learned
By mankind ere it is too late
Is—success at last be earned—
To bravely work and nobly wait.

I count the choicest wealth not gold,
Nor happiness fame's lofty height;
No blessing can exceed, I hold,
The consciousness of doing right.

Nor can he hope his race to lead
Who doth not mastery of self maintain;
So this shall win a heavenlier meed
Than other vict'ries he may gain.

Oh, harken, and forget it not,
No grander truth's inscribed on high:
Be thine a proud or humble lot,
Thou must work out thy destiny.

Who has the Seeds?

Kansas Farmer:

I am only a "tenderfoot" in this country, but I came here to stay, and to make that stay both pleasant and profitable I am paying particular attention, to what the old farmers of the State have to say in the columns of the FARMER. I am rather inclined to a more progressive system of farming than a great many others and there is nothing that would suit me better than to see my neighbors "grow two seeds where but one grew before." For this reason I pen these lines, and if any of the old farmers of the State, or adjoining States have any fruit, flower, or field seeds that they consider the best they ever raised, and will be so kind as to send me a small package, I will give them a thorough trial and report progress through the FARMER.

I want the readers of this to remember that I am not simply begging these seeds for the sake of getting a start, but in the interest of the farmers of the west.

Constant, Kas. JOHN C. SNYDER.

THE MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR combined is the latest improvement in agricultural implements, designed for hoeing (with horse), potatoes, corn, beets, cabbage, turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. Co., in another column.

Correspondence.

About Humbugs.

Kansas Farmer:

My attention is called to this subject by the article of W. A. Maxwell, of Mentor, Saline county, Kansas. This is only one case out of many, in which the farmers of Kansas and perhaps other States, are swindled out of their money in response to the "snide" circulars and advertisements which find their way into every neighborhood each year, and even into some of our respectable journals. With those who are continually sending money in response to such alluring baits only to be duped in the end, I have no sympathy; it only proves that "fools and their money are soon parted." But when it takes the shape of valuable or improved seeds, plants or trees, it is time to sound a note of warning. Ever since Randall's "Norway oats" humbugged so many people of the western States and amassed a fortune for the getter-up, this has been considered a rich field for sharpers to operate in. We have had "Surprise oats" which did indeed surprise the purchasers with its utter uselessness; and then we had the "White Russian oats" with cuts of such magnificence and such wonderful accounts of enormous yields that the average Granger was ready to sell his last cow to get a small start of them, feeling sure that if he did, a fortune was just within his grasp. One or two of my neighbors caught this fever, and bought a few bushels at an enormous price, only to find them fairly beaten in the same field by the common oats which they could have bought for 20 cents a bushel. I am very sure such will be the experience of those who invest in the wonderful "Welcome" oats offered by Burpee and others, and which I am sorry to see occupying a prominent advertising space in the FARMER. When will farmers learn to keep their money and let such frauds alone? Will they ever? I am afraid not. No sooner is one thing worn out or exposed than something else is introduced and victims are as plenty as ever.

As for Mr. M. if he had so much money that he did not know what to do with it and wanted to make Johnson & Stokes a donation of \$5, he had a perfect right to do so; but I think he has no grounds for complaint, for he is better off than if they had sent him good seed and he had wasted his ground in planting it. I know this to be the case with the Leaming, and have good reason to think he had better corn in his crib than either of them. The Leaming was brought here two years ago, and as the introducers wanted to have their share of the make on it, they had perhaps 200 bushels to sell last spring. This was more than the market demanded, and a good deal was left on their hands. Wishing to try it I bought a peck for 20 cents, and planted at the same time as my common yellow. It was a little earlier, but not near as early as a red variety which was abundant in this neighborhood, and not near as good a yielder. My Leaming did not yield one-third as much as the yellow beside it, and was so tedious to gather that I gave up husking it and snapped it and fed most of it to stock. I have some left, but I will guarantee your readers that I will not plant it this spring.

Thus it always turns out; but still they come, and still they find men simple enough to bite at the silly bait. A short time ago I saw a sharper in Florence selling a wonderful grape, for the modest price of \$5 a plant. He had his little piece well learned and spoke it fluently, and had all the persistency of men of his calling, but the most wonderful of all was, that every little while he found a man fool enough to buy.

But why continue to enumerate? I might fill half the pages of the FARMER with examples, and still the stream of postal orders, and registered letters, bearing money to the knaves who never intend to give an equivalent, would scarcely be diminished.

Not many years ago, A. M. Purdy electrified the small fruit growers by the discovery of the unequalled and never to be excelled strawberry, which he christened "Big Bob." What wonderful plates and accounts he sent out, and at what a great value he held the plant. I suppose he has harvested his crop of fools on that plant, which now ranks among our most worthless kinds; and has now prepared for his next crop, for his catalogue contains another wonder now, and

western simpletons are invited to hasten and invest in "Jumbo, or latest of all!" So, farmers of Kansas, make haste and send your orders, for I suppose he wants his money.

I will close the sickening list, by asking the farmers of Kansas if they have so soon forgotten the great Russian apple swindle? How agents went through the State selling iron-clad apple trees, obtained from the cold region of Russia, and warranted to begin to bear as soon as planted, and never miss a crop in forty years? Obtained at a great expense and must be sold at a dollar a tree to cover cost. And yet many of the varieties they were selling were grown in our nurseries for years and could be bought by thousands for 8 or 10 cents each. If you have learned anything by the experience of the past, and will not apply it to the present and future, this will have been written in vain and knaves will continue to make their money off of honest toil.

J. W. BYRAM.

Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

Silk Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

Silk culture is not strictly speaking a new industry but an old one revived. It is but a few years since silk culture has again claimed the attention of our people. It was never carried to any extent, but enough was done a hundred years ago, in fact from the first settlement of the country, to know that silk could be raised successfully in America. It is doubtful if there has been any more failures in silk culture the past season than in that of poultry, and yet no one thinks of giving up poultry raising, but endeavor to find out the cause. The few failures in silk culture the past season were due to great variations in temperature which is very hurtful in the last age, and when forming the cocoon the temperature should be kept from 75 to 80 degrees; whole crops have been lost from neglect at this period.

There has been no disease, such as has afflicted France and almost if not quite destroyed the industry for some years past. So far there has not been any great loss sustained, for people have moved cautiously; and the investments here have been very small, especially where the food is already grown—the Osage orange. If our women will use the same good common sense that they bring to every other industry, they will find it is not very intricate or laborious, but is pleasant, healthy and very interesting from the hatching of the eggs to the completion of the cocoon. That it is remunerative is shown by the prosperity of the nations engaged in it. It is not advocated as a means of making a living, but a help, for it must be remembered the work only continues six weeks in the early spring; it has this advantage that the youngest child can be a help; it is as interesting to them as a story book; for from it they are learning a lesson in natural history which may be the means of cultivating a taste for more extended knowledge in entomology. From the manual of silk culture all the information concerning silk culture will be obtained.

MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

Timber Culture Law.

Kansas Farmer:

In a recent number of the FARMER you gave Commissioner McFarland's reasons for recommending the repeal of the Timber Culture Act, and asked the views of your readers regarding the same. I have been a resident of Kansas for thirteen years, and have yet to see the first tract taken under the Timber Act improve in the manner contemplated by the law. But on the contrary, in nearly every case the tracts have been taken by parties already having claims either under the homestead or pre-emption law, and having all they can do to improve them, and the timber claim is neglected, and finally just before forfeiture it is sold to some one else and transferred generally for speculative purposes and kept from the actual settler for years; during all this time it is free from tax and from bearing its just burden of State, county, township and school expense.

I endorse every one of the commissioner's objections to the law; and from an actual homesteader's view favor the repeal of the act; and for similar reasons would favor the repeal of the pre-emption law, and thus saving the government land for those only who settle and improve under the law granting homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

H. S. DAY.

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Liver and Kidney Remedy,

Compounded from the well known Curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc., combined with an agreeable Aromatic Elixir.

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

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

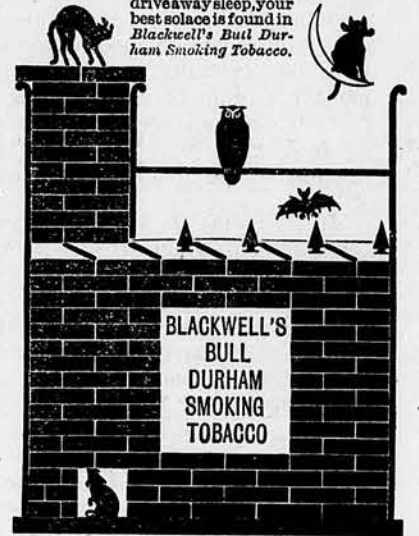
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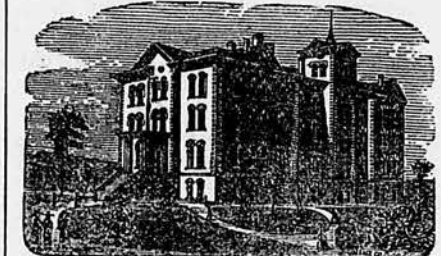
Analysis by Dr. A. Voelcker, F. R. S., Consulting Chemist Royal Agricultural Society, England, shows only a trace of nitrates in Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco. The soil of the Golden Belt of North Carolina, in which this tobacco is grown, don't supply nitrates to the leaf. That is the secret of its delicious mildness. Nothing so pure and luxurious for smoking. Don't forget the brand. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull. All dealers have it.

When feline concerts drive away sleep, your best solace is found in Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.



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A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address M. O. FROST & SON, Pubs., Topeka, Kansas, Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

This, That and the Other.

Min a Mian, or month of love, is an Irish phrase whence is derived the English word honeymoon.

Four coral reefs, apparently marking as many ancient coast lines, may be traced around almost the entire island of Cuba.

Out of ninety samples of coffee recently purchased in London shops for experimental purposes, only five were found genuine.

There is nothing like putting your whole sole into your work, is what the mother said when she was giving her bad boy a good beating.

If our horse-car conductors were women there would not be so many delays on our street railways on account of misplaced switches.

A housekeeper asks: "What is the simplest way to keep jelly from moulding on the top?" Shut a small boy up in the pantry for a few minutes.

The president of the Zoological Society thinks that whales were originally land animals and gradually became fitted for their present position among marine creatures.

A French nobleman recently proved, by actual experiment, that a horse may be made to curvet for two hours without moving forward half a mile, and won a stake of 300 louis.

An exchange says that recently a New York policeman got drunk on duty. We did not know that New York policemen were fond enough of duty to become intoxicated with it.

Bolivia is cultivating the cinchona with energy. At three different places in that country the number of trees growing is estimated at 709,000,200,000 and 3,500,000 respectively.

A distinguished astronomer states that 3,000,000,000 meteors visit the earth every year; but he fails to mention how many are seen by the man who puts on skates for the first time.

The King of Siam's meals are prepared by a woman, the sister of his physician, sealed up and sent to his "taster," and then sent to him. It is needless to say that hot food is not considered a necessity of life in Japan.

In 1876, while digging on the site of Fort Recovery, at which Gen. St. Clair was defeated in 1791, the flagstaff set up by Gen. Wayne in 1793 was discovered, and now it has been taken to Columbus to be put up in the relic room of the Capitol.

The tumble weed derives its name from the circumstance that when ripe the wind tears it up by the roots and sends it over the fields rolling hither and thither, so that its seed is soon thrashed out. It is sometimes seen piled fence high on the prairie farms.

The forest of Bavenna has been partly destroyed by a railway. The stone pines composing it live on the moisture that percolates through a light soil rather than on the soil itself. The railway has cut deep into this ridge, intercepting the underground filtration.

