

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 9, 1884.

{SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
{PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

Weather Record of 1883.

In Prof. Snow's meteorological report of Kansas for 1883, is very full. We take a few extracts:

The chief characteristics of the weather of 1883 were the low mean temperature of all its months except April, November and December; the unusually long period of immunity from severe frost; the large and well distributed rainfall; the slight preponderance of northerly over southerly winds; the high average wind velocity; the very high mean barometer, surpassing that of any previous year of our 16 years' record; and the remarkably brilliant and long continued orange and crimson sunrise and sunset glow of the last five weeks of the year.

Mean temperature of the year, 51.66 degrees, which is 1.87 deg. below the mean of the 15 preceding years. The highest temperature was 96.5 deg., on July 23d; the lowest was 14 deg. below zero, on the 22d of January, giving a range for the year of 110.5 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 45.76 deg.; at 2 p. m., 60.42 deg.; at 9 p. m., 51.66 deg.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 27.1 deg., which is 3.12 deg. below the average winter temperature; of the spring, 53.38 deg., which is 0.61 deg. below the average; of the summer, 73.20 deg., which is 3.17 deg. below the average; of the autumn, 52.99 deg., which is 0.24 deg. above the average.

The coldest month of the year was January, with mean temperature 19.65 deg.; the coldest week was January 17th to 23d, mean temperature 4.66 deg.; the coldest day was January 20th, mean temperature 7.3 deg. below zero. The mercury fell below zero eight times, of which five were in January and three in February.

The warmest month was July, with mean temperature 76.18 deg.; the warmest week was June 30th to July 6th, mean 81.30 deg.; the warmest day was July 20th, mean 83 deg. The mercury reached or exceeded 90 deg. on 26 days, (16 below the average number) viz.: one in May, six in June, seventeen in July, one in August, and one in September.

The last hoar frost of spring was on May 22d; the first hoar frost of autumn was on October 14th, giving an interval of 135 days, or nearly five months, entirely, without frost. The average interval is 155 days.

The last severe frost of spring was on March 29th; the first severe frost of autumn was on the 1st of November; giving an interval of 217 days, or nearly eight months, without severe frost. The average interval is 199 days. No frost during the year caused damage to crops of grain and fruit. The low temperatures of January and February were generally destructive to peach buds.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 40.65 inches, which has been but twice exceeded on our 16 years' record (in 1876 and 1877), and is 6.40 inches above the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, fell on 106 days—three more than the average. On two of these days the quantity was too small for measurement.

There was no approach to a drouth during the year, the longest interval without rain in the growing season being 18 days, from August 25th to September 7th.

The number of thunder showers was 32. Hail fell on two days, February 3d and May 13th.

The entire depth of snow was 12.50 inches, which is 8.57 inches below the average. Of this amount five and a half inches fell in January, four inches in February, one inch

in October, and two inches in December. Snow fell on 21 days. The last snow of spring was on March 24th; the first snow of autumn was on October 24th.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the S. W. 291 times, N. W. 250 times, N. E. 219 times, S. E. 166 times, S. 58 times, N. 47 times, E. 35 times, W. 29 times. The north winds (including northwest, north and northeast) outnumbered the south (including southwest, south and southeast) in the ratio of 516 to 515.

An Interesting Case.

Last Fall, at the District Court in Pottawatomie county, the court, (Judge, John Martin,) in pronouncing sentence upon a man who had been convicted of selling intoxicating liquors in violation of law, required him to give bond that he would be of good behavior for the period of one year.

The defendant appealed his case to the Supreme Court, alleging this as one of two grounds or error. The Supreme Court decided the case last week, affirming the judgment of the court below. A section of the criminal law, passed years ago, authorizes the District Court to require any person, convicted of crime, to enter into bond for his good behavior for a period not to exceed two years.

The other ground of appeal was this: The jury had been for a long time unable to agree, and returned into court to ask for additional instruction from the Judge touching the testimony of one particular witness whose statements did not appear to be clear: he had prevaricated. The Judge instructed them on the point of difficulty, in substance (1) That it is proper for the jury to consider the testimony of every witness that the court permits to testify.

(2) If a person goes into a saloon and calls for whiskey, and a liquor is set before him, and he drinks it without objection, the law presumes he received just what he asked for, notwithstanding he states under oath that he does not know what he drank.

(3) When a person, in a place where goods are sold, and are kept for sale, asks for an article, and it is delivered to him, and he appropriates it to his own use, in law the sale is completed, notwithstanding that he testifies that he does not remember whether he paid for it or not.

The Supreme Court held this to be good law, and that the instructions were properly given.

The importance of this decision consists in the fact that it shows to lawyers and people generally that a law is not to be construed by any unusual rules simply because a few weak persons are willing to perjure themselves in order to shield a chum.

A New Industry.

Editor Farmer:

I have been thinking that a vast amount of wasted power might be utilized, and an article of considerable commercial value manufactured which might enable many poor families to obtain the necessaries of life of which they are often deprived, to-wit: Let each tobacco chewer carry in his pocket a bottle in which to deposit the juice of the tobacco he masticates, after he has thoroughly mixed it with the saliva he so much needs to help the digestion of his food. This could be sold as sheep dip, and each man should put his name on his bottle, as some manufacturers would get a better reputation

and consequently larger sale than others. This operation might save many ladies' carpets and Sunday church floors from being stained and nearly ruined by sheep dip, squirted from the mouths of manufacturers.

D. S. ABBOTT.

P. S. Corn all gathered; crop light. A very large amount of rye and wheat sown, looking fine. Land business lively; many from east buying farms here. Stock business booming; stock ranches in demand. Cattle are fat on buffalo grass and the fine stalk fields. The weather thus far is all that could be desired. If any county can beat it, I would like to know where it is.

Kirwin, Kas.

D. S. A.

Excursion to Memphis.

At the request of a large number of people who, on account of the holidays, were unable to avail themselves of the low rates made for our first excursion, it has been decided to give all another opportunity to visit Memphis and to inspect the rich country tributary to and the many rapidly growing towns on the great Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad. On Tuesday and Wednesday, January 22 and 23, 1884, tickets to Memphis and return, from Kansas City and all stations on these lines in Kansas and Missouri, will be sold at half rate. These tickets will be good fifteen days from date sold, will be good to stop off at all stations east of Springfield going, but no stop-over will be given on return. Merchants, Lumbermen, Stockmen, Farmers, Fruit-growers, and everyone looking for a new location, should improve this opportunity to acquaint themselves with the unusual opportunities afforded by the opening of this New Route South.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Gulf.
Kan. C., Spr'd. & Mem. R. Rs.
Kansas City.

Sorghum Sirup.

Kansas Farmer:

Early last spring I received two quarts Early Amber sorghum seed of northern growth raised in Kansas one year by O. W. Hawk, of Ova, Butler county, Kansas. Planted 21st of May, ground wet, in drill, four to five seed in a place, two feet apart in rows, three and a half feet apart, furrows made with single shovel-plow. Followed the planters with two-horse harrow, covering the seed very well. Harrowed the ground twice after the seed had sprouted and was out the ground half an inch. The ground was new valley land, one and a half acres. Rain drowned out one-fourth of the sorghum. Cultivated twice during the month of June, ground very wet. Put the cane to the mill last week in September, two weeks late I think. The one acre turned out 100 gallons No. one sirup, a better yield than the Amber seed raised in Kansas for several years in this vicinity.

Poultry is very fond of the sorghum seed, and it is good feed twice a week as a change from corn. Success to the KANSAS FARMER, for it is a friend to the farmers.

E. B. KECK.

Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Kansas State Cane Growers' Association.

This association will hold its second annual meeting in Topeka on the second Wednesday of February, 1884. Details will be announced hereafter in the KANSAS FARMER.

X. K. STOUT,
President.

Diseases of Sheep and Cattle.

Editor Farmer:

In the KANSAS FARMER for December 26, Mr. Colvin mentions a new disease amongst lambs. This is the first I ever heard of in this country, but I have seen a disease with the same symptoms in Europe. It was then caused mostly by eating green buckwheat; but relief was had in every instance by cutting off the end of the ears which made the animal bleed freely, and of course remove them to another pasture. I will here remark that the ears were always greatly swollen.

Some cattle have died around here from running in stalk fields, and it is supposed that smut is the cause of it. I lost two after they had been in about a week, and I had taken every precaution; that is there was salt and water convenient, and also a straw stack. In the first one the third stomach was very compact; in the second one it was nearly empty; but what little was there, was as dry as a chip, and by turning the inside of the stomach out, the lining came off. There seemed to be plenty of water in the main stomach, and it therefore looks as if inflammation had set in before there was any stoppage. I have seen it recommended not to let them in on an empty stomach, but the fact is, that while there is plenty in a stalk field the cattle don't eat much of any other kind of roughness. I am feeding some corn now before letting them out in the morning, which keeps them from eating too greedily. Will the FARMER kindly inform me first, is smut actual poison; or, second, is it the extreme dryness of the husk that causes death.

PAUL RASMUSSEN.

Gardner, Jackson Co., January 1, 1884.

EDITOR'S REPLY:—Corn smut is not poison in the proper construction of the word "poison." Many things which are dangerous as food are not poisonous, and their bad effects do not result from poisoning. That is true about corn smut. As to what there is about dry corn stalks that seems to produce such damaging results, veterinarians are not wholly agreed. Corn fodder—that is, fodder made of cornstalks cut before they are dead, and cured in shocks, then stacked or housed like hay, does not injure cattle. But when stalks are left in the field until all the leaves are whipped off by the wind, about all that is left which cattle like to eat are the leaf-shoes about the joints, and the sweet pith of the stalks. The shoes would never injure any animal. The texture of the leaves, the shoes, the outside framework of the stalk, and the pith, is different, and these four different parts of the stalk vary in quality as to nutrition and digestion, quite as much as they do in texture. In every case of impaction of the stomach by corn stalks that we ever heard of, the contents of the stomach were dry, and the inner coating of the organ was discolored from inflammation. Natural processes have been stopped in this particular part of the body, and death comes of the interruption, not of poisoning. It would be precisely the same if the stomach was filled with dry woolen rags and no water allowed. If there was but little of the dried stalk eaten and that only once a day, and abundance of water and wheat bran were given, so that the swallowed stalks might be saturated, softened, separated and urged along the channels provided for it, there would never be any death resulting. We understand it to be simply a choking up of the food passage by material that is too dry to move.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

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

Effects of Keep on Wool.

If the number of persons who do not give any intelligent thought to the business in which they are engaged could be accurately known it would be surprising. Business failures are about 95 per cent. of the total number engaged. The last report covering the year 1883 shows failures to the extent of 93 per cent. for the year. This does not include farmers or stock raisers. No note of failures among these classes is taken by commercial men because they do not affect commercial affairs directly. But failures, or, what is about the same thing, lack of encouraging success, attend the efforts of too many persons engaged in different branches of agriculture. These failures come of many different causes; but, if those that may properly be traced to carelessness, lack of thoughtful attention, were subtracted from the aggregate, the remainder would be very small.

Let us take one line of work—wool growing, and talk about it a moment. The number of persons now raising wool for market who never have carefully considered what is required to produce good wool, is very large; it includes at least 90 per cent. of farmers who do not make a specialty of wool growing, and not less than 50 per cent. of those that do nothing but raise sheep. It is this ignorance—we do not think of any softer word—that is at the bottom of low prices for defective wool; and in order to raise prices, quality must be improved. People talk about over-production in manufacturers stopping or impeding movements of trade in general, but we all know that Americans are not now able to produce anywhere near enough wool to supply even the home demand. Our farmers ought to raise wool enough to clothe all the people in the country, and in a few years more they can do it if they will; but business has no conscience; it moves along unbending lines. If the wool which American farmers raise is not what manufacturers need in making such goods as they sell, they will go to Australia, Italy, South America, or wherever such wool as they want is grown. There is no better reason for a failure of American farmers as to quality than there is as to quantity of wool. That as good wool as the world anywhere at any time has produced is now grown in this country, will not be disputed by any well informed person. That much is demonstrated. And when we understand that climate has much to do with the texture of wool, it is clear that there is no better country under heaven for growing wool than the United States of America. Coming nearer home, there is no part of the country that is better adapted to this industry than Kansas.

But Kansas wools are not in the highest grades, except in isolated instances; and the causes are found in 1,—inferiority of breed of sheep, and 2,—inferior quality of wool even in grade. Breed can be improved by grading up with

good stock, but the wool can be improved only by and through improved methods of care. Keeping has much to do with the quality of wool. We desire to emphasize that thought. The food, shelter, anything and everything that is part of the general management of the animals produces a corresponding effect upon the fiber. This must be so notwithstanding the fact that but few persons ever think about it. A sheep is a wool-making machine. It eats grass and grain, and drinks water, and these in part reappear in form of wool on the sheep's skin. It is what the animal eats, drinks and breathes, and that only, that enters into the wool's substance. It seems strange, when one reflects; but that wool should come from grain and grass and water is not more difficult of comprehension than the other fact—that grain and grass come from earth, water, air and light. The processes of nature are so many mysteries. However, we know a great many things though we cannot explain their causes. Facts are sufficient, often, to point out the proper path. Knowing as we do what produces the article we want to raise; that is, when we know the ingredients and methods, it follows, upon plainest principles of common sense, that when ingredients and methods combine in harmonious relations, the product must be good.

The wool-making machine, just like a mower, a reaper or a plow, must be in good condition if we would expect good work. That means health, and continuous good health. If a mower chokes, or a reaper, that amounts to a balk; the mowing or reaping process stops temporarily, and every such balk is one more strain upon the machine. The same principle applies to a living machine. Every day of sickness, every fright, every period of distress from want of food, water or shelter, every hurtful exposure, is a break in the continuous healthfulness that ought to be the condition of every wool-producing sheep.

