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The Cultivated Grasses and Clovers.

[CONCLUDED.]

Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense) has been highly recommended for this State. An experience of two years with it does not confirm the good opinions that have been formed of it. In the outset, I experienced a difficulty, common with the seed of this grass—only a small portion germinated. The straggling plants that appeared, however, grew and thickened rapidly, so that the ground was before fall fairly well occupied by the coarse, rank growing stalks which finally gave a fair yield of quite inferior hay. In quality, it resembles the coarsest of swale grass. During the winter of 1882-83 the cool weather apparently destroyed it entirely. I was unable after a careful examination to find a single living root. However, in June a few scattering blades appeared, whether from seed or root I am unable to say, and these gradually increased in number during the season.

Our experience with this grass may be summed up in a few concise statements:—

1. Good seed is not easily obtained, and damp cold weather rapidly injures its germinating powers.
2. It is one of the latest grasses to appear in the spring, being considerably behind prairie grass in this respect.
3. It is (apparently) destroyed "root and branch" by our severe winters.
4. The quality of the grass seems to be inferior; at all events, our stock has never relished it.

The single fact that Johnson grass makes no growth to speak of before June 1st is decisive upon its value in Kansas.

Kentucky blue-grass (Poa pratense).—This grass may be grown almost anywhere in the now settled portions of the State. We have never failed to secure a good stand, and ultimately a good sod,—even during such very dry seasons as 1875,—when good seed was sown on well-prepared land, and at the proper season, which is in the spring. However, our experience with the grass,—a very extended one, by the way,—has convinced me that, for all useful purposes except lawns, in central and western Kansas, that is one of the most worthless of tame grasses. It starts early in the season, and for a short time yields a small amount of quite inferior feed; but in May it ripens its seed, the grass becomes brown, dry and fibrous, and in this dormant condition it remains until fall, and often until the following spring. Moreover, dry weather will almost certainly injure blue-grass seriously, when no damage is sustained by orchard-grass and clover in the same field. On the other hand, in the eastern portions of the state, particularly in the counties bordering the Missouri river, I know from personal observation that blue-grass thrives abundantly, and is a very profitable grass.

I can easily see that this grass possesses great value for a region like Illinois and Kentucky, where winter rains abound, enabling it to make a slow and continuous growth; but the Kansas winter is generally our driest season, and for this reason I doubt much if this old favorite sort has any place in our agriculture. To obtain a good stand quickly, blue grass seed should be sown in the early spring; and, in amount, not less than three bushels per acre of ground.

Orchard-grass (Dactylis glomerata).—Our first considerable seeding of orchard grass was made in 1875. During each subse-

quent year we have sown more or less of this grass, and every season's experience with it has fully confirmed the good opinion which we early formed and have so frequently expressed concerning it. (1) In the ease with which a "stand" is obtained, (2) in its ability to withstand drouth and the ravages of insect enemies, (3) in the abundance of pasturage which it furnishes, and (4) in nutritive qualities, orchard-grass is not surpassed by any other sort. In most of these respects, indeed, it is greatly superior to any other grass with which I have experimented. In this section of Kansas I should advise sowing five acres of orchard-grass to one of all other sorts of grasses or clovers.

Orchard-grass is one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring, and the last to succumb to frost in the fall. By giving it a good start in the fall, it will furnish good pasture far into the winter. It is consumed with great relish by stock of all kinds, especially if the grass is cropped short. It seems to do equally well upon heavy clay and sandy soil; and any rich and well-drained soil seems suited to it. It germinates about as easily as oats; and, with good seed, no difficulty is experienced in getting a "stand" that will endure moderate cropping the first fall after seeding. As might be inferred from its common name, it does best when moderately shaded, and is admirably suited to orchard culture; yet there are few grasses that will so well endure the prolonged sunshine of our dry seasons. It should, however, be remembered that orchard-grass will not make a sod as blue-grass does. It always grows in tussocks, or bunches; and, to counteract this tendency, seed should be sown with a liberal hand. Not less than 1½ bushels of seed should be sown per acre; and two would perhaps be better. I have obtained excellent results by adding to the above three quarts of red clover seed. The clover has always thrived with the orchard-grass besides furnishing to animals that variety of food so agreeable to the taste. I have found that orchard-grass is relished even by swine, and therefore it makes excellent "hog pastures." In my experience, too, no amount of tramping or close grazing at any season has been able to injure a well rooted sod.

Orchard-grass will endure late seeding better perhaps than any other sort; but this operation ought not to be delayed much beyond the middle of April.

Tall meadow oat-grass (Avena elatior).—This old fashioned English sort has recently been extensively sold in the west under the name of evergreen grass. An experience of two years with it enables me to speak very positively of its merits. It yields much more of hay than orchard-grass, but less pasturage. It makes a much more vigorous growth than orchard-grass the first year after seeding, but during the protracted dry, hot weather of last season it showed much less vigor than orchard-grass. Tall meadow oat-grass is well worth a thorough trial at the hands of Kansas farmers. However, it ought to be borne in mind that this sort is still in the experimental stage of cultivation. About two and one-half bushels of seed per acre should be sown.

Red clover (Trifolium pratense)—deserves a prominent place in the list of forage plants suited to eastern and central Kansas. In 1874 and 1875, two exceptionally dry seasons, it failed almost entirely here, giving neither pasture or hay. But during the favorable seasons which have since prevailed,

it has flourished abundantly, and has yielded more—both of hay and pasture—than is generally obtained in the east. I have in one season cut two excellent crops of hay and a crop of seed from the same ground. Red clover in this state has one interesting peculiarity worth mentioning. When land is once seeded, it never "runs out," as is the case in the east but thickens and spreads continually by self-seeding. A piece of ground seeded with red clover in 1872 gave a large yield of clover hay last year. I believe that nowhere are such large crops of clover seed grown as in Kansas. Red clover is worth a trial anywhere in the state. Already it has taken a high place in the agriculture of the eastern and central portions of the state, where its cultivation is rapidly extending. In very dry seasons, however, it lacks the "staying" qualities so remarkable in alfalfa. But while drouth generally reduces the yield of clover, as of all other crops, it will rarely, upon clay soil, permanently injure the plants. Regarding the relative merits of clover and alfalfa—a question often raised—I have to say that while clover yields scarcely more than half the hay or pasturage given by alfalfa in the point of quality, alfalfa is greatly inferior. The stalks of alfalfa are nearly solid, and woody, and the waste in feeding is great as compared with clover. I am decidedly of the opinion that where clover is successfully grown no farmer will long cultivate alfalfa.

Timothy (Phleum pratense).—This sort, so valuable in the east as a mowing grass, has upon the College Farm shown itself almost continually inferior to most of the foregoing, in the following important respects: it gives no crop during dry seasons, and during seasons of severe drouth kills out severely, while its yield is light, even under favorable circumstances. Moreover, it suffers greatly from the attacks of insects. After an experience of ten years with this grass in Kansas, I am abundantly satisfied that there are few situations in Kansas where timothy can be profitably grown. We need, above any other, forage pasturage; and this, assuredly, timothy does not furnish.

The above mentioned grasses and clovers are only a very small part of the total number that have been tested upon the College Farm. They are, however, the sorts that either have proved most useful, or are most likely to receive a trial by inexperienced farmers.

The table given below may not be without interest as showing the yield at a single cutting of different grasses and clovers during the favorable season of last year. These sorts were grown in plats side by side, all receiving precisely the same treatment. A square rod of each was cut on June 18th. The cut grass was spread and exposed to the hot sun exactly forty-eight hours, when it was gathered and weighed. The different kinds, although generally in the condition of excellent hay, varied a good deal in quality. Nearly all might advantageously have been further reduced by evaporation fully twenty per cent.

	Weight of hay (lbs.) per rod.	Weight of hay (lbs.) per acre.	Yield per acre (lbs.) of hay.	Pounds green grass to one of hay.
Alfalfa.....	93	24	3,840	3.8
Alsike clover.....	133	34	5,440	3.9
English blue-grass.....	98	21	3,818	4.0
Fowl meadow-grass.....	94	20	4,640	3.2
Orchard grass.....	89	32	5,120	2.8
Red clover.....	154	59	6,240	4.0

Book Notices.

No special attention seems hitherto to have been called to the remarkable portraits of American statesmen that have recently been appearing in HARPER'S. They have included so far full-page portraits of Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, besides several smaller portraits; for the May number we are promised Monroe, Henry Clay, and Rufus King; and Mr. Kruell, the distinguished engraver who has done most of these, is understood to be busy upon the younger Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Webster, and others. The portrait of Buchanan in the January number may also be mentioned. Many of these have been engraved from original paintings or drawings not before reproduced, and the result is likely to be an American portrait gallery fitly presented in the highest style of the especially American art of wood-engraving.

The tide of immigration setting toward our shores is subject to fluctuations, but there exists no reason to anticipate that during the life of the present generation it will fall to reach the average height of the past ten years; immigration, therefore, continues to be one of the great economic questions of this country, and it involves a political problem of the highest importance, that of naturalization. That our naturalization laws are defective in many respects is notorious and the demand for their revision will no doubt acquire added force from the publication of an article by Justice William Strong upon that subject in the *North American Review* for May. In the same number of the Review, Edwin P. Whipple offers a candid judgment of Matthew Arnold, as a thinker and as a man of letters. Richard A. Proctor, under the title of "A Zone of Worlds," writes of the vast multitude of the pigmy kindred of the earth, known as the asteroids. In "The Railway and the State," Gerrit L. Lansing essays to prove that the multiplication and extension of railroad lines, and the establishment of low rates of transportation, are hindered rather than helped by governmental interference. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Princeton College, has a highly interesting article on "Illusions of Memory." Helen Kendrick Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song." Finally, there is a joint discussion of "Workingmen's Grievances," by William Godwin Moody and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Howard University.

American Newspapers in 1884.

From the edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 13,402. This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during the last twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since. The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1,254; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies from 1,001 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the western states. Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 604 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading western states also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York State is 1,523, against 1,399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.
 April 22—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 April 24 and 25—Salline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Marshall, Mo.
 April 29 and 30—Hunton & Sotham, Herefords and short-horns, Kansas City.
 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 Follies, Higginville, Mo.
 May 4, 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 16—Cass Co. Short-horn Breeders, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 28—W. T. Hearn, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 11 and 12—S. T. Bennett & Co., Short-horns, Safford, Kas.
 September 30—Clay Co., Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association, Liberty, Mo.
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.
 November 6—S. E. Ward & Son, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.

Olio in Horses.

A reader of the *National Live Stock Journal* wrote to that paper stating that he had lost a horse, and asks questions about it. The *Journal*, replying, says: He usually feeds oats and corn, ground together, weight for weight, but for the last three months he has been feeding corn meal, mixed with a like bulk of bran. He feeds the grain alone in manger, long hay being in the rack above. Some of his other horses have had the colic, but not seriously. He wants to know if corn meal and bran are not as healthy a food as corn and oats ground together.

We answer this the more willingly because it is a very common mode of feeding horses, and many horses have been lost by it, although a worse mode is quite frequently found in practice, and that is feeding corn meal alone.

The horse has a comparatively small stomach, which is adapted to the use of concentrated food, but that concentrated food should be mixed with bulky or fibrous food. In a state of nature, horses live upon grass and its seed, but the seed is not eaten alone. It requires bulk as well as nutriment. The bulky or fibrous food must be eaten with the concentrated, so as to separate the particles of meal and render the mass, as it goes into the stomach, porous. It is quite easy to see why the contents of the stomach should be in a porous or spongy condition. The gastric, or digesting fluid must circulate through this mass of food in order to effect its digestion. If corn be ground into fine meal and moistened, it becomes very plastic, and adheres in a solid mass, almost impenetrable to any liquid. Now when a horse masticates corn meal so that he can swallow it, saliva must have saturated it, and it becomes a plastic, adhesive mass; and being in this condition in the stomach of the horse, the gastric juice can not penetrate it, and the muscular movements of the stomach can not break up this adhesive mass so as to allow the gastric juice to circulate through it, and therefore it can not be digested. And it is for this reason that whole corn, or that very coarsely ground, may be fed to a horse with less danger of colic or other diseases induced by a feverish stomach, because, in the form of cracked kernels, it can not adhere in a solid, plastic mass, and what is not digested will pass away in the droppings. But in the case of the plastic dough, the gastric juice only comes in contact with the outside, and the mass remains so long in the stomach as to create more or less fever, and cause colic or other disease.

Our correspondent improved the condition of the corn meal by mixing an equal weight of bran with it, but this bran shrinks a good deal in bulk, and the fine meal adheres so closely to the scales of bran as to make too solid a mass to allow the free circulation of the

digesting fluid, and therefore colic often ensues.

Now, fine grinding is a very important economy in feeding, because with such fine particles of meal, the digesting fluid can saturate it, and completely act upon it in the shortest time, and thus render the food available to the horse in sustaining its labor. Now, if this fine meal be mixed with twice its bulk in short-cut hay, the fibrous hay completely separates the particles of meal, so as to form a spongy, porous mass, and the gastric juice can circulate freely through every part, and come in contact with the whole mass at once. In this case the digestion takes place and the stomach is emptied of its contents in so short a time, that no fever can arise. This is merely carrying out nature's plan. If a horse were turned into a field of oats when the grain was ready to cut, it could not eat the grain without at the same time eating a large part of the stalk. It is but a little work to mix the meal with short-cut hay. The hay is moistened, and the meal stirred into it, when the fine meal adheres to the bits of hay, and it must then go into the stomach so as to admit of a free circulation of the digesting fluid through it.

In reference to corn meal and bran, we have shown that it packs too closely when moistened. But when oats and corn are ground together, the husk of the oats is more unyielding than the bran, and makes a better separation. Half of the bulk of oats is husk. But this is not as porous as when meal is mixed with cut hay.

In early times the farmers of Pennsylvania fed their large Conestoga horses on finely-ground rye meal, mixed in the way we mention, with the short-cut rye straw; and they kept their teams in fine condition. We once, for a whole year, fed our teams upon pure, finely-ground corn meal, mixed with cut hay, and they remained perfectly healthy and performed work most satisfactorily. But we do not advise feeding upon one kind of grain, and especially corn, because corn contains too much starch and too little muscle forming matter. But it is always best to feed a variety of food in the ration. As a single food, oats is best, but oats and corn are still better, and oats, corn and barley better still. And whatever other food, one pint of linseed-oil meal per day to a horse will be found to pay well in health and condition. One of the best combinations as a food for horses, is 800 lbs. of corn, 800 lbs. of oats, and 100 lbs. of flax-seed, evenly mixed and all ground together. This small proportion of flax-seed has a most important influence upon the digestive organs—prevents constipation and many diseases arising from it, keeps the coat in a soft, glossy condition. But it should be remembered that all ground rations should be fed with a small portion of short-cut hay. We hope our farmers will study this matter of feeding horses more carefully, for it will certainly pay them well to do so.

The Flesh of the Improved Hog.

Swine breeders have not sufficiently borne in mind the variation in the amount of lean meat found in the carcasses of different hogs. The Berkshire is universally credited with having more lean than any other breed, but they as well as other classes vary in this regard. By closely scanning the cut up carcasses, giving preference to certain families showing liberal presence of muscular substances, these to be used as breeders, the relative quantity of lean could be increased in any family or breed.

It is a well known fact that some hogs, when reduced to an impoverished state, are really very thin, as the term is understood, while others have as meagre an amount fat as the thinnest, yet have

have greater fullness of all the parts, and under no circumstances do they become so lean in appearance as the others. This difference is owing entirely to the greater size of the muscle, the motive parts, and this difference is invariably shown in the cut up meat. So it will be seen that there are two modes of making a very correct estimate of this peculiar difference in swine, by comparing animals that are, so far as we are able to judge, alike reduced, then again scanning the fat carcasses as they lay side by side upon the block.—*Rural Era*.

Merinos for Wool and Mutton.

Read before the Missouri Wool Growers April, 1884, by Sam Jewett.

The first demand of humanity is for something to eat.

The second is for something to wear.

The first knows no exception, the second very few exceptions. Allow me to say right here, that the Spanish Merino and their crosses furnish nearly all the wool to clothe this great and growing nation. How best and most economically to feed the masses. Let no unfair word be said of the so-called mutton breeds. They have their place in the world's economy, and right well do they fill it. Let us go back, say twelve years, and note the progress made by the different breeds of sheep up to the present time. What increase has the long wool breeds made? They are commonly recognized as the more prolific; but when we look around for results the fact is palpable that with the incentives of an enhanced price for combing wool, a steady and paying demand for breeding animals and a fair price for meat for twelve years, there is no such increase apparent in the numbers of long wool sheep as it seems should have followed the intelligent efforts of those breeders making the culture of such stock a specialty. Looking the past over, can we successfully depend on the large breeders for our mutton.

What can we say of the Merino in the past twelve years. Why they have multiplied by the million, and their meat is becoming the favorite. It is recognized in nearly all the States as being the sweetest and most desirable for table use also in foreign countries, and bring the largest price. The only objection is size, and this with the farmer many times is in its favor. Why not then make the Merino to produce the flesh to feed the millions, as well as the wool to clothe the millions. After patient and careful study, I am forced to the conclusion that the present idea of superiority of flesh of the so-called mutton breeds considered aside from artificial influence is founded more upon sentiment than reality, admitting the necessity for increased carcass and the possibility of securing it without sacrifice in fleece. The one important question remaining is: How can it be accomplished? The answer is by judicious breeding and liberal feeding. Combine the two with careful care and you will soon reach your reward of success. The breeder who succeeds must be a student as well as a liberal provider; mere haphazard will bring to its followers the disappointment he deserves. The patient and far reaching efforts of Bakewell and Ellmore, in England, and the enlightened perseverance of Alwood and Hammond, and a long list of honored preceding contemporary breeders in the United States must be students and emulated with such modifications as may be seen necessary to bring results within the exacting demands of a necessarily diversified sheep husbandry.