One Hundred Percheron Stallions for Canada.

Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. Nearly one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France about 1,400 head. 390 have recently arrived at "Oaklawn."

A Syracuse woman has been dreaming of seeing a hen walk a fence; and now what bothers her is, she can't remember whether it's a sign that this winter will be a mild one, or that there will be a death in the family.

There are 1400 gummy globules in every inch of the thread spun by the spider, and a web contains about 87,000. They act like birdlime and firmly hold the leg or wing of any insect which touches them.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER was informed that 90 families from Pennsylvania would arrive in Abilene, Kansas, this week. They are practical and prosperous farmers.

Inquiries Answered.

G. W. D.'s pigs have worms. Feed them a little copperas in bran will once a day for a week. Throw wood ashes in their pen or feed grounds; don't feed any hard corn for two weeks, but give boiled potatoes, boiled corn, or slops of meal and bran.

SORGHUM.—When raised for feed only, some farmers are advising broadcast sowing of seed, and cutting with mower the same as tall millet. Others prefer drilling in rows and cultivating like corn, then cutting with mower. In both cases the fodder is cured and stacked. The editor's personal experience was with plants in hills and cultivated. The stalks matured fully and seed ripened. Blades were whipped off with sticks and forks, bound in bundles and stacked. Tops were cut off for the seed and thrown into cribs. The stalks were crushed for the juice, and the bagasse (crushed stalks) were made into manure. This is unquestionably the most economical method of disposing of sorghum. But where the grower does not want to make sirup or sugar, he prefers an easier and shorter cut to feed. We advise beginners to try broadcast sowing and drilling both. A bushel of seed is plenty for an acre of ground. Don't sow until the ground is warm.

TAME GRASSES.—Red clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, blue grass and meadow oat grass are best sown in the spring. Timothy does best if sown in autumn; red top may be sown in fall or spring, and some persons sow blue grass in August or September. Clover and timothy, timothy and red top, red top and blue grass, blue grass and white clover (for lawns) may be sowed together. Timothy does well sowed on rye ground immediately after the grain. All the other seeds above named should be sowed alone, as, also, meadow oat grass and Johnson grass. As early in the spring as the ground is fit to receive the seed it ought to be sown. Have the ground in best possible condition, clean and fine. If seed is sown broadcast, harrow lightly, and if possible, scatter straw or hay, or strawy manure all over the sowed ground. This serves to protect against wind which often uncovers seeds and blows them away. If ground is dry, rolling will be good after the harrow. If drill is used, no harrowing need be done, but the roller is useful. Quantities to sow, per acre: Red clover, ten to twelve pounds per acre; alfalfa, twenty-five pounds; timothy, fifteen pounds; orchard grass, twenty pounds; Kentucky blue grass, three bushels if for lawn; one-half that much for pasture; red top, twenty pounds; Johnson grass, one bushel; meadow oat grass, twenty-five pounds. Our advice to all beginners in Kansas is to prepare a piece of ground, and divide it into different plats, on each one of which sow different kind of seed, and thus by experiment learn what will suit your particular soil and climate best. As soon as the weeds get high enough to cut, mow them down, but not very close to the ground, and let them lie; do this as often as necessary during the first year. Don't attempt to make hay the first year. Mow the weeds, and if any of the grass is high enough to be cut, very well; but mow for protection to the roots, not for hay.

Put a few ears of corn in the oven and let them remain until reduced to charcoal. Feed this to the fowls and notice the increased egg production.

It is said that frost will not hurt Hubbard squashes. They are not so easily affected by frost, but once frozen they will rot quickly.

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

It seems wonderful that it should be the case, but \$2,000,000 worth of eggs are annually imported into this country.

Seventeen Years.

The following table gives the chief characteristics of the past seventeen winters, from observations taken at Lawrence, Kas., by Prof. F. H. Snow. During this period five winters have had a lower mean temperature and a larger number of zero days than the winter just closed, six winters have had a larger number of winter days, but only one has had a lower minimum temperature. The rainfall (including melted snow) of the past winter has been three-fourths the average amount; the fall of snow has been slightly above the average depth; the cloudiness has been more than two per cent. above the mean; the wind has exceeded its average by more than 5,000 miles; there has been a single thunder shower (the average number); there has been one more fog than usual; and the barometer has exceeded its average height.

Winter of	Mean temperatures.				Zero days.	Snow, inches.	Rain inches.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Season.			
1867-68.....	84.50	28.67	35.71	31.29	9	6.36
1868-69.....	24.29	30.50	30.65	28.49	5	25.25	6.47
1869-70.....	29.92	29.43	35.42	31.59	2	3.50	1.57
1870-71.....	28.70	28.86	35.30	30.95	8	21.50	4.25
1871-72.....	21.91	21.35	30.44	26.57	11	14.50	2.11
1872-73.....	19.93	18.61	30.26	22.93	17	30.00	4.76
1873-74.....	31.37	28.01	27.05	28.96	1	21.00	7.09
1874-75.....	31.61	15.60	21.92	32.84	14	11.50	4.09
1875-76.....	39.35	34.70	37.80	37.28	2	2.25	4.48
1876-77.....	23.61	25.60	39.65	29.62	6	14.00	2.40
1877-78.....	44.43	39.97	40.22	39.54	0	0	8.12
1878-79.....	23.05	23.49	34.06	26.87	18	25.25	4.76
1879-80.....	26.23	41.23	37.58	33.01	2	8.	4.92
1880-81.....	25.84	21.60	35.78	24.41	6	24.	5.37
1881-82.....	40.10	32.68	41.65	38.14	3	5.	3.46
1882-83.....	31.25	19.65	27.92	26.27	9	14.50	4.28
1883-84.....	33.72	20.99	28.03	27.58	8	16.	3.18
Mean.....	30.13	26.64	32.91	29.90	7	14.34	4.23

FARMS On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia

For Sale.
500 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed; also a few bushels of Texas Honey and Early Orange Cane Seed.
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Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Kas.

Seed Potatoes.
White Star and Mammoth Pearl. I have choice seed of these varieties of my own raising, that I will sack and put on the cars at \$1.25 per bushel, while stock lasts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order at once.
S. W. HINCKLEY, Brenner, Doniphan Co., Kas.

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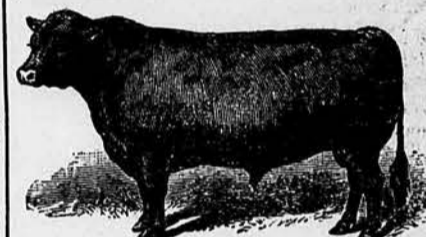
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A SURE CURE FOR
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-
work or excess of any kind,
—AND FOR—
Female Weaknesses.
—IT PREVENTS—
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,
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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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W. D. WARREN & CO.,
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Importers and Breeders of
RED POLLED CATTLE.
A choice lot imported young Bulls and Heifers for sale.
Telegraph and R. R. station, St. Marys, on the U. P. R. R.

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200
(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.)
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J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., Jno. E. MOON, Sec'y.
The KANSAS Mutual Life Association.
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The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age.
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NEW CHOICE VARIETIES OF SEED POTATOES
A Specialty. Twenty-five kinds. Will not be undersold. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Send postal, with full address, for prices.
BEN. F. HOOVER, Galesburg, Illinois.

The Home Circle.

Wait Till Trouble Comes.

We sit down, way-worn and weary,
And think of the days to be,
And forget there's a silver lining
To all the clouds we see,
We fret over care and trouble
Before it is begun,
And thinking of stormy weather,
We forget the warm, bright sun.

It were better to wait, my brother,
Till the trouble and care is here;
Why should we cloud the sunshine,
When the day is bright and clear,
By dreading what may await us?
Better to wait and sing,
And bid the bird of foreboding
From these hearts of ours take wing.

What was the sunshine made for
If not to make us glad?
We are doing wrong to waste it
In repining, idle and sad.
We are doing wrong to squander
The sunshine of to-day
In foreboding that to-morrow
The sky may be cold and gray.

Then I pray be wise, my brother,
As you climb the hill of life;
Enjoy the time to the utmost
That is free from care and strife.
Thinking only of blight and failure
We sow no seed-time grain;
Make use of to-day's glad sunshine,
And forget to-morrow's rain.

To-day is ours, but to-morrow
Perhaps we may never see;
Then why should we borrow trouble
For a time that may not be?
Leave to the future, brother,
The trouble it may bring;
In the sunshine that God gives us
Be glad of heart and sing.

"Our Own."

"If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex 'our own'
With look and tone
We might never take back again.

"For though in the quiet evening
You may give me a kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth at morning
That never come home at night;
And hearts have been broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft 'our own'
The bitter tone
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! lips with curve impatient,
Ah! brow that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late,
To undo the work of morn."

—E. M. P., in the Week.

Corn Hominy.

Take two gallons shelled corn, cover with very weak lye water made from wood ashes, and boil in large iron pot, ten to twenty minutes, according to strength of lye, until the husks or covering of the grains come off freely by rubbing. Pour off the lye water and wash the corn several times, using fresh water, and after repeated washing boil half an hour; pour off and add fresh water, after which boil seven or eight hours, or until the grain becomes soft; then strain off the water and after the corn is dry, put away in stone jars kept in a cold place, and it will keep several weeks and can be used as desired. It may be prepared for table use in various ways; first, fry in butter or bacon drippings, or, second, mix two or three eggs in a little milk with a pinch of flour, pour over corn for one meal and cook eight to ten minutes. Thus prepared it is a good dish.

Correction.

Allow me to make two corrections in the oak-leaf edging. First, it neglected to give the number of stitches to be cast on. It is cast on ten stitches. The second is in the third row which I will give over again. Knit two stitches, thread over, knit two together, knit one, thread over twice, knit two together, knit two together, thread over twice, knit one. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Queen Victoria has a needle engraved with scenes in her own life and containing several still finer needles also engraved. It was made at Kedditch.

Be What You Appear or Seem to Be.

The essay read by Lizzie B. Hanson before the Farmers' Experiment and Test club, Jefferson county, on the — day of March 1884.

As I listened to the addresses and essays at the last Club meeting, a few thoughts came to my mind which I will here try to express on this subject. If we seem good, truthful, honest and good mannered, why not mean it, and be what we seem? For instance, Mr. J. Vanatta said in his remarks, how one should appear at all times, to be neat and cleanly, that you could tell all about a person when you meet him or her on the road by their looks. I disagree with him there. In traveling through a country you may meet a man that looks neat and stylish, mentally and physically, with a smile on his face and good clothes on, and yet you could not know whether he was a good, neat farmer, or a thief, gambler, or forger, his appearance being only a cloak of deception. A man or woman in composed of very flimsy material and are very superficial if there can be nothing said of them but of their good appearance. I do not mean to leave the impression that I don't believe in appearing well. That would be false, for I endorse every effort made to that effect. But what I am trying to write is, to be nice as well as to appear so. If it be nice to be polite and say—"If you please," and "Thank you," when you are away from home, why not be so at home and be what we appear to be? Politeness is just as nice at home and will hold the respect of those around you as well as when abroad. How indignant we feel toward a person that we think well bred and refined and find them out to be the opposite. What greater disappointment is there than where we trust our confidence with friends that we love and enjoy, and come to find them out they are not our friends at all. If it is better to teach by example, (and I believe it is) let them be every day at home as well as abroad, and "be what they seem." Children can penetrate the cloak of deception almost as quickly as an adult. They notice, too, that when visitors come how much extra trouble we go to, making it appear that we live that way, bringing out the linen, silverware, baking pie and cake, stewing sauce—and chicken, and saying—"Oh, it's no trouble at all, not in the least; I'm so glad you came!"