What we call a good season produces the best and most of all our field crops. Certain things, as rain, sunshine, fertile soil, are absolutely necessary to the growing and maturing of the crops. The more regular and uniform these necessary things are, the better the product and the more abundant. So it is when the crop we raise is wool. The things which are necessary to its production, as grain, water, shelter, when applied in the most natural, regular proportions and in the most harmonious manner, the better result is seen in the more perfect article—wool. A sick sheep, or a half fed, or carelessly kept sheep, can no more produce good wool than a sickly, delicate, weak person can perform a good day's work. It is impossible.

When we began this article we had a specific defect of wool in mind; but, having written enough for one time, we will defer the particular matter. In the meantime, however, we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers the force of the proposition that good wool cannot be produced without good keeping of the animals that are to do the wool-making.

A Question of Gain or Loss.

The early fattening of animals under improved systems is generally regarded as a gain over the old and slower methods. To what extent this is true has not been determined. A contemporaneous writer has grave doubts as to whether there is any real gain. It has been claimed he says, that the methods of breeding and feeding cattle have been so much improved of late years that the period of maturity has been hastened more than one-half. That is, a sheep or

a pig which matured at 3 years or a steer which was ready for slaughter at 5 years formerly is now ready for the butcher at less than half these ages. Pigs are said to be ready for pork at 9 months, wethers for mutton at 20 months, and a 2-year-old steer is ready for the block at that age. It is to be feared that these claims are greater than can be justly allowed. No doubt some animals by excessive forcing are made as fat and reach as heavy a weight at these premature ages as others used to do in twice the time, but it is a question if this forcing is profitable either to the feeder or the consumer. On the one hand, an animal is forced to consume as much food in two years as was formerly spread over four years, so that on the whole there is no gain but in time, while on the other hand the consumer has very immature or half-grown meat, which is devoid of flavor and nutritive quality, and the meat is overloaded with fat, which is a waste. Physiologically it is a matter of doubt if the muscular growth of an animal can really be hastened by any process of feeding. Fat can be produced, no doubt, but fat is a diseased condition of the system, and an excessively fat animal would soon die under continued feeding. But if we examine the meat of one of these young overgrown animals it is found to be in very great disproportion to the fat. It is quite common, for instance, for the 9 months old pigs which weigh 300 pounds to be turned wholly into the lard kettle because the few pounds of flesh under the fat is not salable or useful as food. On the whole, it certainly does not appear as if we had carried the forcing system of feeding to an unprofitable extreme. Every year the losses of swine by disorders clearly traceable to over-feeding increase in number, and although we are told that the dreaded diseases have been overcome and have disappeared, yet the feeding season no sooner begins again when the hog cholera breaks out as plentifully as at any time before. It is a question if we can safely follow English precedents in this respect of forcing animals to prematurity. Certainly, if we are to suffer the pains and penalties, the diseases and losses among our live stock, which English farmers are complaining of, it is very clear that we cannot afford to do it and had better make haste more slowly.

Principles of Feeding.

We cannot lay down any definite rules, the Prairie Farmer says, to be followed in fattening stock, and it would be still more difficult to follow them up to the letter, supposing they were given. But we can learn the general principles of economical feeding, and should never rest until they are put into practice. A man of good sense and judgment can apply them to his own particular circumstances. I might, for instance, say that the most economical method of feeding rough food is by the process of steaming, which would be very true, while at the same time, I would not advise all farmers to go to the expense of purchasing an apparatus for this work. To those who have a large number of animals and proper facilities, it would be good economy, but to the small stock raisers or fatteners it would be impracticable, or too expensive to be economical. The same might be said of the silo and other theories or methods.

Throwing aside the discussion of particular methods, I would beg leave to call the farmers' attention to some few things that can be applied alike to all, and in the programme of which the nicest system and regularity should be observed:

First—Fatten stock in the stall. Turn them out for exercise, but never feed in

the yard. The animal that is obliged to fight for its food among the herd and eat it after it has been fouled and trampled, can not thrive up to its fullest capacity. There is also an enormous waste of food when given in this manner.

Second.—Give the animals warm, well ventilated, and quiet quarters. An animal will take on fat much more readily when it is made comfortable and not in constant fear of injury. The idea that an animal should be confined in a dark stall, probably originated in this way. I do not consider darkness an important condition; for if the other conditions were attended to, there would be no reasonable grounds left for such a theory. Nothing should be neglected that will add to the comfort of the animal confined. It should be carded and bedded as well as fed.

Third—Give them their food in such a condition that they can get its full nutritive value, and that, too, with the least trouble and annoyance. If the fodder is coarse, it should be cut up and sprinkled with meal. A ton of corn stalks treated in this way will do more good than a ton and a half thrown into the manger hole. If given whole, they will nose it over until they get all the leaves off and then commence on the tender portions of the stalk, gradually working the mass over until it is thoroughly fouled by their breath, causing them to leave nearly half of it uneaten. They should have their feed of roots cut up, so that they will not be obliged to gnaw them off or run the risk of choking.

Fourth—Feed them regularly, and water them regularly. Regular feeding is an important element in fattening stock, and one that is too often disregarded by the farmer. His chores must be done when he can do nothing else—before daylight in the morning and after dark at night, with a little intermediate attention whenever he happens to be around the house. The idea of taking cattle out of a warm stable and turning them into the yard before they have fairly eaten their breakfast, and leaving them out until dark again, is a very barbarous one, and will surely work a loss to the farmer who harbors it.

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

It is said that the Prince of Monaco has sold his interests in the gambling tables of that city for \$1,700,000, in lieu of an annuity of \$120,000.

That Husband of Mine

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

Among the postoffices in the country there are 81 Washingtons, 19 Sheremans, 15 Sheridans, 13 Grants and 30 Salems.

Consumption, Coughs and Colds cured by Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free.

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500,000 Hardy Catalpa, Russian Apricot, Dwarf Juneberry, and McCracken Blackberry. An immense stock of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and roses. The best silk worm eggs and text-books on silk culture. Send for price list. Address
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while the barns are full. You can then do the work yourself without the help of a carpenter, as you require no scaffolding. For circulars and prices of the best Hay-Conveyors, for either straight or curved track, address
 J. A. CROSS, Fultonville, N. Y.

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

In the Dairy.

Increasing the Profits of Dairying.

Dairying is one of the great industries of the country, in which thousands of people are engaged and to which millions of acres of the finest lands are devoted. And in the future it is destined to engage to even a greater extent than at present the attention of the farming community. From the vast numbers of people and the amount of capital engaged in it, and the adaptability of nearly all sections to its requirements, its margin of profits must necessarily be limited; and in the brisk competition of the open market the conditions of production must be of the best or this narrow margin of profit will frequently be entirely swept away and the balance left on the wrong side of the ledger. The general prosperity of the country, involving all classes and conditions of people, no matter how employed, is very largely controlled by the profit or loss by which a general industry like dairying is attended. Hence motives of public advantage as well as of public profit demand that every effort be made to surround this great industry with stable and prosperous conditions. Fluctuations in the market prices of products have much to do with the profit attending dairy operations, frequently turning anticipated profit into actual loss; but disclosing at the same time, that when prices reach a certain point the whole produce is absorbed, and no further decline is threatened. The effort therefore should be to place, if possible, the production upon such an economical basis that the dairyman can be assured of a fair measure of profit, even under the most adverse conditions of the market. Much, of course, will be accomplished in this direction through improved methods of manufacture and of handling the product afterwards. But the greatest opportunity for an improved condition of the industry lies in the direction of improving the character of dairy cows, by which the quantity of product can be increased largely with only a nominal increase in expense. "A good cow is worth twice as much as a poor one," is a saying which may not be true under all conditions, but comes very near being true in the dairy. There are cows that will pay a handsome profit for the food they consume and the care they receive; there are others which pay but little, and perhaps the great majority will not even pay their way. A dairy composed of cows of these various classes will have their profits realized by the best cows largely reduced or perhaps entirely dissipated by the poor performance of the inferior ones. Most dairymen know how to select cows of proper merit, and are quite willing to pay a good price for them; but when it comes to filling whole dairies with first-class cows, they simply cannot be found, and the stables and pastures are necessarily filled with animals more or less unsuited to the dairyman's business. It is obvious, therefore, that more attention should be given to breeding cattle of the highest dairy qualities. And as a very large proportion of dairymen do not raise the heifer calves, even from their best milkers, but depend altogether upon replenishing their stocks by purchase, it will pay general farmers, from whom these purchases are made, to develop high dairy qualities by every method of breeding and manipulation. They will find that cows of really first-class merit will command enough more than those of the mere average sort to pay handsomely for increased cost of production. Especially in those sections where the profit of raising steers for feeding is

questioned, will it pay the farmer to make the breeding of the dairy sorts a special feature of his business.

Limburger Cheese.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Germany, tells of dairying in general, and mentions Limburger cheese in particular. We extract the following: In making the best limburger the process is as follows: The fresh milk is warmed in a large vat by a moderate heat, some rennet being put in to separate the watery parts, the whey being used for feeding swine. The curd is placed in perforated boxes and the liquid is allowed to drain off. The curd usually remains in the boxes a day and a half. It is next laid upon clean straw, and dries for from one to two days. It is then salted and again lies open for a time until it is done, when it is pressed in little cakes six inches square by one inch thick. A cheaper limburger is also made from skimmed milk. The common "German" cheese, to be seen on all markets in the form of little rolls specked with caraway seed, and of about the size and shape of cucumbers, is a cheaper and coarser cheese. The fresh milk is first cooled by being passed through a cooler; i. e., it is made to trickle over iron tubes cooled by water. It is then transferred to the milk-room, a cool, clean, stone-paved room at a distance from the stables. It is set in shallow wooded tubs six inches deep and eighteen inches in diameter. In due time the milk is skimmed, and the cream is made into butter, which to an American is not of the finest quality. (Next to the sale of the milk itself, butter-making is the most profitable part of the dairy industry in Germany.) The skim-milk is transferred to the vats, and treated with heat and rennet as in case of limburger. The curd is put into clean sacks and pressed until quite dry. Salt and caraway seeds are added, and it is formed into the familiar round pats. These are dried in an airy spot, usually upon straw, but never in the sun. They may be eaten fresh; if not, they are kept in jars until they become rank and fragrant, when they are eaten at pleasure.

Prompt Action in Acute Cases.

In acute cases Compound Oxygen has been found to act with great promptness. Says one of our correspondents: "I was suffering from a cold at the time I received your Treatment—with a pain in the head, sore throat, and violent cough—and kept getting violently worse, till in a few days I was compelled to keep in my bed. In three days I was able to get up, and was entirely over it in less than ten days, which, considering that I am now an invalid at the best of times, is doing well; and I give the Oxygen credit." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large report of cases, and full information, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Bee ranches," as California apiaries are called, are fast becoming popular in the Southern portions of that State and have proved very successful.

Phenol Sodique is used extensively for all kinds of injuries, relieving pain instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. It gives almost instant relief for scalds, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc., and as a gargle in cases of diphtheria.—*News & Advertiser*, Kennett Square, Pa.

Mrs. Emily Maple wisely remarks that one way for a farmer's wife to lessen her labor is to stop boarding the hired men.

If you are threatened with malarial fever, chills, ague or any of the diseases caused by malarial poisoning, take a few doses of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and you will be surprised and delighted with the result.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of beef cattle in South America within the past two or three years.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

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.

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

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PHIL D. MILLER & SONS, Panora, Iowa, breeders of Poland-China, Essex Big-boned English Berkshires and Duroc or Red Berkshires. Our herd are noted as prize-winners. We also have fine Cotswold and Southdown Rams for sale, and the best breeds of poultry for the farm.

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

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

MY ENTIRE STOCK of Thoroughbred Poultry for sale cheap. Address F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kansas.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made anywhere in the West. Good references. Have full sets of A. H. B.

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

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THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$4,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Pearson, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

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

Horticulture.

Where Do Insects Winter?

The writer of this, some thirty-five years ago, when playing school teacher, was confronted by a swarm of little dirty faced, bright eyed boys, one of whom propounded the following query: "Mr. P., where does bumble bees stay in winter?" The aforesaid P. was cornered by the question. It was something that he had never thought seriously about, and he had never devoted any time to a study of insect life. The result was: The boys were informed that at their first recitation the next morning the bumble subject would be discussed; and that night the teacher spent mostly in a study of where insects stay in winter.

This incident was recalled upon reading the following among our clippings:

It is important to know the winter haunts of insects. Many times their hiding places can be removed and the insects perish before spring. The rough bark of trees is a favorite and natural hiding place for tree and fruit insects. Some of this bark should be removed. Great care should be exercised, however, in not removing so much of the outside dead bark as to endanger the tree to injuries from extremes of weather. An old thin hoe, with a handle two feet long, is an excellent implement for scraping the dead bark off apple trees. With due care enough of the shaggy bark can be removed to destroy the hiding places of insects, and not injure the tree. Do not scrape the trunk until it appears of a light brown hue, the color of the inner bark. This scraping should not be practised later than early autumn, in order to allow the tree to accustom itself to its thinner garb before winter sets in.

The "sap-suckers" or spotted woodpeckers, which so often attack fruit trees in winter, are many times after the insects which are hidden there. We have known of neglected codling moth bands which remained on apple trees over winter to be riddled with holes, and every larva taken, by sap-suckers during winter. It does not harm insects to freeze when they are in their dormant state. It is known that cut-worms burrowed in the soil will freeze and thaw several times without injury. The practice of late plowing of gardens for the purpose of freezing cut-worms is of little or no avail.