The following I take from the "Merino as a Mutton Sheep," by Messrs. Hayes and Garland:

"If we look at the question physiologically, we should be led to infer, a priori,

that the most tender and consequently assimilative flesh would be produced from the smaller and finer than from the larger and coarser animals; as the flesh of the partridge and teal is more tender than that of the turkey and mallard. Besides, it is well known that there is always a correlation in the different parts of the same animals, as in the hair, feet and limbs of the Arabian horse. The fineness of the fibre in the fleece of the Merino is therefore but an indication of the fineness of fiber of its flesh. It would seem that even when the size of the Merinos is increased by an improved alimentary regimen, the fiber of the flesh does not become coarser; for it has been demonstrated, by experiments in France, that improved nutrition has only the effect to make the woolly fiber longer; it does not increase its diameter. By the law of correlation above referred to, the fineness of the fiber of the flesh will be retained with that of the wool.

It is difficult to obtain testimony from England as to the relative excellence of the mutton from the different English races. Each district insists upon the superiority of the particular race which it cultivates. Thus the English landholders and farmers can never agree whether the Leicester or Down mutton is best. Popular opinion, outside of the agricultural districts, has settled it in favor of the Southdowns, one of the smallest of the so-called English races. The mutton of the Highland sheep, still smaller, is said to be superior to that of the Southdown. It does not mature as early as the improved English races, and is killed at five years old. It may have been the excellence of this mutton which led to Mr. Webster's observation, that he had learned in England the secret of having good mutton was "that the sheep should be at least five years old when killed." It is admitted in England that the flesh of the Cotswold, the race most generally introduced here, is coarse and better adapted for the workingman's than the gentleman's table. Its excessive fat, objectionable to delicate stomachs, is acceptable to those who cannot afford to use pork or butter, as it supplies the necessary carbonaceous element of food.

An observing American lady, who was a housekeeper for several years in a fashionable quarter in London, informs us that she was accustomed to obtain for her table, from a butcher who supplied many families of the nobility, the small Welsh mutton, the price of which was about 25 cents a pound, where the ordinary large and fat mutton cost about 18 cents. This mutton, not larger than the smallest in our market, was superior to any she had tasted. The legs, though plump and round, resembling a shoulder of pork, had but little fat. As we have never lost an opportunity for seeking information on this subject, we asked the opinion of the experienced flockmaster, Mr. Flint, of California, who had at one time 100,000 sheep in his flocks. We found Mr. Flint an enthusiast in his admiration of the mutton qualities of the Merino. He declared that he would never think of using English mutton for his table, saying emphatically that it was his theory and observation that well-fattened Merinos made the best mutton in the world, and that a well-fattened Saxony Merino, the smallest of all races, made the best of all, as the finest wool is accompanied by the finest fiber. Having met, at the public shearing in Avon, New York, last spring, several of the most extensive flockmasters of Australia, who were visiting this country for the purpose of purchasing Spanish Merinos, we addressed the same inquiry to them. All united in declaring that the opinion in Australia was in favor of the superiority of Merino mutton in quality, as compared with that of the English races. Mr. Geddes, an agriculturist of high authority in New York, expresses the same opinion.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry for a Lucrative Living.

Mrs. M. L. L. wants "some kind reader who thoroughly understands poultry raising" to tell her "whether a lady can make a lucrative living by raising poultry for the city markets." I do not pretend to "thoroughly understand poultry raising" to the extent she has in mind, and I doubt if anybody will make such pretensions, but I can give her some ideas and suggestions that in the absence of fuller information, may be of essential service.

First, let me kindly suggest that the question in the form placed before the reader, does not indicate that the writer can have given much observation to the subject in hand, or to business, generally, in the past. A very little knowledge of human nature would assure anybody that such a question, even if answered affirmatively, might do her no good. Some people make poultry-raising lucrative, as well as other pursuits, but she might not. I know two single ladies in a village of about 2,800 inhabitants, who have the largest, finest, most popular and most profitable store there, and began with but a trifle of capital, but it proves very little, except that they have succeeded where a hundred others would have failed. It is the same with men—one succeeds where a hundred or a thousand fail. The lesson that Mrs. M. L. L. has forgotten or ignored is that success in poultry-raising or anything else depends more on the individual than on the business or any circumstance connected with it. The kindest and most successful poultry-raiser in all creation, nor all of them combined, can so advise her that she will succeed unless she has the mental essentials for success within herself. If she has prudence, ingenuity, patience, some capital, and above all, tact, she may succeed, otherwise not. "Here endeth the first lesson."

The second lesson is to hunt out the best books and publications on poultry-raising, and study them. There opinions will be found, plenty of them, and very often sound ones. Sometimes these books are selfishly inspired, to some extent at least, but so far as I have seen, they invariably agree that "lucrative" success is very rare except to a person peculiarly qualified for it. Connected with the business as a business, there are innumerable little details to note, and drawbacks to overcome, which no written or printed rule can surmount, and sometimes not be remotely applicable. Then the value of "gumption" is apparent. But they will tell a great deal that is helpful, and often through their very failures, they enunciate useful principles—"glittering generalities" perhaps, but it is the special application of them which is to emphasize the new beginner's capacity for success.

Let me note a few things that may be quite as "lucrative living" from poultry without having a good many, and to handle a good many profitably is far more difficult, even proportionately, than to succeed well with a few. The portionate expense of the investment for 5,000 fowls might not be greater than for 50 perhaps, but it will require far greater tact to manage them profitably, even supposing that the owner keeps them in good health, and gets as many eggs and chickens as he can reasonably expect. To buy feed for them is comparatively easy while the bank account is good, but how about important as a blank opinion. There will be no selling of the products from several thousand fowls. No location near a slow-going country village, or even to a decently ambitious city, will do.

There must be great hotels and restaurants to buy these products regularly and to pay cash promptly; and to receive their patronage by contract, one must have a reputation, and reputations don't come at will.

The chicken-breeder must have good help, and an abundance of the sort he needs, and that is very difficult to get. Contracts to deliver must be filled on time and according to the quality demanded, and no excuse as to poor health, bad weather, disappointment about help, etc., is worth a rush if repeated more than once in fifty years. And still, in spite of your possible reputation, there will be second-class fowls to sell, and sometimes second-class eggs, and one must have a second-class market for them or heavy losses will follow. Your hens must live only to a certain age for profitable layers, and then they are not "spring chickens" or "broilers" by any means, and coming in your hands in quantity each year, they must be disposed of promptly. You cannot confine yourself to eggs exclusively, nor to flesh-growing exclusively, unless you face other risks and difficulties that are equally serious, all requiring judgment, tact, knowledge of human nature and of chicken nature that tell immensely on your bank account.

After one gets a reputation as a breeder, a demand for his stock will spring up, perhaps without advertising. It may be profitable, perhaps more so than any other feature—it ought to be at from \$7 to \$10 a trio—but it complicates matters and calls into requisition a new line of work and talent. It must be conducted on its merits and quite apart from other branches. Here another order of help is required—that which is reliable, alert and practical; and how is it to be had? Not without a large outlay, certainly, because it is skilled work. The poor stock must be separated from the good, and the owner's acquaintance with fancy markings must be thorough enough for him to know a \$20-rooster from a \$3 one, or he soon suffers the pangs of knowing that he has unwittingly put about \$17 into some other man's pocket. Eggs of his fancy breeds will be in demand by distant customers, and how to insure their safe transmission against the stupidity and carelessness of expressmen, or how to bear with equanimity the curses of his customers, will be another puzzle to vex his mind.

In all this I have supposed that the breeder had mastered the first problem of success, which is to produce the stock on a large scale. But how many are likely to do that without a long preparatory training? How many will even attempt to give, say to 2,000 fowls, the proportionate care and space that they give to fifty fowls? Not many; and if they do not, the problems connected with selling poultry products on a large scale will not trouble them much. From 50 to 75 fowls to an acre, with separate lots and buildings for each flock, is good advice, but how many novices will heed it? They want a shorter road than that to a "lucrative living," and are rarely satisfied until they have tried it. The prominent idea in their heads is that if 50 fowls will give a profit of \$50 a year under ordinary treatment, then each thousand fowls will give \$1,000 profit—but they will not without more than proportionate increase of care and cost, and let the novice not forget this.

As a matter of "opinion" then, given with considerable knowledge of poultry-raising, but without any knowledge of the qualifications of Mrs. M. L. L., my advice is that she go very slow in the attempt to make a "lucrative living by raising poultry for the city markets." She will enjoy more peace of mind and make for herself a greener old age, to invest her capital in New York Central stock, and then to sell newspapers on the street or take in washing as a reliance for such dividends as she needs beyond what the stock brings her.—S.P., in Country Gentleman.

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.

T. T.
TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, No. 130 Kansas Ave., Topeka. All orders promptly filled. Also storage for all kinds of goods at reasonable charges. Orders taken for hacks. Moving families a specialty. A. G. DRAKE, Manager.

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

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. BOBLAND, 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.

WM. 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.

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kansas, breeder of Hereford Hereford Cattle. Three cows and 11 bulls for sale. Also Grade bulls and heifers for sale.

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.

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

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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.

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.

PLATTSBURG, MO., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13; Bronze Turkey, \$3.50 per 12. Of the best strains.

D. W. MCQUITT, Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo., breeder of SPANISH MERINO Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and eight varieties of Poultry. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

ROBERT COOK, Iowa, 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.

ONE DOLLAR per 13 for Plymouth Rock eggs; Pekin Duck eggs the same. Three sittings for \$2.50. Mark S. Salisbury, P. O. box 931, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

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

SEND TWO DOLLARS and get one setting of Ives celebrated Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock eggs. The finest in the State. No stock for sale until fall. Address S. L. Ives, P.M., Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

PEABODY POULTRY YARDS, Weidlein & Byrum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahmans, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part, and Black Cochins, B. R. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, LeFleche B. B. R. Game, S. S. Hamburg, Blk. Javsas, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 15th.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

LOUIS DUTSCHER No. 99 Madison street, Topeka, Kansas, has for sale 100 Light and Dark Brahma and Black Cochin pure-bred poultry of the Jersey and Fitch strains. Also, for sale a Centennial and Common-Sense incubators. All the above will be sold very cheap.

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

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McCollm, 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—\$3.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., breeds the very best 1/2 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. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 20. Also Black and-tan Dogs.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. ROCKS and W. F. B. Spanish eggs, \$3.00 for thirteen. GEORGE H. HUGHES, North Topeka, Kas.

A. P. BOYSE, of Sterling, Kas., has a few bushels of DWARF BROOM CORN SEED, which he will sack in grain sacks, mark and deliver at R. R. depot for \$3.00 per bushel. All orders filled promptly.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—640 acres, together with stock and farm implements. Address J. H. Reints, Od'n, Barton Co., Kas.

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

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

TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.—Near Shunganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs, must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF, Office, 68 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS, (Shawnee Co.)

W. J. McCOLM, Breeder of—

Pure Bred Poultry.

Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, Black Javsas.

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Piers, Judge.

Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets. Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for - \$3.00 Black Java, thirteen for - - - 3.00 All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for - - 3.00

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittlyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DORS, and UREYS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARY'S, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an IMP. DOUBLE GLOSER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins a High Catalogue on application. Inspection invited.

In the Dairy.

Dairying Among the Shakers.

A paper read at the American Institute Farmer's Club—Cleanliness, Skill, and High Prices.

However, what troubled us most was the idea of those men milkers. One fellow we have now in our mind's eye. We see his filthy shirt sleeves, his short fustian knee breeches, his nasty brogans, his long, yellow vest, with the stump of an old clay dudden in the pocket, his old felt hat, with plenty of ventilation in its sides, those great grimy fingers and the unsavory atmosphere belonging to him, and we can't help thinking that the unlovable creature was but a sorry apology for the bonnie milk-maid of the olden times, the rosy cheeked maiden dear to the recollection of our boyhood on the farm, and made famous in ballad, in story and in painting.

But take our arm, now, and let us make a call upon the Shakers. No matter about the time, for they keep open house all day long; but scrape and wipe your feet, for they don't tolerate dirt inside of their own buildings. Throw away your old quid, too, and your half smoked cigarette; no bad odors about Shakerdom, and don't you try to introduce any.

Shake hands with sister Mary, whose sweet angelic countenance, radiant with good will to all, seems to you like the truest Christianity concentrated into a humanized sunbeam. Exchange also a warm hand grasp with brother Abram—his heart goes with his hand every time, and his happy, honest smile, will be a benediction to us; but oh, no, no, don't kiss your hand to our "pretty waiter girl." We know you are dying to, but it won't do.

And now, don't you indorse our proposition that the milk question, and all that is therein implied, can most acceptably be left entirely to the smooth, soft and cleanly hand of the good dairy maid?

There is nothing bad about the cow, per se; all bad comes from the milker. True, she herself chews a cud, but if it is of new mown hay and her breath is as sweet as the early morn, and only from her droppings can be and is manufactured that only manly perfume the "Jockey club."

By way of emphasis let us repeat sweetness and cleanliness are two very, very important factors in the production of choicest butter, and these factors must be present at the milking, as well as in the subsequent process, and so we repeat, no nicotine in ours, if you please.

To any one who might say they could not distinguish between oleomargarine and honest butter we have simply to say: Well, then, you have not tested it with genuine Shaker butter, for they are no more alike than a tallow dip and a wax candle. We consider Shaker butter like other Shaker productions, simply the "ne plus ultra" of excellence. In saying this we don't mean to decry "Echo farm" milk and butter, for we doubt not these are far above the average dairy products sent to this market; but with men milkers, you seldom if ever, can have what with women you often can have—that soothing gentleness of disposition and that immaculate cleanliness of person that are at all times desirable and that, as we contend, are, for the highest purposes of the dairy absolutely essential.

As to the "Echo farm" barns it has seemed to us that they could not be excelled by any others, but Shaker barns are equally good, and so are hundreds of other large dairy barns in New England, New Jersey, and on Staten Island, and to our notion we have seen thou-

sands of finer cattle—thousands of cows whose value runs far up into thousands of dollars, cows with brilliant records, two pounds—aye even three pounds—of butter per day. How gratifying too, to find many dairymen thinking as much of pedigree and heredity in their stock as a horse breeder would in his.

The Shakers bestow most excellent care upon their animals. In severe weather the barns are kept moderately warm, but at the same time pleasantly ventilated, so as to be entirely free from any unpleasant odors, and the animals and all their belongings are kept scrupulously clean. In winter the feed is largely root crops, macerated and warmed by steam, and the water has the severe chill removed. Rye is given in preference to corn. They have not any very high priced cows, or cows giving the phenomenal yields that we have heard of on twenty-three other farms, where we have seen cows rated at \$15,000 or \$20,000, and said to require three milkings a day, yielding over forty quarts of milk a day, for months running; others whose milk has furnished twenty pounds of butter a week, for many weeks in succession. We often heard of cows whose record was 700 to 1,000 pounds of butter, or 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk, in a year, and not large feeders at that. Such a prize is rated at \$5,000, while for an ordinary cow a 5 and an 0 will answer.

It is always cheering to be told such stories, and still more joyous to see the noble creatures themselves; but a great damper on our enthusiasm, when we were present and saw men doing women's work—men "living, moving and having their being" in an atmosphere compounded of "40-rod whisky" from within and loud smelling pipes without.

Remonstrating with one of these men on his filthy looking hands, the reply came to us, "Begorra, and is it me hands that dirty, and me just after claning them."

Very few, perhaps, outside of farmers' clubs and outside of large dealers, have any idea of the colossal magnitude of our dairy products. Why, the value of butter and cheese alone is four times greater than our whole product of gold and silver, and many millions of dollars greater than the entire wheat crop. And with regard to milk, apart from butter and cheese, the production is inconceivably enormous. Why just one factory alone, out of the vast number in the United States, manipulates, 100,000 pounds a day, turning it into condensed milk. Just think of it.

In the whole range of our industries there is none other where the development and progress have been so great as in that of the dairy, and for this we are largely indebted to the creameries and cheese factories, which have enabled us to furnish butter and cheese superior in quality and moderate in price. These are the essentials—quality and price—that have gained for us not only a foothold, but an ever increasing demand, in many lands.

Our exports are now, we believe, about 30,000,000 pounds of butter and 140,000,000 pounds of cheese per annum, and who can estimate the enormous possibilities in store for us in the future?

The more effectually to realize the vast possibilities this magnificent future is to see that the world over our products shall worthily bear the brand of super excellence. That the standard of the dairy shall, like the banner of our State, bear the motto "Excelsior," and let us as a dairy country—as the dairy country of the whole world, may I say—live up to our motto. Let our products be unequalled for healthy purity. Let them be not merely "gilt-edged," but pure golden throughout.

Our total animal production—if our

figures are correct—is about 2,000,000,000 pounds of butter and 400,000,000 pounds of cheese, and each half pound of cheese equal in nutriment, it is said, to three pounds of meat. "How is that for high?"

One very beautiful feature—and it is a feature full of meaning—is that in all country places where dairying is the chief and most prosperous business done there you shall see the evidences of elevating influences, you shall find comfort, intelligence, manhood, enlightened and refined public sentiment and sweetest homes. No drunkenness, and so, of course, no pauperism; you will find cleanliness, and both the—in the language of the prayer book—"good and profitable unto all men." "Profitable," think of that. There they study, and think, they learn agricultural chemistry and the laws of animal and vegetable life, and put in practice what they learn. That "cleanliness is next to godliness" is so clearly an admitted axiom, that throughout the country everywhere Monday is washing day.

With regard to these imitations of butter, the question, as we understand it, is not as to whether they do or do not contain any absolutely noxious properties, or whether they may, or may not, like rum and tobacco, slowly poison the system, but it is, shall we, when we demand butter, be bamboozled into accepting lard, suet or tallow counterfeit butters, and whether to minister to the unholy greed for gain, of a few unprincipled dealers; our fair name is to be smirched, and our reputation for honesty called in question by deluded customers, at home and abroad. Shall the great interest of the nation be jeopardized that gain may accrue to a few ungodly scamps?