I remember not a long time ago, when I lived near Muscatine, some visitors came and we cooked all forenoon and washed dishes in the afternoon; then they were ready to go home. I didn't get any visit with them, because I was at work all the time. Ought I to have said—"Oh I enjoyed your visit so much?" Well, I didn't. I told them to come again and I would put on just what I had, and have the rest of the time to spend socially with them. We tried this plan the other day. Mr. Barnes came and we cooked just what we had. I fried mush, potatoes, and some fat meat, and had dinner ready in half an hour, and he seemed to enjoy it as much as if we had spent half of the afternoon preparing it. We were into the wash tub and were what we seemed to be; enjoyed his visit hugely.

This subject is also applicable to beautifying our homes, as it is all real and what it seems. How attractive we can make them with flowers, birds, books, and music. How I love them because they are what they seem. Flowers so pure, beautiful and redolent, most every one can afford them. Books and music are good interesting friends, too. They never go back on you; they are at all times the same. You can enjoy so many happy evenings with them. Most every one can make home attractive by home politeness, being what we seem to be; making everything as nice and cleanly, with flowers and fancy work partly according to the purse to give the variety of things, and to try to be to each other as a visitor. Then, when any one comes in it would not be put on. In society and church are practiced a great deal of deception. You go to church but you can't tell who is a member or who isn't, and in society who is your friend. They may seem your friend and at the same time be conspiring against you. All this occurs because people are not what they seem to be.

However, "circumstances alter cases," and we can't be always as we most wish to be, and there are true friends that do not shrink from you or their duty as a friend; but they are few and far between. "Re-

member well and bear in mind, that a trusty friend is hard to find; so hard to find one that is true, change not the old one for the new," as they are what they seem to be.

A Valuable Home Counsellor.

Home is a word of variable meaning to the members of our Home Circle. To some its mention brings at once to mind kind voices, loving forms, hallowed associations, neat and tidy rooms, rendered attractive by the careful hands of mothers and sisters, and appreciated and enjoyed by thoughtful fathers and brothers; snowy white linen and tempting viands at each returning meal. It suggests front lawns, carpeted with velvety green, dotted here and there with sweet scented flowers and shrubs, with shapely generous shade trees interspersed; gardens in which are found the luscious small fruits in their season; and vegetables which yield an abundant supply for home consumption; orchards, where rosy cheeked apples hang invitingly near from bending boughs borne down by luscious fruit; where the pear and peach, the cherry and plum, are grown in generous profusion for home supply, and not exclusively for the market; barns in which are stored an abundance for the various domestic animals that are so necessary and useful in filling up the picture of a genuine home. All these and much more are at once suggested to many by the good old Anglo-Saxon word, Home.

Many more of our Circle might have surroundings that would awaken just such pleasing memories by the mention of the mystic word Home; if they only had some friend to suggest and plan a little for them. They do work enough, they spend time and money enough to render very attractive their homes, but somehow everything betokens lack of plan. No symmetry appears in the home picture; things are out of place, or out of proportion, or out of sight entirely. Some one who knows how, might render great service to many Kansas homes by slipping in occasionally and offering a word of counsel in regard to plans and ways and means for securing desirable results.

Hon. Jonathan Periam, a friend to every farmer, and a man evidently qualified to serve as counsellor in the arrangement of a home, has done the very thing here suggested. As he cannot personally visit all the homes that need his counsel, he has arranged his thoughts upon the various items that enter into a pleasant and attractive home in an admirable form, in the "Home and Farm Manual," published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.—a book that for practical value and interest to those who want a real home, has few if any equals. It is a large volume containing 1056 pages, illustrated with over 1200 appropriate engravings. Its table of contents is arranged in eleven parts.

1. The Home and Farm, under which are discussed convenient, comfortable and happy homes, ancient and modern agriculture, improved farm implements and machinery.

2. Practical and Systematic Husbandry, including a discussion of cereal crops and their cultivation, grasses, fodder and root crops, silk culture, crops for sugar making and special crops.

3. Arrangement of Farms, with a discussion of how to secure comfort and profit in the homestead, fencing and drainage art, and farm improvements, illustrated and explained.

4. Rural Architecture, illustrated with plans and directions for building village and country houses, building material and the builders' art, including all grades of residence, out-house, garden, and ornamental structures.

5. Horticulture, discussing varieties and cultivation of fruits, flowers and shrubs, the practical art of grafting and budding, landscape gardening and landscape trees, common sense timber planting, and fish culture.

6. Insects and Birds in their relation to the farm, insects injurious or beneficial, and birds to be fostered or destroyed.

7. Farm Land and its principles, with legal forms and obligations, agricultural, stock, game, and fence laws.

8. Household Art and Taste, with discussions upon beautifying the home, dress and toilet art, the nursery and the sick room, rules for the preservation of health, remedies and preventives of disease, and cooking for the sick.

9. Practical Common Home Cooking,

embracing kitchen economy and kitchen art, our every day eating and drinking, and recipes for all styles of cooking, excellent dishes cheaply made, and the economy of a varied diet.

10. Department and society, with social forms and customs, self-helps, rules of etiquette, and directions for letter writing, being a complete social guide.

11. Miscellaneous, containing valuable tables and recipes, and a discussion of foods, spices, and condiments, weights, measures and legal forms.

The distribution of such a book as the one above described in the homes of Kansas where, during the long winter evenings, and the stray moments of all seasons, the various members of the household can peruse its pages, take in its suggestions, and then put them into practice in every department of the home, will greatly advance the material interests of the State, and add largely to the comfort and happiness of home life everywhere. Further information in regard to this valuable book can be had by addressing N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. DeMotte.

High Heels.

Since the high heel made its appearance, medical men have more than once borne witness to its bad effects. The late Mr. Hilton condemned it. Others have done the same. Of late years public opinion has done away with certain of the long established extravagances of dress, and has given rise to methods more agreeable to the symmetrical development of the body. We hope that in the process of reform the feet, in which too often vanity pays a price which is dangerously expensive, will not escape notice. The evils of the high heeled boot or shoe are due to the fact that it is an essentially badly fitting article. It is made in defiance of the relation which it ought to bear to the anatomy of the foot, and to the direction in which the pressure of the body weight falls upon the latter. Hence the peculiarly cramped walk of ladies of the present day. Any one may observe the consequences of the "advanced position," nearly under the instep, and the increased height of heel in the substitution of a forward inclination of the body, and a trip suggestive in a measure of the stumbling gait, for the upright carriage and the free and graceful swinging movement natural to the leg in walking. These matters as far as they are merely relative to deportment do not strictly concern us, but but there are attendant circumstances which deserve comment. The boot or shoe, in order that it may not shift on the foot, which has lost much of its usual purchase of direct downward pressure, must hold it firmly and even tightly, and in particular it is necessarily constructed so as to hold with undue firmness just above the back of the heel. With some persons perhaps no inconvenience results, with others, who have fine skins, chafing is readily produced. This is in itself a trifle, and is presumably altogether too inconsiderable to affect the will of fashion, but it may nevertheless be the slight beginning of graver troubles. Probably there is no practitioner fairly long acquainted with town practice who cannot recall a case or cases in which extensive inflammation of the leg with abscess formation has followed even such a slight abrasion, and the exciting cause, when looked for, was discovered in the patient's shoe. There have even been instances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, where abscesses arising round some neglected trifle of this kind have ended fatally. These are facts which cannot be denied and should not be overlooked; but even if they could, is there any woman with a mind of her own who will say that the dainty step so much desired by some, bought as it is at the cost of healthy muscular exercise, is not over-valued? We rather hope that the honest feeling and the sound judgment which have guided that sex in many better purposes will ultimately overcome the false sentiment which now leads certain of its members to support an unbecoming and injurious custom.—*Lancet*.

Don't Die in the House.

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

The exact number of acres in each field should be known to the owner.

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

The Young Folks.

The Cat's Bath.

As pussy sat washing her face by the gate,
A nice little dog came to have a good chat,
And after some talk about matters of state,
Said, with a low bow, "My dear Mrs. Cat,
I really do hope you'll not think I am rude;
I am curious, I know, and that you may
say;
Perhaps you'll be angry—but no, you're too
good--
Pray, why do you wash in that very odd
way?
Now, I every day rush away to the lake,
And in the clear water I dive and I swim;
I dry my wet fur with a run and a shake,
And am fresh as a rose and neat as a pin.
But you any day in the sun may be seen,
Just rubbing yourself with your little red
tongue;
I admire the grace with which it is done—
But really, now, are you sure you get your-
self clean?"
The cat, who sat swelling with rage and sur-
prise
At this, could no longer her fury contain;
For she had always supposed herself rather
precise;
And of her sleek neatness had been some-
what vain;
So she flew at poor doggy and boxed both
his ears,
Scratched his nose and his eyes, and spit
in his face,
And sent him off yelping; from which it ap-
pears
Those who ask prying questions may meet
with disgrace.

How Faces are Made.

It is right for boys and girls to have bright,
winning, beautiful faces; but most of you
think you have to wear the faces that are
given you, and you will laugh when I tell
you that you manufacture your own faces.
Let us look into the matter.

It is true that Nature gives us a start in
the way of eyes, and nose, and mouth, etc.;
but did you ever notice how much alike all
babies' faces are? And did you ever notice
that as these babies grow up they begin to
grow more and more different? When they
get to be men and women their faces are
very unlike indeed. If I should ask you
what makes all this difference in faces you
would all say that it is character. Babies
have very little character, hence their faces
look very much alike (except to their moth-
ers.) It is no compliment to say that any
grown up person has a "sweet, baby face."
Baby-faced people are characterless people.

All of you who have studied drawing will
understand me when I say that all faces are
made up of lines. In fine, handsome faces
the feature lines are most of them beauti-
fully curved. Did you ever notice the dif-
ference in the looks of an angry boy and a
happy boy, or of an open-faced, honest man
and a sneak-faced thief? What makes the
difference?

The truth is, dear boys and girls, all our
thoughts and feelings write themselves on
our faces with different lines, and those who
understand this matter can read people by
their faces pretty well. Of course I cannot
look at you and tell whether you are think-
ing of a horse or a sled, but I can tell
whether you are in the habit of indulging in
good thoughts or bad thoughts, in happy
feelings or sad feelings, in kind feelings or
angry and jealous feelings, in noble thoughts,
or thoughts you are ashamed of.

Bad thoughts and desires make bad faces.
No real and habitual thief ever had the face
to an honest man. If you wish to be beauti-
ful you must think noble and beautiful
thoughts, cultivate a cheerful and happy
disposition, and try to feel kind toward
everybody and everything. These things
not only build up the character of a boy or
girl, but they picture themselves on your
faces and mould your features and expres-
sions; they can even make a naturally
homely face very fine looking, if not pro-
nouncedly handsome.

You never have a thought in your minds
or a feeling in your hearts that does not
leave its mark on your face. Your coun-
tenances are actually story books, in which
is written the whole story of your inner life.
"How shall you look beautiful and lovely?"
Be beautiful and lovely.

The Mother of Men.

Some one, who had noticed the influence
of wives in promoting the good or evil for-
tunes of their husbands, said, "A man must
ask his wife's leave to be rich." We doubt
not that a similar observation of the influ-
ence of mothers upon their sons would jus-
tify the remark, "A man must ask his
mother's leave to be great."