Insects exist in three different forms or stages at different times—the larva or "worm" state, hatched directly from the egg, the pupa or inactive state, and the imago or mature state, in which they appear as bees, flies, beetles, bugs, moths, butterflies, ants, etc. In the pupa or dormant state they lie in a cocoon, or burrow in the ground, or sleep in a cell of a honeycomb. The insect is then making its wonderful transformation from the worm to the butterfly or beetle. They are frequently seen in this intermediate stage with the abdomen developed and the half-formed wings pressed close to their sides. In this dormant condition nearly all insects pass the winter. The codling moth and many others always, or at least generally, retain the worm form during winter, and the change is made in the spring. The larva of the tomato moth passes the cold weather in the ground in its transition or proper pupa state. It is often dug up in early spring, when it is easily recognized by its large size—two inches or more in length—its dark brown color, and the peculiar "jug-handle" proboscis, which descends from the head and is joined to the thorax. A deep and thorough overturning of the garden soil in early spring will reveal

many of these pupae, and they are then easily destroyed.

Insects harbor in rubbish. For this and many other reasons farmers should insist upon clean culture and tidiness. Although the tidiest farmer cannot hope to remove all the hiding places of insects, he can, nevertheless, decrease such places in a wonderful degree. Codling moths are not infrequently bred in cellars; they hide away in the crevices of barrels and boxes, and with the early days of spring escape through open windows and doors. For this reason cellar windows should be furnished with iron screens. Those who use these screens will be surprised to find how many moths they catch. All old rags, etc., should be removed from the orchard if they should accumulate there. We have frequently seen a cloth, which was carelessly thrown in the crotch of an apple tree, sheltering no less than a hundred apple worms. Although as a rule all insects pass the winter in the cocoon or in the pupa state, one of our common pests forms a marked exception to the rule. This is the antiopa butterfly, the parent of the black, forbidding willow and elm worms. This butterfly lives over winter in barns and sheds, clinging to the roof and rafters in a semi-conscious condition. In early spring it comes forth, deposits eggs for the season's crop of pests, and dies.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.

The following papers are on the programme at the Kansas City meeting, January 22-25. Their presentation will be followed, in each case, by such discussion as may be suggested by the writers. These papers will be brief and practical, the object being to bring out the points of interest in the discussions that may follow:

1. The Circulation of Sap—Prof. J. W. Robson, Cheever, Kas.
2. Trees Peculiar to Texas—T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas.
3. Some Experimental Work in Forest Tree Culture—Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.
4. Supplemental Report on Insects Affecting the Strawberry—Prof. S. A. Forbes, Normal, Ill.
5. Fruit Trees and Shrubs for the Northwest—Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa.
6. Forest and Timber Interests of Puget Sound—Ex-Gov. Robt. W. Furnas, Brownsville, Neb.
7. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of Alabama—Dr. Chas. Mohr, Mobile, Alabama.
8. Recent Discoveries Concerning Grape Rot—Prof. Wm. Trelease, Madison, Wis.
9. Horticulture in Ontario—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, Ontario.
10. The Educational Power of Horticulture—Mrs. G. A. Tryon, Galesburg, Ill.
11. Strawberry Culture—J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.
12. Berry Culture Along the Atlantic Coast—J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New Jersey.
13. Our Future Peach Supply—Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich.
14. Semi-Tropical Fruit Culture—E. M. Hudson, New Orleans, La.
15. Horticultural Exhibitions, How to Conduct Them—Major Z. S. Ragan, Independence, Mo.
16. The Peach Interests in the Central States—Prof. J. S. Beatty, Simpsonville, Ky.
17. Orchard on the Plains—G. C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas.
18. Horticultural Resources of the Mountain Region—D. S. Grimes, Denver, Col.
19. Ornamentation of Homes—E. Y. Teas, Dunreath, Ind.
20. Small Fruits for the Family and

How to Have Them—Prest. Sylvester Johnson, Irvington, Ind.

2. Selection and Arrangement of Trees and Shrubs for a Country Place—Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich.

The following papers have been solicited and are expected from the parties named though not all yet accepted. A second edition of this circular, to be hereafter printed, will give those only who accept.—(SEC'Y.)

How to Save the Apple Crop—E. Moody, Lockport, New York.

Stone Fruit Cultivation in California—Prof. G. Husmann, California.

The New Grapes—Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio.

Cultivation and Marketing Raspberries—President N. Ohmer, Dayton, Ohio.

Apples that Succeed in Missouri and Kansas—Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo.

Horticultural Progress in the South—Dr. Samuel Hape, Atlanta, Ga.

Conditions of Profitable Fruit Culture in Minnesota—Oliver Quibbs, Jr., Lake City, Minnesota.

Blossom Blight in the Apple—Geo. P. Pepper, Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

Pear Culture in the Southwest—Maj. S. H. Nowlin, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Experiments at Agricultural Colleges—Prof. J. J. Colmant, Agricultural College, Mississippi.

Market Fruits of Kansas City—L. A. Goodman, Westport, Missouri.

Gardening for Distant Markets—J. E. Porter, Humboldt, Tennessee.

The Best Methods of Fruit Transportation—F. A. Thomas, Chicago, Illinois.

Grapes and Their Culture—Col. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.

The Best Fruit Packages—E. T. Hollister, St. Louis, Mo.

The Value of Careful Packing and Handling—E. H. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Parasitical Wonder.

Certainly the most remarkable snake story that we have ever heard comes from old Pinetucky district, in this county. It is no story, but it is vouched for by some of the best men in the county, who saw the wonderful monstrosity. Mrs. Bryant A. Gray ordered a beef killed, and pointed out one which was small to its age, thinking that it would never be of any size. The cow was four years old, and its remarkably small size had frequently been the subject of comment. After the beef was killed and the disemboweling process gone through, Mr. Cross Abbott noticed that in one of the larger intestines something was seen to move and keep up a constant motion; curiosity led him to cut it open, and as this was done a very large snake, the coachwhip, ran on the ground some distance, but was killed. By this miraculous relation, Mr. Hover Gray and Capt. Abbott were almost confounded, but proceeded with the process of butchering; but when the windpipe was opened and the sack covering the "lights" or lungs, they were doubly confounded to discover thirty-seven smaller snakes of the same species. Each one of these was holding on to the lungs, and thus, we presume, securing life. After dressing the beef it only weighed eighty pounds. The story, may seem impossible, but not more so than Jonah and the whale. It may have been a parasitical fungus, but the gentlemen who saw it affirmed that the parasites, if such you may term them, were snakes, and the old fashioned coachwhip, a variety in which the grass country abounds.—*Dublin (Ga.) Gazette.*

We have just received a set of books for this office made by Hamilton, Woodruff & Co., of this city. For quality of stock and neatness and durability of workmanship, we consider them unsurpassed. From the number of books in their shop, we should think they are making the most of the County Records for Kansas, and from the appearance of the books they are likely to hold the trade.

Experiments in determining the height and velocity of clouds by means of photography, are being made in England.

OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.

The Threshold of Mexico—Life and Liberty in Monterey, etc.

[Letter to the Country Gentleman.]

Nestling at the foot of the royal mountain whose name it bears, lies Monterey, the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon, and the first city of size or importance after crossing the threshold of Mexico. We approach it through a fertile valley of palms, that stretches broadly between the bold range of the Sierra del Madre, whose blue peaks rise on either hand to the height of 4,000 feet, forming a natural fortress upon three sides, a crescent of protection. In undisturbed peace the mountains have hidden it and the valley ministered unto it for centuries, and excepting the tumultuous year of '48, we have known little of the fair city. Only a short day's journey by that annihilator of distance, the railway, and we find a land as old as time and fair as Eden.

The time for leaving our frontier, with its glaring newness, and penetrating this land of sombre shadows and historic past, is so brief that we pinch ourselves to be convinced we are not dreaming, as we look out upon the scene our window offers. The town numbers a population of some 50,000 souls, is compactly built, in Spanish style, and its crumbling walls and venerable appearance present the invariable fixtures of Moorish architecture. The houses are generally of one story, built of a composite of cement and gravel cut into solid blocks, and finished by a decoration of stucco, whose bright colors lend a picturesque effect to the humblest abode. The walls are massive, thus serving a double purpose—as a protection against the fierce heat of a tropic sun, and a fortress in the times of disaster and revolution that have marked Mexico's unfortunate past. They are built out into the street, flush with the pavement, and the inner space is utilized as a court, or *patio* as it is called, being usually a beautiful garden, with central fountain and asphalt walks. The windows are barred with iron, and glass is almost an unknown quantity.

The monotony of the city is broken by a large number of plazas or parks, beautifully cultivated, and for the benefit and use of the people. During the heat of the day the town is as dead as Pompeii, which it strongly resembles; but when the cool hours of these incomparable evenings draw near, the people awake and wend their way to plaza or cathedral. The central attraction and pride of this little capital is its Plaza de Zaragoza, a perfect gem in its way—the perfection of landscape gardening and floriculture. An old fountain, of native grey marble, drips its cool waters all the day long, and refreshes the ear with its music in this thirsty land. A wealth of roses offer their tropic abundance, and November marks their second season of bloom. Oranges are turning golden in the sunshine, and the crepe myrtle covers the trees with a mantle of soft pink lace. At evening time the women gather to fill their jars at the fountain, or stop to enjoy an hour of gossip and chatter. These modern Rebekahs bear away their burden on head or shoulder, uplifting a long lean arm to maintain their artistic poise. Around the plaza is a promenade of white asphalt, clean and glistening, washed and swept twice each day. Broad marble benches are on either side, offering a resting place to the people when enjoying the chief luxury Monterey affords—a promenade concert every second night, the music being given by the military band. This is the crown of joy in the life of these childish people; the time of flirtation for youth and gossip for age. The senoritas dream of possible conquest, and trip gracefully along, with the mantilla of soft lace adding to their dark-eyed beauty.

Black-hooded old deunnas, brown and mummy-like, attend as chaperons, while the "gilded youth" disport themselves in high Mexican hats and clothes of latest cut. The married folk saunter along in clusters, the husbands in the rear and wives leading the van, or rather being driven like admirably behaved geese, stopping ever and anon to gobble with a neighboring flock. The latitude of woman's life in Mexico is little beyond the boundary of slavery. She may not buy her own bonnets, nor choose her gowns; and to appear in the street unattended, or to cross the threshold of a shop, is to meet the condemnation of custom and become a social outcast. A very prisoner she looks, press-

ing her dark face against the iron bars of the window, that suggest a dungeon rather than a home. The consequences are, without exercise or interest, she develops into a glutton, and the age of thirty leaves us only a gigantic mountain of flesh to describe as a Mexican woman. As this Mexican Moloch, custom, forbids the dear delight of the feminine heart (shopping), the need is supplied by street merchants, who carry about every conceivable article that can catch the extravagant eye of our frivolous sex, from false hair switches to sugar cats—always bearing their burden upon the head, and with trestle in hand upon which to place basket or tray. Horses and wagons are seldom seen, the human beasts of burden taking their place. We meet men carrying pianos on their heads, wardrobes across their shoulders, while the cabinet-maker trots merrily along with the last ordered coffin upon his back.

The only difference between the Mexican husbandman of to-day and our Father Abraham, is that Abraham plowed with one ox, while these tillers of the soil use two. The forked stick is the same, and they have continued to insult the generous earth all these years by scratching its surface, and expecting a return of its "kindly fruits in their season." The oxen still tread out the corn upon the threshing floor, as they have done since the days of King David, and will continue to do until the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico introduces the much needed nineteenth century machinery, free of duty, into this agriculturally benighted land.

The opponents of the experimental treaty, when crying its ruinous effects upon our sugar interests, forget that as a matter of fact Mexico of to-day is only producing a sufficient supply for her own market; and while it is true that there are vast fields of uncultivated sugar lands, yet under the most favorable conditions it requires three years to perfect a crop. This naturally opens up a broad field for the investment of American capital and enterprise. Why not "seek the greatest good of the greatest number," adopt the treaty, and if it follows that "the grass grows in the streets of New Orleans," and the "United States go to smash" (as is predicted) from commercial ruin, then repair the generous error by resorting to the old regime of extortion? When this existing bar to our international relations is broken down, the country offers strong inducements for our northern neighbors to look closely into its agricultural resources, but now so many obstacles offer themselves as to discourage the most persistent. The duties upon wagons, farming implements, etc., are so outrageous that a man becomes bankrupt or a smuggler before he plants his first crop.

Although there is no system of water-works, except the primitive aqueduct that supplies the public fountains, yet kind nature is rich in compensations, and in the centre of the city we find mammoth springs, gushing forth an unending supply of water, clear as crystal and green as Niagara. "Ojo de agua," the natives call it (the eye of water), and the generous stream is a very gift of God to them. Broad leaved banana trees flourish upon its banks, tropical flowers abound, and it is an unending picture—with women filling their jars to bear away on head or shoulder, brown-skinned babies paddling in its cool edges, and busy urchins pulling cresses from its clear depths.

The city is well governed, and the excitement of a murder or robbery is rare, except now and then some of the nomads of our own border wander over here, and uniting bravado with mesal (Mexican tanglefoot), raise some kind of a row, which is quickly quelled by the strong arm of the law, everywhere apparent. Liberty is restricted, and one is constantly reminded they are subject to laws they do not understand. For instance, any one carrying a package through the streets after the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, is subject to arrest. Any one upon the street, either upon foot or driving, after 11 o'clock at night, is accosted by the night watch with "Quien vive," ("Who is it? Where do you live?") If receiving no reply, they can shoot the unlucky wanderer if they choose. It is rather tough treatment to the poor "Americanos," who do not even understand their question, and usually give a reply more forcible than religious. We have no record of this last named law being carried into full effect, but liberty-loving

Americans writhe under the shackles they feel so keenly. In fact, Mexico is a republic only in name, its people being both political and religious slaves. Between the church and the state, they deserve our prayers. The hotels are a terror to any human being who has once undergone the dread ordeal of their experience. Personal comfort is an unknown quantity among these people, whose language does not contain the word "home." The beds have a thin cotton mattress, laid upon an oxhide, which is thrown across rough slats. The servants are utterly incompetent, and only score success by faithfully eluding one in the time of sore need. Between a limited knowledge of the language and this trial of our patience, we are ready to tear our hair in a frenzy of despair, and sing in melancholy tone the nonsense rhyme:

"There was an old man who said 'Well!
Will nobody answer this bell?
I've rung day and night
Till my hair has grown white,
Yet nobody answers this bell.'"