If we have in our midst any with depraved appetites, with Russian proclivities for tallow, let them enjoy their abnormal tastes; but in the name of honest Mollie Brindle, we protest against any outrage done to her reputation. Let her have the protection that honor and honesty have the right to claim, and let these frauds be consigned to South America, where they have the cow tree and the cream nut, and where they prefer grease to butter, and where entrails rank higher than flesh, and if a little extra rank, so much the better.

We believe that infant mortality would be greatly lessened if our milk would be purer. The use of covered pails with strainers, is doubtless an advantage. But we contend that further than this the surrounding atmosphere must be sweet and pure and the hand immaculate. As we have rather wandered away from the theme which was given us to speak upon, we will if you will permit the Hibernicism, put our heading at the foot, and advise that you say to your "women folks," call and see for yourselves how the Shakers manage, and then "go thou and do likewise." The refrain of their song, as it is of ours, is cleanliness, first and last, now and forever—and so we give you this as "The most approved method of conducting our dairies."

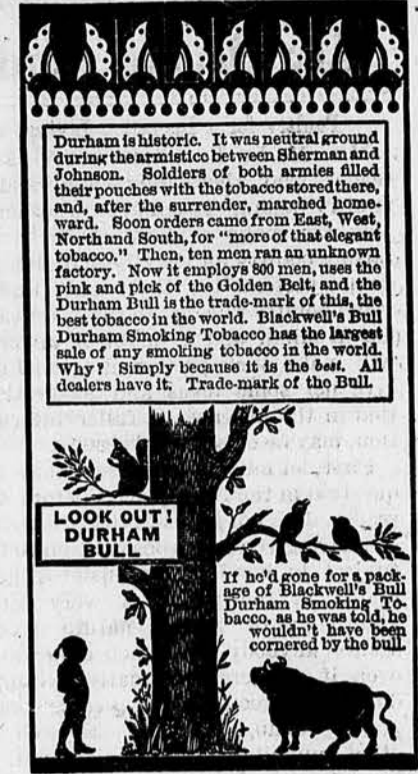
Knabe Pianos for Brooklyn Schools.

[From the Baltimore Daily News.]

The award of the contract to supply the Brooklyn, New York, Public Schools with twelve Pianos has been made to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., this being the entire number required, the award was made after a test of merit. The Board of Education having determined to secure the Piano which they believed to be the best in the market, without regard to the difference in price. After a thorough examination and comparison, the Knabe Pianos were unanimously chosen.

In 1862 the wool product of the United States was 106,000,000 pounds. In 1882-3 the total was 290,000,000.

What a comfort to the humane, and satisfaction to the owner of stock, is afforded by the introduction into this country by Hance Brothers and White, manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, of the wonderful remedy, Phenol Sodique.



Durham is historic. It was neutral ground during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco stored there, and, after the surrender, marched homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that elegant tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Belt, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world. Why? Simply because it is the best. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.

LOOK OUT! DURHAM BULL

If he'd gone for a package of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, as he was told, he wouldn't have been cornered by the bull.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The Little Gem Creamer
Is WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR REAL MERIT.

Is the verdict of the many that are using it. It saves more labor, requires no ice; has double the Milk Capacity, is the Creamer for the Dairy in all Climates. WAY & WOODRUFF, Manufacturers, Geneseo, Ill.

WOOL Commission.

A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis, gives personal and special attention to consignments of Wool. Commission, 2½ per cent. Sacks furnished free. Write for circular and mention this paper.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. None free. Cut this out. AONE NOVELTY CO., Clintonville, Conn.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT
WIND ANYWATCH WEABLOUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 88 Day St., N. Y.

WANTED and FOR SALE. MAGIC LANTERNS!
WONDERS MUSICAL, Catalogue FREE. HARBACH ORGANINA CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARDS 40 Satin Finish Cards, New Imported designs, name on and Present Free for 10c. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

AGENTS Coin Money who sell Dr. Chase's Family Physician. Price \$2 (10. Specimen pages free. Address A. W. Hamilton & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Cut This Out! & Return to us with TEN CENTS, & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in PURE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York.

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

THE NOYES READING MACHINE. Ask your bookseller for it. L. W. Noyes, the maker of all kinds of Dictionary and Book Holders, 99 and 101 W. Monroe St., Chicago, can supply you with everything worth having in the shape of a Book-Holder. Send for illustrated circular.

We will send you a watch or a chain BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, U. O. D., to be examined before paying any money and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 33 per cent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. Every Watch WARRANTED. Address: STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Busy Bee.

The Apiary for May.

Kansas Farmer:

Where bee food is abundant, and colonies have come through winter strong in numbers, with a young and prolific queen at their head, swarms may be looked for during this month.

Hives should be in readiness to receive them. And to guard against absconding it will be well to give them a comb containing maturing brood and honey, and in case clean empty comb is available it will be well to give this also, as it saves labor and honey, and at the same time gives the new colony a good send-off. Also, as soon as the swarm is hived, place it on its permanent stand and in the shade.

Excessive heat often renders a new swarm discontented and as a consequence they leave the hive and their owner. Besides, immediately after the bees enter their new quarters, they mark the location, and in case the hive is left where they first take possession of it for several hours, many of them will be lost, as on leaving the hive the next day they will go back to where they were hived and become a loss.

After the swarm has issued from the parent hive, it is well to throw water into the air among them as a means of causing them to cluster sooner than they usually do if left to settle in their own time. This is an old custom, and it is thought by some expert keepers, that in addition to causing them to cluster at short notice, it also has the effect of preventing them from absconding without clustering at all. Where Italian bees are kept, and are left to swarm in the natural way, it is no unusual occurrence for the queen to drop down in front of the parent hive, as they are often so heavily laden with eggs as to be unable to fly. The bee-keeper should be on the look-out for such cases, for if the queen is not found she will become a loss and the bees will return to the hive. To prevent trouble from this source, I have often stationed myself at one side of the hive and in reach of the entrance, and captured the queen as she emerged and enclosed her in a small wire cage. As soon as the entire swarm had issued I moved the parent hive ten or twelve feet away and placed an empty one on the stand of the old one. In a short time the bees discover the absence of the queen and return to the old stand, and on finding the queen caged at the entrance of the new hive on their old stand they will begin to enter it when the queen may be liberated with the mouth of the cage turned toward the entrance and in close contact with it, so that she will be sure to enter. Then sprinkle the bees as they come to the hive, and in a very few moments the work of hiving is accomplished, when the hive must immediately be removed to its new stand and the parent hive must be returned to the old stand.

As to the matter of artificial swarming, I would state that in case an increase in the number of colonies is the object, it will be right and proper to adopt this method, as bees do not always cast swarms when they might do so with profit to their owners in the way of increasing the number of swarms. But I would advise new beginners to proceed very cautiously in artificial swarming, as it is very easy to overdo the business, and if not properly done may not prove a success even in doubling the number of swarms.

The most common method is to perform the operation in the height of the honey season, by placing a new hive on the stand with the old one, moving it

sufficiently to let the new hive occupy fully half or a little more of the stand formerly occupied by the old one. Then divide the combs and bees equally, giving if possible more maturing brood to the hive having no queen. If a queen cell containing a maturing queen is at hand, give it to the queenless one. If not, be sure that the combs contain worker eggs, or larvae not more than two days old, as it is doubtful as to whether a worker larva over two or three days old can be developed as a queen or not. If in the course of an hour or two the parent hive is catching more bees as they return from the fields than the new one, turn the entrance of the old one somewhat farther away from the old location than the new one or sufficiently far to induce fully one-half to enter the new hive. In two or three days both will be at work as though nothing had transpired, and inside of twenty-five days they will have a fertile queen even if they are compelled to rear one from the egg. There are a number of other methods of swarming artificially, but space will not permit a description here. I would advise all who pretend to keep bees to read carefully and study well some good work on bee-keeping. Quinby's work is a good one.

But as to the matter of swarming, I would state further that if an increase in numbers is not the object sought, but a large yield of honey, artificial swarming should never be resorted to. Instead give the bees plenty of surplus honey receptacles and let them work without being disturbed. G. BOHRER.

Practical Ideas for Beginners in Bee Culture.

FEEDING.

One of the most important matters connected with agriculture, is that of feeding; and to learn to do it judiciously is one of the first things a beginner should learn. It may seem at first to be a very simple matter, but more care and judgment is required in deciding when to feed and what kind of food to give, and the quantity to be given, than in most any other part of the business. It is just as possible to ruin a colony by feeding at the wrong time, and with too great a quantity, as to do so by not feeding at all. As each colony must depend upon itself, and as no two colonies can be found in like condition at any time, the question of feeding becomes an individual one, and must be determined wholly and entirely by the circumstances under which it exists; consequently no general rule can be given which will equally apply, but each must be judged wholly upon its own state and condition, and fed in accordance with its wants and requirements. A few general principles which can be applied by the bee-keeper, can be given, and from them he must be content to particularize. Probably it is more important to attend to this matter in early spring than at any other time, but it must be remembered that, feeding does not always consist in giving food to the colony, but may be done by placing the food already in the hive, in such condition that the bees can easily get at and use it. For instance, the cluster may during a cold snap be caught away from the body of their stores, while they have a sufficient quantity to supply all their wants within the hive; in such case it would be of no use to give them food, all that is required being to change one or two full frames to such a position that they could cluster upon them. Again the queen from some cause, might not lay as fast as we desire, and that too with plenty of stores within reach; in such case it would be entirely unnecessary to feed, for the queen can be equally as well stimulated to laying by uncapping a few cells, so as to set the

honey to running a little, as by feeding, and by keeping this uncapping up daily for a short time, we shall achieve our end without giving a particle of extraneous food. In feeding we must take care that we do not feed too much, else we shall so crowd the queen from her legitimate duties as to prevent production of brood, by reason of her not finding any empty cells in which to deposit her eggs. Feeding must be done at once when the occasion requires. I myself do not believe in stimulating a strong colony in early spring, for ordinarily brood will be produced as fast, and in such quantities as are needed for the best welfare of the colony, so if a hive contains food enough for the needs of the bees I should let them severely alone. It is well understood that the production of brood always ceases when the flow of honey stops, so if we wish to keep a colony in full strength we must watch the honey yield, and feed lightly whenever there is a cessation thereof. In order that we may be thoroughly posted in the matter we should acquaint ourselves with the flora of the locality of our apiary, and learn the duration of its yield of sweets; by this means we can to a certain extent enable ourselves to forestall the season, and be prepared to feed at once whenever the supply begins to feeding. In feeding we may desire to stimulate on the one hand or on the other we may simply desire to supply needed food. If the feeding is intended merely to fill a colony with stores, we should feed as much at a time as the bees can take care of, and continue this till a sufficient amount is given. If, however, we desire to set the queen to laying, we will feed in small quantities, and continue this every day until our purpose is accomplished, or the bees are gathering stores themselves sufficiently fast to bring about the same result. As a rule feeding should be done at night; by so doing we prevent robbing, and at the same time we do not keep any foragers at home, as would be the case did we feed during the daytime. It is now generally admitted that a sirup of granulated sugar is a safer winter food than pure honey; for that reason I advise all when they can sell honey for the same, or a larger price than they pay for sugar, to sell the honey and supply the colony with such sirup for their winter stores. They thus in a measure ensure the safety of the colony, and that too at a profit, for one pound of honey will purchase nearly two pounds of sugar sirup. The cause of dysentery, so-called, is a mooted question, but I believe all admit that colonies fed on all pure sugar sirup are ordinarily free from it, while those that are wintered on their natural stores, are more or less subject to it. I do not propose to enter into the question why honey causes dysentery, or why a colony fed on pure sugar is free from it, the scope of this article being in a different direction, but if such is the fact, (and the evidence seems to point that way), we can at once see the advisability of substituting sugar for honey. Lack of space prevents me from pursuing this matter further, and I advise beginners to read up the whole question of feeding, in some one of the able manuals on bee-culture, believing that they will be well repaid by so doing.—J. E. Pond, in Kansas Bee Keeper.

Consumption Cured.

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



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IT IS NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.
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The Home Circle.

The Kingdom of Love.

My wife is not in fashion,
O, very far from that;
She wears no jewels on her neck,
No feathers in her hat;
She has no train, nor courtly grace
To wield it if she had,
She tinges not with rouge her face,
Nor does she paste and pad.

Her figure is not delicate,
Her voice is not divine,
She has no wondrous gifts of mind,
That bonny wife of mine;
Her gifts to me, more choice than gold,
In patient cares are given,
And to her babes, in wealth of love,
That makes of home a heaven.

I gaze sometimes upon her face,
So lined, and worn, and white,
And think how beautiful it was
That summer wedding night;
And how for years, life's hopes and fears
Have scattered through her hair
The precious silver threads that make
A crown of glory there.

O wife, so true to every trust,
Thy gifts the world's renown
May never win, but on thy cares
The Lord of Life looks down,
He will to thee a guerdon give
Better than fame or gold,
For wives who rule their home by love
Earth's noblest kingdoms hold.

—Mrs. Denton.

Humbugs.

Did not Barnum understand human nature when he said that the people like to be humbugged? Nearly every day brings additional proof of the assertion, and one need not go outside of their own neighborhood to find out for themselves that it is a reality. The papers may say all that seems necessary, and repeat it time and again, but that does not seem to reach the heart of the trouble. The people who suffer most by the swindlers are those who do not take the papers, or cannot read, and belong to the class of people who are ever ready to buy anything at any price, if they do not have to pay the cash for it, thinking it an easy matter to give a note and pay out of future prospects. Not long since a man was around in this county after agricultural autographs, asking people to sign a piece of blank paper. No harm in that, a farmer thought as he looked the paper over—no harm in writing my name! As a result he was informed not long afterwards that there was a note of \$100 due at the bank. Yes, there was his own hand writing just as he had written it. He had not thought that a note could be made out on that piece of blank paper.

There are the "old country cloth" men, who buy their goods of our own wholesale merchants, and go about asking exorbitant prices, taking a note for their sales and often a simple cipher is annexed to the amount; the note is sold, and a little trouble is sure to come on settling day. Besides it is cheating our own merchant of honest trade. If the people would always pay the cash—well they won't, there are so many who are very certain they know just what they are doing that they are losers of a great deal by swindlers. Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

Will some of your correspondents please answer a few questions in regard to house-keeping?

1st, How can I pack eggs so they will keep through the summer? I saw a receipt once for packing in dry ashes; if any of your readers have tried it I hope they will give me their experience.

2d, How can I clean tar off of tin after it has dried?

3d, Is there any way to wash flannel to keep it from shrinking?

4th, Will borax injure clothes? I have a receipt for bleaching muslin with it, but was afraid it would rot the goods.

5th, Will some one give me a receipt for making soft yeast? also salt-rising bread?

As this is the first time I have asked any questions, I hope the ladies will be kind enough to answer and oblige one who stands in need of their advice.

P. S. Is there anything that will take the strength out of old butter?

MRS. F. M. SHEPHERD.

MOTHER EVE'S TOMB.

Curious Mausoleum Near the Gates of Jeddah.

With the exception of those whom business takes thither, the ports of the Red Sea are but seldom visited by Europeans. Nor is this to be wondered at when we consider the evil reputation in which that part of world has long been held by travelers. And yet during the first three months of the year it would be hard to find a more perfect climate, and the country on either side of the sea is at least as full of interest as many of the better known tourist tracks. Jeddah is easily reached from Suez by the steamers of the Khedivich Company, which accomplish the journey in from three to four days. During the pilgrim season the steamers call at Tor on their way to and from Jeddah. Here there is a large sanatorium and quarantine station for the use of the Hadjis returning from their pilgrimage to Mecca, and a government doctor and a company of soldiers are stationed here by the Egyptian government: Tor is the most convenient landing-place for people desirous of visiting Mount Sinai, which is only about thirty-five miles distant. Soon after leaving Tor, the island of Shadusan is sighted, and after passing it, a straight course is steered for Jeddah. The city of Jeddah is built in the form of a square, with the south side facing the sea. On the three sides which look landward, the city is protected by a high wall, the gate on each side forming the only means of entrance to or egress from the city. A regiment of Turkish soldiers stationed here mounts guard at these gates, which are closed about two hours after sunset. The streets of Jeddah are narrow, and, as a rule, dirty, but the fantastic shapes of the houses make up for these defects. The prevailing architecture, which is as picturesque as it is unique, cannot fail to strike the visitor, who will also be impressed with the vast size of many of the buildings. Imagine a lofty five-storied house built entirely of white coral. Dotted about its side, in all sorts of unexpected places, and of the most varied shapes and sizes, are numerous hanging windows. The entrance to the house is usually guarded by large folding doors, elaborately ornamented with brasswork, much of which is really very fine, and would do credit to skilled European workmen. The ground floor of the house is devoted to the camels, goats and other live stock belonging to the owner, though, in the case of merchants, part of this floor is also put aside for offices. Each of the upper stories of the house contains, as a rule,

A COMPLETE SUITE OF APARTMENTS, it being a common custom for several families to dwell under one roof. The rooms are large, according to European ideas, and owing to their huge windows are admirably adapted to a hot climate. The roofs of the houses are all flat, and form pleasant places to sit in the cool of the evening. From them fine views are obtained of the surrounding sea and land. But if you would see Jeddah to perfection, "go visit it by the pale moonlight." Then the view from the house-top is a veritable fairy scene—such depths of light and shade, such fantastic shadows! Below, in the narrow streets, the heavy casements seem to defy the moonbeams to enter, while beyond the white walls of the city the dreary desert is lit up as brightly as by the noon-day sun.