Years ago, a family of four—a father, a
mother, and two sons—dwelt in a small
house, situated in the roughest locality of
the rocky town of Ashford, Conn. The fam-
ily was very poor. A few acres of stony
land, a dozen sheep and one cow supported
them. The sheep clothed them, and the
cow gave milk, and did the work of a horse
in ploughing and harrowing. Corn bread,
milk, and bean porridge was their fare. The
father being laid aside by ill health the bur-
den of supporting the family rested on the
mother. She did her work in the house, and
helped the boys do theirs on the farm.
Once, in the dead of winter, one of the boys
required a new suit of clothes. There was
neither money nor wool on hand. The
mother sheared the half-grown fleece from
the sheep, and in one week the suit was on
the boy. The shorn sheep was protected
from the cold by a garment made of braided
straw. The family lived four miles from
the "meeting house." Yet, every Sunday,
the mother and her two sons walked to
church. One of these sons became the pas-
tor of the church in Franklin, Conn., to
whom he preached for sixty-one years. Two
generations went from the church to make
the world better. The other son also became
a minister, and then one of the most success-
ful of college presidents. Hundreds of
young men were moulded by him. That
heroic Christian woman's name was Deborah
Nott. She was the mother of the Rev. Sam-
uel Nott, D. D., and of Ellphalet Nott, D.
D., LL. D., President of Union College.—
Observer.

The Shetland Pony.

The native live stock of Shetland can not
generally be commended; but the well
known pony of that part of the world is
perfect of his kind. As carts would be out
of place on the steep sides of the hills,
ponies are kept in every family for the
purpose of carrying peat for winter use. The
fuel, after being dried, is placed in baskets
called "cassies," one of which hangs on the
side of the animal's back—a strong, broad
back, admirably adapted for the purpose of
bearing heavy burdens. The pony of the
Shetland isle is, in fact, the offspring of cir-
cumstance. He is the pet of the family,
gentle as the Arab steed under similar train-
ing. He will follow his friends indoors like
a dog, and lick the platters or the children's
faces. He has no more kick in him than a
cat and no more bite than a puppy. He is a
noble example of the complete suppression
of those vicious propensities that some of
his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated,
and of the intelligence and good temper that
may be developed in horses by kindness.
There is no precedent for his running away,
nor of his becoming frightened or tired
when he has carried some stout laird from
Lerwick to his house, many scotch miles
across the hills. He moves down the rugged
paths with admirable circumspection, loaded
pannier-fashion with two heavy "cassies"
of peat, picking his way step by step, some-
times sideways. In crossing boggy spots,
where the water is retained, and a green
carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some
steeds and bring them headlong to grief in
the spongy trap, he carefully smells the sur-
face and is enabled to circumvent the dan-
ger.

Animated Frozen Fish.

The *American Angler* vouches for the
following fish story: A fish dealer in Sa-
lmeville, Ohio, received a box of frozen fish
from Cleveland, during one of the recent
blizzards. They were so hard and brittle
that they had to be handled with great care
to keep them from breaking to pieces. He
sold one to an old lady who took it home
and put it in a bucket of cold water to thaw
out gradually. During the night she heard
something splashing around in the kitchen.
Supposing it was the cat trying to get the
fish, she jumped out of bed, seized the
broom, and rushed to the scene. She found
the fish flopping in the pan. As near as
could be learned this fish had lain out in the

cold two nights before being packed, and
had been out of the water for more than two
weeks.

England's Throne.

The throne of England, so splendid when
covered with silk velvet and gold, is, in fact,
only an "old oak chair," over eight hundred
years in use for the same purpose. Its ex-
istence has been traced back to the days of
Edward. The wood is very hard and solid.
The back and sides were formerly in various
colors, and the seat is made of a rough look-
ing sandstone twenty-six inches in length,
seventeen in breadth and nineteen and a
half in thickness, and in this stone lies the
grand peculiarity of the chair. Numberless
legends are told in connection with it, the
truth probably being that it was originally
taken from Ireland to Scotland, and served
at the coronation of the early Scottish
Kings.

As a rule we prefer physician's prescription in
preference to using patent medicines of whose
composition we are ignorant. But we make an
exception in favor of Lels' Dandelion Tonic. Its
use in our family has been eminently satisfac-
tory, and we heartily recommend it.—J. S.
Boughton, Editor of Kansas Monthly.

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W. E. Batley. For sale.
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Cornish, Curtis & Co. Dairy goods.

Sorghum cane seed ought not to be planted until the ground is in good condition, no matter what is wanted with the crop. Let the ground be warm, and spring well under way.

Mrs. M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas., desires to obtain copies of the KANSAS FARMER containing the story—KATIE DARLING. She offers a dozen pure Plymouth Rock eggs to any person that will send the papers to her address as above.

If you have raised or are raising plants in hot-beds, care must be taken to harden the plants before they are transplanted to the open ground. This may be done by gradually removing the sash from the hot-bed during the day; or by first transplanting to a cold frame.

The FARMER acknowledges receipt of part of Congressional Record containing addresses of Messrs. Eaton, Reagan, and Cox in opposition to the authority of Congress to pass the Pleuro-pneumonia bill, and the replies thereto by Messrs. Anderson, Peters and Perkins, of Kansas.

A little corner in the garden for aromatic herbs is a good thing. Peppermint, tansy, sage, thyme, etc., are good health preservers while growing, and they are excellent in many cases of sickness, and for colds, coughs and sore throats. Every family ought to have herbs of this kind for teas, poultices, etc.

Sorghum cane seed is excellent food for chickens. Our experience was that all kinds of fowls were very fond of it, and were birds. We have just read a statement that some farmer regards cane seed as a preventive of chicken cholera. This is rather more than ought to be claimed though we know cane seed is very wholesome food.

Mr. John F. Coulter's article on tariff will not be published; not because it is not good, for it is; but because we desire, as stated last week, to curtail political matter as much as possible. We give a letter this week touching on the subject, but it is in connection with a special industry—wool growing. The people are not ready yet for free trade, as is very evident from the elections.

The Special Session.

Since our last issue, Governor Glick felt it to be his duty to call the Legislature in special session for March 19—yesterday, to consider the cattle disease matter.

That the Governor acted conscientiously in this case, and that he gave it the benefit of his best judgment, every person that knows anything about it readily admits. It is to be hoped that the people will accord to him entire honesty and sustain him accordingly. The FARMER did not advise the step, but it believes the Governor has done what he thinks is best, and his judgment is good.

The subject for the Legislature to consider is important now as it was at other times when the work which they are now called upon to do ought to have been done. The people will not make any noise about the special session if the work in hand, and that alone, is attended to promptly and then the body is adjourned. Three days will be ample time. It is common for men who know the least about a matter to make the most fuss by way of demonstrating their general uselessness. There may be a few such that will have to be heard in this case. Then there are men who never let pass an opportunity for talking. They were born talking, and have kept the machine running ever since. There may be a few of them in this special session, and they must be heard. Still, with judicious management on the part of those who do not wish to be known for their much talking, all the useless wind may be blown and still the necessary work done in three days.

We have but a single suggestion to offer as to the scope of the bill. It ought not to offer a premium on carelessness nor any inducement to fraud. The State ought not to pay for any animal that the owner must lose anyway. If a State officer or board find it necessary to destroy any well animals, or any other property by way of protecting the public against contagion, such property ought to be paid for out of the public treasury. But where an animal is down with a contagious disease, it is the owner's duty to destroy it; and if he does not do so, and the State has to step in and do what he ought to do, he is not entitled to a dollar of the people's money. Individual persons must not expect money for doing what they are bound, as good citizens to do for nothing. No man ought to suffer an animal to live on his premises after he knows it is going down with a dangerously contagious disease; and if he does, its death ought not to cost the State anything.

Let the bill be carefully guarded in the public interest and the people at large will soon forget all about the special session.

The item recently published in *Colman's Rural World*, to the effect that some seven hundred acres of sorghum cane were spoiled by frost, and that the Hutchinson sugar factory lost that much cane on account of the freezing is not true. There was a good deal of cane that was not used, but it was simply because the factory had not facilities sufficient to handle and take care of all that was grown. With more machinery, more storage, more help and more available capital, there would not have been a ton of cane lost.

Reports from the western stock ranges are not all encouraging. While in some places the losses have amounted to nothing worth reporting, in other places they have been considerable. The average, however, is fair. As far as we can ascertain, condition of stock is in accord with the keeping during the winter. Where the range was relied upon wholly, losses are heavy, but where rea-

sonable care and attention were bestowed, success has been correspondingly good, and where shelter was provided and the care was good, there have been no losses.

Wool Growers Encouraged.

Kansas Farmer:

The present outlook for the wool industry of the country is indeed brighter than it was a few weeks ago. Strong encouragements are being received from Washington that the tariff on wool will be restored to its old standard.

As farmers, as wool-growers, as laborers, as manufacturers, we have great reason to rejoice at the apparent overthrow of the free trade sentiments which have threatened to disturb our labor, our financial and the commercial prosperity of the United States. But we must bear in mind that this check is not victory, only a repulse of a very strong sentiment backed by hundreds of millions of dollars of European capitalists who seek to break down our tariff barriers and admit Europe to a free competition with our country, the country which has been built up by the untiring energy of its people. To resist this great army of intruders will require strict vigilance and the organization of interests.

Washington is besieged, farmers are besieged with a multitude of free trade documents distributed in a wholesale manner. Hundreds of thousands of these documents are being sent out from Chicago to the farming communities of the West.

Protection is being labeled as a fraud, a thief, the poor man's enemy, and a stumbling block to national prosperity. It is denounced as the mother of monopolies, the father of injustice, and the offspring of class legislation. Every ill name that can be used, every argument that can be drawn forth, and every means that can be employed is stamped upon the imaginary monster, in order to prejudice our people against their own interests and legislate for the benefit of English capital and English manufactures.

Does it require argument to meet these assertions so strenuously advanced? Only compare our country with Europe, our people with theirs, our wages, our independence, our energy, our ability to rise from nothing to affluence, from a common laborer to the head of the grandest government on the face of the earth. Compare these elements of success with the history of England and ask yourself if we need advance argument. Measure the relations between the farm producers and the manufacturing centers which consume their supplies. Measure the independence of American labor with the pittance of English prices and see if you can find any argument therein. Who is not benefitted by protection? Who is crippled by it? Who demands its removal? Who furnishes the money for the circulation of millions of free trade documents? If protection is a curse why have we achieved such brilliant victories over poverty? Why is it that every man who labors and practices a wholesome system of economy may become the master of his own destiny? Why is it that American blood flows swifter, the energies become greater, and the future prospects brighter? Simply because the opportunities for realizing success are grander. Destroy that prospect, wipe out the hope of success and you bury the man in indifference. His energies rise only to the forced requirements of his Master. He lives only in the present and dies a slave to circumstances.

As a people we are young in years but old in experience. The past of all nations is written in the history of ours.

People of all races have forsaken their native land and come to dwell under the wings of the emblem of liberty. Our growth has expanded by magic and our wealth rivals the world. Our fields are almost unlimited, and our manufactured supplies out-value the boasts of Great Britain. And now, after accomplishing these realities, are we to open our ports that others may profit thereby? Heaven forbid that we should ever be called upon to share our prosperity with those who covet it! But to maintain this independence will require something more than idle observance. It will require a careful organization of all interests; and here, in behalf of the wool-growers we would ask your attention, your local organization, and your united assistance.

To organize will require an effort, but that effort properly applied will achieve success. The farmer is the great fly-wheel of machinery, the balance of power; therefore with us rests the grand instrument for carving the uncertain future.