Cookery is a mystery, whose secrets have not been penetrated this side of the Rio Grande. We are surfeited with grease, soaked in garlic, and fed upon the national dish of *chilli*, until we fancy ourselves dining in purgatory, and know our stomachs are being burnt out, like the lining to an American cooking stove. The railway management should provide hotels for the strangers whom they entice into this enchanting realm, and until they do so, travel will be light, for few digestions or tempers can bear the strain.

The public schools are ill taught, ill ventilated, and ill attended. It is the custom of the children to commit all their lessons to memory by reading them aloud, in a shouting voice, making a perfect "cat's concert" of the whole region roundabout. They seem to have neither order nor system, and the dark skinned Arabs learn little except their letters and their prayers. The school fund is raised by a tax upon inherited property only, which yields a generous amount, but so little interest is felt in general education that most of this money is "gobbled" by the unprincipled officials for more popular purposes. Thrown across the stream, flowing from the Ojo de Agus, is the famous "Virgirn's Bridge," one of the historic spots of Monterey. We give its tradition like doubtful evidence in court, "for what it is worth."

Once upon a time, long, long ago, there were a number of American prisoners brought into the city, who were offered their liberty if they would build this bridge of stated style and dimensions within a certain period of time. The labor was herculean, the task supposed to be impossible. But love of life is strong, and they builded like giants, and surprised their captors by scoring a success. The night following, while they sat around the camp-fire resting from their labors and singing "Home, Sweet Home," orders came for their execution, and the next morning at sunrise they were taken to the very centre of the bridge and shot. Afterward an image of the Blessed Virgin was raised upon the exact spot. The figure is about ten feet high, with crowned head, folded hands and lackadaisical face. Four weary-faced Mexican angels support her, and the little children as they pass kiss the hem of her blue stucco garment, and invoke the blessing of her prayers.

EMILY PIERCE.

Banana Plantations.

Jamaica contains numerous banana plantations, varying in size from twenty-five thousand to two hundred thousand plants, for the most part cultivated by the small settlers in the different parishes. These holdings generally consist of three or four acres of land. The cultivation is very primitive. The land being cleared by a big iron hoe, a hole is dug, and the sucker is planted in it, in most cases nature doing all that is necessary; but, in larger plantations, the bananas, the trunks of which reach a height of eight or ten feet, are planted with some degree of system in the form of squares, and trenches are dug for irrigation, the banana thriving best in damp, stiff soil.

A Utah Mormon writes to a friend in the East: "They ain't no yuse for tryin' to make us scart with trupes."

The Emperor of China employs eight eunuchs to check him when he is beginning to eat too much.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate Which Overtook the "City of Boston."--Captain Murray's Ideas and Experiences.

A few years ago, the *City of Boston* sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign shore.

She never entered port. The mystery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase, and the Atlantic voyager, when the fierce winds howl around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name and mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are alluded to.

Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Captain George Siddons Murray, on board the *Alaska*, of the Guion line. Captain Murray is a man of stalwart build, well-knit frame and cheery, genial disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having been in the trans-Atlantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well-spread table, the mystery of the *City of Boston* was alluded to.

"Yes," remarked the Captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was chief officer of the *City of Antwerp*. On the day we sighted the *City of Boston* a furious south-east hurricane set in. Both vessels labored hard. The sea seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was lashed for a night of unusual fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of ice-bergs. The *City of Boston*, however, undoubtedly went to the north. Her boats, life-preservers, and rafts were all securely lashed; and when she went down, everything went with her, never to re-appear until the sea gives up its dead."

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of the loss of the *City of Boston*?"

"The *City of Limerick*, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, found the sea full of floating ice; and I have no doubt the *City of Boston* collided with the ice, and sunk immediately."

Captain Murray has been in command of the *Alaska* ever since she was put in commission and feels justly proud of his noble ship. She carries thousands of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Guion line. Remarking upon the bronzed and healthy appearance of the captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial.

"No? But a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition. For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with myself. At certain times I was so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I could scarcely straighten up. I did not know what the trouble was, and though I performed all my duties regularly and satisfactorily, yet I felt that I might some day be overtaken with some serious prostrating disorder. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arms and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccountably uneasy and the day following chilly and despondent. This continued until last December, when I was prostrated soon after leaving Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helpless, pitiful sufferer. In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, wrote me a letter urging me to try a new course of treatment. I gladly accepted his counsel, and for the last seven months have given thorough and business-like attention to the recovery of my natural health; and to-day, I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you that the lame back, the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism, which have so long pursued me, have entirely disappeared through the blood purifying influence of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed, to me, it seems that it has worked wonders, and I therefore most cordially commend it."

"And you have no trouble now in exposing yourself to the winds of the Atlantic?"

"Not the least. I am as sound as a bullet and I feel specially thankful over the fact because I believe rheumatic and kidney disease is in the blood of my family. I was dreadfully shocked on my last arrival in Liverpool to learn that my brother, who is a

wealthy China tea merchant, had suddenly died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and consider myself extremely fortunate in having taken my trouble in time and before any more serious effects were possible."

The conversation drifted to other topics, and as the writer watched the face before him, so strong in all its outlines and yet so genial, and thought of the innumerable exposures and hardships to which its owner had been exposed, he instinctively wished all who are suffering from the terrible rheumatic troubles now so common might know of Captain Murray's experience and the means by which he had been restored. Pain is a common thing in this world, but far too many endure it when they might just as well avoid it. It is a false philosophy which teaches us to endure when we can just as readily avoid. So thought the hearty Captain of the *Alaska*, so thinks the writer and so should all others think who desire happiness and a long life.

A Montreal, Canada, news item states that sixteen boarders and three sisters of Notre Dame de Lourdes' convent are dangerously ill from poisoning yesterday from meat pie served for dinner. All who partook soon after were seized with vomiting and cramps. Two boarders are dangerously ill. The remainder are recovering. The doctors say the poisoning is the result of tainted meat, which, although condemned by the civil inspector, was sold to the convent.

A physician in pretty active practice in Union county, Georgia, is 93 years old.

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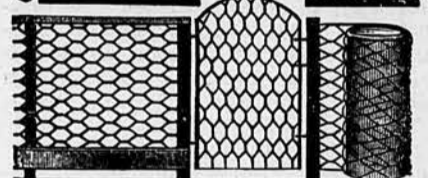
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STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the subscriber at Burlington, Kansas, some time in November, 1883, a black mare pony, 12 years old about 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Any information leading to recovery of the pony will be reasonably rewarded.

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The Home Circle.

What Mothers are Doing.

I know what mothers are doing to-night,
Loving mothers all over the land;
I can see the children in spotless white,
Round many a happy fireside stand.
'Tis Saturday night, and rosy and sweet,
Each from its bath like a flower from rain,
Pattering about with little bare feet,
And trailing night-dresses free from stain.

I know what mothers are doing to-night,
Putting away a toy or a tool;
Hearing some dear little scholar recite
Lesson or text from her Sabbath-school.
Laying out ready wee jackets and caps,
Seeing that shoes and stockings are right,
Gloves and collars and cozy wraps—
That's what mothers are doing to-night.

Patiently mending some little torn dress,
Sighing to think no better is there;
Putting down needle and thread, to caress
Little ones bending beside her in prayer.
Praying herself, as she busily sews,
Now a button, and now a tear;
It's Saturday night a mother knows
The sweetest side of a mother's care.

On Saturday night, when the children sleep,
And father sits by the fire at rest,
And angels give her a thought to keep,
And she feels that a mother's love is blest.
She tenderly talks of their future days,
Telling of all they have said and done,
Till the father glows to her pleasant praise,
And blesses his children, one by one.

And the years will pass, and the children
grow
Men and women, and wander away;
But deep in their hearts they will keep, I
know,
A love for their childhood's holiday—
That day when they wandered far and wide,
That eve, when they said, in the waning
light,
Their Sunday-school tasks at their mother's
side;
Oh! her kiss was sweet, and their hearts
were light,
When they went to bed on a Saturday night.
—LILLIE E. BARR.

Woman Aroused.

How fast the time flies. Another year is almost here. In our busy western life we have little time for reflection—only as a glance now and then may serve to guide our future steps. We have failed in many efforts, apparently; yet while it is humiliating to suffer even partial defeat, it is noble to do and dare in any cause where the interests of humanity are involved.

Where the good of the commonwealth is involved in any effort a failure, or partial failure, may benefit the cause by enlisting sympathy and interest from those who would be otherwise sluggish or indifferent. It is a pity that those who need to be benefited most by any reform are slowest to manifest an interest in it. Therein lies the difficulty. It is the ignorant that need education most. It is they who appreciate it least. They can only be educated to a realization of its benefits through unremitting and persistent effort. Their attention, their sympathies must become enlisted—made to think about it. Create in them a desire to appropriate its benefits in an individual sense. Public opinion cannot be coerced, only persuaded, convinced. Patience, time and experience are three essential factors in all problems of reform. With woman "Patience has done her perfect work." Time is not of the past or future, but now.

Experience has taught us there can be no compromise with intemperance and vice. It is a monopolist in its nature. To allow it means slavery in the most degraded sense. To disallow means a protracted struggle between morality and immorality; between vice and virtue; between mercenary interests and the sacred rights of family ties of the peaceful, virtuous homes which form the basis upon which our nation (as such) stands. What though our individual home may be all that temperance and virtue could make it, we hear the cry of destitution on every side, while the wine-bibber and the wine-seller go by hand in hand mocking their agony. It is women and children who suffer the terrible consequences of drunkenness; and yet woman has no voice, no right to de-

side whether her husband shall become all that will make her life endurable or a dreaded monster. It is a shame to our boasting nation that woman has no voice. We have never had an expression of the popular voice on the temperance issue.

"Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue" in regard to intemperance. Women have ceased to smile on these things. They have even dared to frown, and question, and confer with one another in regard to the ways and means of encompassing this arch enemy of all that is good and true. While the votaries of intemperance wag their heads and sneer, this element, composed of the purest and noblest men and women in our land is resolving itself into a grand army, slowly and surely. Surely the spirit of reformation is abroad in our land. Its watch cry—God save our homes and native land."

M. J. HUNTER.

The Cremation of the Future.

It is not a disagreeable journey on which we now propose to take our readers. It is to witness the final disposition of a friend's remains in the ideal crematory of the future—science having already perfected the mechanical appliances necessary in conducting it in the way we describe. Our friend has died and through the usual announcements we learn that the last rites will be performed in the columbarium at a given hour. Repairing thither at the appointed time, we first pass through a grove of stately trees, the soothing murmur of whose rustling leaves brings peace and quiet into the hearts of those who mourn and gather to pay the last tribute. Within the grove stands a massive building of gray masonry whose architecture shows no striving after ornamental effect, and whose solid proportions give a sense of eternal permanency. A few small windows in the simple frieze which crowns its walls do not destroy this effect and their plain stained glass clashes in nowise with the harmony of color between the sky, the trees and the gray stone of the Temple of Rest. About the Doric pillars of its portico, green vines twine fondly as though they, too, would do their share in robbing death of all its hideousness. To this place loving hands have borne the body of our friend. No coffin lends its horror to the journey from this earthly home to here, where eternal sleeps awaits him. A flower-strewn bier gives poetic carriage for this short and final journey. Entering the broad portal, the soft deep notes of an organ charm the ear. The eye takes in a most imposing sight. The entire interior of the building is one impressive room, with walls, floor, ceiling, all of white and spotless marble. The view is not a dazzling one, for the light is subdued and comes in varied color through the windows at the top. On either side of the chamber stand a few memorial statues—real works of art—each one of them keeping alive the memory of some one who in his life was either good or great. Many of the marble slabs in the sides and floor of the temple bear in plain, sunken letters, a name and two dates. Behind or beneath them are niches containing urns where rest the pure white ashes of the beloved dead. On a simple dais in the middle of the room lays the body of our beloved friend. The hour has come, and about it are gathered those who knew and loved him while he lived. The scene, the surroundings, the subdued music of the organ, the absence of everything to jar upon the taste or senses, brings on a mood of solemn contemplation. No thought of physical corruption jars upon our memories of the dead. The opening words of the speaker are said, a hidden choir harmoniously chants of hope and life, and now the end has come. With the words "ashes to ashes" a white pall is thrown over the dais and we have looked upon our friend for the last time. The dais noiselessly sinks from sight, a short hour is spent in listening to a funeral oration or in contemplation, until the dais, still covered with the pall, rises from below. The pall removed, we see upon the dais an urn—provided beforehand, and containing the ashes of our friend. This is now sealed into one of the niches and the ceremony is over. This is not pure imagination. Modern invention has robbed incineration of all its objectionable features. Never till of late years could the world well and simply solve the problem of what to do with its dead. The whole process can be carried on as we have pictured and without a single revolting feature in any part of it.—*The Modern Age for January.*

A GIANT ELECTRIC TREE.

The Greatest Christmas Tree Ever Known Displayed in Boston.

The Boston Advertiser described in advance a Christmas tree to be set up at the Foreign Exhibition in that city Christmas eve. It said:

The Foreign Exhibition in Boston will next week have the most gorgeously lighted Christmas tree ever known. The lights will be electric, the tree forty-five feet high, and weighing two tons. It will be set up on the band-stand, and will revolve by an unseen power, flashing in succession 225 red, white and blue lamps. Mr. Johnson, a member of the Edison firm at Seventeenth street and Avenue B. is making the machinery for the revolving apparatus and circuit closers, which the lights flash from red to white, from white to blue, back to red, and so on indefinitely. The big tree will be equipped in the same manner as Mr. Johnson's Christmas tree of last year, except on a much larger scale.