As in most eastern towns, the center of life in Jeddah is the bazar. Here beats the pulse of the city. Here the current news is discussed and commented on. Here the merchants buy and sell, and haggle over their bargains. Throughout the morning there is a perfect Babel of voices. Owing to the large number of pilgrims who pass through Jeddah, on their way to Mecca, the bazar is far larger than the size of the town would lead you to expect; it consists of one broad thoroughfare about half a mile in length, lined on either side with shops and cafes, and covered in with coarse matting, as a protection from the sun's rays. Out of this main thoroughfare lead numerous small streets, each street, as a rule, being occupied by the workmen at some particular trade, or the vendors of similar wares. All nationalities are represented; but Turks, Greeks and Syrians predominate. Every type and variety of the Arab race is to be met with in the bazar—picturesque Bedouins, armed to the teeth, grave merchants from Nedje and other far-off towns, true aristocrats in ap-

pearance and mein; swarthy Nubians and degenerate Egyptians; all these and many others, mingled with Persians, Turks, Greeks and Banians, form indeed a motley crew.

The only industries peculiar to Jeddah—and they are hardly worthy of the name—are the manufacture of black coral into brads and cigarette-holders and the ornamentation of pearl-shell. The former, which is peculiar to this part of the Red Sea, takes a polish equal to the finest jet, and is of considerable value. Excellent artificers in silver, brass and iron are found in Jeddah, the brasswork being fully equal to that for which Benares has so long been famous. The Turkish shops are perhaps the most brilliant, with their amber-embroidered robes. Altogether the bazar presents

A BRIGHT AND ANIMATED SCENE,

and the contrast is great as you pass from it into the deserted streets outside. Travelers from Jeddah to Mecca pass out of the city by the northern, or, as it is generally called, the "Mecca Gate." Close to this gate is a small bazar, consisting for the most part of cook-shops, where pilgrims buy their provisions for the march to Mecca. During the pilgrim season a continuous stream of caravans passes under the frowning archway; caravans composed of Mussulmen from the most distant parts of the world; from Afghanistan, from Ceylon, from Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula; from the far-off waters of the Blue Nile, over desert and sea, as through fire and water, thousands press yearly to offer a prayer at the birth-place of their prophet. No wonder, then, that the Moslem thinks the "prayerless Christian" cold and wanting in religious zeal. The road to Mecca passes, for the first ten minutes, over level desert, and thence rises gradually over a small range of hills, and again descends to Mecca. Christians are not allowed to pass into the territory of the High Cherif without permission, and on no consideration are they allowed to approach within sight of the holy city. A Christian, however, with a good knowledge of the Arabic, would nowadays find little difficulty in visiting the city in disguise; whether the journey is worth the trouble and risk attending it is a matter on which travelers who have made it differ.

Situated in the desert, about a quarter of a mile from the western gate of the city of Jeddah, is an object of interest to Christian and Mussulman alike—the grave of Eve or as she is called in Arabic, "Sittna Hawwa," the mother of mankind. It is difficult to trace the origin of the legend that allots to Eve this desert tomb as her last resting place, and it is doubtful whether it is of any great antiquity. However this may be, the tomb is regarded with great veneration by the numerous pilgrims who visit Jeddah, and few fail to worship at the shrine. The grave itself bears witness to the truth of the saying, "that there were giants in the earth in those days," for it is no less than 370 feet in length. The outline of the grave is marked by two low parallel walls, about 3 feet 6 inches in height and 8 feet apart. Two date palms are planted at the foot of the grave, which lies toward Mecca. Over the center of the grave a small dome-shaped mosque has been erected, in which pilgrims offer up their prayers. In the center of this mosque is a dark colored oblong stone, supposed to rest on the womb of our common ancestress; this stone, which is worn smooth by the kisses of pilgrims, is hidden from the vulgar gaze by a covering of curtains, which are, however, drawn aside by the attendant on the presentation of a small "black-sheesh." A number of degenerate, and not very respectable, specimens of Eve's sex haunt the vicinity of the tomb and clamor for alms.—New York Sun.

William in the Spirit.

[BILL NYE.]

Railroads have made the Rocky Mountain country familiar and contiguous, I may say, to the whole world; but the sombre canon, the bald and blackened cliff, the velvety park and the snowy, silent peak that forever rests against the soft blue sky are ever new. The foamy green of the torrent has whirled past the giant walls of nature's mighty fortress myriads of years, perhaps, and the stars have looked down into the great heart of earth for centuries where the silver thread of streams, thousands of feet below, has been patiently carving out the

dark canon where the eagle and the solemn echo have their home.

I said this to a gentleman from Leadville a short time ago as we tolled up Kenoska hill, between Platte canon and the South Park, on the South Park & Pacific railway. He said that might be true in some cases and even more so perhaps, depending entirely on whether it would or not.

I do not believe that at this moment that he thoroughly understood me. He was only a millionaire, and his soul, very likely, had never throbbled and thrilled with the mysterious music nature yields to her poet child.

He could talk on and on of porphyry walls and contact veins, gray copper and ruby silver, and sulphurets and pyrites of iron, but when my eye kindled with the majestic beauty of these eternal battlements and my voice trembled a little with awe and wonder; while my heart throbbled and thrilled in the midst of nature's eloquent, golden silence, this man sat there like an Etruscan ham and refused to throb or thrill. He was about as unsatisfactory a throbbler and thriller as I have met for years.

At an elevation of 10,000 feet above high water mark, Fahrenheit, the South Park, a hundred miles long, surrounded by precipitous mountains or green and sloping foothills, burst upon us. In the clear, still air, a hundred miles away, at Pueblo, I could hear a promissory note and cut-throat mortgage drawing three per cent. a month. So calm and unruffled was the rarified air that I fancied I could hear the thirteenth assessment on a share of stock at Leadville, tolling away at the bottom of a two-hundred-and-fifty-foot shaft.

Colorado air is so pure that men in New York have, in several instances, heard the dull rumble of an assessment working as far away as the San Juan country.

At Como, in the park, I met Colonel Wellington Wade, the Duke of Dirty Woman's Ranche, and barber extraordinary to old Stand-up-and-Yowl, chief of the Plebiters.

Colonel Wade is a reformed temperance lecturer. I went to his shop to get shaved, but he was absent. I could smell hair oil through the keyhole, but the colonel was not in his slab-inlaid emporium. He had been preparing another lecture on temperance, and was at that moment studying the habits of his adversary at a neighboring gin place. I sat down on the steps and devoured the beautiful landscape till he came. Then I sat down in the chair, and he hovered over me while he talked about an essay he had written on the flowing bowl. His arguments were not so strong as his breath seemed to be. I asked him if he wouldn't breathe the other way awhile, and let me sober up. I learned afterward that although his nose was red, his essay was not.

He would shave me for a few moments, and then he would hone the razor on his breath and begin over again. I think he must have been pickling his lungs in alcohol. I never met a more pronounced gin cocktail symphony and bologna sausage study in my life.

I think Sir Walter Scott must have referred to Colonel Wade when he said, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead?" Colonel Wade's soul might not have been dead, but it certainly did not enjoy perfect health.

I went over the mountains to Breckenridge the next day, climbed two miles perpendicularly into the sky, rode on a special train one day, a push car the next and a narrow-gauge engine the next. Saw all the beauty of the country, in charge of Superintendent Smith, went over to Buena Vista and had a congestion of the spine and a good time generally. You can leave Denver on a morning train and see enough wild, grand, picturesque loveliness before supper, to store away in your heart and hang upon the walls of memory, to last you all through your busy humdrum life, and it is a good investment, too.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured.—Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

A New York gardener raises \$2,100 worth of horseradish on an acre of ground. He grows the roots, grates and bottles, and puts in the market. The roots return him 20 cents per pound.

The Young Folks.

The Original "Dixie."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives the following as the correct original of the famous "Dixie:"

"I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Ole times dar am not forgotten;
In Dixie land where I was bawn in,
Arly on a frosty mawnin'.

"Ole missus marry Will de weaber;
Will he was a gay deceaber;
When he put his arm around her
He looked as fierce as a forty-pounder.

"His face was as sharp as a butcher's
cleaber,

But dat didn't seem a bit to greab'er;
Will run away, missus took a decline,
Her face was de color ob de bacon rine.

"While missus libbed she libbed in clober,
When she died she died all ober;
How could she act de foolish part
An marry a man who broke her heart?

"Buckwheat cakes an' cawn-meal batter
Makes you fat, or little fatter;
Here's a health to de nex' ole missus,
An' all de gals as wants to kiss us.

"Now if you want to dribe away sorrow
Come an' hear dis song to-morrow;
Den hoe it down and scratch de grabbel,
To Dixie land I'm bound to trabel."

CHORUS.

"I wish I was in Dixie, hooray, hooray;
In Dixie land
We'll take our stand,
To lib an' die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down Souf in Dixie;
Away, away, away down Souf in Dixie!"

Trout Fishing in the Yellowstone.

The weather remained rather unsettled, many clouds at times flying across the sky, which, with other signs, gave notice that a snow storm was likely to occur any day, and certainly before many elapsed. Accordingly, we prepared to depart the following morning, as we still had several days' travel in the Park, and did not care to get caught in it in a heavy fall of snow.

I wanted very much to remain a day or two longer, so as to obtain a pair of black-tail deer antlers, but they all thought it best not to tarry; and next morning, September 19, we bade adieu to probably one of the finest hunting camps in the country. A few hundred yards from camp, we came upon a large and beautiful red fox, but he made away so rapidly that we could not pick him off with our rifles. Our way led over rolling land covered with thick grass, with here and there a grove stretching in width from the Grand Canon to the top of the mountain range—some three miles. We started away some little time before the outfit, as I wished to stop at Tower Creek, eight miles ahead, where the first easy descent to the Yellowstone River below the Falls is to be found, and have a few hours sport with the grand trout fishing said to be had there.

At eleven o'clock we arrived at the trail going off to the right, which led to the river, and, bidding *au revoir* to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, my wife and I turned into it. Passing along some seven hundred yards and descending several hundred feet, we came to a small, level spot on the hillside, and there left our horses, as the last hundred feet of the descent was exceedingly steep. Removing the saddles, and fastening the horses to some trees close at hand, I donned my long rubber boots, and rigged up my seven ounce split-bamboo rod—putting on a dark brown fly closely resembling the grasshopper of the country. When I told George that I was going to use artificial flies, he said he never heard of their being used on the river, and that he did not think I would be successful with them, as he and all others always fished with live grasshoppers.

I passed down to the river, and found it about a hundred yards wide, and very shallow, except near the opposite shore, where it looked to be twelve to fifteen feet in depth, and was flowing very rapidly, raising waves a foot or two high. Where the water was deep, it had a light greenish-slate color. A wide, shallow brook entered the river a few yards to my right, and its water was so warm that steam was rising from it. About the same distance to my left, Tower Creek, ice cold, broke over large boulders, and fell

into the river. I waded through the latter, and just below its mouth made my first cast upon the shallow rapids running there. After some little time, I noticed one or two small trout jump through the waves for my fly; but, as they were not of the size I wanted, I passed on to a large pool which lay behind two immense boulders. Meeting with no better success, I went further down, but soon found my way in that direction stopped by a rocky bluff that sloped almost perpendicularly to the river. At the side of the bluff, a small canon came down to the river from the heights above, and at its mouth the ground was covered with fresh deer tracks, showing it was a favorite path for them on their way to water.

It now occurred to me that I had probably been following the course that almost every tourist takes upon coming down to the river, and had been trying spots which had already been cleared of fish, for it was late in the season, and about all the fishing that is done in the Park is at this place. I retraced my steps, and made across the warm creek and up the low level shore for a quarter of a mile. I found the water smooth, and not even a small trout rose to the surface. It was now a little past noon, and the sun was pouring down on me without a breath of air circulating within the winding canon. I felt far from comfortable with my heavy clothes on, and equally unpleasant were the sulphur fumes which came from many spots along the bank near the surface of the water. I was quickly becoming disgusted, when, on looking back down the stream, I noticed, close to my shore, a large whirlpool between two breaks running across the stream. It looked like a good place for fish, and one that many would go by without noticing, and I made up my mind that, if I found none there, I would return without further trial.

Reaching the place and selecting the most favorable looking spot, I gave a cast, and had drawn in the line till the fly was within a few feet of me, when I jumped a trout so large and brilliant and coming so unexpectedly that I involuntarily stepped back considerably startled. It was larger than any trout I had ever caught, and resembled in size an average shad. I quickly made another cast; once more it rose and missed the fly; then a third cast was made without effect, but with my fourth the fly had hardly touched the water when it was taken with a jump that exposed the whole fish; this time he was hooked, and then the fun began. Never have I seen such long swift runs as these trout make, the reel fairly smokes; and such antics as they perform in the air! They make a twisting jump, which is really comical, and shake themselves so violently that you wonder they do not fall to pieces. They are without doubt as gamy as any trout in the country. At last you think they are entirely used up and played out, as they follow your line without resistance, when at the first sight of you away they dart, and go through the whole maneuver again, half scaring you to death for fear that after all they will either get loose, or, getting out of the pool into the strong current of rapids, you will lose much of your line as well as the trout.

Unfortunately, I had only half of my net handle with me and it was necessary to get my trout completely exhausted and close to me, to reach him; it was not till the fifth time I had him beside me that he allowed me to land him. As he lay tumbled out upon the pebbles, he was by far the most beautiful trout I had ever seen. The body was the color of a gold piece fresh from the mint and as brilliant. Towards the back the golden yellow shaded to a rich dark brown, while towards the belly it gradually grew lighter till it left a streak of pure white dividing the fish. Covering the trout were round, coal-black spots an eighth of an inch in diameter, somewhat thinly distributed towards the head. The fins and tail were streaked with brilliant rainbow colors, and the skin sometimes reflected the same. The fish seemed to be as magnificently colored as the canon it inhabited, and like it had the rich golden yellow for its principal shade.

I had left my wife on the bluff with the horses, and, knowing that she would be impatient for my return, as we still had a long day's journey before us, I tried to land my trout as quickly as possible; but, do all I could, it took twenty-five minutes by the watch to accomplish it. A few more casts brought in a pound trout, and one or two more; another large fish, which took me

thirty-five minutes to land, doing all I was able to save time.

I had now a mess of fish, and had been treated to an hour's sport far ahead of anything of the kind I had ever enjoyed; and, pleased beyond measure, I prepared to return. I hung up my two large trout on the scale, and they pulled six and three-quarter pounds—probably weighing over seven pounds when they came from the water, as I had cut the backbone just back of the head, and the blood flowed from them as rich in color and almost as copiously as from a chicken just beheaded.

As I walked along the bank on my return I gave a cast now and then, bringing in two or three medium-sized trout, and, while passing a spot where the water was only two feet deep but quite rapid, I was surprised to have the largest trout of all take the fly, and upon his first attempt became securely hooked. He was a bouncer, much larger than either of my other fish, and must have weighed five or six pounds. I played him for twenty minutes without any abatement of his activity, when my hook broke, and I lost him.

I was now compelled to put up my tackle and make tracks for the horses. It was getting well along in the afternoon, and our camp must be reached before dark, or we would be in a pretty pickle. I found Mrs. L. and the horses all right, and, wrapping up my fish in a bag and tugging them behind my saddle, we were soon under way, and putting forth our best efforts to get over the ground.

Shortly after reaching the main trail, we crossed a bridge spanning Tower Creek, and then ascended a very steep cliff some two or three hundred feet high, from the top of which we obtained a view of Tower Falls. They were two hundred feet in height, and very beautiful, with scenery surrounding them that was most exquisite. We were very sorry we could remain but a moment.

We passed over a large plateau, and again found a wagon track. A wagon road is supposed to run from here to headquarters. At 4.30 p. m. we descended through a large, open canon to a small plain that was but a few feet above the river. While passing down the canon, we came out upon the edge of a large pond, upon the lower side of which a flock of a dozen mallard ducks were paddling about, but we did not have time to go for them. Midway across the plain we found a road turning off to the right, and a sign post reading, "One Mile to Baronette's Bridge, and Thirty Miles to Clark's Fork Mines."

Our path followed a small brook running through the plain, and a most delightful canter we had across the pretty meadows for a mile or two. We then turned to the right, and passed up a narrow defile which soon opened into another meadow, and here we were compelled to cross a shallow, sluggish stream with low, muddy banks, in which our horses sank to their knees. The track of a large bear was plainly seen along the bank. Getting safely over the treacherous spot, we had another pleasant canter for a few miles, when the trail turned toward the range and the ascent became quite steep. It was a steady climb all the rest of the afternoon, and we thought the top never would be gained, but at last we entered the Dry Canon, or Devil's Cut, and crossed the divide.

The sun had now sunk below the horizon, darkness was near at hand, and we became anxious about finding camp, as we could see a mile ahead and no sign of it appeared. We started up our tired animals and pushed forward on a quick canter, and before many minutes came to a good-sized mountain stream with a high steep bank opposite, up which we climbed after fording the stream, and a hundred yards distant stood our tent with our friends in front welcoming us to supper. The stars were peeping out when we arrived, and a delay of but a few moments more would have compelled our friends to hunt us up, or to leave us to pass the night with nothing but the thick foliage of a tree to shield us. I threw my fish down before George, and he immediately said my large ones were four or five pounders, but the scale showed him his mistake, as it has to thousands of others.

We supped off our deer meat, and found it much inferior to either antelope or elk. We had been seated at the table but a moment or two, when, upon glancing out of the door, two large red foxes were seen romping and

playing not two hundred yards distant. I ran for my rifle, Mr. Ellis for his gun, and we both fired, but the foxes got away without a hair being disturbed.

The view seen next morning, September 20, from our camp was grand beyond description. We were high up on the mountains, and could see for miles along the wild and rocky range bordering the north shore of the river, and winding around to Clarke's Fork Mines. In the pure, rarefied air, every rock and tree stood out most distinctly, and made some of the mountains seem almost within a stone's throw, though a mile or two away. Many timbered valleys and open parks appeared upon the range, and, without doubt, were filled with game.

We started away right after breakfast leaving George and Bob to pack up and follow at their leisure, as we wanted to reach our wagon by lunch time at Headquarters, thirteen miles distant. Half a mile out from camp, I came close upon a beautiful red fox with a magnificent tail sweeping the ground. I saw him before he noticed us, and he was a sure shot, but unfortunately Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, who had gone around by another trail, were about in line, and I was afraid to venture a shot. Along the Grand Canon trail, red foxes abounded. They soon find out where a camp is set up, and hang around till it departs, in order to capture the leavings.—*Sportsman's Journal*.