The National Wool Growers' Association will meet at Chicago on the 7th of May. We need not wait for an order to advance, for whatever is done to encourage this movement will only add so much more toward accomplishing the grand object in view. If you do not care to commence at the bottom of organization, write to us for a printed constitution, and whatever lies in our power to do we will do cheerfully to aid you.

Our object is to establish local organizations throughout the wool producing sections of our country, and in this direction we will labor earnestly and patiently, trusting that all wool-growers will arouse to the necessities of the hour and immediately seek a means of banding themselves together for mutual protection. Yours to command.

A. H. CRAIG,
Sec. Protective Tariff Association,
Caldwell, Wis.

Bread Cast on the Water.

The following interesting letter was received from our special correspondent yesterday morning:

WICHITA, March 18, 1884.

ED. FARMER: Last Monday morning a train load of 31 cars loaded with corn left Wichita, Kansas, destined for Cincinnati, Ohio, for the relief of the sufferers of the Ohio valley. This generous donation is the voluntary offering of the farmers and citizens of Sedgwick county and Wichita, the farmers of each township contributing one car of corn. In addition to this the citizens of Wichita send a large sum of money.

The train is decorated with 1900 flags and both sides of each car are covered with canvass which is highly illustrated with appropriate comical and striking pictures and inscriptions, embellished with the festive grasshopper of 1874. Prof. Worrall, an artist of much fame in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad superintended the ornamental designs, cartoons, etc. The following are some of the inscriptions on the sides of the cars: "1874, and 1884"—"Bread Cast upon the Waters"—"Sedgwick County remembers her own times of trials"—"Corn, with compliments of Wichita and Sedgwick County to the Ohio Valley"—"Compliments of the A. T. & S. F., C. & A., and the O. & M. railroads.

Several of the cars had a picture of three large ears of corn upon which was painted the words, "From Wichita, Sedgwick County." One car had a large cartoon, representing Sedgwick county in 1874 and 1884. The first depicted the utter distress of a farmer standing between a Texas steer and a razor-backed hog, while the grasshoppers all around him were ravaging everything. The other represented a fat and prosperous farmer surrounded by fat and blooded stock and other evidences of wealth. His solitaire diamond was blinding with brilliancy. Another represented a grasshopper seated on an immense ear of corn loaded on a truck drawn by a flock of grasshoppers, and near by was a guide post on which was "Ohio Valley." Another cartoon represented Kansas in 1874, flooded with grasshoppers and Kansas in 1884 flooded with corn, and still another car represented two cornucopias pouring out corn, also a placard which read—"Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days." On the top of one of the cars a large frame is erected and a large and fat grasshopper is painted; underneath it reads as follows: An old settler, now extinct.

Last Sunday hundreds of people came many miles to see this remarkable train which is destined for the flood sufferers of the Ohio valley, via the A. T. & S. F., C. & A., and O. & M. railroads, which transport it free. The farmers and citizens of Sedgwick county deserve credit, and this train will be the biggest advertisement for this booming county.

A Scotch Highland ox, exhibited at the Smithfield, England, cattle show, had horns which spread more than five feet laterally, and so the poor puzzled beast had guy ropes attached to them and secured to each side of the pen, to keep him from striking his neighbors.

If you did not plow your corn ground last fall, plow some as soon as the weather and ground will allow; plow deep—away down; let lie till the middle of April, then cross-plow, and plant immediately. If you can not let the plowing rest about a month, don't touch it till about planting time; then plow and plant as fast as possible.

Cabbage is a hardy plant and may be put in the open ground as soon as the frost is out and the ground is dry. If a cold snap should come, cover slightly with some convenient material. Of course this applies to plants which have been hardened. Such plants will not be injured by even eight or ten degrees of frost. Whenever oats can be sown cabbage may be planted in the open ground.

The best fertilizer for garden ground is well rotted stable manure. A pile that has lain outdoors all winter, or all of the last year, or two years, if the pile is large and deep, is much better to draw from than that which is freshly drawn from the stable. All fertilizers must be in condition to afford nourishment to roots before it is of any use in soil. Well rotted manure mixes readily with earth, and is ready for its work at once. And besides fertilizing, it helps to retain moisture.

Messrs. Sharp & Smith, formerly located at 100 Randolph street, have removed their large stock of surgeons' instruments and appliances to 73 Randolph street, Chicago; where they are ready to supply the general trade with the very best goods at the lowest prices. This firm carries one of the largest stocks of goods in their line in the country; and they are reliable dealers in every particular. Parties desiring surgeon's supplies will find it to their interest to consult this firm before purchasing.

A good deal of oats was sown in the last ten days. Ground was in good condition generally, though we hear some complaint of dry weather. Last Sunday night a heavy rain fell in Shawnee and adjoining counties which was of great benefit to the farmers there. How far it extended over the State we have not yet learned. Most of the oats ground will be sowed this week, unless storms interfere. They are to be expected at this time. The equinoctial period always brings them.

It is a little early yet to decide upon the actual condition of growing wheat in Kansas. The winter was not, on the whole, a favorable one for wheat. The snows were frequent, but none of them deep enough to afford much protection to the young plants. A strong wind and a sunshiny day uncovered the fields. Cold weather was nearly continuous about two months; not very cold, but not of average warmth. The really cold days were few, but, on the whole, we have never known less out-door work done in any one winter in Kansas since our residence in the State begun fourteen years ago. Hence wheat is not yet far enough along to show its precise condition. We have not heard any complaint, but, on the other hand, have a good many hopeful reports. Our own opinion is that the condition of wheat is fair, fully up to the average of the last ten years at this time in the season.

Gossip About Stock.

E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka, have just brought a car load of Norman stallions to Wichita.

M. R. England, Milan, Kansas, purchased an Arabella Short-horn calf of C. S. Eichholtz for \$100.

W. S. Tucker, Leon, Kas., has a 3-year old Angus bull that gained 260 pounds in 60 days with ordinary treatment.

At the sale of Henry & Warner at Abilene, Cooper & Slough paid \$395, and Newton & Sotham paid \$630, each for a Hereford bull.

Notice of the postponement of Leonard's sale of polled cattle at Emporia the 19th inst., did not reach us in time for last week's issue.

J. G. D. Campbell, Junction City, is doing an immense business selling live stock. Look up his card if you want your stock sold at good prices.

Proctor & Nevis, of Barbour county, sold their thoroughbred stallion Bengal to some New Orleans men for \$2,500, an advance of more than 50 per cent over cost.

The Missouri State Short-horn Breeders' Association is to meet at Sedalia April 2 and 3 next. An interesting program is announced, including addresses by prominent breeders.

We acknowledge an invitation to attend the third annual sheep shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association at the ranch of E. W. Wellington & Co., Carleiro, Ellsworth county, April 9 and 10 prox.

Joseph Furhman, Wichita, now owns Kansas Boy, the first pure bred Norman raised in the State. He was sired by Quimper 400, owned by Henry Avery of Wakefield. Kansas Boy will do much to improve the horses of Sedgwick county.

Stockmen that have been interviewed regard the calling of the Legislature as a wise move by Gov. Glick, but are disposed to think that persons in the infected districts will be inclined to be less cautious and meantime await the action of the Legislature.

A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, withdrew his cattle from public sale last week on account of the low prices he was realizing, not however until Col. Muir had sold 30 Gallo-way bulls at an average of \$434.50. Dr. Callahan, of Topeka, was one of the lucky purchasers.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: Mr. Kirkpatrick, known all over this range as "Kirk," foreman of the Greever & Houghton ranges in the I. T., says that the cattle may be dying east of them, but that none have died from the effects of the winter, so far, on their range; that the cows are fat and strong and the prospects for an extra large calf crop unusually good.

The Treasury Department in view of reported prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain is considering the propriety of prohibition of importation of neat cattle from that country. The collectors of customs at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, and the members of the Treasury Cattle commission have been called upon to give their views on the subject.

Galbraith Brothers, Janesville, Wis., write: We have just received from Scotland, in splendid condition, a fresh importation of ten very superior Clydesdale stallions, from 3 to 6 years old, making an important addition to our well known stud. These horses are all of the most fashionable pedigree and duly recorded in the stud book, while for individual excellence they may be considered the cream of the old country.

At a meeting of the American Cotswold Association, held at the Sherman House, Chicago, March 5, 1884, the following officers were elected, viz.: President, T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; Vice presidents, John C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, Me.; Charles A. DeGraaf, Janesville, Minn. Secretary and Treasurer, Geore Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Board of Directors, Samuel E. Prather, Sherman, Ill.; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Chas. P. Willard, Chicago, Ill. The principal change in the list of officers is the election of Mr. George Harding, secretary and treasurer, in place of Mr. Willard, resigned. The new secretary is a gentleman well known in his State, being the largest breeder of Cotswold sheep in the State of Wisconsin, and the work of the

Association will in his hands receive the care and attention which it has needed for some time. The work of issuing the next volume of the Record will be proceeded with at once, and the new secretary will furnish all necessary blanks on application.

R. M. Sparks, Lexington, Mo., a prominent breeder and owner of a cattle ranch at Medicine Lodge, Kas., who has considerable practical experience with diseased cattle, informs the KANSAS FARMER that he had read everything published concerning the new cattle disease in this State and was confident that it was nothing more than "grease heel." He considered the report made by ex-Gov. Robinson the most sensible thing yet reported.

The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association held its second annual meeting at Caldwell, the 12th inst. The special session of the Legislature was advised, appropriated money to pay for two car loads of corn for Ohio river sufferers, also five hundred dollars for use of quarantine committee in the foot and mouth disease locality, made arrangements for the spring round up, besides attending to a great deal of business pertaining to the affairs of the association.

Dr. Ed. R. Allen, of this city, who went to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, at the request of Major Sims, of the State Agricultural society to examine into the extent of the foot and mouth disease in that section, returned yesterday. To a Capital reporter he said that the cattle reported to be affected at Coffeyville, did not disclose any symptoms of the foot and mouth disease, and in his opinion were dying from rabies, or hydrophobia. He thinks that mad dogs or wolves have bitten the twenty head of cattle that have died.

Col. L. P. Muir, sold for Garth & Co., Kansas City, at public sale at Wichita last Friday and Saturday 21 Herefords for \$6,875, an average of \$325. The heifers averaged \$337, and the young bulls \$320. Also 38 Short-horn heifers for \$86 each, and 37 bull calves at an average of \$80 each. The following purchased Herefords: W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, and Tell W. Walton, editor Caldwell Journal; L. F. Johnson, Winfield; G. M. Kirkbriant, Garden Plains; R. T. Younger, Parsons, and M. Hellar, F. B. Wall, J. A. Windser and R. M. Gardner, Wichita.

Book Notices.

"To who," said the owl, "to who?" Is anybody true in the world? "Ha, ha!" laughed the lover, as away he sped; "That's just like an owl," he said. The foregoing words occur in a song, published by Oliver Ditson and Co., Boston. It is a captivating composition and is destined to become very popular. Among the other new pieces, recently issued by this house, are Gentle Faces (30 cts.) song by Bonheur; Our Little Friends, galop, (30 cts.) by W. F. Sudds; Golden Rain, Galop, Etude (60 cts.) by C. Astin; Sylvia Mazurka (30 cts.) by Delibes; Reiter, Galop, violin and piano (40 cts.) by Zikoff; Birdie and Violet, duet, (40 cts.) by Geibel; I Will Come, (35 cts.) song by F. H. Cowen; Till Roses Wake Again (30 cts.) song by Christie.