The butt of the two ton tree will be fitted in an iron socket at the head of a grooved upright shaft which extends beneath the platform. A large wooden wheel encircles the shaft, and receives a belt from a smaller wheel, which in turn connects with a still smaller wheel until it reaches the motive power, an electric motor used to run a sewing machine, which sets a wheel whizzing around many hundred times before the biggest wheel has made one revolution. The grooves in the upright shafts are the cut-offs of the various colored lamps. The tree will be flashing with 75 red lights until the circuit for those lamps has been broken by the conductors around which the shaft revolves being thrown from their metal track and striking the non-conducting wood, when instantly the white light conductors pick up the broken thread and the tree turns white. So quickly is this done that the uninitiated believe that the red light turns into white ones—an impossibility, as the color is due to the globes.

This method of automatic variation of colored lights is an invention of Mr. Johnson, which he patented, thinking that the idea may be used in the future for scenic effects. The fourth story of the factory is a room out of fairyland. Glass globes of all colors are intermixed with bouquets of artificial flowers, while glass moulded into lilies, umbrellas and all sorts of fantastic shape are thrown into a blaze of colors by the pressure of a knob in the wall, which imparts the electric current.

The big Boston Christmas tree will be in position early in this week, and will be the feature of the fair with 1,200 candle power of alternating shades. It will be handsomely trimmed and equipped, and as it majestically revolves with its flashing lights it will present a novel and beautiful appearance from all sides. Mr. Johnson will go to Boston to see the effect of his masterpiece. He will also erect a tree in his house in Twelfth street, similar to his last year's tree, which attracted hundreds of visitors.

How to Detect Oleomargarine.

There is much difficulty experienced by grocers in judging oleomargarine from butter. We here give two methods for so doing, and are sure they will be welcomed. Procure a vial of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) which will cost about five cents. Use a glass rod, and put one drop on the article to be tested. Pure, fresh yellow butter will turn almost white, while tallow changes to a deep crimson red. Lard gives diversified colors, showing all colors of the rainbow. Here is another, and a very simple test: Melt a very small quantity in a shallow dish, which should only be large enough to hold the quantity, and put a piece of wick in the fluid. Now light the protruding end of the wick above the surface of the liquid, and after it burns a few minutes extinguish the flame. By inhaling the ascending smoke from the wick the odor of fried butter will designate pure butter, but if the odor is similar to that of smoking candle-stick you may rest assured it is oleomargarine.

It seems that the idea of constructing the long-thought-of canal which is to connect the Baltic and the North Sea has at length assumed definite shape. Bismarck has reconsidered his former objections, and a bill for powers necessary to execute the works

will be laid before the Reichstag during the coming session. The cost of making the cutting through Holstein is estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000.

A Legend of the Dews.

Earth had no dews until a baby died—
A dimpled, fair-faced baby whose dear eyes
Peeped through the swinging gates of Paradise,
And, seeing wondrous treasures scattered wide,
Sought them with fruitless grasp and homesick cries;
And when the eager, trembling little hand,
Wearied in reaching for the lurid things,
Fluttered and folded—like the drooping wings
Of Noah's dove sent out to find the land,
Where no land was—then angels wept their woe
For the sweet, sealed lids, and cheeks of snow;
And all their rueful tears the zephyrs bland
Gathered in dainty cups of moonlight hue,
To break on babies' graves in showers of dew.
—Continued.

Christmas Plum Pudding.

Put in a basin one pound flour, one-half pound each stoned raisins, currants, and chopped suet, two tablespoons treacle and one-half pint of water. Mix all well. Put in a floured cloth or mold and boil four or five hours. This is without eggs or milk. A richer one is, one-half pound each malaga raisins (seeded) and currants, three-quarters pound beef suet, chopped but not too fine, six ounces sugar, two ounces mixed candied peel sliced, three ounces each flour and bread crumbs, a little grated nutmeg, four eggs, a gill of water to form a nice consistency, butter a mold, line sides with white paper, pour in pudding, and place over the top a piece of white paper, tie in a floured cloth and boil four hours in plenty of water. When done remove cloth, turn out of mold, take off paper and serve with a sweet sauce or one of melted butter, sugar and juice of lemon. These recipes are direct from Elgin, Scotland, having only been received a few days since. This, as the lady writes, is the "genuine Christmas pudding."

Home-made Candy.

At Christmas everyone is expected to have an abundance of candy. That made at home is much safer for children in these days of adulteration and can be easily made. To make butter-Scotch, take one cup butter, one of molasses, one of sugar, a pinch of soda; boil ten minutes, then try by dropping a little into water; if crisp, it is done. Porto Rico molasses should be used for making candy. Another excellent recipe is soft candy; one pound brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls water; while boiling add a quarter of a pound of butter; when thick and ropy, take it from the fire and stir it till it grains, then pour into buttered plates. For nut candy make the above recipe, stirring in nuts while it is over the fire.

Oat-meal for Family Use.

In Great Britain children are raised on oat-meal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthful, and no better food can be found for them; it is also as desirable for the student as the laborer, and for the lady as the servant girl. Indeed, all classes would be benefited by its use, and dyspepsia troubles would all be done away with. Oat-meal is a very substantial food; it is equal to beef or mutton, giving as much or more mental vigor; it is especially good for nursing mothers. Oat-meal requires to be cooked slowly, and boiling water added as it is needed.

During the late great Java earthquake it was discovered that it was utterly impossible to use the telephone at Singapore in consequence of the effect of the phenomenon on the wires. The instruments produced sounds like those of a distant water-fall. On one part of the line, part of which consists of a cable, detonations like what might be called pistol-shots were heard.

"Is your father a Christian?" said a gentleman to a little boy on one occasion. "Yes, sir," said the boy, "but I believe he has not worked much at it lately."

The Young Folks.

The Kingdom of the Child.

Out of the common daylight of the world
I wandered forth into a golden dawn,
A buoyant and a brilliant atmosphere,
In which all language had a sweeter sound,
All faces shone, and salutations glad
Of love and cheer flew fast from lip to lip.
Then, as the light grew strong upon the heights,
Bell answered bell with jubilant refrain,
Until the hills the flying echoes caught,
And wafted upward even to heaven itself.
And then there was a silence and great peace,
While in the air above me and around
A whisper rose that grew into a song—
"Enter the happy kingdom of the Child!"

And then a miracle befell my sight.
With eyes no longer holden I beheld
A realm immeasurable, a golden zone
That like a ring of flame shone round the world.
And everywhere the joy was in the air,
Wreaths bloomed on shrine and window,
and so sweet

The incense rose from every heart and home
It seemed a bright new world within the old,
A thousand summers mingled into one.
And still the burden of a song went on,
Too silver-sweet for any human voice—
"This day began the kingdom of the Child!"

No crown he wore, but round his peaceful brow
An aureole shone, from whence unnumbered rays
Floated away to crown less worthy heads.
His hand no sceptre clasped, but fast and far
The beams of morning as his heralds rode
To bear the Christmas gladness to the world,
And fast and far his dearer angels sped,
Blessing the little children and the poor
With the best utterance of his perfect love;
And sorrow heard, and mourning lips were still,
And even hid itself and was afraid.
Oh, then with heart at rest I heard again
The voice, that swelled and grew into a song;
"This day, till time shall end, from shore to shore,
Shall come the blessed kingdom of the Child!"

—Harper's Magazine.

A Pet Dog and an Eagle's.

A woman living near Glendive, in Dawson county, exhibited a wonderful coolness and nerve a few days ago, and furnished additional evidence that in times of great danger a woman is equal to almost any emergency. She was the owner of a pet dog, which on last Thursday was playing in the yard with another dog of about the same age and complexion. Suddenly the canine gave a yelp of almost mortal terror as a large eagle with wings of more ample proportions than a blacksmith's apron swooped down from the blue empyrean of heaven and picked up the little cur in his muscular talons. With the true western woman, brought up amid all the dangers of rough border life and with no tight-fitting skirt to prevent the free movement of her limbs, to think is to act. On the instant this noble representative of a nobler sex flew into the kitchen where her husband kept his trusty shotgun with which, in the early days when bloodthirsty Indians were rampant on the plains, he had often gone out and shot fool hens. She bounced out of the front door, gun in hand. In an instant she directed her eagle eye into the air, where, soaring about ten feet distant, she discerned the carnivorous emblem of our national liberties with her yellow poodle grasped convulsively but firmly in its claws. For a moment she ran her trained eye along the barrel of the gun in the direction of the larcenous bird, closed her liquid orbs with a shudder and banged away. When she opened them the eagle was prospecting interstellar space and the dog lay scattered around in fragments all over the yard. She wept bitter tears, and as she picked up the pieces and told her youngest boy to grease the sausage machine she swore in broken Missouri, and with many a bitter sob, everlasting war on the shotgun policy.—*Montana Inter-Mountain.*

Arabs throw salt into the fire to banish demons, having a theory that as the blue flame arises the evil spirits flee.

THE COLOR OF ANIMALS.

Why Polar Bears are White and Parrots Green.

Any one attending a zoological garden or noticing any large collection of animals is at once struck by the variety of colors, both of the plumage and hide or skin, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Some animals are highly colored, others have hues somber and dark. What is the reason of this? Why are animals colored differently? What is the use of any coloring? These questions can only be answered by a consideration of the habits of the various animals, the means provided for their obtaining food, and the weapons they have for defense. The coloring of animals is to a large extent protective. It enables animals to hide from their enemies, who would otherwise extinguish their species, and in other instances, where they have means of defense that warn other animals to keep away, they are highly colored, so that other animals are warned to give them a wide berth. For instance, rats, mice, bats and moles which seek for food at night, are dark, or dusky hues, while in the light of day they conceal themselves in their holes. Yet the skunk, which is a nocturnal animal, has much white about it, and a large white tail which it carries erect, but the horrible odor which it emits makes it universally dreaded, and its conspicuous white tail is a signal-flag to all carnivorous animals not to attack it, which they seldom do.

All the bears in the world are either brown or black, except the polar bear which is white. So are most of the animals of the polar regions white, that is, of the same color of the snow and ice they inhabit, which similarity of coloring is a means of protection from their enemies, inasmuch as they are not so readily seen. Perhaps the musk ox, or musk sheep, which is of a dark brown color, would seem an exception, but the habits of the animals explain this. They are gregarious, live in flocks, and this is their means of protection; hence, if one strays away from the flock it is necessary that they be of a dark color, so that it can be seen by its comrades at a distance. The raven is another instance; it is black, yet inhabits the regions of snow and ice, but it feeds on carrion, and has no enemies that think its body fit for food. Armed insects are highly colored, such as wasps and bees. Their very high coloring shows to other animals what they are, and their poison protects them. Some insects have so hard a covering that they are practically unassailable. These are frequently highly colored. Others can fly rapidly, and this is a protection, so they are given a gaudy coloring like the swift-flying rosehafer. Butterflies are gaily colored, but they are unfit for eating, even when given to young turkeys they are spit out. Insects are often found on trees and leaves which are the exact color of the food that they seek. This is a protection. The voice of the tree toad is heard before the rain, yet so exactly is it the color of the limb on which it lies that it is hard to find it. Green caterpillars feed on the green leaves, and their very food serves to hide them from their enemies. Certain insects called loopers can stick themselves out rigidly like sticks, which they so much resemble as to be taken for them. Green and brown caterpillars are greedily eaten by birds and even by frogs, lizards and spiders, hence they generally feed at night, and during the day remain motionless upon leaves or twigs of the same color as themselves. Bright colored caterpillars, however, are discarded by birds and always refused by frogs, lizards, and spiders, as if they tasted bad to them. Parrots that live in the dense foliage of green trees are invariably green, and the birds of high-colored plumage are tropical where the color of the flowers and shrubs are brilliant. Birds that abound in the regions of deciduous trees are never green, but brown or olive is the prevailing color. This tint is least perceptible among the leafless trees and bushes which prevail the greater portion of the year, when protection is so much needed. There is a butterfly called the orange-tipped; when on the wing it is most conspicuous, but when in the evening it rests on the wood parsely it can scarcely be seen, so beautifully do its colors blend with those of the flower-head of the plant. So that, on the whole, the gorgeous colors of the somber shades with which various animals are adorned, while beautiful, have a use to the animal that is not mere display, but protection as well.

Ice Made in the Tropics.

In the tropical climates far distant from high mountains, as neither natural snow nor ice can be obtained, recourse is had to the cold generated by evaporation and the comparative coolness of the air a little before daybreak, to manufacture ice in large quantities, and thus to supply a most grateful luxury at a moderate price. Ice is thus simply manufactured in a large way at Benares, Allahabad and Calcutta, in the East Indies, where natural ice has never been seen.

On a large open plain an excavation is made about thirty feet square and two feet deep, on the bottom of which sugar cane or maize stems are evenly strewed to the height of about eight inches. On this bed are set rows of small, shallow, unglazed earthen pans, so porous that when filled with water the outsides are immediately covered with a thick dew oozing through them. Toward the dusk of the evening, the pans, previously smeared with butter, are filled with soft water, generally boiled, and let remain there during the night.

In the morning before sunrise the ice makers attend and collect from each pan a crust of ice more or less thick that adheres to its inner side, and it is put into baskets and carried without loss of time to the common receptacle, which is a deep pit in a high, dry situation, lined first with straw and then with old blanketing, where it is beaten down and congeals into a solid mass. The crop of ice varies extremely, sometimes amounting to more than half the contents of the pan, at other times scarcely a pellicle. Clear and serene weather is the most favorable for its production, whatever may be the sensible heat of the atmosphere. The cold generated by the rapid evaporation round every part of the pan is the cause of this congelation. When used for the table the ice is either added to the liquor to be cooled, or is put into a large vessel mixed with salt or nitre, and the sherbet, creams and the like, intended to be frozen, are inclosed in thin silver vessels and immersed in the mixture. In this way ices are secured for the table, when the heat in the shade is very commonly above 100 degrees.