Five Cents a Day.

The cumulative power of money is a fact very generally known, but not generally appreciated. There are few men living to-day of the age of sixty-five, hanging on the bounty of kindred or friends, but who might by exercising the smallest particle of thrift rigidly adhered to in the past, have set aside a respectable sum which would materially help them to maintain their independence in their old age. Let us take the small and insignificant sum of five cents, which we daily pay to have our boots blacked, to ride in a car a distance we are able to walk, or procure a bad cigar we are better without, and see what its value is in the course of a year. We will suppose a boy of fifteen, by blacking his own boots, or saving his car fare, or going without his cherished cigar, puts by five cents a day, in one year he saves \$18.25, which, being banked, bears interest at the rate of five per annum, compounded bi-yearly. On this basis, when our thrifty youth reaches the age of sixty-five, having set his five cents per day religiously aside during fifty years, the result is truly surprising. He has accumulated no less a sum than \$3,893.17. A scrutiny of the progress of this result is interesting. At the age of thirty our hero has \$395; at forty, \$877; at fifty, \$1,667; at sixty, \$2,902. After fifteen years' saving his annual interest more than equals his original principal; in twenty-five years it is more than double; in thirty-five years it is four times as much; in forty-five years it is eight times as much, and the last year's interest is \$196, or ten and a half times as much as the annual amount he puts by. The actual cash amount saved in fifty years is \$912.50; the difference between that amount and the grand total of \$3,893.17, viz: \$2,980.67, is accumulated interest. What a grand premium for the minimum of thrift that can well be represented by figures.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

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The late storm came from the mountains.

Our wool growing readers will be interested in the advertisement of A. J. Child, Wool Commission merchant, in another column.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1894 for seventy-five cents. Send in your order and money.

The business of the country is improving. The failures in business in the United States last week were 160, and in Canada sixteen, thirty-eight less than those of the preceding week.

Our lady readers will be interested in the card of Taft & Co., Topeka, dry goods merchants. This is a reliable, first-class house. It sells nothing but good goods, and sends by mail to any address.

A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a bill providing for the repeal of the Timber Culture laws. This move is well enough provided better laws are enacted. Something needs to be done to encourage the growing of trees.

We have on hand a report by our special correspondent of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association's third annual shearing, but it came in so late that we can not find room for it this week. It will appear in our next issue.

In central and southern Missouri wheat shows the effect of winter-killing. In Indiana the prospect is for 12 per cent. below a good crop, and in Michigan 8 to 10 per cent. below. Wisconsin shows a marked falling off in acreage, and the season is slow.

Pennsylvania wool growers met in convention last week at Pittsburg and resolved in favor of a restoration of the tariff of 1867 so far as duties on wool are concerned, and declared against supporting for re-election to Congress any man who voted against the Converse bill which aimed to restore the duty.

Corn, eight bushels, oats eight bushels, flax-seed one bushel—mix and grind into meal. Cut straw or hay in short pieces, mix a bushel of it with half a bushel of the meal, scatter over it a little salt, pour water on enough to cause the meal to stick to the straw when mixed with a stick. This is the best summer feed for work horses.

Crops and the Weather.

We have private information from nearly every portion of the State, concerning the condition of growing wheat. It is as good as in any former year at this time. The winter was long and cold—longer and colder than usual, though there was only a little of very cold weather; but there was a long and continuous season of low temperature ranging from forty degrees above zero to twenty degrees below. There were no deep snows, not enough in the vicinity of Topeka at any time to carry a sleigh well, but snow fell often, and while there was not much snow on the ground at any one time, there was a little lying at least one-half of the days between Christmas and March 25. Then, thawing and freezing was not common. Ground was frozen a few inches down nearly all the winter. So that, all things considered, the winter was favorable for fall wheat and we are now seeing the young plants very generally in vigorous growth.

The State was chilled last Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Dispatches from Rice, Trego, Mitchell, and other counties lying west of this city, told of snow falling heavily. Mercury was thirty-three degrees at WaKeeney. Snow began falling in this county early Monday morning and continued some hours. If the temperature had been low enough to preserve the frozen condition, we would have had as deep a snow as any that fell during the winter. But it thawed nearly as fast as it fell. On trees, roofs, side-walks and places where there was not so much water to receive the snow it did not melt as fast as it did on the bare earth.

All this is good for wheat, and it will seriously interfere with the early crop of injurious insects. We believe the prospect at this time for wheat is very good.

Oats on fields that are drained will be aided by this storm. Oats will endure a great deal of cold weather, but it does not thrive well under water.

There will probably be a good deal of replanting of corn to be done on flat or heavy land. Where the surface is uneven and well drained a day or two of wet and cold weather will not kill corn, except only in that stage when the seed is germinating. There has been a great deal of corn planted in the State, and the growth of all that lives will be checked up a few days—perhaps a week.

A New Project.

We have a letter written at Denver making inquiry concerning silk culture in Kansas. This, however, is only part of the query. The author intends to establish an Orphan's Home in central Kansas and inquires about silk raising in connection with that, the labor to be performed by the persons enjoying the benefits of the Home.

The idea appears in a favorable light to us. The labor of attending to silk worms is light, and can be done by young persons as well as by anybody provided it is properly done. Young boys and girls alone would hardly succeed in silk culture—we mean boys and girls as we generally find them, but it is only because they are not careful enough. It needs one directing mind and that is enough. Worms must be fed regularly; their working places must be kept clean; the temperature must be maintained at a safe degree; the leaves must be dry when gathered and must not be wet afterwards; indeed, the work all through the season requires close attention and systematic watchfulness, but children five to ten years old can do most of the work as well as anyone if they have a supervising mind to direct.

Our correspondent will find silk culture now in progress in several places within the State. Silkville, in Franklin

county, is the pioneer silk settlement in Kansas. The Mennonites in Reno county raise silk every year. Mrs. M. M. Davidson, Junction City, has been at work several years, and has attained great success so far as successful silk growing is concerned. She has prepared and published a little pamphlet on silk culture which she sells at 50 cents per copy. Mrs. C. P. Bush, Minneapolis, also, has had considerable experience, and she, too, has prepared a little book on the subject. Her card appears in this paper.

L. S. Crosier, the pioneer silk grower of Kansas, a Frenchman and a trained silk culturist, gives it as his opinion that there is no better region on earth for the growing of silk than in Kansas. He has tested climate and feed and product, and knows what he is talking about.

Touching the other matters inquired about by our correspondent, he is referred to the people themselves.

Gossip About Stock.

H. H. Davidson, Wellington, Kas., has the largest and best herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the State.

At the Kansas City sales last week ten grade Polled Angus bulls sold at \$83.50 each and 14 females averaged \$158.

Those of our readers that are interested in poultry and eggs will be benefited by reading the card of Geo. W. Pleasants, Wright City, Mo.

W. G. Peters, Kansas City, sold at public sale last week, six recorded Jerseys at an average of \$244 and three grade cows averaging \$86.66.

E. Bennett & Son, Topeka, will make an importation of Norman horses from France this spring. He will erect stables at Topeka meantime that he estimates will cost \$10,000.

We are glad to note that some good stock is going into Cherokee county. Dr. G. W. Frost, Emporia, sold eight thoroughbreds last week to M. A. Householder, Columbus, and B. F. Dickson, Quakerville, at good prices.

Julia of Ythsie, a four-year-old Aberdeen-Angus cow is one of the largest and finest ever sold at any of the public sales at Kansas City and was purchased by L. H. Patterson, Manhattan, Kas., of the Geary Bros., for \$680.

Mr. B. F. VanHorn, Shawnee county, a few days ago brought in six fine grade Norman brood mares. The animals were purchased in Illinois, and Mr. VanHorn says he found prices for such stock higher than he expected.

Messrs. Walter Morgan & Son, of Irving, Kansas, have just returned from the East with Hereford cattle and they now have 15 head of very choice thoroughbred Hereford bulls, yearlings and cows for sale. These cattle are in good condition.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch of a recent date states that Wooding & Purger's fine colt Parondale, one of the favorites in the Derby and three-year-old stake at the coming spring meeting here, ran away, injuring himself badly against a fence. He fell on the jockey and the boy was fatally hurt.

The Leonards, on account of the very disagreeable weather did not sell their polled black cattle at Emporia on last Monday. They will be shipped back to Mt. Leonard and can be had at private sale. The Gallows are fast coming into favor a very useful breed to cross upon the native and grade cattle on the range.

Geo. A. Parker, the "cattle king" of old Mexico was in Topeka last week arranging with the general manager of the A., T. & S. F. R. Co., for transporting 1000 fat cattle which will average 1500 pounds from Chihuahua to Kansas City. He will try the experiment with one train load soon. He informs the KANSAS FARMER that the cost of raising such beeves is but \$2 per head.

The Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold at public sales by Geary Bros. and Geo. Whitfield, of Canada, last week, did not average very well, simply because the breeders have been crowding the market too much and not because the animals lack merit. Col. Sawyer and Col. Harris did the selling and 23 bulls sold for \$301 each and three females averaged \$373. The last day's sales were not so

good and finally resulted in the withdrawal of the remainder of the herd from public sale.

Hunton & Sotham, of Abilene, Kas., announce a great sale of Herefords and Shorthorns at Riverview Park, Kansas City, on Tuesday, April 23. They are confident that this lot of Herefords are the best ever offered for public sale at Kansas City. The time is so close at hand that they can make no further announcement. Send to Hunton & Sotham, Abilene, Kansas, for catalogue.

The secretary of the American National Agricultural association having addressed a letter to General James S. Brisbin, commander at Fort Keogh, Mont., requesting his views in regard to holding a great national cattle show. The General, in a letter to the Associated Press, says he has replied urging the show to be held and suggesting that at the same time the national convention of cattle breeders and stock growers be held at which all stock associations throughout the country shall be represented. He takes strong ground against Congressional interference with the cattle trade and says there are no cattle diseases in the country worthy of notice much less of national legislation.

How to Plant Sorghum for Feed.

This is a very interesting subject now, and every available experience is sought for. Mr. J. P. Robinson, in the *Cowboy*, tells how he raises and cares for the cane. He has fed it to stock the past five years and regards it the best feed he ever used. He says: "I bought 67 head of the poorest cattle I ever saw, last fall, and have fed them on sorghum, and they have fattened from the time I commenced feeding and are now looking as well as cattle that were raised here. I have used it for feeding stock for five years. I claim it a success in every respect when properly handled.

"I plant what is called the Early Amber. The Early Amber is the best. I plant in rows like corn and cultivate. When the seed is ripe I cut and shock in the field until cured, then haul in and stack in narrow ricks eight feet wide, with the heads to the center of the rick. When put up in this way it will keep good all winter, and the next summer, if necessary. I also sow broadcast a part of my crop of cane and cut with a mowing-machine, rake with a sulky-rake, put up in cocks, and let it dry and cure well, and then stack it in ricks about eight feet wide, and it keeps well. Cane handled as above stated—that is Early Amber, has been a success. Cane put up in this way will never scour stock.

"C. S. Mitchell has a team of horses he drove here from Missouri last fall. He has fed them on cane all winter and worked them every day, and they are in better fix now than they were when he came here.

"I have three sons here who have fed cane with the same results that I have experienced, and I claim that there is nothing that will excel sorghum cane for feed, either in quantity per acre or quality."

Hon. Martin Allen, Ellis county, has had considerable experience with the growing and raising of rye on his farm. It has not failed any season since 1874, except one. During one winter he was very short of feed; had nothing but rye for grain, and straw for rough feed. He had two horses, six hogs and 25 chickens. He boiled six quarts of rye twice a day on a cook stove. The grain swelled in boiling to about twice its natural size—six quarts of dry rye making 12 quarts of the cooked grain. This and straw was all the feed his stock, as above mentioned, received during the winter, and it came through well.

To Our Friends, the Farmers:

The KANSAS FARMER for the remainder of the year 1894 for seventy-five cents. Send in your money and order.

Inquiries Answered.

The address of G. C. Bracket, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, is Lawrence, Kas.

If any forest tree grows tall the first year, it ought to be cut back if it is desired to form a good top. If you have a thick grove, then let them grow. Cut back to your taste.

SPRAIN.—We know of nothing better for sprains than rest. Wind galls result from sprains, and if the animal is allowed a season's rest and the affected limb bathed in cold water frequently and rubbed with the hands downward, good results will follow.

I wish to ask you a few questions in regard to the law of husbands and wives holding property. If the wife dies and has no children, who will inherit her property, her husband or her relations? Also, the husband if he dies and has no children, who will inherit his property, his wife or his relations? Or in other words who is the lawful heir, the husband and wife or the relations?

REPLY.—In Kansas, husband and wife are joint and equal owners of their common property. If the husband dies first, (and without will,) the widow and children inherit the property; if there are no children, the widow alone takes. The same rule holds good as to the husband in case the wife dies first. And neither of them can lawfully will away the other's rights.

I bought last fall at the fair at Concordia, a valuable bull. Since then he had a hard lump form on the right side of his face 4 or 5 inches below the eye in line between the eye and nostril. I have been using a salve made from the following: Pulverized cantharides, 1 oz.; mercurial ointment, 2 ozs.; tincture of godnie, 1 1/2 ozs.; corrosive sublimate, 1 1/2 drs.; lard 1 lb. This has had but little effect. Can a cure be effected, and how? Will some one advise?

REPLY.—It is doubtful whether anything short of surgery will remove the lump. If it is not growing larger, and does not affect the animal's health, we would hesitate to operate on it. But if it is doing injury it ought to be removed. In either case it would be well to submit the case to some competent veterinarian. If any of our readers can suggest some safe remedy in the case we will be pleased to publish it.

B. F. R. is informed that part of his mare's trouble comes from her condition, but her feeding needs some attention. Get a little oil cake, or flax seed meal, and bran, and mix it with cut straw and water—just so that it will stick to the straw. The object of this is to get the secretions in good order. Don't feed strong. Let the mare have plenty of light exercise, and she will be better loose in her stall or stable. Don't let her be exposed to storms; don't work or ride her hard; don't strain her in any way, nor overheat her. And if possible don't feed millet seed.

Scatter lime thickly over your sorrel patch and mix it with the soil in any way you choose. Then, next fall, dig or plow up and re-seed to grass. The ground needs lime. In the meantime hoe or plow up the sorrel.

We do not care to say that the moon has no influence on vegetation, because a man knows very little at most; but we have no faith in the theory and never paid any attention to it in doing any kind of farm work.

Please answer the following and oblige a subscriber. 1st, will it do to cut out the leaders in the common cedar evergreens? Shall I cut back black walnuts at one year old, if so how much? Also catalpa and Russian mulberry, and how shall they be cut? Please answer in an early issue. Will some one give practical experience on artichokes for hogs? Where can I procure a start of the right kinds, time of planting, how much seed per acre, cost of seed, kind of soil and cultivation?

The leader on cedar trees ought not to be removed, but if it is, another leader may be made by training a branch upright. The writer of this has now such a case, and he has haltered a limb to the broken top so as to have it grow directly upwards. As soon as it will maintain the upright position alone, then we will cut away the stem above the base of the limb.

Jerusalem artichokes are best. Consult our advertising columns for seedsmen. Plow the land deep early in spring, harrow and pulverize well, make rows about three

and a half feet apart; cut the tubers to one eye and plant one in a place two feet apart in rows prepared as for potatoes. Cover with plow, running on both sides of row. Cultivate well and keep down weeds. Some hoeing may be needed. The last work should be done when the plants are waist high, and the surface should be kept as level as possible. The yield is from 500 to 2,000 bushels per acre. These rules are taken from the manual for 1883 of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, seedsmen, of Kansas City, Mo.

Western Kansas Wool Growers.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER. The annual public sheep shearing of the Western Kansas Wool Growers' Association was held last week at WaKeeney, Kansas. The scope of territory represented by the association consists of Trego and the adjoining counties of Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Ellis, Rush, Nees, Lane and Gove. The association is fairly organized and bids fair to be a large and influential organization.

The following table is an accurate report of the shearing. The sheep shorn were all thoroughbreds except Adams & Flett's grades.

Table with columns: OWNER, Sex, Age in years, Live weight, Age shorn, Weight of fleece, Length of staple (Shoulder, Belly, Hip), and other metrics. Lists owners like C. H. Gibbs, Adams & Flett, J. M. Ostrander, and T. W. Miller.

The prizes awarded for shearing were as follows: 1st prize, \$7, to Frank Upjohn; 2d prize, \$5, Ben Evell; 3d, \$3, Sam Kline.

The above table shows that the heaviest fleeces were from the sheep owned by T. W. Miller. This needs some explanation as a matter of justice to the other flock-masters. Mr. Miller's rams seemed to be besmeared with some sort of cheap grease, besides the fleece was well impregnated with sand and dirt. Never has it been my misfortune to smell or view such a foul fleece. A prominent wool commission merchant of Boston said the fleeces were worth about the value of the strings with which they were bound and would lose about 90 per cent. in scouring. The sheep men were all much displeased and disgusted with this "fixed" lot of sheep. One prominent sheep man from a distance carried away a sample as curiosity and specimen of "cheek" heretofore unparalleled among Kansas flock-masters.

The following is a list of sheep men with the number owned by each of them: President C. H. Gibbs, 2150; Secretary J. M. Ostrander, 2500; A. L. Gleason, 3500; Irwin Dodge & Co., 4500; Bestor & Houghton, 3000; Adams & Flett, 2200; John McIntyre, 1500; J. F. Walker, 1000; E. B. Stires, 1000; T. W. Miller, 2500; J. B. Hutchinson & Co., 3300; Prayn & Johnson, 4000; G. McVeagh, 300; T. C. Rose, 2000; W. King, 4500; D. R. Bright, 700; Weeks & Willard, 3000; John Ogram, 600; N. Crank, 9000; Frank Cope, 750; A. V. Davis, 500; T. H. Moore, 4000; and about 30,000 not here enumerated.