The Modern Age for April opens with an interesting story by Canivet, entitled "Sosthenes Barel." "A New View of Mormonism" is by an English Member of Parliament, and gives the side of the case favorable to the Mormons. "The story of a Genius" is concluded in this number, and proves it to be a most powerful and interesting piece of fiction. Mario, the great tenor, is agreeably written of in an article of some length. "Sentenced to Spitzbergen" is a thrilling story by Alarcon, the Spanish writer who is just becoming known in this country. "Banqueting; from a Reporter's Standpoint" is a gossipy description of public banquets in England. The number contains two poems, one by Robert Browning, and the other by R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone." The editorial departments are even better than usual, and the prizes are awarded for the second "Examination Papers." (20 Lafayette Place, New York City. \$1.60 per annum.)

Cabbage seed ought to be in the ground now. If you have not good ground to receive them, and have no hot-bed, then sow them in the house. To start the plants in the house fill a shallow box with fine, rich garden mold to the depth of six inches. In this sow the seed and cover lightly. Keep the box by the kitchen stove; the ground must not be allowed to get too cold during the night. Keep the soil moist. If the middle of the day is warm set the box in the sunshine by some window.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 17, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,516. The market to-day was weak, slow and irregular, particularly for offerings of medium and common quality. Sales ranged 4 25 for native cows to 5 85 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,304. The market to-day was steady with values a shade higher for smooth, heavy packing grades, while all other classes were weak and slow at a decline of about 5c from Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 4 50a7 00; bulk at 6 85a6 60.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 3,162. Market steady for good. Sales were 277 natives av. 90 lbs at 5 00; 203 do. av. 85 lbs at 4 36; 108 do. av. 88 lbs at 4 80; 252 do. av. 73 lbs at 4 10.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: HOGS Receipts 11,000, shipments 3,000. Market unchanged and fairly active. Prime closed weak. Rough packing 6 40a6 80, heavy 6 90a7 40, light bacon 6 00a6 70, skips 5 00a5 75.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,200. Market weaker on common to good unchanged. Exports 6 25a7 00, good to choice shipping 5 60a6 20, common to medium 5 90a 6 50, two loads Texas oxen 5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 5,500, shipments 1,000. Common to good 15a25c lower, best grades unchanged. Inferior to fair 3 00a3 90, medium to good 4 50a 5 00, choice to extra 5 25a5 75. The Journal's Liverpool cable says lard is quiet at 9 40a9 45.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 4,100. Market higher. Steers 6 00a7 25, fat bulls 4 60a5 70.

SHEEP Receipts 8,000. Common very dull, good unchanged. Ordinary to prime sheep 5 00a 6 37½, few selected 6 75, ordinary to choice lambs 6 00a8 00.

HOGS Receipts 8,000. Market dull at 6 50a6 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports: WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 8,467 bus., withdrawn 11,450 bus., in store 383,483. The market was weak to-day all round.

No. 2 Red Winter, cash 1 car at 83½c; 1 car at 85½c in special elevator; offered on close at 85½c. March no bids, 85c asked. April 10 cars at 85½c. May 10 cars at 87½c. June 88c bid, 96c asked. July 84c bid, 86c asked.

No. 3 Red Winter, cash, 76c bid, 77½c asked. March no bids nor offerings. April 75c bid, no offerings.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 35,257 bus., withdrawn 50,196 bus, in store 286,048. The market to-day was active with prices mainly unchanged from Saturday, but weak. The offerings were still on the board at the close of the call at the same figures with no takers. April was the favorite deal, but a good order demand prevailed.

No. 2 Mixed, cash, 6 cars at 42½c; 5,000 bus at 42½c; 5 cars at 42½c. March 42½c bid, 42½c asked. April 25,000 bus at 42½c, May 5,000 bus at 44c. June 5,000 bus at 44½c. July no bids 47c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash, 29c bid, 29½c asked. BUTTER Dairy selections are active and firm with a light supply. Roll goods are in fair supply and every choice lot is picked up on arrival. Creameries are slow.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 29a31 Creamery, choice..... 27a28 Choice dairy..... 26a Fair to good dairy..... 20a22 Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 16a Medium to good..... 8a 9

We quote roll butter: Choice, fresh..... 18a20 Fair to good..... 14a16 Medium..... 10a11

EGGS The supply is fair and shippers are bidding for them with some spirit and competition. We quote firm and active at 14½c.

APPLES We quote fair to good home grown in car loads 3 00a3 25 per bbl; choice to fancy 3 45a 3 50; in job lots 3 00a1 00 per bbl.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 33a38c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 37a41c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 37a41c; White Neshannock 37a41c. Colorado stock 45a50c, Mammoth 37a41. Home grown in wagon loads 33a38c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 75c per bus. for red; yellow, 1 00.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure, 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 33a1 35 per bus.

Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active, trading chiefly local. Market opened a shade lower, fell ½a1c, rallied ¼c, closing about ¼c below Saturday. March 90½a91c, April 90½a91½c, May 95½a96½c.

CORN Weaker under free speculative offerings. Market opened unchanged but quickly fell ¼c then rallied ¼c closing ½c below Saturday. Cash 51½a53½c.

Horticulture.

Turner Raspberry.

Kansas Farmer:

From an article on the red raspberry in a recent number some persons may be wrongly guided. The writer of the article referred to speaks of the Turner as being the hardiest, most productive and profitable red raspberry in cultivation. If the writer had referred to the older States I should have agreed with him; but in applying them to Kansas, or at least to the southern section, I must dissent.

I have half an acre four years old, and although they make a good annual growth and give fair promise from year to year of an abundance of fruit, yet, in the aggregate not one bushel of berries has been picked from them, and I shall cut them down, for why should they cumber the ground? I have learned of a number of persons that have met with like disappointment, but have yet to find the first person that has met with satisfactory results.

I may not be able to give the cause of the failure, but such are the facts that have come under my observation, and if their publication will prevent loss and disappointment on the part of the uninformed, then I will be paid for writing them.

JAS. F. MARTIN.
Winfield, Kansas.

Sex in Strawberries.

Plants, like animals, have sex. That is to say—many varieties of plants will not reproduce their kind unless they receive fructifying properties from another plant of the same class.

Botanists divide plants into many different parts and name them, just as anatomists do with the human body. Those parts of plants that appear to have most to do with reproduction are named *stamens* in the male, and *pistils* in the female plant. If, for instance, you examine the flower of some varieties of strawberries, you will find long, thin lance or spear-shaped parts extending out one-fourth to one-half an inch or more from the crown, and every one has an acorn-shaped head. The stem and head somewhat resemble an acorn on the end of a straight limb, only that they are very small. These are stamens—male organs of plants. They are covered with a fine pollen or dust which is the fertilizing agency. It is the same as the dust which grows on the corn tassel and drops on the silk to produce corn. What we call bloom on wheat and timothy is the same in property.

On other varieties of strawberries, we do not find stamens, but instead a disc of soft surface which seems to be there as a feeding ground for the leaves. But there are little open-mouthed cells projecting, and these are *pistils*. They receive the pollen which drops from stamens and appropriate it in the production of fruit. This is what we call fertilizing the plant.

Varieties having the stamens are called *staminate*, and those having the pistils are called *pistillate*. Neither one alone will bear fruit. But if they are mixed in planting, the pistillates will all bear.

It sometimes happens that a single variety has both male and female organs stamens and pistils, and such will bear fruit.

These general statements will apply to plants in general, but we are writing only of strawberries. Many persons receive strawberry plants, set them out and are disappointed when they get no fruit in return. By examining the flowers as before intimated we can tell whether the variety is staminate or pistillate or mixed. If mixed, there will

be fruit; if staminate, then procure a pistillate variety and plant in every alternate space; if pistillate, then procure a staminate variety and mix in the same way.

By dealing with responsible growers one can always get such varieties as he asks for, and there is no safe way but this. In ordering plants, call the nurseryman's attention to this matter of reproduction, and he will give you plants that will bear fruit.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.

Kansas Farmer:

Your attention is earnestly directed to the great and growing importance of this organization. The patrons of the agricultural and horticultural press of the country will have noticed the many flattering allusions to the recent meeting at Kansas City. The first volume of Transactions (for 1883) now before the world, has received the highest commendations of practical horticulturists and pomologists everywhere. No pains will be spared to make the next volume excel the first in actual value. These books are distributed only to members (whose names, post-office, appear in the volume) and to patrons of the Business Directory. The annual fee of membership is \$2; the Directory fee \$3 additional. This society is organized for the purpose of collecting and disseminating valuable information pertaining to horticulture and kindred sciences. It has no income, except from the sources mentioned above.

The Business Directory referred to consists of a two-line advertisement, giving room for individual or firm name and address, with twelve to fifteen words of special interest, to be published under appropriate sub-classifications, in the forthcoming volume of transactions of this society. This volume goes free of further cost to each member of the society and to each patron of the Directory.

These lists embrace the names and post-office of the leading fruit-growers, nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, gardeners, fruit dealers and commission men, fruit canning and preserving establishments, manufacturers of horticultural implements and machinery, cold storage, manufacturers of fruit and vegetable packages, manufacturers of labels and nurserymen's supplies, etc., in the country. The volume will also give a roster of officers of all the principal horticultural and pomological societies in this country and the British Provinces. No better and more effectual mode of advertising can possibly be adopted, inasmuch as this volume not only goes into the hands of those directly interested, but at the same time furnishing a large and valuable list of names, of itself worth far more to any business man than the Directory fee. All applications must be accompanied by satisfactory reference as to business reliability.

W. H. HAGAN, Secretary.

PARKER EARLE, Pres't,
Cobden, Ill.

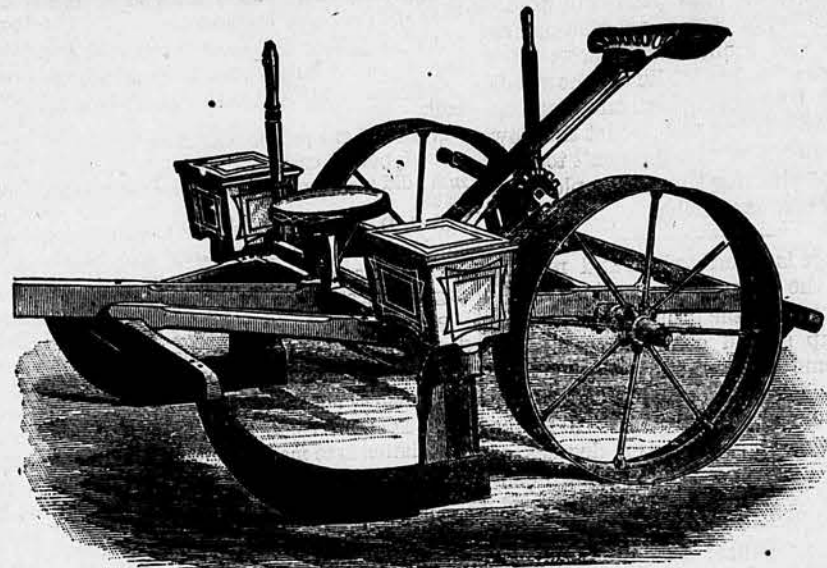
The Timber Culture Law.

Kansas Farmer:

The Timber Culture law is doubtless very imperfect. How could it have been otherwise—framed as it was by men entirely ignorant of the conditions and difficulties incident to climate and soil as well as the methods and processes necessary to success? But I believe it far better to lay bare and remove its defects than to sweep it away entirely. It certainly is possible to frame a law that shall make it impossible for any person ever to acquire a title to land once entered under the Timber Culture law except upon proof of full compliance therewith. Adding a provision for the forfeiture of improvements upon and

THE BARLOW GEM CORN PLANTER.