At the ice manufactory at Benares about 100,000 pans are reckoned to be exposed at a time, and the business of filling them at night and gathering the ice in the morning employs about 300 men, women and children. It is necessary that the cane stalks be kept perfectly dry; if by accident any part becomes wetted, no ice will form in the pans above.

Mr. Williams found the temperature of the air on the cane stalks never to be lower than 36 degrees, and even plenty of ice would form in the pans when it was as high as 40 degrees. What is remarkable, he found that ice was best formed with the gentlest winds, at which time a thermometer placed on the straw would always stand about 4 degrees lower than one fixed to a pole five feet higher, but in strong winds no such difference was observable, and then no ice was formed. To compare the effect of the porosity of these vessels in lowering the temperature of water contained in them, Mr. W. took a new pot, and one in which, by long use, the pores had been nearly stopped, and placed them in a hot westerly wind in the shade, where the heat of the air was 100 degrees. On exposure for four hours the water in the old pot was 97 degrees, and that in the new pot only 68 degrees. Many other instances of artificial cold resulting from evaporation might be adduced, but that above is the simplest method by which congelation of water is produced on a large scale by the means quoted.

Answers to Questions.

TREE PUZZLE. — Answered by Master Thomas M. Euwer.

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R. E. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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Oliver & Shockey	Herefords.
Almer Bros.	Seeds.
Drs. Jackson & Burnett	A Lady's Life.

Jay Gould is a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER.

The State Board of Agriculture meets to-day in this city.

Kansas Cane Growers' Association meets in Topeka the second Wednesday in February.

It is too soon yet to determine what effect if any the recent cold weather had on fruit buds.

A number of letters on interesting subjects came in Monday's mail. They will have attention next week.

Exchanges of twenty-six leading cities show a decrease of 4 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

Such farmers as had shelter for their stock last week and this, need not be reminded that it pays to take care of animals.

Prof. E. M. Shelton delivered an excellent address before the State Teachers' association recently in Topeka. We hope to present it, in part at least, to our readers soon.

Weather has been cold in this region the past few days. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, particularly, were cold, mercury ranging from 15 to 22 degrees below zero at different times and places about the city.

OUR NEW HEAD.—We think it is an improvement upon the old one, don't you? It was ordered and promised in time for our last week's issue, but it reached us only yesterday. We hope our readers will like it.

Writing from McPherson county, Mr. L. B. Yates says the wheat in that county never looked better at this time of year and there is about one hundred and forty thousand acres in that county. Stock of all kinds is looking well in his part of the county.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

An Important Decision Concerning Freight Rates on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently published a decision that is more sweeping in its scope than any previous action of the Board. It relates to the entire main line of the A., T. & S. F. within the State, and it will go further toward testing the actual merits of the law than anything which has occurred in the history of the Board. The Mayors and Councilmen of three towns—Osage City, Newton and Great Bend, complained against the A., T. & S. F. railroad company, alleging unreasonable and extortionate charges by the company for transportation of freight over the line. The complaints were all filed about the same time, and they were heard together.

In considering whether the charges were reasonable or not, the Board say:

Whether or not the rates of charges for transportation services upon any railroad are reasonable or otherwise depends upon a variety of considerations, chiefly among which are the amount of capital invested in the works, the volume of business which it commands, and the ability of the road to pay its expenses and legitimate charges and a fair return to those who have ventured their means in the enterprise. It is true that it sometimes happens that other circumstances in great measure control and forestall the realization of these conditions, in cases for instance, where one road not so favorably situated for the command of business is so located with reference to another more fortunate, must conform to the rates fixed by its richer competitor. Indeed, the railway systems of this State are so interlaced and connected that there must almost of a necessity be maintained upon them a system of rates nearly uniform, unless unjust discriminations prevail against points not common to two or more roads. But it must be obvious that in the absence of disturbing causes the interests of justice require that those who had risked their means in an enterprise which, while it is in the nature of a public necessity, is the chief promoter of a condition of prosperity among the people, should be secured a fair return upon their capital and risks in the adjustment of rates.

The Board then proceed to a comparison of rates of the A., T. & S. F. with those established by the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and conclude that the rates on the eastern part of the line are not, on the whole, too high; but that in the central and western portions of the State, the rates are too high. They are of opinion that if there was ever a time when central and western Kansas did not furnish their fair share of business to the railroads, that time is passed. It is not reasonable, therefore, that higher rates should prevail there. "The region that still bears these higher rates," they say, "has been developed by a vast and enterprising population into the most productive part of the State, and from that territory the company gathers the most valuable part of its traffic. But its resources are but partly unfolded, and they are capable of indefinite development, which can be greatly aided and hastened by lightening the burden of the transportation tax, under which there is just and growing discontent."

A statement of the road's earnings is then given, and the Board say that upon the present tariff of rates the railroad is earning a surplus revenue, which can only be absorbed by paying enhanced dividends to shareholders, by applying its surplus to additional construction, or by watering its stock.

The earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1883, were \$14,669,998.02

Receipts from its land sales and from land contracts for same period. 1,401,729.78

Total earnings and receipts.....\$16,071,727.80

Against this sum we have the following expenses, charges and payments:

Dividends to stockholders 6 per cent. \$ 3,401,215.50

Interest on bonds..... 1,228,657.41

Interest on land bonds..... 221,625.00

Sinking fund..... 171,174.80

Taxes..... 808,694.44

Additional equipment purchased during the year..... 481,471.92

Additional real estate purchased during the year..... 34,244.50

Paid for leases and privileges of other roads..... 890,294.90

Miscellaneous expenses..... 45,650.50

Rental of rolling stock..... 25,500.00

Operating expenses, maintenance of way, salaries of officers and wages of employees..... 7,157,811.39

Surplus for the year ending June 30, 1883.....\$ 2,125,875.35

This surplus appears after a 6 per

cent. dividend to stockholders, and the Board is of opinion that rates ought to be reduced to a standard that, after paying reasonable dividends there ought not to be any surplus left. They hold that the people are entitled to the benefit of capital invested in carrying their traffic to the extent of using everything beyond fair interest on capital. That is to say, if we correctly interpret the Commissioners' opinions, that the railroad company is entitled to fair profits, the same as other persons engaged in business, and that beyond that, the people are entitled to all the benefits; that charges for freight ought not to be any higher than will pay a reasonable profit on the investment.

In determining what are reasonable freight charges from Atchison, Leavenworth and State-line at Kansas City to Osage City, and from Osage City to one or other of those points, the Board make only slight changes from present rates. On four classes, existing rates are 44, 37, 32, 26, respectively, and the Board decides upon 44, 35, 30, 24. On other classifications the reduction is about the same as in these.

As to Newton, present rates on the same classes to same points, are 75, 65, 56, 47. The Board decide upon 61, 53, 47, 42.

As to Great Bend, present rates on same classes to same points, are 89, 78, 71, 62. The Board decide upon 71, 62, 56, 51.

In fixing the above rates at the points named, the Board say they "conformed substantially to the schedule of rates heretofore prescribed for the Central Branch railroad, which rates the Missouri Pacific company have accepted and adopted, although these rates will operate with much less favorable effect on the lines of the last named company than upon the A., T. & S. F. system of roads in Kansas." The average reduction, taking all the freight business of the road in Kansas, is estimated to be about 15 per cent. In the judgment of the Board these provisions require that when reductions of rates are ordered by the Board upon complaints from one or more points, corresponding reductions must be made at all other points on the lines of respondent's railroad, unless at particular points, or a designated part of the road, upon which the existing rates are declared to be reasonable.

The Board then make out a schedule of distance and local freight rates to apply all along the line of the road from one mile up to 500 miles, in harmony with rates established from the three points named. These rates are to apply on every part of the road equally.

The effect of this decision will be awaited with much interest by the people. The Commissioners direct the change to take place and the new rates posted at the depots on the 21st day of the present month.

Don't Make a Mistake.

Those persons who wish to avail themselves of our clubbing rates with the *Weekly Capital* must send TWO dollars. It won't do to send \$1.50 at one time for the FARMER and 50 cents at another time for the *Capital*.

Between the first day of January and the first day of September, it is unlawful in Kansas to shoot prairie chickens. Quail are protected to the first of November. "It shall be unlawful to catch, trap or ensnare said birds at any time."

The KANSAS FARMER is greatly encouraged by the kind words coming to us in every mail from our old readers. We hope to merit these generous greetings by improving our work. It will be our constant aim to make the paper better.

Cold Weather All Round.

It seems that the weather got off wrong everywhere last week. Below we give a few dispatches published in Sunday morning's papers—all dated January 5:

New Albany, Ind.—Coldest day in thirty-five years. In the morning 23 deg. below; at 7 p. m. 12 deg. below.

Indianapolis—Thermometer 7 o'clock this morning 24 deg. below zero and 11 a. m. 16 deg. below. All railroad trains were delayed and business partially paralyzed. Several street car drivers had hands and feet frozen.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at noon registered 30 deg. below. It is coldest at this time of day for twenty-five years.

St. Louis—The mercury fell to 23 deg. below early this morning. This is the coldest day since January 1st, 1864, when the thermometer marked 26 degrees below, the lowest on record at this point.

Chicago—The extreme cold weather yesterday and last night retarded all passenger and freight trains and mails from all quarters of the country and delayed the arrival to-day from three to six hours. Eleven miles southwest of the stock yards on the Wabash road stands a stock train of twenty cars famishing and freezing. A live stock train was snowed under and stalled Tuesday night, since which time it is believed the animals are without food and water.

Cincinnati—The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning was 20 deg. below zero, the coldest weather in years.

Cleveland—At 10 o'clock the coldest weather in years. The thermometer is reported as low as 14 deg. below zero some places. It is a clear day.

Louisville, Ky.—This has been one of the coldest days ever known here. The mercury has been below zero since last night. At 6 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 18 deg. below zero and has been standing at about this figure all day. At night it is still colder, and stands 20 deg. below.

Chicago—The thermometer at 5 o'clock this morning dropped to a point 27 deg. below zero. At 8 o'clock the thermometer was still 24 deg. and at the same hour Kansas City reported 24 deg. below, St. Paul 20 deg., Omaha 34 deg., Dubuque 32 deg., Des Moines 24 deg. and Keokuk 25 deg.

Chattanooga—The temperature fell 2 deg. this morning. Coldest weather since 1877.

Barre, Vt.—The thermometer was 18 deg. below at sunrise.

Kansas City—Mercury 20 deg. to 26 deg. The weather moderated slightly during the day. No wind is blowing.

Fort Scott—To-day is claimed to be the coldest weather ever known in this section. The thermometer stood this morning from 15 to 24 deg. below zero, according to the variation of instruments.

Hon. E. H. Funston, an intelligent and successful farmer of Allen county, is urged by farmers of his district for nomination and election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Haskell. The KANSAS FARMER recommended Mr. Funston in 1880, and it does so now. He is worthy in every way to represent his people. We recommend him because he is fit, and also because he is a farmer—a representative Kansan.

A friend at Humboldt, writing to renew his subscription, thus tersely expresses his opinion of the FARMER: "Under your admirable management it has become one of the most highly valued papers in the West."

It is stated that three times around an elephant's front foot is exactly the measure of his height.

Capital Grange.

We are requested to state that Capital Grange will meet at the usual place of meeting, Saturday, the 12th inst., to install officers. A dinner will be served, and addresses delivered by J. G. Otis and others. Families and friends of members are invited to attend.

Brown County Farmers' Institute.

The farmers of Brown county will hold their second annual Institute at Hiawatha, commencing on the 16th of January at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue three days. An extensive programme is announced, containing all the various interests connected with their vocation. A very interesting session is anticipated. Would be pleased to see a representative of the FARMER present.

Corn nearly all in crib. Stock looking well, except cattle. There has been considerable loss from impaction of the stomach, which could readily be avoided by proper attention to feeding, salting and watering. SAM'L DETWILER. Hiawatha, Jan. 3, 1884.

About Hedge-Laying.

In response to the letter of inquiry in the FARMER last week, Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen write us as follows:

"We notice in your last issue a letter from I. S. Dyer in regard to the Eureka Hedge Layer which we advertised in your paper the year before last. It was a complete success, but it took so much time to interest the farmers in it we could not give it the proper attention and have not done much with it. Two boys and two horses can lay and tie about a mile of hedge per day with the use of this layer. We have asked Mr. B. J. Downing, of Independence, Kas., to answer Mr. Dyer's letter more fully, as he has used the machine and can tell you all about it."

A Word From the Fish Commissioner.

The FARMER is in receipt of a letter from Hon. W. S. Gile, State Fish Commissioner, in which he proposes to furnish to our readers some interesting information on the culture of carp. He proposes to treat the subject from the ground up. That will include not only the raising and training of the fish, but the construction of ponds, methods of feeding, gathering, etc.

This will be welcome news to many persons who have long been anxious to have information from one competent to give it. Mr. Gile takes an earnest interest in his business, and we may expect something useful from his pen.

We do not know how soon it will be convenient for him to prepare the matter, but suppose it will not be long.

Clubbing With Other Papers.

Letters come to this office very frequently asking us to order other papers in connection with the FARMER. In order to accommodate such we have prepared a card of clubbing rates with a few other journals. The card is in the first column of the 8th page of the FARMER.

It will be noticed that we require the money for the papers all forwarded at one time. Select what paper you want in the list, and send the price for that paper and the KANSAS FARMER at one and the same time. It will doubtless often happen that one of our present subscribers will wish to get one of the papers named in our list at the reduced rates. He can do so in either one or two ways: He can get some person who is not a subscriber to the FARMER to take it, and he (the person wanting the other paper) will send in the two names, with the proper amount of money, and the papers will be mailed

to the separate addresses; or, he may simply direct his subscription to the KANSAS FARMER to be extended one year, and get the other paper in that way.

Gossip About Stock.

The fourth annual meeting of the Central Poland-China Record Association will be held on Tuesday, January 15th, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Meeting will be held in the east end of the court house, "council room," on basement floor.