SHEARINGS.

The following sheep-dip recipe has been used quite successfully here, as well as in Colorado and in Rice and Pawnee counties, this State. It was given me by Chas. Weeks, Amboy: 1 pound of sulphur to one-half pound of lime and one gallon of water; boil one hour; when ready to use, add three gallons of water to one of the liquid, then dip hot. The cost of this dip is two cents per head.

C. E. Adams, Collyer, Trego county, reports feed as being scarce but the losses are not quite so heavy as one year ago. Sorghum is the main feed.

F. G. Willard, Denver, Col., was present. He owns 15,000 sheep in that State among which are 1400 thoroughbreds. He also owns nine different ranches and has 12,000 acres in a single pasture, besides he owns

one ranch in Rooks and two in Graham counties, Kansas. The whole of this fortune has been made by him in the sheep business during ten years.

J. C. Cameron, of Scotland, has purchased about 12,000 acres of land near WaKeeney, which will be utilized for a sheep ranch.

Chas. Weeks, who has a flock of 3,000 sheep in Rooks county, reports that sheep have a close monopoly of the live stock there. The sheep are doing well and others are going into the business.

The range, on account of the large rains late last fall, has been nearly worthless for grazing during the past winter, resulting in considerable loss to stock men who had not hay or sorghum on hand. There is now a great scarcity of feed.

R. M. Dodge gave the following successful remedy for loco in sheep: Open the mouth of the sheep affected and prick the third ring in the upper jaw until it bleeds. If it bleeds too profusely put on salt. This plan has been effective among the sheep in the vicinity of Wilcox for five years.

H. A. H.

The best way to transplant shrubs and all small bushes is to first prepare a place, then, with clean spade cut around the plant and lift it out carefully with as much earth as possible retained about the roots. Carry it to the fresh hole and set in without disturbing roots any more than is necessary. Fill in well below, so that there will be no disturbance of the soil about the central roots. We have often transplanted currants, gooseberries, roses, and other shrubs, without any perceptible interference with growth.

A dispatch dated Neosho Falls, Kas., April 19, states that Dr. Law, of Cornell University, who has been here during the past week investigating the cattle disease, is not very communicative concerning the results of his experiments, preferring to give them to the public in the shape of a formal report, which will be probably published within a few days. He does say emphatically, however, that the trouble is not European foot and mouth disease, nor any other contagious affection.

Don't pasture the early grass to death. Give it time to get fairly started. Animals that have come through the winter, are like humans, they are more or less diseased from torpid action of the secretory organs. Grass is the best medicine in the world for that kind of disorders; but it is better to use a little wheat bran and flaxseed meal a week or two than to injure the grass crop by beginning to remove it too early.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. Mark S. Salisbury, which commences its third year this week, in the Poultry Breeders' Directory, and hope that he will receive the patronage which the quality of his stock warrants.

A man went into a shoe store the other day to purchase some boots. On being asked what size he wore, he said he'd almost forgot, but he believed he wore "half past tens."

The Higgin Eureka Salt Co.

We are pleased to again add our tribute to the excellence of Higgin's "Eureka" Salt. We will use no other brand, as after fully testing all others, both foreign and domestic, we are well satisfied that "Eureka" is the salt for fine creamery butter.

We hope soon to see the tariff removed from salt and thus enable you to compete with the American salt in prices; we think the time has come when the dairymen of this country should be relieved of this oppressive tax, seemingly fostered by the government for the sole benefit of the Syracuse salt monopoly. Very truly yours, C. W. GOULD & Co.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 23, 1883. Messrs. C. W. Gould & Co. are manufacturers of fine creamery butter and cheese, and are the owners of thirteen famous creameries in Illinois.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 21, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 2,113 head. The advices from the eastern market being of an unfavorable character, coupled with the disagreeable weather here, caused the market to rule dull, dragging, and about 10c lower on shipping grades. Butchers' stock, however, was not notably lower. There was no inquiry for stockers and feeders. Sales ranged from 4 85a6 10.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 2,915 head. The market to day ruled weak and 5a10c lower. Extreme range of sales 5 25a5 75; bulk 5 55a6 00.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,185 head. Market quiet.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 13,000, shipments 3,700. Market slow at 5a10c lower. Rough packing 5 40a5 60, packing and shipping 5 85a8 25, skips 4 00a5 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 1,500. Market active at 10c lower. Exports 6 25a6 75, good to choice shipping steers 5 85a6 20, common to medium 5 20a5 70.

SHEEP Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,400. Market brisk and firmer. Inferior to fair 4 00a4 75, medium to good 5 00a5 50, choice to extra 5 50a6 00. Liverpool cattle 1/2c higher at 15a16c. Sheep 17a18c.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,200. Shipping grades less active, easier, others firm. Exports 6 80a6 65, good to choice shipping 5 75a6 25, common to medium 5 00a5 60, feeders 4 50a5 25, corn fed Texas 5 00a5 75.

SHEEP Receipts 3,100, shipments 1,400. Market quiet. Inferior to fair 3 50a4 50, medium to good 4 75a5 50, choice to extra 5 00a6 00, Texas 3 25a5 00.

New York.

CATTLE Receipts 6,000. Market opened dull, closing lower. Steers 5 75a5 77, poorest 5 30a5 50, extras 7 10a9 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,300. Market generally lower at 5 25a7 30. Unshorn sheep 7 00a8 35, unshorn yearlings 5 00a5 70.

HOGS Receipts 11,000. Nominal 5 20a5 26.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 1,604 bus, withdrawn 1,120, in store 286,342. The market was nominal excepting June options which were in some demand opening at 84c and closing at 84 1/2c. The general tenor of the market was weak with 1/2c to 3/4c decline.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 17,686 bus, withdrawn 16,656 bus, in store 489,168. The market was very quiet to-day and nearly nominal. No. 2 mixed cash 1 car at 42 1/2c; 5 cars at 42 3/4c.

OATS No. 2 cash, 31 1/2c bid, 32c asked. April 31 1/2c bid, 31 3/4c asked. May no bids, 31 1/2c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, 50c bid, no offerings. April 1 car at 51c. May no bids nor offerings.

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

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 85a1 88 per bus.

BUTTER Creamery butter is dull and lower. Choice storepacked butter is active and firm. We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy..... 30a
Creamery, choice..... 27a28
Choice dairy..... 26a27
Fair to good dairy..... 20a24
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 20a22
Medium to good..... 15a18

ROLL BUTTER Not wanted.

We quote roll butter:
Choice, fresh..... 16a18
Fair to good..... 12a14
Medium..... 10a

EGGS Supply very light and market steady at 12 1/2c, with a moderate demand from the city trade and packers out of the market owing to scarcity.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 16 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 7a7 1/2c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 4a5c; hurl 6a7c.

Chicago.

WHEAT April 85 1/2a87 1/2c, May 86 1/2a88 1/2c. CORN Demand active, unsettled and lower. Cash 51a51 1/2c, April 51a52 1/2c.

OATS Cash and April 31 1/2c.

RYE Dull at 60c.

BARLEY Easter at 74c.

FLAX SEED Quiet at 1 64a1 65.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red cash 1 08 1/2a1 10 1/2, May 1 06 1/2a1 08. CORN 48 1/2a49 1/2c cash.

OATS 33 1/2a34 1/2c cash.

RYE Market higher at 58a59 1/2c bid.

BARLEY Quiet at 70a85c.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 224,000 bus, exports 80,000. No. 3 red 97 1/2c. No. 2 red 1 03 1/2a1 04. No. 2 red May sales 1,016,000 bushels at 1 02 1/2a1 04.

CORN Receipts 85,000 bushels, exports 16,000. No. 2 60 1/2a61c.

Horticulture.

Why Seeds Fail to Germinate.

There are many reasons why seeds fail to germinate, or fail to grow after germinating; one of the principal, and a vital one, we have stated in our paper, "The use of the feet in sowing and planting." Many persons do not seem to clearly understand why the use of the feet is so important in gardening operations, although willing to admit the advantage to be derived from the same, because of our assertion; at the same time they desire our reasons in a more explanatory form. We will give them. There is stored up in every perfect seed a latent germ, the embryo of a new life, the development of which is conditional upon other natural causes. The influences that act upon the seed to cause growth are heat, air and moisture, and without a proportionate quantity of each there can be no plant life. Now, it follows that when a seed is put into the ground and loosely covered with light dry soil, it does not come in contact with sufficient moisture to moisten the seed, neither is there sufficient heat, because of the too great circulation of air around the seed, to produce the chemical changes upon which vegetable growth depends.

Again, when we place a seed into the earth it immediately commences growth in two opposite directions, upwards into the atmosphere, and downwards into the earth—the two sources from which it obtains its food. It is a mistake to suppose that the first root the seed puts forth furnishes the young plant with food. It does not; it simply holds the plant in place until the true roots, by which the plant is formed. The first, or seed-leaves, contain the food of the infant plant until its true leaves and roots are formed, and do not perform the functions of the plant's true leaves.

The feeding roots of any plant or tree are delicate white fibres, so small as rarely to be seen with the naked eye, and are never seen by the casual observer. Now when these roots are formed, if the soil is not pressed firmly around the main root, these feeders have nothing to live upon; they must come in immediate contact with moisture, or the warm dry air will destroy them, and the whole plant will stand still until new roots are formed, or, in the meantime, perish. Herein lies the benefit of using the feet in seed-sowing.

In thinning out plants, when the seed has been sown too thickly, the feet should always be used, in order to press the soil firmly about the remaining plants.

DEEP PLANTING

is another frequent cause of the seed's failure to germinate. The importance of more care in this direction cannot be over-estimated. Our observation, and experiments made in planting various seeds at different depths, show some wonderful results. Take, for instance, sweet corn, and cover from one-half to five inches in depth. The former will germinate without a loss of five per cent., and the latter will not grow five per cent., and exact ratio between will be kept up. The cause for the difference is, that the conditions of growth are not complied with—the deficit being heat, which, at the season for corn planting, cannot be furnished at so great a depth from the surface. Again, corn planted at a depth of two or three inches will not make as rapid or healthy growth as when covered only half an inch, for this reason: Corn makes two sets of roots—surface and underground, the one being quite as important as the other. The surface roots form just above the kernel. If corn is planted three inches in depth, as soon as it has

used up the food that is stored up in the kernel, growth ceases until a new and unnatural joint is formed at the surface, from which these aerial roots proceed. When corn is planted in mellow ground the hoe should never be used, the feet alone being the best implement that can be used for the purpose. When the corn is dropped, with the foot scrape sufficient soil over it to cover to the depth of half an inch, then step on the hill in such a manner that it will get the whole weight of the body, and if the planter weighs 250 lbs., the work will be the better done. This same rule will apply to the planting of most other seeds. Proper care in planting, and the too common practice of burying seeds, is just the difference between success and failure in their germination and growth.

MECHANICAL ASSISTANCE

is also of the greatest importance in the planting of many kinds of seeds, particularly those of the vine family. In testing the seeds of the Boston Marrow squash, we planted six in the usual manner, and but three came up; by their side we planted the same number, placing them edgewise—these all came up; again we placed the same number upright, with the germ down; these also all came up, and in much less time than either of the other tests. From the experiments made, we are fully convinced that it is great economy to plant all vine seeds in the manner last stated, the difference in the time and labor required in doing the work will be doubly compensated in the success attained.

We always plant Lima beans by placing them edgewise, and never have a failure in their coming up and growing vigorously. Last year we sowed a large quantity of hybrid amaryllis seed, not one of which showed any signs of life or growth. We have this season repeated the operation, but in a different manner, treating them as follows: We prepared three boxes of soil in precisely the same manner. In two of them we placed the seeds in regular rows, placing them edgewise, leaving the edge of the seed barely covered; in the other box we scattered the seeds in the usual manner, covering them about one-half inch in depth with the same soil from which the boxes were filled. The result was, that in the two boxes where the seeds were on edge nearly every seed germinated, and the young plants were making rapid growth, while those in the other box are entirely lost; but a single seed germinated.

This experiment shows the importance of well-directed labor in this direction, as in this case, where the seed sown was all from the same plant, sown the same day, in the same soil, and the boxes were placed side by side in our propagating house. By this experiment we can understand why one customer will claim damages from the seedsman because of poor seed, and another will thank him kindly for seed from the same stock. There is not a seedsman in the land but what is at one time or another accused of selling poor seed—at least so far as its growing qualities are concerned. The truth of these accusations is, that in ninety-five per cent. of the cases, poor seed means a poor gardener.—Peter Henderson, Jersey City, N. J.

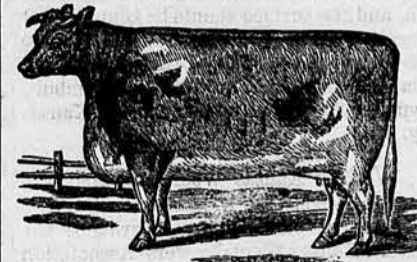
My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved.—C. M. STANLEY, Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. (Easy to use. Price 50 cents.)

Michigan produces about two fifths of the world's peppermint crop, the yield varying from 20,000 to 70,000 pounds of oil.

S. B. Prentiss, M. D., a prominent physician of Lawrence, Kas., certifies that he has carefully observed the effects of Lels' Dandelion Tonic, and he regards it an excellent alterative tonic, well adapted to the climate of Kansas and the West.

NINTH ANNUAL SALE

180 Short-Horn Cattle,



BY THE
JACKSON CO., MO.,
BREEDERS,

—AT—
RIVERVIEW PARK,

Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 7 and 8, 1884,

Consisting of 100 choice Cows and Heifers and 80 young Bulls ready for service. This is strictly a Breeders' Sale, and the offerings are drafts from the most prominent herds in the county, and will compare favorably both in breeding and individual merit with any that have ever been offered in the West. If desired, cattle will be kept till the close of sale without expense to purchaser.

For catalogues address either of Committee at Independence, Mo.

COL. L. P. MUIR,
Auctioneer.

C. C. CHILES,
G. L. CHRISMAN,
JOHN T. SMITH.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle



—THE—
CASS CO. BREEDERS'
Association

Will Sell on
FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1884,

—At the—
Fair Grounds,
PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI,

About Seventy-five head of Short-horns of the following well-known and popular families: Young Mary, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Pearlette, Arabella, etc. About half will be Bulls ready for service. All Females old enough will be bred or have calves by their sides.

Catalogues ready by April 20th. Apply to
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

J. F. NEAL, Sec'y.,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO. PUBLIC SALE

Will Hold the FIFTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
—OF—
JERSEY CATTLE,

Consigned by Prominent Breeders,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Satur-
—day, May 7 to 10, 1884, at—

The American Horse Exchange, Limit'd,
Broadway and Fiftieth St., New York,
(Office, 107 John Street.)

The unrivaled attractions of this great annual sale has made it a nucleus around which other sales have been dated, making an aggregate of about
500 JERSEYS TO BE SOLD

in New York within the space of a week. It will be preceded on Tuesday by the sale of the increase during 1883 of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's herd.

Intending buyers of Registered Jersey Cattle in large or small numbers will find the fifth annual Special Combination Sale the most valuable opportunity of the year for securing them, with large numbers to select from, and every animal pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection.

The catalogue contains consignments from such noted breeders as Messrs. S. M. Burnham, A. B. Darling, John I. Holly, J. V. N. Willis (all cup-winners in former sales), D. F. Appleton, Moulton Brothers, John D. Wing, S. M. Shoemaker, H. S. Russell, W. B. McCready, J. H. Walker and some twenty-five others, many of whom are likewise prominently known, and who take great pride in the quality of their representation in this great annual sale.

Every strain of blood of importance is creditably represented, and the offspring of some of the most noted cows in the country will be sold.

Catalogues will be ready April 28.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
107 John Street, New York.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHbred BULLS and HIGH GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON,
Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

BEEES FOR SALE.—I have a few colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees for sale—all in good condition. Also, will have choice Italian Queens for sale at \$1.00 each during the season.
J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Short-Horns

—ON—
Tuesday, May 27, 1884.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
50 head of Short horns, of such quality, style, and breeding as have seldom, if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

KIRKLEVINGTONS, ORAGGS,
VELLUMS, BRACELETS,
MISS WILEYS, YARCOOS,
LADY ELIZABETHS,

and other families equally good and well-known. 9 are bulls from 8 months to 2½ years old, all red but two (roan); 31 2 year-old heifers, all red but two (roan); the balance a splendid lot of cows from 3 years old up to 7 years.

All recorded, and all guaranteed in all respects.

TERMS:
Six months, on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent, for cash.
Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock.
Catalogues sent on application after April 1st.

J. O. STONE, Jr.
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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.

The Veterinarian.

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

ITCHING STOCK.—I have four head of thoroughbred cattle affected with a kind of itching or scab, only on the hind part of the body. I have used some carbolic salve and it seems to help some, but I cannot get it entirely away; what do you think I should do for them? I also have a yearling colt which also has some itching, mostly on the neck and shoulders, which he rubs and bites until the hair comes off. The colt is kept separate from the cattle, and it does not look to be the same kind. All the animals are kept well and seem to be otherwise all right. [Give your cattle no fat forming foods, but in connection with the flesh forming, feed carrots or turnips. Freely give some alkali, such as bicarbonate of potassa, in ounce doses, and apply mercurial ointment to the affected parts. Sometimes arsenic is necessary. We understand that there is no eruption of any kind on the colt. Be careful about its feed, and give it every other day, powdered charcoal, podophyllin, one dram, and carbonate of iron one and a half drams. Wash the affected part with castile soap and water. Too much corn is liable to have such an effect. If you have no roots feed mill-stuffs and linseed meal.]