Has Lock-Lever Attachment. New Style Frame.



THE BARLOW GEM.

A LIGHT, DURABLE, PERFECT-WORKING PLANTER.

The Barlow Gem is offered the trade to meet the demand for a light and perfect rotary. It has been thoroughly tried, and bears our hearty endorsement.

The Lock-Lever Attachment

Is automatic in its action, and can be used or not, as the driver may desire. It will force the runners into the ground to different depths, or will raise the front part, locking to either position automatically, without making a strictly rigid frame.

The Rotary Dropping Device introduces a new feature. By a back and forward motion of the drop plates

The Corn is Kept Stirred Continually when Dropping,
Causing the chambers of the drop plates to fill accurately, thereby insuring a perfect drop.

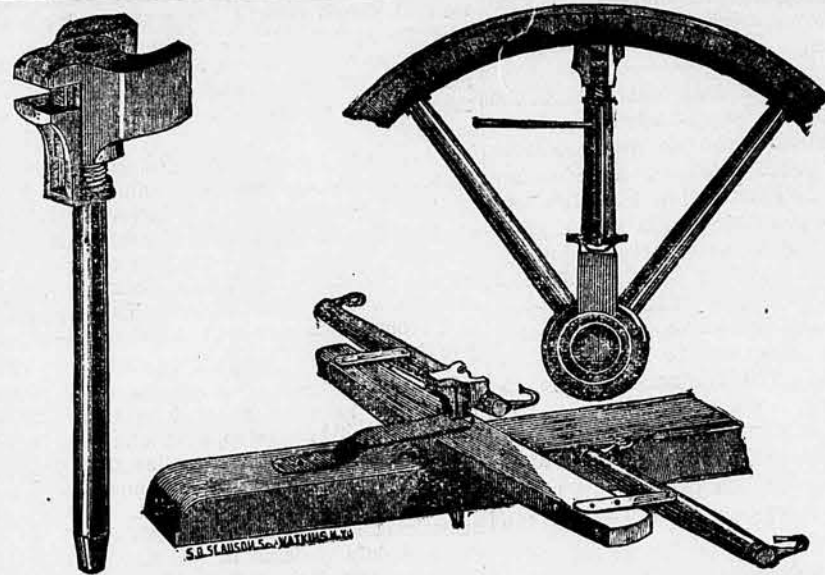
The new style of frame will commend itself on sight. The new method of scraping the wheels will meet favor with the trade.

The Barlow Gem is perfectly adapted to the Check Rowers.

ASK DEALERS FOR THE

Barlow Gem and the Barlow Rotary Planters.

THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



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

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

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.

FARMERS,

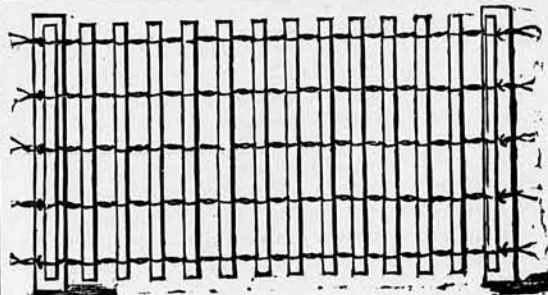
Remember the Best is Cheapest!

We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our SHORT FENCE is made especially for Sheep and Hogs, and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built.

For circulars giving description of Fence, address

DEMING & RENCH,
Topeka,

or, Geo. N. Deming & Son,
Lawrence, Kas.



rights in the land after a reasonable time would go far to prevent speculation in timber claims which is made the pretext for repealing the law. It is a great mistake that a timber culture clause was not incorporated into both homestead and pre-emption laws so that each settler would have been required to plant a few acres and make proof of successful cultivation before title could be acquired. For in passing over the country ten cultivated farms destitute of timber will be found to one showing a grove of respectable dimensions and appearance.

The fact that under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture laws a settler may acquire 480 acres, may be used as an argument for the repeal of one or both of the others as well as of the one whose repeal Judge McFarland recommends. If the settler must be restricted to 160 acres it is easy to restrict him to his choice of one of these methods without depriving some other settler of a different choice. It is certain that upon the successful growing of timber depends ultimately very largely the beauty, comfort and prosperity of this country.

It is equally certain that without strong inducements and a sort of compulsion the desired result will never be accomplished. For the average farmer is too anxious to grow something from which money can be speedily realized to spend time, labor and money in a direction from whence it is supposed returns must necessarily be so long deferred. The only condition then upon which I would consent to repealing the law would be the attaching of a timber culture condition to the remaining methods of obtaining government lands. That should be done anyway.

I have observed the beneficial effects of a timber belt, as follows: Three years ago my first planting of timber averaged twenty feet in height. Across the road to the north a neighbor had a field of corn extending eighty rods northward. The season was dry, and hot southerly winds prevailed. My own corn south of the timber was nearly worthless. Immediately north of the timber my neighbor's corn grew and yielded much like an Illinois corn-field, and at the north end of the field the corn was still better than mine but inferior to that nearest the timber. Similar effects are observable every year. This has taught me the value of a timber belt on the south side of my farm. I have it already well under way but using varieties of a slower but more certain growth makes progress rather slow. It is scarcely possible to urge the planting of timber too strenuously. Live growing timber will be of priceless value to Kansas.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, March 8, 1884.

THE STROWBRIDGE SOWER, manufactured by the Racine Seeder Co., is one of the new machines that should be on every farm. It is one of the most practical labor-saving implements that has ever been brought to the notice of the farming world, and it is only a wonder that such a sower has not been made more of a success long ago. C. W. Dorr, the Seedsman, of Des Moines, Iowa, is now putting this Seeder into the hands of thousands of the best farmers in America, and he reports that they are meeting with general approval by those using them. It will pay any farmer to send to him for the Illustrated Catalogue of this implement, which is mailed free to any address.

The crook-neck or Canada squash is not so liable to be destroyed by the worm as other varieties.

Nothing is more conclusive evidence of the real merits of an article, than the fact of its being counterfeited. No one ever heard of a counterfeit being made of a spurious or worthless article. Let's Dandelion Tonic has a great reputation as a valuable remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
HEREFORDS**

In the Southwest,

HUNTON & SOTHAM,

Abilene, - - - Kansas.

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

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,

ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

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



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

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF CLINTON AND CLAY COUNTIES,
Mo., own about

1,000 Short-horn Cows,
and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns write to
J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

HEREFORD **OLIVER & SHOKEY,**
Breeders and Dealers.
Address
E. S. SHOKEY,
Lawrence, Kas.
Stock near City.
CATTLE!
FOR SALE!

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
PHENOL SODIQUÉ

Proprietors: HANCO BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; relieves pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. Gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, HILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS of every description. INTERNALLY.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW, TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fetid Discharges from the EAR, ZENIA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK-ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, is the best DISINFECTANT known. Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



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

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by **ALEX. PEOPLES,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

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



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

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudsable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4065) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther.) All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. **MILLER BROS.** Box 238, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box 207.
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

PIG EXTRICATOR, to aid animals in giving birth. Send for free circular to **WM. DULIN,** Avoca, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.

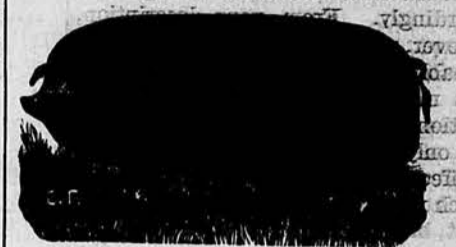
River Side Herds
—OF—
POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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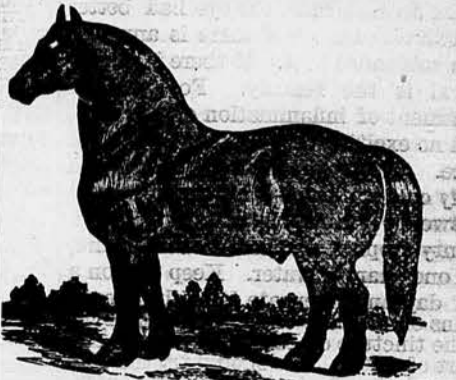
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NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.



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

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions **Carron Prince** and **Knight of Harris** will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season.—the one at \$30.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. B. Book, pages 364 and 370. The two High-grade Stallions, **Donald Dean** and **King William**, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were bred and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmer, come and examine these horses for yourselves. **STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.** **H. W. McAFEE,** Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

The Veterinarian.

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

OBSTRUCTION IN A COW'S TEAT.—One of my cows, that has recently calved, has something wrong with one of her teats. The milk comes away very slowly, as if there was something in it. I think I can feel a little thickening about half way up the teat, and it is daily becoming worse. [The obstruction to the free flow of milk complained of may be the result of various causes, hence the treatment must be regulated accordingly. From your description, however, we believe that the trouble is probably due to a thickening of the mucous membrane, and, as a result, contraction of the walls of the milk duct. The only treatment that will be likely to effect a cure, is a surgical operation, which requires not only a proper instrument, but the services of some expert. The operation will consist in the division of the structure, and subsequently keeping a syphon in the teat until the wound is healed.]

GLOSSITIS.—One of my heifers is troubled with a very sore mouth. Saliva is constantly drooling from it. She eats little and chews her cud occasionally, but I think she is quite feverish. [The heifer is probably affected with a constitutional disease known as glossitis. In this disease, the tongue and mouth seem to be severely affected with vesicles (blisters), which contain a fetid serosity. As the disease is considered infectious, the affected animals should be separated from the healthy ones as soon as the first symptoms are noticed. The stalls where the diseased animals have been kept should be thoroughly cleansed. The vesicles on the tongue and mouth should be lanced, and the mouth syringed out with alum and water. In case any ulcers appear, they should be dressed with the nitrate of silver. Epsom salts, 1 lb., should be administered in warm gruel, well boiled. If the animals are in a weak, debilitated condition, it will be necessary to administer some of the vegetable tonics to each. The food should consist of slops.]

OPHTHALMIA—POOR APPETITE.—I have a fine four-year-old horse and there is something the matter with his eyes; they run water and seem to be weak; when he is led in the light he will squint up his eyes as the light seems to hurt him. For a minute or so the eye seems to look all right, but there are times that I do not think he sees all right and they run considerable water and sometimes there will be chunks of matter in the corners of eyes. I also have a five-year-old horse that does not feed well; his hair looks bright and slick, and he feels well, but he will not eat well; some days he will take his feed all right and maybe the next day he will feed but little, and he does not drink more than a pail and a half of water in a day. [1. In all such cases the eye had better be examined to see if there is any foreign substance in it. If there is, its removal is the remedy. For general treatment of inflammation of the eyes, feed no exciting foods; keep in a dark place. Keep the bowels open, and apply cold water, or a lotion composed of twenty grains of acetate of lead, twenty drops of extract of belladonna, and one quart of water. Keep this on a half day and alternate it with twenty grains of sulphate of zinc, twenty drops of the tincture of calabar bean and one quart of water. We should try the cold water first. 2. As to the other horse, stimulate the appetite by changing the food. A little perseverance in this direction will often produce excellent results. Salt the food moderately, and give him two drachms of capsicum once a day in his feed.]