The next regular meeting of the Ohio Poland-China Record Association will be held at the Phillips House, Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, January 23, 1884, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Business of the highest importance will come before the meeting. A full attendance of stockholders is urged.

Messrs. Finch, Lord and Wilson, Burlington, last week purchased from W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, six thoroughbred Short-horn bulls and forty high-grades. This makes one hundred and ninety head of cattle that changed title between same parties in same direction for April (1884) delivery.

M. Stewart, Wichita, Kas., sends us the following statement of sales since the 15th of October, viz: One boar \$75, one \$63, three \$50 each, three \$40 each, two \$35 each, one \$30, one \$25, seven boar pigs \$118; one sow \$100, two \$50 each, one \$40, one \$30, six sow pigs \$103. Total in two months and a half, \$1,024.

G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., writes us: "We to-day weighed a Poland-China pig farrowed October 1st, 1883, (just three months old), which pulled down 161 1/2 pounds. It was weighed at 4 p. m., and had not been fed since the usual feeding time in the morning. Is this a heavy weight or not? (Answer: It is heavy weight.—EDITOR.)"

E. S. Shockey, Hereford breeder, Lawrence, writes: "Have just sold a carload of grade Hereford bulls to go west and one thoroughbred Hereford to go to Butler county, this State. Our stock is doing well. Have a March (1883) calf that now weighs 850 pounds, and is not fat. Cows and heifers all on roughing in open stock fields fit for the butcher."

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show has been permanently organized. A number of gentlemen met recently in Kansas City, and after looking the matter all over, concluded that was the proper thing to do. Sufficient stock is already taken to ensure success. Directors for Kansas: W. A. Rogers, A. Drum, and Edward Haren. Directors for Missouri: Jesse Evans, J. R. Steller, A. J. Snider, George R. Barse, J. D. Coleman, L. A. Allen, A. J. McCoy, Jas. M. Payne, John Gregory, and C. F. Morse. On motion of C. Powell, Secretary Haren was instructed to perfect the articles of incorporation.

Messrs. Oliver & Shockey, present their card to our readers this week. Of them the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator says: "Our young friend and former co-laborer in the journalistic field, Mr. E. S. Shockey, of Lawrence, Kansas, comes to the front this week with an attractive double-column advertisement for himself and his firm—Oliver & Shockey, breeders of high-grade and cross-bred Hereford cattle—which will be found on the sixth page of this week's issue. Having been Secretary of the Breeder's Live Stock Association from the date of its organization until within the past year, and managing editor of the Breeder's Live-Stock Journal and the American-Hereford Record, at Beecher, Ill., the head and center of the great Hereford movement in America, Mr. Shockey has a knowledge of the Hereford breed and records and acquaintance with breeders that gives him many advantages in buying for ranchmen at reasonable prices, either thoroughbred or grade Hereford cattle."

Public Lands in Kansas.

The FARMER is in receipt of a letter from a person in Chicago, Ill., inquiring whether there are any public lands yet in Kansas that are fit for stock raising purposes, and where they are located. The writer says he represents others who are anxious to come to the State and raise stock if they can preempt or homestead good lands.

There is a good deal of good grazing land in Kansas yet that belongs to the government and subject to homestead, but there are no very large bodies of such land that we know of. And there is no safe way for a stranger to do in such a case but to come and look for himself. This is specially important in case there are several persons intending to move. No man ought to bring or take other people to a strange country to live unless he knows what he is doing. It is never safe to buy a "pig in a poke."

Let our friend join an excursion party and purchase a ticket for Garden City, Finney county, on the line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, where a government land office is located. Go there and introduce yourself to the register and receiver, and ask them to tell you from their records where the public lands lie, and then go and see the lands.

Prof. Snow, in his weather report for December, 1883, says: Only three Decembers in the past sixteen years have been milder than this (in '75, '77 and '81.) There were very few days during the month in which building operations were not actively pushed. The sky was clearer, the wind was higher and the rainfall was more than 50 per cent. smaller than the December average. The remarkable prolonged crimson and orange sunset glow which was observed in the last week of November continued with a somewhat intermittent brilliancy during the month of December.

It is very gratifying to us to note the prompt renewal made by our present subscribers as well as to know that the KANSAS FARMER is receiving more new subscribers than ever before. We feel encouraged by these tokens of favor and are determined to make the paper better for 1884 than ever before in its history. Clubs are coming in daily from all parts of the State. If there is no club formed in your neighborhood write us, and we will make such terms that you will be enabled to secure a club easily. There is yet time this winter to secure one thousand clubs for the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Senate chamber, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 15th, 1884, for the election of one-half the members of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock p. m., of the same day, in the rooms of the society. All members are requested to be present.

Appointments For Farmers' Institutes.

Arrangements have been made for members of the State Agricultural College Faculty to take part in Farmers' Institutes as follows: Nortonville, Jefferson county, January 10 and 11; Effingham, Atchison county, February 1 and 2; one in Franklin county—place not named yet, February 10 and 11. Invitations have been received at the College from Garden City, Hiawatha, and other points.

The first act of the Mayor of Topeka was to recommend a reduction of salaries, beginning with his own, and the council consented. Mayor's salary was reduced from \$1,000 to \$600; that of City Attorney from \$1,000 to \$900, and those of other officers 10 to 15 per cent. One office (salary \$600) abolished, and detectives and special police were discharged, and also the City Clerk's assistant.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 7, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 679. Market firm and active. Native steers averaging 1,150 to 1,300 pounds at 5 10a5 50, stockers and feeders 3 60a4 50, common 3 25a4 00. HOGS Receipts 2,681. Market steady, sales range 5 00a5 70, bulk at 5 50a5 60. SHEEP Receipts 569. Market steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 70,500, shipments 2,700. Market steady and strong early, closing weak. Exports 6 10a6 70; good to choice, shipping 5 50a 6 00; common to medium 4 00a5 35. HOGS Receipts 15,000, shipments 5,500. Market steady. Packing 5 15a5 50, packing and shipping 5 70a6 25, light 5 60a5 70, skips 3 50a5 00. Closed weak. SHEEP Receipts 3,200, shipments 1,900. Market steady and stronger for good. Inferior to fair 2 30a3 75, mixed to good 4 25a4 75, extra 5 25. The Journal's Liverpool cable says: Cattle 1/2 higher, best steers 15c dressed. Sheep unchanged at 18c.

New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 3,600. Demand sharp. Market brisk and higher, poor to prime steers 5 25a7 25, mainly 6 00a7 00. SHEEP Receipts 16,000. Extremes 4 70a6 50 for sheep, lambs 5 75a7 50. HOGS Receipts 13,000. Market firm at 5 75a 6 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 4,209 bus., withdrawn 8,002 bus., in store 458,677. The market was again very quiet with light receipts and light demand. Prices were stronger by 3/4c to 1c. No. 2 red January sold 1c higher at 84 3/4c and Feb. 3/4c higher at 85 1/4c. No. 2 soft was bid up 1 1/4c without selling. CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 24,200 bus., withdrawn 25,500 bus., in store 346,343. The market was stronger to-day with a fair order demand. The options were mainly nominal and although bids ran higher they did not strengthen so much as cash or the month. No. 2 mixed cash opened 3/4c higher at 41c and advanced 3/4c further. Jan. sold 1 1/4c higher at 41 3/4c. Feb. opened 3/4c higher at 42 3/4c but declined 1/4c. RYE No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. OATS No. 2 cash 27 1/4c bid, 29 1/4c asked. BUTTER The market continues substantially unchanged; choice roll butter is growing daily more scarce while the demand continues good. Low and medium grades are nominal. We quote packed: Creamery, fancy..... 32a33 Creamery, choice..... 28a30 Creamery, old..... 15a22 Choice dairy..... 25a Fair to good dairy..... 18a20 Choice store packed (in single packages).... 11a15 Medium to good..... 9a10 We quote roll butter: Common..... 8a Medium..... 12a Choice, fresh..... 18a20 Fancy dairy prints..... 22a24

EGGS The feeling is a little stronger. We quote slow at 20c. Lined and ice house stock 13a15c. CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream: Young America 13 1/2a14c per lb; do flats 12a 12 1/2c; do Cheddar, 11 1/2a12c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 10a10 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 8a8 1/2c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a45c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 40a45c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 50c; White Neshannock 50c. Home grown in wagon loads 40a45c per bus.

APPLES We quote consignments: Fancy 3 00 per bbl; asserted, 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown fair to good 60a75c per bus; choice to fancy 90ca1 00 per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 50a60c per bus. for red; yellow, 70a75c. CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 23a1 25 per bus. BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c. SORGHUM We quote at 30a33c per gal for dark and 36a38c for best.

WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed at 23a30c; unwashed, choice medium 20a 21c; fair do. at 17a19c; coarse 14a15c; New Mexico 12a16c.

New York.

WHEAT Cash firm, options 3/4a1 1/2c lower, closing weak. Receipts 18,000 bushels, exports 120,000. No. 2 Chicago 1 04 1/2a1 07. No. 3 red 1 03. No. 2 red 1 10a1 15 1/2. Feb. sales 1,064,000 bus at 1 11a1 12 1/2; May sales 1,640,000 bushels at 1 16 1/2a 1 18 1/2.

CORN Cash quiet and firm, options opened a leader but closed heavier and lower. Receipts 27,000 bus, exports 18,000. Ungraded 55a57, No. 3 58a63 1/4c, No. 2 66 1/2a67 1/2c.

The Poultry Yard.

Concerning Poultry Diseases.

D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, says that "chicken cholera is one of the most widely distributed diseases, and certainly causes enormous aggregate losses. It is now as well understood as any of our contagious diseases, and it is one of the few in which the germs have been discovered and carefully studied. These germs, under ordinary conditions, must be taken into the stomach with the food and drink to produce their effects, and consequently by a proper use of disinfectants, the disease may be almost entirely prevented."

Now, I dare say, that nineteen-twentieths of the poultry raisers who read that did not see anything very funny about it; on the contrary they were filled with profound respect for the learned gentleman who "discovered and carefully studied the germs;" but the other twentieth, the practical poultry raisers who studied the disease for years before the scientific chaps concluded that chicken ailments were worthy of their attention, and who found out that perfect cleanliness and free use of disinfectants would prevent it, couldn't help smiling when they read the learned veterinarian's remarks concerning chicken cholera, and one—a woman, of course—triumphantly exclaimed: "I told you so!"

Ten years ago, W. H. Todd said: "We have never had chicken cholera in our yards or any experience with it. It is our opinion that it may be warded off, or controlled by good sanitary means—cleanliness, ventilation, not overcrowding, and a free use of disinfectants." I always had more confidence in Todd than I had in most men, consequently I acted on his advice, and when I found it was good, I passed it along. For over six years I have steadily preached the doctrine of the "ounce of prevention, and the poultry people who knew most about chicken cholera agreed with me upon all the main points. Of course we did not know anything about the germs (and cared still less) until after the scientists discovered them; but we did know what was of infinitely more consequence to us, viz: that by proper sanitary precautions we could keep the cholera out of our yards, while neighbors who neglected such measures had their poultry yards almost depopulated by its ravages. And the discovery and careful scientific study of the germs, when boiled right down to the practical point, amounts to precisely the same thing, consequently it has added nothing to the stock of practical knowledge concerning poultry cholera. Yes, we know that the disease can be prevented by vaccination, at least, that is what the scientists tell us, but that part of the business has not yet reached the practical point, still it looks hopeful. Dr. Salmon tells us that after a few investigations "to determine the best method of putting up the virus, there is no doubt but that it can be sent to any part of the country in such a form that any one could use it."

That's what we want, and I believe that it will be done, but until that time comes I advise poultry raisers to stick to the preventive measures, and let the "sure curers" for chicken cholera alone, and don't be taken in by any "dried vaccine blood" business either; before the genuine article of virus is offered for sale by responsible parties there will be a host of swindlers who will advertise worthless stuff under various names, but if you don't bite you won't lose anything.

What is true of chicken cholera is true

of other poultry diseases—the "ounce of prevention" is worth more than the cure, and paradoxical as it may seem, it is cheaper too. It is easier to keep fowls well than it is to cure them after they get sick, and it is a great deal more profitable. In the whole list of poultry ailments there is not one that may not be prevented by cleanliness, ventilation, proper food and care, and general watchfulness on the part of the poultry breeder. It is easier to drain the poultry yards than it is to cure the rheumatism, leg weakness, stiff joints, cramps, and contraction of the toes brought on by compelling the fowls to use swampy runs; it is easier to arrange the poultry house that the fowls shall not be exposed to the effects of drafts of cold, damp air on one hand or impure air on the other, than it is to cure roup after it once gets a foothold; it is easier to keep your fowls free from lice than it is to get rid of the unpleasant boarders after they once move into your poultry house; it is easier to arrange the roosts so that the fowls shall not be injured by jumping therefrom, than it is to remedy the injuries; it is easier to feed right than it is to cure, but you can not cure apoplexy, because your fowls will be dead before you find out what ails them. And finally, it will be easier, and more profitable too, for you to follow my disinterested advice than it will be to be eternally doctoring sick fowls and burying dead ones; but if you won't take good advice when you can get it for "\$2 per year, postage prepaid," let your fowls die. I don't care; it's none of my funeral anyway.—*Fanny Field, in Prairie Farmer.*

ARM & HAMMER BRAND



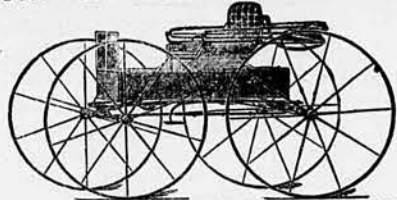
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In making bread with yeast, it is well to use about half a teaspoonful of the "Arm and Hammer" Brand Soda or Saleratus at the same time, and thus make the bread rise better and prevent it becoming sour by correcting the natural acidity of the yeast.