SORE THROAT IN HORSES.—The trouble may be classed under the general head of sore or swelled throat. Precisely what part is most involved, it would be impossible for us to say. Apply your ear to the lower part of wind-pipe and follow the wind-pipe upward. Wherever the disease is mostly located there will be wheezing and rattling. There is sufficient inflammation, doubtless, to cause the bleeding, but we are unable to say where that comes from without examination. It is of the class of cases in which most practitioners resort to bleeding. This you can do if you like. Use the following as a wash: one ounce of the chlorate of potash, two ounces of golden seal and forty grains of tartar emetic. Mix these in one pint of water, divide into nine doses and give it morning, noon and night. If there seems to be much soreness of the throat, use the following liniment on the outside: Turpentine one pint; very finely pulverized corrosive sublimate, one ounce; gum camphor one ounce. Shake well and let the mixture stand twenty-four hours in a strong bottle. Apply with a mop. Remember, it is a poison. Don't get frightened by its effects on the horse. It is powerful, but will do no harm. If the throat is not much sore, bathe it every morning with a strong, hot decoction of tobacco. Feed soft mashes, not only to this horse but to all your horses that are coughing, and wet the hay. Now this trouble is evidently constitutional, and we advise the use of Scott's charcoal horse powders.]

BLOATING—I lost a valuable cow this morning with hoven. She came into the stable last night as hearty as usual. This morning at 4 o'clock I found her as "tight as a drum." I at once inserted the trocar, the canula of which in a few moments clogged with the contents of the paunch. I drew it out and re-inserted it, when it soon filled again; but the cow seemed greatly relieved. I turned her out of the stable, thinking her better. In a short time after found her dead. She was a hearty feeder and in excellent condition; in calf about four months. She has had no grass or green feed of any kind. What was the cause? [Bloating may occur at all times of the year, and is not only caused by green food; over feeding on any kind of food, indigestion, choking, and some chronic diseases are also apt to produce it. The disease generally runs its course very quickly; hence aid should be quickly extended. If medicines are not at hand, or could not be had soon, recourse must be had at once to puncture of the paunch. This operation is properly performed with an instrument called a trocar, which is inserted in the (always) left flank. The usual direction for finding the proper place is, to measure eight inches downward from the ends of the bones of the loin, and then the central joint between the projection of the hip and the last rib. Here the trocar may be inserted without fear, in a forward and downward direction, at an angle of

about forty-five degrees. If the canula or sheath of the trocar should become clogged up by particles of food, clear it by pushing it in with a wire or a probe, taking care not to let this slip into the paunch; but the sheath should remain inserted so long as any gas escapes. The internal remedies generally employed, are such as neutralize or combine with the gases, such as aqua-ammonia, of which an ounce may be given every half hour in a pint of cold water. If permanent relief is not obtained after twelve hours, two to four drams of chlorinated lime should be given in a pint of cold water and repeated every hour. This remedy should not be given in the beginning of the disease. After recovering, give a saline laxative to clear out the contents of the stomach and bowels, such as a pound of Epsom salts, dissolved in a pint of hot water, and to which solution add a pint of molasses and an ounce of ground ginger.]

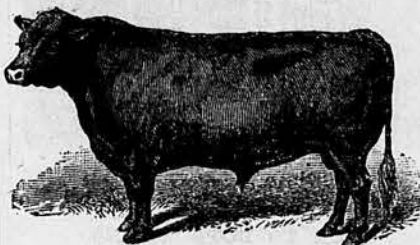
Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

Foot-and-mouth-disease is not very fatal. Out of 114,102 animals attacked in England in the first half of 1883 only 3,464 head died.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

Red Polled Cattle.



W. D. WARREN & CO.,
Maple Hill, : : : Kansas,
Importers and Breeders of

RED POLLED CATTLE.

A choice lot imported young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Telephone and R. R. station, St. Marys, on the U. P. R. R.

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,

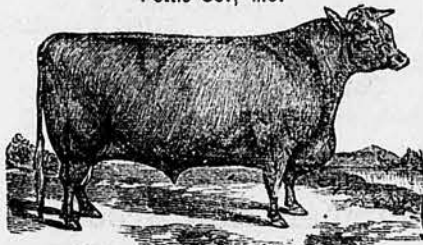
ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Headquarters in the Southwest for

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 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.

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.

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 \$20.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. 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 sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.
H. W. McAFEE.
Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

IVANHOE. Trial Mile at 3 Years Old, 1:46.

Dark Bay, 15 3-4 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds

Stands at GLENVIEW FARM, 3 miles southwest of Humboldt, at \$20 to insure. Free pasture for mares.

Sired by Glendower, (son of Evergreen and Imp. Knight of St. George); 1st dam by Panic, 2d by Dubloon, 3d by Sir Richard, 4th by Whip, 5th by Costeese, 6th by Imp. Dare Devil.

For a combination of blood, size, style, speed and action, united with beauty of the highest type and the power of transmitting these qualities to his progeny, this horse has few equals.
G. A. LAUDE,
Humboldt, Kas.

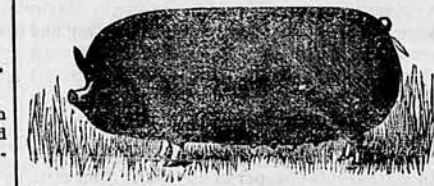
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price list.

Elk Valley Herd of Recorded Poland-Chinas.



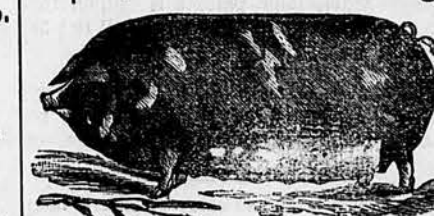
BRED BY J. WRIGHT ELK CITY, KAS.
My stock was selected from the best herds in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Young stock for sale; also high-class Poultry. Send for catalogue and prices.
JOHN WRIGHT, Elk City, Kas.

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



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

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 27,
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.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

Riverside Stock Farm.

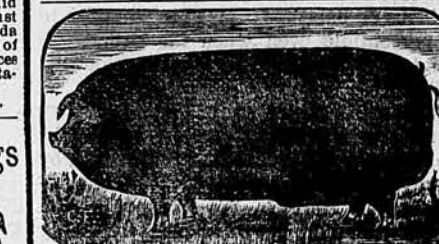


HERDS of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491, Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther). All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.
MILLER BROS.
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.
We are raising over 500 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-China 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.



ROME PARK STOCK FARM, located seven miles south of Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas; Rome depot adjoining farm. I have 35 breeding sows—Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine. Also 250 high grade Short-horn cattle. Stock recorded in Ohio and American Records. The animals of this herd were and are prize-winners and descendants of prize-winners, selected with care from the notable herds in the different States without regard to price. The best lot of rows to be seen. Am using six boars—Corn-shell 2d, Kansas Queen, Kansas Pride, Cora's Victor, Ohio King, Hubbard's Choice,—sweepstakes. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Address
T. A. HUBBARD,
Wellington, Kansas.

The Cold Water Dip!

A HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED CHEMICAL FLUID! Non-poisonous and non-corrosive Sheep Dip and Wash for all Domestic Animals. A safe and sure Remedy against all kinds of Parasites in Plants or Animals. A powerful disinfectant. Send for papers giving full instructions to
DONALD MCKAY, Special Agt.,
Rose Bank, Dickinson Co., Kas.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.

R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

This, That and the Other.

In one species of spider, the female is 300 times as large as the male.

"I'm going to board," was what the log remarked on entering a saw mill.

The successful physician is one who is able to hit an ail on the head every time.

In the whale, the upper lip falls down like a curtain, overlapping the lower jaw several feet.

An exchange speaks of "limburger by the ton." We have frequently seen limburger by the teuton.

The marigold takes its name from the supposed resemblance between its flowers and the glory seen in pictures of the Virgin Mary.

"A number of dogs were shot in the East End last night," says an Ohio paper. Served them right; let them keep their east end out of danger.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some write 12,873,549,821,000 words on a postal card and grasp fame right by the back of the neck.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked a Sunday school teacher. "That they take unto themselves wings and fly away" promptly replied the boy at the foot of the class.

Talmage says that church members embrace three times as many women as men. That is probably correct. There is not more than twenty-five per cent. as much fun in embracing men as women.

A little child of Rutland, Vt., becoming wearied with the quarrelling of two younger children over a glass of milk, exclaimed: "What's the use of fighting forever over that milk? There's a whole cowful out in the barn."

"No, I don't want to give anything to the heathen to-day. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her scallawag of a boy that broke down my plants. That's all I can afford to give to the heathen just now."

The inhabitants of Siberia, when their sleighs are followed by wolves, frighten them by fastening a spare garment to a piece of rope or string, and allowing it to trail behind the vehicle. The wolf suspects a trap and holds aloof.

Eighty-three per cent. of the population of the United States is composed of white natives and the immigrants from Germany and Great Britain, leaving four per cent. from other countries and thirteen per cent. for those of African descent.

Some idea of the increase of the button manufacture may be derived from the fact that in a single French village near Paris there are more than 5000 persons engaged in making agate buttons, although in 1851 there were but 6938 button makers in all England.

The clerks in the government departments at Washington say that the returns and papers received from the Pacific States have a resinous or balsamic odor strong enough to be perceptible even when the papers are mingled with others from many parts of the country.

What this country wants is the discovery of a secret which will enable a man to lift the mortgage on a church, or his house, by simply placing his hands on the building.—*Norristown Herald.* We know of a man who lifted a mortgage off his farm by simply laying his hands to the plow.

The Sumatran mountaineers have very little trouble as to state prisons. When a man commits a serious crime, he is fastened to the ground by four cleft sticks set one over each wrist and each ankle, and is left there and given just enough food to keep him from starving until he dies, which he usually does in about four weeks.

The Borneans believed that the curious large apes of their country are prophets, and that certain degraded tribes near akin to them bring their messages to the people. Accordingly when one stray member of these tribes appears among them he is treated with great respect, until a bad harvest or bad weather comes, and then he is driven away as an evil creature.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, states that the camel will cross the deserts with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day in the burning heat of summer and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work for seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage without labor will drink only once a fortnight.

imal will work for seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage without labor will drink only once a fortnight.

G. B. Bothwell's Shearing.

Public shearing of rams at G. B. Bothwell's farm, four miles southeast of Breckenridge, Mo., April 10, 1884:

Number	Sex	Age in years	Gross weight	Weight of skin	Age of fleece in days
1	Ram	4	171	84½	312
2	"	4	160	81	385
3	"	2	143	28½	342
4	"	3	162	28	364
5	"	2	150	27	342
6	"	2	125	27	365
7	"	4	186	27	365
8	"	3	145	26	364
9	"	2	121	26	365
10	"	3	141	26	365
11	"	2	132	25	364
12	"	2	112	25	365
13	"	5	135	25	364
14	"	3	138	24	364
15	"	3	140	24	365
16	"	4	135	24½	365

G. B. HART, SAM RUSSELL, Com.

Of the above committee it is only necessary to say that they are men of the highest standing and character in Caldwell county, and have the confidence of all who know them. The report was handed us by Mr. Russell, a banker and merchant of Breckenridge, and signed by both.

The proper notification of the shearing had not been given to the papers of Caldwell and adjoining counties, and this, coupled with the fact that snow had fallen the day and night previous, together with an exceptionally bad condition of the roads, limited the attendance.

The shearing weights above shown will compare very favorably with any made in Missouri or any other State this year, and very clearly illustrate the quality of stock Mr. Bothwell breeds from, and has for sale.

He will this year have at least 1300 rams for sale, and as good a lot as one wants to see. We were present at the shearing and saw his sheep, which we thought were a little thin in flesh, but he claims to have them in the best possible condition. He is admirably fixed with barns and feed to handle his 7,000 to 8,000 Merino sheep, and the lambs are coming and being cared for in the best possible manner. We know of no 3,000 acre farm in the State better shaped for the sheep breeding business than this.—*Colman's Rural World.*

A spider recently observed in the Isle of Wight dragged two or three leaves to the shore, fastened them together with its web, launched the craft and sailed away over the pond, leaving it to dart and dive after flies and other game, returning with them to the raft to be devoured.

The Grand Rapids Farmers' Club seems of the opinion that it is cheaper to buy sugar than raise sorghum, hoping to manufacture it with profit.

Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

Chinese doctors make a reduction in their charges when their patient is old, on the ground that even if cured he will not be good for much.

The stingiest man is said to be a miserly old bachelor who talks through his nose so as to save the wear and tear of his voice on his false teeth.

The Tonga Islanders carry on shark fisheries and entice the voracious creatures about their boats by chanting a peculiar song.

Unless for experiment, do not grow a large assortment of the various vegetables, but stick to those kinds you are absolutely certain of.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

SOLDIERS

or heirs, send stamp for circular showing who is entitled to pension, bounty, &c. L. C. WOOD, Box 34 Washington, D. C.

400 Bushels Sorghum Seed.

Link's Hybrid, Early Orange and Early Amber, put on cars, at 60 cents per bushel. Sacks at cost. Address J. E. WHITE, Kent, Kas.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
—OF—
ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS:
J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.
C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President.
W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

INSURES
Farm Property and Live Stock Against
Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and
Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.
For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

WASHBURN COLLEGE
TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



WINTER TERM—Opened January 24, 1884. SPRING TERM—Opens April 24, 1884.

OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.

Four Courses of Study—Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten Instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER MCVICAR, President.

Surplus Stock!
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

50,000 Cottonwood, 6 to 12 inch, at...\$1.25 per 1,000
50,000 " " 12 to 24 inch, at... 1.75 per 1,000
50,000 Elm Seedling one year, at... 1.50 per 1,000
50,000 Box Elder, " " at... 1.25 per 1,000
25,000 Sugar Maple, " " at... 1.25 per 1,000
25,000 Soft Maple, " " at... 1.50 per 1,000
25,000 White Ash, " " at... 1.75 per 1,000
50,000 Yellow Willow, " " at... 1.50 per 1,000
10,000 Hardy Catalpa, 8 to 12 inch, at 4.00 per 1,000
10,000 " " No. 2 at... 3.00 per 1,000
1,000 Nursery grown very handsome trees 2½ to 4 feet, at...15.00 per 100
Downing and Sharpless Strawberry plants, at...2.00 per 1,000
We make these very low prices in order to introduce our stock and induce planting. Will likely never make such low prices again. No orders for less than 5,000 received at above prices. To secure stock order immediately.
Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,**
(On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

FRANK CRANE,
Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son, Osco, Ill.,
COMMISSION AGENT

—For the Sale of—
HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN,
And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.
Carload Lots a Specialty.
Stables, Riverview Park. Address **F. P. CRANE,**
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers and Breeders, TAKE NOTICE!

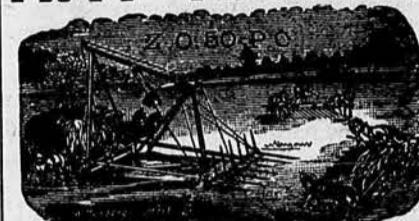
My Black Stallion, **LUCIFER,**
Is the only pure-blooded Boalonnais Norman Stallion in Central Kansas. He can be found at
The Topeka Transportation Co.'s Barn,
Near the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Depot, on Fifth street. This horse was imported from France by Dr. A. G. VanHornbeck, of Monmouth, Ill., in 1880. My terms are \$25.00, cash in advance. This means a living colt standing on all four legs, or money refunded. See contract at the barn. **J. C. CURRAN,** Proprietor.

Notwithstanding this immense stock, my importations for 1884 have already begun. The first installment of
20 FINE LARGE STALLIONS
will be shipped from France the first week in April, to be followed by
HUNDREDS OF OTHERS
during the season.
ALL STALLIONS GUARANTEED BREEDERS.
Catalogue free. Address
M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.
35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Ry.

CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY

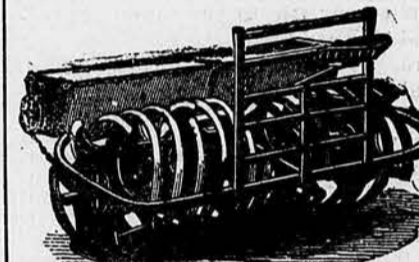
Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept., 1883. First Premium and Medal, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, September, 1883. Has taken the first premium at the State fairs in nearly every Western State. Makes the most cream with least labor. Makes the best butter. Is made of the best material. A great number in use. All sizes for factories or dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars. Dairy Implement Co., Bellevue Falls, Va.

"ACME" HAY RICKER



LOADER AND RAKES.

Protected by the only Original Patents. This machine is guaranteed to put up more hay in less time, and at less than half the cost by any other known method. One Ricker and two Rakes operated by five employes, will in one day take from 20 to 30 acres of hay perfectly clean from the swath as left by the mower, and pitch the same on the stack or wagon, in better condition than twice the force can windrow and cock the same. It seldom gets out of repair, but if it should any farmer can repair it. No Farmer can afford to do without it. Write for price lists terms and circular giving full information.
ACME HAY HARVESTER CO., Mfgs., Peoria, Ill.



Chicago Screw Pulverizer



Chicago Scraper & Ditcher

For Circulars address
MAYWOOD CO., MAYWOOD, ILL.

ON HAND, APRIL 1st, 1884, AT OAKLAWN FARM.

50 Imported Stallions,

Weight 1,500 to 2,300 lbs., well acclimated and ready for service. Also

100 YOUNGER STALLIONS

and

125 IMPORTED MARES.

Nearly all the above registered in the **PERCHERON STUD BOOK OF FRANCE,** which is the only draft horse record of that country.



Notwithstanding this immense stock, my importations for 1884 have already begun. The first installment of

20 FINE LARGE STALLIONS

will be shipped from France the first week in April, to be followed by

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

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ALL STALLIONS GUARANTEED BREEDERS.
Catalogue free. Address
M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page County, Illinois.
35 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Ry.

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 and penalties for not posting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace, all within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said 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 April 9, '84.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milo Baxter, in Sugar Creek tp, March 4th, 1884, one dark bay mare, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, about 7 years old, about 14 high, pony built; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—By same, one bay filley, supposed to be 2 years old, sway back, no brands; valued at \$25.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Lamont, in Potosi tp, March 24, 1884, one red and white mottled faced 2-year-old steer, under slope in left ear; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Mehan, in Sedan tp, Feb 14, 1884, one roan pony mare, 4 or 5 years old, blaze in face; valued at \$25.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by E. E. Watkins, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 3, 1883, one red cow, right horn drooped, white on belly, white stripes on ribs of left side, slit under right ear, light crop off left ear, branded on left hip with C or O; valued at \$30. Also one white heifer calf; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, of Reading tp, March 3, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, hole in right ear, indistinct brand on back; valued at \$15.