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending March 5, 1884.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. A. Riddle, of Welda tp, Sept 1, 1883, one bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, spot in face, one fore foot white to pastern joint, one hind foot white; value not given.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Philip McArdle, in Mineral tp, Feb 10, 1884, one mare colt, dark iron gray color, heavy mane and tail, about 2 years old; valued at \$25. COLT—By same, same time and place, one mare colt, roan, white star in forehead, two white hind legs; valued at \$25.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. S. Craig, in Madison tp, Dec 30, 1883, one red and white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Burris, in Howard tp, Feb 10, 1884, one brindled muley cow, 4 years old, 4 white legs, short tail, star in forehead, branded on right side with letter I or F; valued at \$20. STEER—By same, one brown steer with white strip across right hip to left thigh, feet white, star in forehead, crop off left ear and underbit in right ear; valued at \$35. STEER—By same, one dark red steer, 5 years old, star in forehead, 3 white feet, belly white, both ears cropped; valued at \$40.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by James Hardy, of Mill Creek tp, one yearling steer, small size, red and white, white in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up by Mrs M. H. Frank, of Scott tp, one sorrel mare, left hind foot white, blaze face, branded on left hip with "L. O. N." no other marks or brands supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$30. COLT—By same, one dark bay colt, with white star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, 1 year old; valued at \$30. STEER—By same, one roan steer, one year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER—By same, one red steer, white on belly, star in face, underbit in both ears; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by J. B. Dark, of Scott tp, one red steer, white on belly, branded on left hip with letters K. O. and on right hip with letter T, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. COLT—Taken up by Theo Pierce, in Green tp, Dec 25, 1883, one yearling horse colt, bay with white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Burns, in Ridgeway tp, Jan 31, 1884, one red cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by Herbert D. Fillmore, in Olivet tp, Jan 10, 1884, one 1-year-old red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending March 12, '84.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. THREE CALVES—Taken up by W. H. Harrison, of Drum Creek tp, Jan 29, 1884, three calves, to-wit: One red heifer calf with sprinkles of white in face; one red and white bull calf, with the letter A on the right hip; one blue bull calf; value of three, \$25.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk. COW and CALF—Taken up by Wm Hawthorne, of Salem tp, Feb 25, 1884, one red and white cow with red

and white steer (sucking) calf, no marks or brands, cow 2 years old; valued at \$33. STEER—Taken up by H. O. Norman, of Bachelor tp, Feb 28, 1884, one 2-year-old white steer, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$25. Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. C. Brown, of Shawnee tp, Dec 28, 1883, one red-roan cow, poor, of medium size, about 6 or 7 years old.

Strays for week ending March 19, '84.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. C. Noland, in Illinois tp, Feb 7, 1884, one bay mare, 7 years old, white in face and three white spots on each side, no other marks or brands perceivable; valued at \$25. Butler county—James Fisher, clerk. TWO PONIES—Taken up by Jno S. McKinley, Feb 16, 1884, two mare ponies—one dark brown mare pony, 4 years old, branded H on the left hip, 14½ hands high; valued at \$45. Also, one bay mare pony, 2 years old, 13½ hands high, black mane and tail; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Mrs Louisa Atkinson, of Kickapoo tp, Jan 19, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in the face, some little white on right hind foot, no other marks; valued at \$45.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. I. Russell, of Sheridan tp, March 1, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, collar and saddle marks, white stripe in forehead, letter L on left shoulder, a cut on right fore leg; valued at \$40. COLT—By same, one dark bay horse colt, 1-year old, white star in forehead; valued at \$25.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by James E. Hanev, in Miami tp, Feb 16, 1884, one yearling heifer, yellowish-red with white spot in forehead and some white on belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12. FILLEY—Taken up by J. V. Lyon, in Marysville tp, Jan 14, 1884, one dark gray filley, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—By same, one dark bay or brown filley about 3 years old, with small slit in right ear; valued at \$20. PONY—Taken up by H. A. Matthews, in Marysville tp, Feb 29, 1884, one old bay mare pony, white hind feet, some white on back and about the eyes, some white in forehead and small white spot on nose, also saddle and harness marks and a hooked brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm L. Ritchie, of Wyandotte tp, Feb 28, 1884, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

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Spring Sales. KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

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

J. M. BIGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky., Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Renick Branch Marys, Cowslips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sires.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpsburg, Ky., Will sell, on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Fillgrees, Rose of Sharons, Amelias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of Imp, Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

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

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

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

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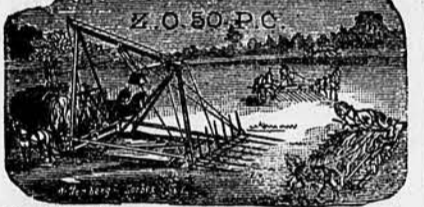
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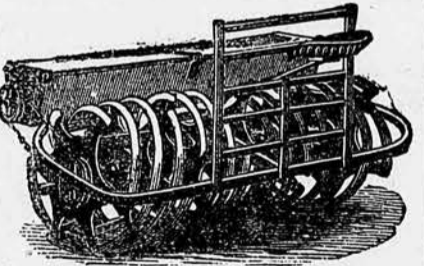
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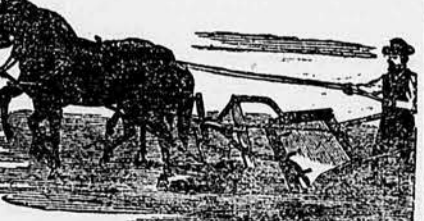
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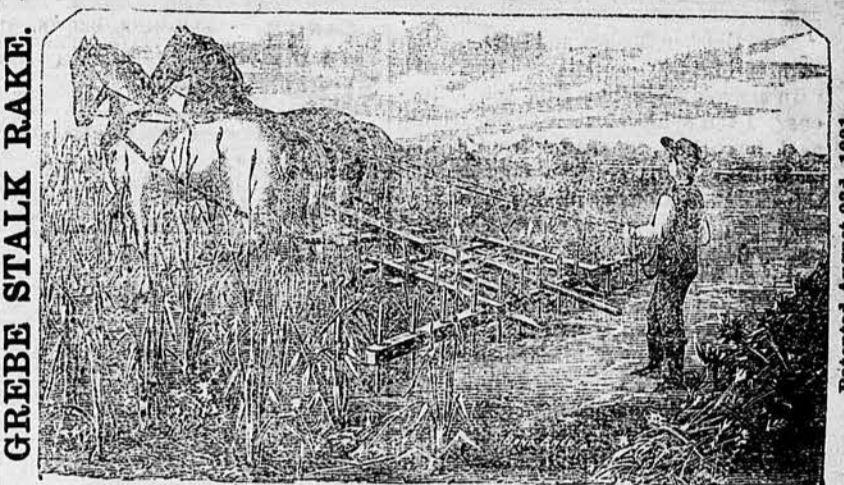


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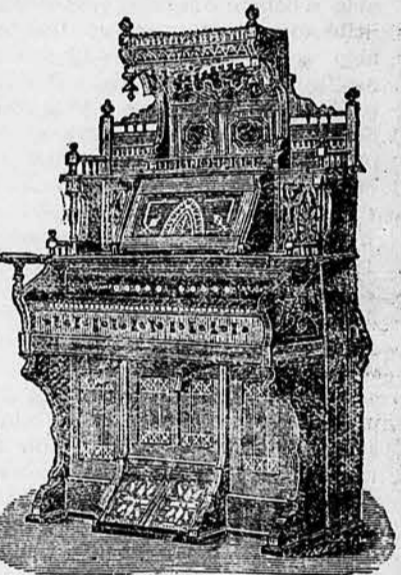


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Patented August 23d, 1881. Send for circular to Henry Grebe, Omaha, Neb.

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Cholera and Cure.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to "What Ails the Chickens?" I can sympathize with our friend, as I have had the same trouble and should say it was chicken cholera, and the cause is too many in one house. I turned mine out entirely and gave them plenty of coal ashes and gave them two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of slaked lime, fifteen drops of tincture of iron in two quarts of meal every other day, and two tablespoonfuls of black antimony in feed daily, with plenty of skim milk to drink, and I have not lost any since. That was two months ago. I used carbolic acid to disinfect the house and have kept them out ever since, and they are doing well. I hope our friend may receive this or some other good remedy in time to do good. If you try this please let us hear through the FARMER if it was of any benefit to you.

Lyndon, Kas. Mrs. H. O. B.

To Keep Chickens Healthy.

Kansas Farmer:

Having just read "Amateur" in trouble and always interested in the raising of chickens, while I may not be able to help in this case, yet there is one little item in my experience that might help some one in keeping chickens healthy, that is, the use of salt in their food. In winter we use the "hot mash" for the morning meal, always, a handful of salt alternating cayenne and black pepper at least twice per week, mixing thoroughly before scalding. We commenced in the city of Leavenworth in 1875 with a trio of Partridge Cochins. By the 1st of June had seventy-five very fine chicks; took several coops to the poultry show there that fall; continued raising P. C.'s until 1879, when we changed to Plymouth Rocks. In spring of '80 moved to Ness county, bringing some of our P. R.'s. Have now sixty very good "graded stock" (using a ranchmen's term,) but from 1875 to the present time have never lost a chicken from disease. We cannot get oats, chop feed, mill feed, etc., here, but make a mixture of corn meal and chopped rye for the morning meal, and rice corn for evening, the latter altogether when weather is pleasant. It is an excellent food for laying hens, or for fattening either.

M. E. C.

Plymouth Rocks.

A friend who ought to know what he is talking about, sends us the following description:

The great popularity the Plymouth Rock fowl has attained is without a parallel, and no other breed is so highly esteemed in America to-day. It has attained this popularity, too, entirely on its own intrinsic merits. As table fowls they are juicy, fine-grained, and tender. As spring chickens they feather very early and mature with remarkable rapidity. As market fowls they are unsurpassed, having large, plump bodies, with full breasts, clean, bright yellow legs and yellow skin, they always command the highest market price. At maturity they weigh: Cocks, 9½ to 12 lbs.; hens, 7 to 9 lbs. As egg producers they are not excelled, and can be depended upon for eggs all the year round. In hardiness, both as chicks and mature fowls, they are unequalled, and being an American breed, they adapt themselves to all climates and situations, better than any other breed. As mothers, they are excellent, being kind and gentle, and good foragers. They bear confinement well, and are easily kept in an inclosure. This fine breed is preeminently the farmer's fowl, and the best for all who desire a general purpose breed.

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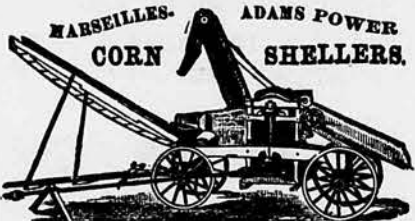


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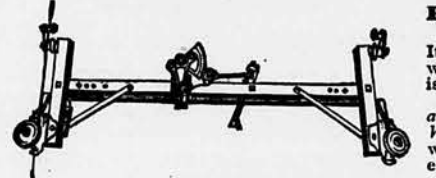


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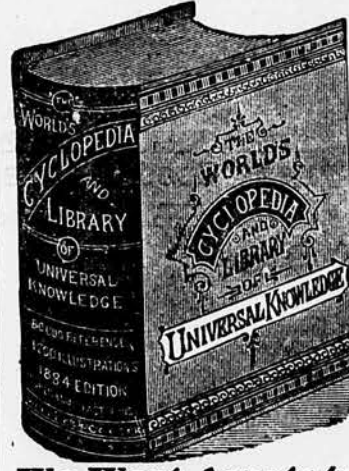
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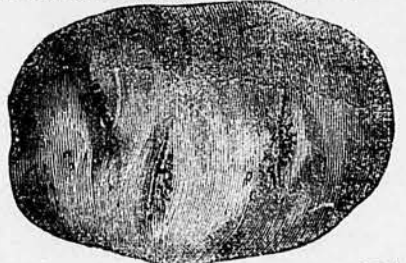
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