Hodgeman county—J. P. Atkin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. F. Roth, in Roscoe tp, Feb 22, 1884, one yellowish-red muley cow, medium size, indistinguishable brand on left thigh; valued at \$25.

Strays for week ending April 16, '84.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. B. Higden, of Richmond tp, March 24, 1884, one dark bay mare, both hind feet white, small star in forehead, 1 1/2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old; valued at \$65.

Strays for week ending April 23, '84.

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

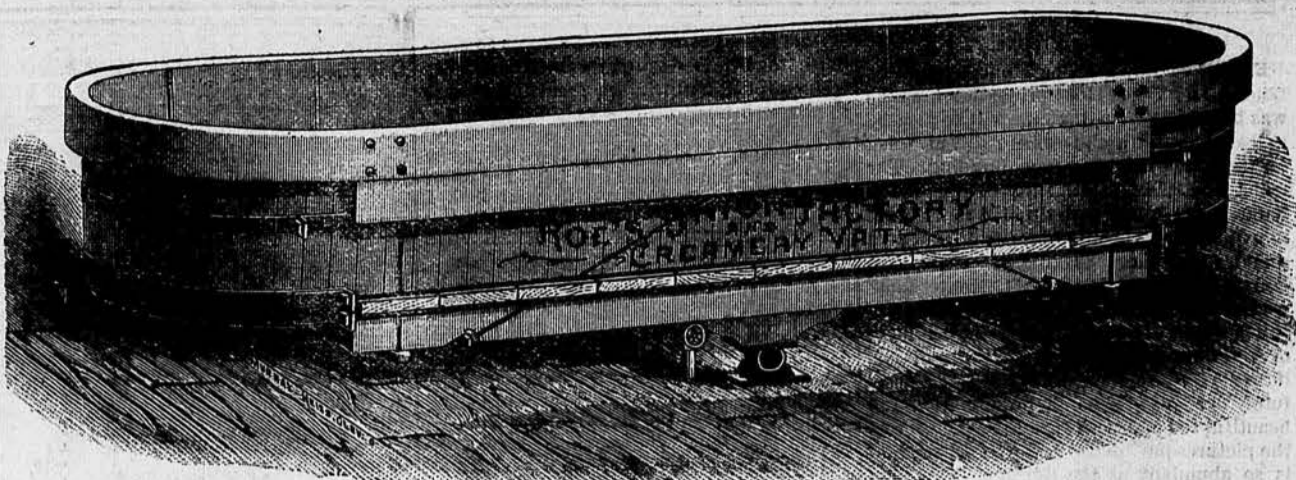
MULE—Taken up by George Hawley, in Ohio tp, March 14, 1884, one mare mule, 16 hands high, brown in color, harness and saddle marks, 14 years old; valued at \$75.

MULE—By same, same time and place, one brown horse mule, 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, harness and saddle marks; valued at \$50.

Marion County—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Tucker, (P. O. address Florence, March 18, 1884, one dark bay Texas pony mare, 5 or 6 years old, letter H on left shoulder, had on when taken up a dark leather saddle (flat tree), also a common leather halter.

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.



Owing to their size and weight when set up, and the difficulty of properly protecting them, factory and creamery vats as ordinarily constructed are very liable to injury in transportation, and the cost of shipping them is very large. Their construction is such that their separate parts cannot be easily shipped "knocked down," and when so shipped, a skillful and experienced mechanic is required to put them together. Roe's Union Factory and Creamery Vat is designed to obviate these difficulties. It is so simple in construction that any carpenter or ordinary mechanic can take the materials, so gotten out and fitted by the manufacturers when shipped "knocked down," and easily set the wood vat up ready for the tin. The following cut represents the vat "knocked down" and packed for shipment:



The cost of shipping in this way is about one-fourth the cost of shipping ordinary vats, as will be evident to any one. Three hoops and 8 rods bind the Wood Vat together in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible strength for the materials used.

No nails or screws used. It is always tight, as the shrinkage, if any, can be easily taken up at any time. It is so simple in construction that any carpenter or ordinary mechanic can take the materials, as gotten out and fitted by us, when shipped "knocked down," and easily set the wood vat up ready for the tin. It can be taken apart at any time for removal or repairs, and reset as easily and perfectly as at first.

The Tin Vat is made of the best quality of heavy tin. When prepared to be shipped "knocked down" the sides and ends are made in separate sections, and all seams soldered and edges turned ready for locking the sections together and reaming to the bottom. The bottom is shipped, in one piece, with all seams soldered and edges prepared for double-seaming the sides. It is simply necessary to lock the four sides and end sections together and double-seam to the bottom, and solder the seams so made to complete the vat. Any good tinner can do this at his own shop, or at the factory or creamery if desired. The Heating Pipes are all fitted and can be easily put together without special tools.

THIS IS THE ONLY VAT THAT CAN BE EASILY SHIPPED "KNOCKED DOWN."

Vats especially adapted for setting milk to get the cream, and cream-tempering vats, are also constructed on this same plan. The manufacturers of these vats are

H. H. ROE & CO., Madison, Ohio,

Long and favorably known as manufacturers of all kinds of Cheese and Butter-making Apparatus.

DID YOU EVER THINK

for butter and cheese was like using poor thread in making up good material into a garment. The difference in cost between using the best and the poorest Salt amounts to less than 1-30th of a cent per pound on butter, and 1-60th of a cent on cheese, and we have seen it make a difference of three cents per pound in quality.

When Higgin's Eureka Salt was first introduced many people naturally desired to wait and see results. In seven years it has carried off nearly all the honors, and it is now generally admitted that it compares with other Salt as refined sugar compares with raw sugar, and the Higgin process in Salt manufacture was as great an advance as the Bessemer process was in making steel.

IT ADDS MILLIONS EACH YEAR to the value of American dairy products, and the following figures show that this is appreciated by American butter and cheese makers who do not believe in the principle of using poor thread to make up good material.

IMPORTS OF HIGGIN'S "EUREKA" SALT FOR EIGHT YEARS.			
1876.....	5,950 Sacks.	1880.....	117,000 Sacks.
1877.....	32,800 "	1881.....	142,000 "
1878.....	69,045 "	1882.....	154,000 "
1879.....	93,000 "	1883.....	197,000 "

FOR SALE BY SALT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

New York Office, 116 Reade St.
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THE HIGGIN EUREKA SALT CO.,
Liverpool, England.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY
(Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1883, now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

Fun, Facts and Fiction.



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DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES.



Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.

TAKE NOTICE.—As parties infringing our patents falsely claim premiums and superiority over Dederick's Reversible Perpetual Press. Now, therefore, I offer and guarantee as follows:

FIRST. That baling Hay with One Horse, Dederick's Press will bale to the solidity required to load a grain car, twice as fast as the presses in question, and with greater ease to both horse and man at that.

SECOND. That Dederick's Press operated by One Horse will bale faster and more compact than the presses in question operated by Two Horses, and with greater ease to both man and beast.

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Dederick Press will be sent any where on this guarantee, on trial at Dederick's risk and cost.
P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

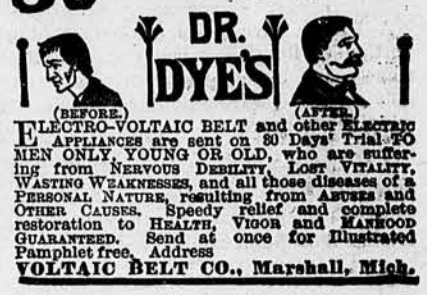
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN SICKNESS a life-long study. I want my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 188 Pearl St., New York.



GOLD WATCH FREE!

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for June: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before June 15th, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch, worth \$50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant Stem-winding Silver Watch; the third, a key-winding Silver Watch. Each person must send 26 cents with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the Home Guest, a 50 page illustrated Book and our Bonanza Premium Collection of 33 portraits of prominent persons, 26 needlework designs, 40 popular songs, 20 popular games, 20 money-making receipts, 46 chemical experiments and lessons in magic. Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN. SPECIAL: An Imitation Steel Engraving of Washington, size 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, free to the first 1000 persons answering this advertisement.

30 DAYS TRIAL



The Pueblo Prophecy.

Former visitors at "The Montezuma," the famous Las Vegas Hot Springs hotel, which was burned down in January, will be pleased to learn that the architects are now at work on the plans for the new building. The management of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad have decided to re-build in a different style of architecture, and on a grander and more magnificent scale than before. The "late lamented Montezuma" was burned at mid-day, and no one was injured, but in order to avoid any possibilities of so serious a character in the future, it has been decided to make the new hotel absolutely fire-proof. The material will be the beautiful red and white granite which forms the picturesque bluffs of the Gallinas, and is so abundant at the Springs. The new "Montezuma" will be situated on what is locally known as Reservoir Hill—a slight elevation north of the plaza. The front will command a magnificent view of the Gallinas canon, and those who have visited the Springs will know that the change in location will be no small improvement. Encouraged by the flattering patronage of the past season, no cost will be spared to more than maintain the well-won reputation of the "Montezuma" as the best inn between the Missouri and the Pacific. The new building will be a veritable palace, and thoroughly complete in all its appointments. Everything that contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the guests will be retained and many improvements will be made. Elegant and complete accommodations for 300 guests will be provided. The house will be surrounded with verandahs and furnished with that host of modern inventions which minister to the comfort of pleasure-seekers at all popular watering places. The bath houses were not burned, and their equipment is still complete. Invalids will still receive the same kindly care and will have every facility for enjoying the baths. The wonderful healing properties of the Hot Springs are too well known to need even mention in this connection.

In order to meet the wants of those who prefer them, the company will at once erect a number of handsome cottages having four rooms each, and two elegant villas containing sixteen rooms each, and so arranged that each villa can be divided into two of eight rooms. They will be provided with every convenience, except in the matter of cooking, their occupants being expected to arrange for meals at the hotels. The cottages and villas will add much to the attractiveness of the Hot Springs.

Until the new buildings are ready for occupancy, pleasant accommodations for 100 guests will be found at the Hot Springs Hotel, a neat three-story building, which has always received its quota of tourists. There is no need to enlarge on the beautiful scenery and magnificent climate to be found at Las Vegas. A host of pleasant and intelligent people, including, by the way, Senators Edmunds and Logan and their families, who escaped from the dreariness of the average eastern watering places and were entertained at the Hot Springs last summer, have not failed to spread its praises far and wide. Various other improvements about the grounds, to add to the beauty and attractiveness of the place, are contemplated, so that, notwithstanding the magnificent Montezuma is in ashes, Las Vegas Hot Springs will add to its reputation as a health resort, and a charming half-way resting place on the Santa Fe route to California and Mexico.

The "Pueblo prophecy" shall be fulfilled. "Montezuma" shall return.—Kansas City Journal.

Look Here!

The KANSAS FARMER to any subscriber for the remainder of the year 1884 for seventy-five cents. Send in your order and money at once.

A French investigator finds that, in proportion to its size, a bee can pull thirty times as much weight as a horse. He probably got his idea from the great power with which he can push.

A New Hampshire farmer gives the assurance that apples or potatoes packed in damp sawdust in barrels will keep better and fresher than when exposed to the air.

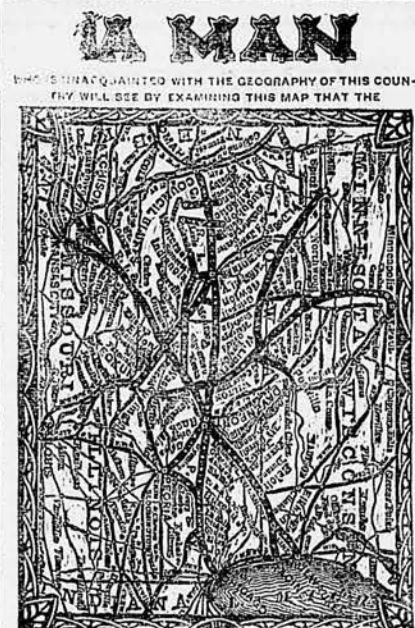
Heed the old saying: "Take care of the back yard, the front will take care of itself."

Dusting has come to be a business so elaborate that it is done by women especially trained for it, and who go about from house to house with large numbers of brushes.

"Mamma," said a little up-town boy, as he left his bed and crawled into hers, the other night, "I can go to sleep in your bed, I know I can; but I've slept my bed all up."

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-work or excess of any kind, -AND FOR- Female Weaknesses. -IT PREVENTS- Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague, And is a Specific for Obstinate CONSTIPATION. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00 SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

A MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Sarsco and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Mo., St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Paul, via the Famous "ALBERT LEA ROUTE." All through Passengers Travel by Fast Express Trains. For full particulars of the principal Ticket Office at Chicago, apply to the Ticket Office at Chicago, or to the Ticket Office at St. Paul, Minneapolis, or to the Ticket Office at Leavenworth, Atchison, or to the Ticket Office at Council Bluffs. For detailed information, see the Maps and Folding Charts of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, L. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Trk. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.

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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.

Peter Henderson & Co. SEEDS PLANTS embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for select Seeds or Plants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, \$5.00 without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in cloth, and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," giving details, free on application. PETER HENDERSON & CO. SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS, 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS, No Seeds produce more beautiful Flowers, finer vegetables, larger crops, than our reliable Northern Crown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money others are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. The Farm (New tested Wheat [5 sorts], among these Baskettown, Life and Imperial French. Seeds grown 800 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wis., Ill., Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed Grain is used. Try it. Catalogue free. Always say where you saw this. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Plants and Roses by the 100,000. LARGEST GREENHOUSES in the West.

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Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., 217 1/2 St., Richmond Ind.

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

The Early Rose potato is still an excellent standard with which to compare new-comers.

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

Plant ornamental trees and shrubs early, and cut back the top in proportion to the loss of roots.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Billousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

Prevent plows rusting when not in use by smearing them over with a mixture composed of one part powdered resin and two parts lard, melted together.

Youthful Vigor Is restored by Leis' Dandelion Tonic when everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

The best hop poles in England are made from the sweet chestnut, the wood of which is more durable when young than when old, the sap or outlet wood soon changing into heart wood. Insects never touch its leaves.

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An Illinois philanthropist wishes to benefit the poor by teaching them to eat their bread and butter with the butter side down. He says that the sense of taste is most acute on the tongue, and that a very small amount of butter is satisfactory, if put in the obviously right spot.

CONSUMPTION.

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



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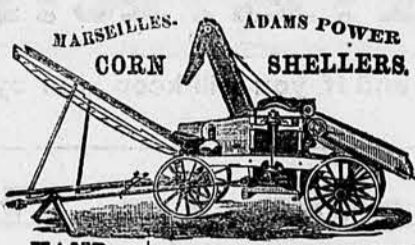


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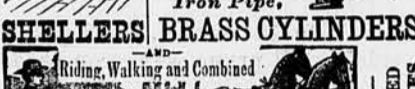


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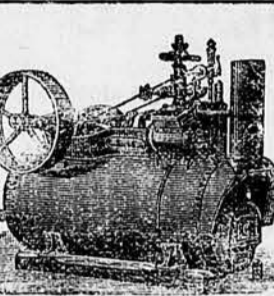


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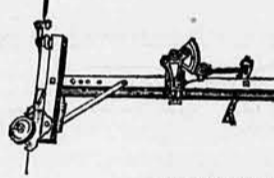
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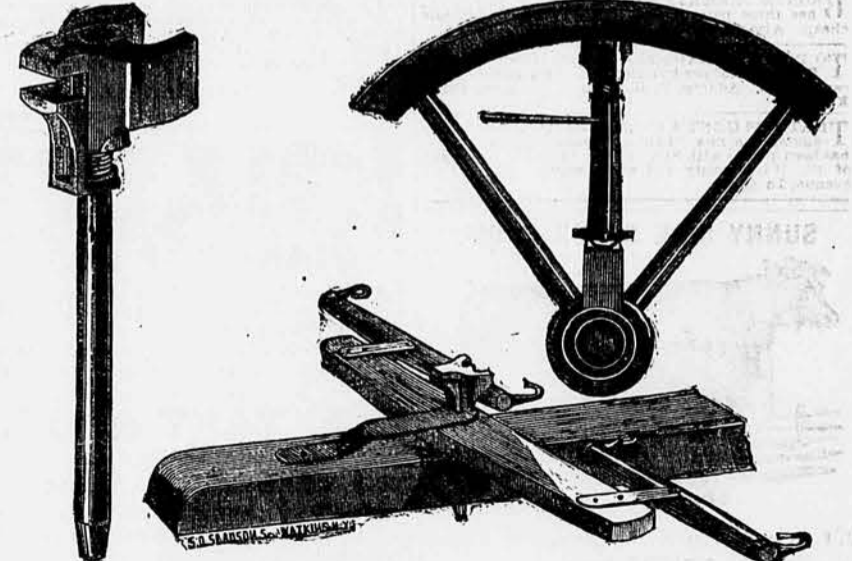
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Consisting of a Jack Screw, Tire Tightener, Adjustable Wrench and Bolt to hold on the doublers. As a Jack Screw Tire Tightener, it is the most complete implement ever invented. The principle of tightening tires by swelling the fellos and putting washers 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 eight. 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.

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Now is the TIME TO BUY ALFALFA CLOVER!

By buying a large stock on the Pacific Slope, we secured reasonable figures and low rates of freight, and propose giving the Farmers the benefit of it.

We will Sell It Lower Than Ever Offered Before

We quote while present stock lasts: 1 to 10 bushels, \$7.50 per bu.; 10 bu. and over, \$7.00 per bu. Seamless sacks included. Cash with order. All prime New-crop Seed. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. We believe Alfalfa Clover

THE CHEAPEST TAME GRASS FOR A FARMER TO SOW,

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