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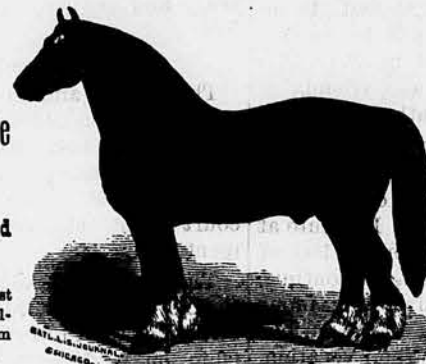
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and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

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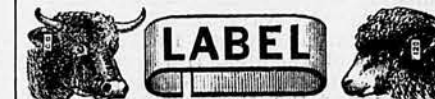
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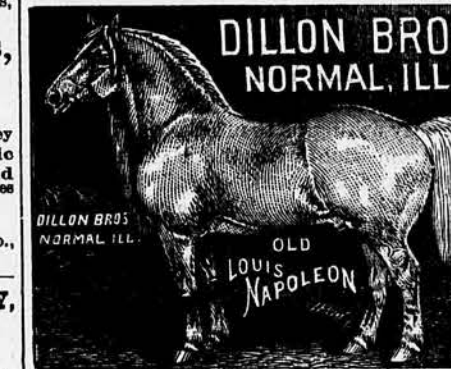
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FARMS On James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia.

Bread for Dyspeptics.

It is a well-known fact in physiology that in taking the bran from flour we rob it of its best nutrition—that which makes bone, blood, enamel for teeth, etc.—and the finer the flour and the whiter, the poorer the nutrition. Every family should keep the Graham flour, or flour with the whole wheat in it. Cracked wheat boiled and eaten cold with cream, is one of the most wholesome dishes, and far better than pie or cake, both of which help to weaken the stomach and cause dyspepsia. Whiskey, or stimulants, such as beer, ale, wine or cider, should never be used for the stomach, for though it may cause one to feel better just at the time, it inevitably lowers vitality, and the stomach is much worse off in the end. The following recipe is the best bread known for dyspeptics. I have for twenty-five years suffered from this most formidable disease, and know that these brown flour gems are invaluable to a weak stomach, and should be used in every family daily and fed to young children, and soon the good housewife will find trouble in furnishing enough, for old and young come to be very fond of them. Have the coarse flour with all the bran in it. Mix brown flour and cold water together and stir it until a medium batter, not too thick or the cakes will be tough, nor too thin or they will be sticky; just brown flour and cold water into a thick batter, no salt, no baking-powder, nothing but the two, flour and water. Then have gem irons (tin will not do as well), and put them on the stove until hissing hot, grease them with butter, and pour the batter in and bake in a very hot oven until quite dark brown. They will rise beautifully, and may be eaten warm with safety and are delicious. The whole process is simple, and yet it takes several trials to get them just right. The oven must be very hot. Dyspeptics should take no medicine, no stimulus, and eat little and eat the right sort of food.—F. M., in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Medicinal Use of Tar.

One of our exchanges, in referring to the medicinal use of tar, says that it is highly useful in various details in sheep management, as in some kinds of topical shelter, and as an application to cuts from clipping and to parts affected by the fly. It serves either alone or in combination with some fatty substance to protect the sore or diseased feet of cattle from being further injured by wet or abrasion; and when spread upon coarse cloth, it is a prime covering for broken horns, and makes an excellent application to various kinds of wounds and punctures in cattle. A mixture of equal parts of tar and tallow, by the use of heat, makes a good stopping for diseased feet; and a mixture of equal parts of tar and lard oil is an excellent dressing for hoofs. A liniment, composed of two parts of tar, two of coconut oil, and one of yellow wax, is a good dressing for mange and efficient detergent in most kinds of scabby, eruptive, skin affections in the horse; but requires to be rubbed in with a piece of hair-cloth or with a rather stiff brush. The rectified oil of tar, popularly called the spirit of tar, mixed with twice its bulk of fish oil, when well rubbed with a brush every night, on both crust and sole, is an eminently good application for hardness and brittleness in the horse's feet.

Fifty million envelopes were printed in Hartford, Conn., for the Government last month.

A LADY'S LIFE

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

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

Martinsville, Ind., June 19, 1876.
 DRs. JACKSON & BURNETT, Cor. Race and 9th Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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

Yours respectfully, MRS. L. C. BINKLEY.

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

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The Telegraphic, State and General News, the Choicest Literature and Political News of 1884 will be found in the Weekly Capital and Farmers Journal.

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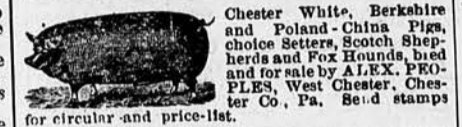
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in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



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

Address **M. STEWART,** Wichita, Kansas.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.

For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address **MILLER BROS.,** Box 298, Junction City, Kas.



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 507.
 Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

River Side Herds
POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

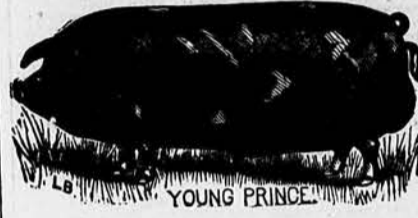
With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bess Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and as fine a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My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

J. V. RANDOLPH,
 Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.
 Stock for sale at all times

J. A. DAVIS,
 West Liberty, Iowa,
 Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
 Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

We are raising over 200 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland-China Record. Photograph of 34 breeders, free. Swine Journal 25 cents. Three-cent stamps take n.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HEREFORDS
 In the Southwest,
HUNTON & SOTHAM,
 Abilene, - - - Kansas.

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

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,
ABILENE, : : KANSAS,
 Headquarters in the Southwest for **WHITFIELD SHORT-HORNS.**
 Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Holstein Cattle
1281
 Imported and Bred by **SMITHS & POWELL,**
 All of the finest quality and breeding. Nearly 500 on hand for the Season of 1883-4.

1st Prize Herd at N. Y. State Fair, 1879, 1881, 1882 and 1883.

Every animal was selected by a member of the firm in person, from the most noted herds and deepest milking dams of Holland, without regard to price.

OLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES
 of finest quality and highest breeding.
 For records, pedigrees and other information, send for our Illustrated Catalogue, address
SMITHS & POWELL,
 Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
 Mention that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER



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

FREE By return mail. Full Description of **Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting** MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PATENT Procured or no charge. 40 p. book patent-law free. Add. W. T. FITZGERALD, 1006 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing, of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not taken up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending Dec. 26, '83.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk. COW--Taken up by J. M. Cochran, in Fall River tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red cow with white or olive face, crop and under bit in right ear, left ear looks as if it had been torn by dogs, left horn off, branded H O on left hip, supposed to be 14 years old; valued at \$14. HEIFER--Taken up by Mahlon Hayes, in Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 29, 1883, one red and white speckled 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. TWO STEERS--Taken up by A. Sander, in Shell Rock tp, two steers, one red and one white, yearlings, marked with under-cut out of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18 each. HEIFER--Taken up by E. J. Brewer, in Quincy tp, Nov 7, 1883, one yearling heifer, red head and neck, body mostly white, marked with two underbits in right ear; valued at \$18. STEER--Taken up by I. T. Garrison, in Janesville tp, Nov 21, 1883, one pale red and white yearling steer, marked with underbit in each ear, branded T. I. on left hip, 3 on right hip; valued at \$18. Anderson county--Willis F. Neff, clerk. COW--Taken up by Seligried Zentner, in Jackson tp, one brown cow, about 8 years old; valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by Lewis Huggins, in Rich tp, one red yearling steer, white face, some white on flank, belly and switch of tail, branded on left hip with indistinct brand; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by Ira H. Kaabeer, in Ozark tp, one small 2-year-old pale red heifer, white belly, scallop out of lower part of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. COW--Taken up by J. N. Selby, in Union tp, one red cow, 12 years old, marked in both ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20. STEER--By same, one red yearling steer with white in face, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20. STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by John W. Paul, in Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, half circle branded on right hip; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Mathew Purcell, in Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, scar or brand on left hip; valued at \$15. STEER--By same, one yearling steer, mostly white to shoulders, from shoulders forward blue and white mixed, upper-bit in one ear and under-bit in other; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Henry Daniels, in Washington tp, one white yearling steer, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18. STEER--Taken up by J. W. Brock, in Reeder tp, one red and white 3-year-old steer, slit in under part of left ear; valued at \$30. Lyon county--W. F. Ewing, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by J. W. Orr, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, light roan, red nose and ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18. HEIFER--By same, one yearling heifer, red and white, the red predominating, white face with red around the eyes; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by R. Gibson, in Reading tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red yearling heifer, crop and slit in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$18. HEIFER--By same, one yearling heifer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. COW--Taken up by A. W. Plumb, in Reading tp, Nov 27, 1883, one 4-year-old cow, roan, branded just back of right shoulder with very indistinct brand; valued at \$31. HEIFER--By same, one yearling heifer, spotted, white predominating, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18. CALF--By same, one red heifer calf, 8 months old,

branded O on left hip, both ears slit, metal muzzle in nose; valued at \$13. HEIFER and CALF--Taken up by E. R. Marcy, in Agnes City tp, Dec 4, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer (with calf at side), pale red, some white spots, branded O on left side of back, three other indistinct brands on both hips; valued at \$28. STEER--Taken up by L. C. Gardner, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 22, 1883, one red steer, yearling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$23. HEIFER--By same, one red yearling heifer, earling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17. HEIFER--Taken up by J. M. Rogers, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 11, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old past, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by J. G. Strain, of Emporia tp, Dec 15, 1883, one red yearling heifer; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Daniel Richards, in Emporia tp, Dec 6, 1883, one roan yearling heifer, half of right ear off, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$11. STEER--Taken up by J. H. Frits, in Emporia tp, Nov 9, 1883, one 3-year-old brindled steer, dim mark or brand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$30. COW--Taken up by Wm Severy, in Reading tp, Dec 12, 1883, one 3-year-old red and white speckled cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$40. STEER--Taken up by T. C. Martin, of Jackson tp, one red-roan yearling steer, crop off right ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$25. STEER--Taken up by Jas Dunn, in Center tp, Dec 7, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$50. MARE--Taken up by Wm Stanley, in Fremont tp, Nov 30, 1883, one 3-year-old brown mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$50. MARE--Taken up by R. W. Brown, in Fremont tp, Dec 2, 1883, one 3-year-old dark bay mare, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$40. COW and CALF--Taken up by Dan O. Overly, in Jackson tp, Dec 1, 1883, one 4-year-old cow, pale red, right horn droops down, crop off right ear, branded 3 on right hip, switch of tail white, roan bull calf with white face, at her side; valued at \$30. STEER--Taken up by G. O. Davis, in Fremont tp, Dec 1, 1883, one red-roan yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. Usage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk. STEER--Taken up by John Laft, in Ridgeway tp, Nov 17, 1883, one 2-year-old red steer, crop in right ear and piece out of left ear; valued at \$20. COLT--Taken up by Thos S. Bentley, in Ridgeway tp, Dec 13, 1883, one 2-year-old sorrel mare colt, spot in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$60. MARE--Taken up by J. P. Mack, in Olivet tp, Nov 3, 1883, one dark bay mare, 16 hands high, white spot in face, collar and saddle marks, small wart on left side of neck; valued at \$65. STEER--Taken up by A. W. Wilson, in Olivet tp, Nov 1, 1883, one yearling steer, black, white stripe over side, valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by Michael Luby, in Scranton tp, Dec 15, 1883, one light red yearling steer, right ear torn; valued at \$14. COW--Taken up by Nelson Wilkins, in Scranton tp, Dec 19, 1883, one 4-year-old red and white spotted cow, crop out of left ear; valued at \$20. Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, Clerk. STEER--Taken up by W. I. Wickersham, in Salt Springs tp, one red and white roan steer, about 1 year old, marked with slit in both ears, no brands; valued at \$15. COW--Taken up by Fred Ott, in Janesville tp, Nov 17, 1883, one blue-roan cow, 5 years old, branded H. B. or R. B. on right hip; valued at \$25. Woodson county--H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Isaac Meats, in Everett tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red yearling steer, white belly, white line on back, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by F. C. Henderson, in Perry tp, Nov 27, 1883, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, crop off each ear. Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by G. W. Mitchell, of Mound City tp, Nov 28, 1883, one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, white on hips, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50. STEER--Taken up by Mrs Laura Paxson, of Scott tp, Nov 5, 1883, one red-brindled steer; valued at \$20. Riley county--F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk. STEER--Taken up by H. H. Greely, in Ashland tp, Dec 27, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, dim brand on right hip. Chautauqua county--C. M. Knapp, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Charles Hook, Salt Creek tp, Dec 2, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded with letter H on the right hip, has lip off tail off; valued at \$22. STEER--Taken up by John Pate, of Jefferson tp, Dec 7, 1883, one pale red 2-year-old steer, branded with X; valued at \$25. Pawnee county--J. F. Whitney, Clerk. COW--Taken up by J. M. Frizell, in Gardner tp, one roan cow, 7 years old, marked with two squares above two curves on each side, and O on left hip; valued at \$25. Harvey county--John C. Johnston, clerk. PONY COLT--Taken up by G. W. Schaefer, in Macon tp, Dec 3, 1883, one sorrel stallion pony colt, about 12 hands high, 4 white feet, scar on left fore leg, about 18 months old; valued at \$20. Jefferson county--J. R. Best, clerk. STEER--Taken up by J. F. Hinton, in Union tp, Nov 6, 1883, one 2-year-old white steer, ears tipped with red, black nose, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20. Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Ann Clarkin, of Rossville tp, one roan heifer 1 year old, branded J. B. on left hip; valued at \$15. HEIFER--By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Coffey county--R. H. Adair, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by R. E. Edwards, in Lincoln tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER--By same, same time and place, one red yearling steer, crop off right ear, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by B. Fortner, in Lincoln tp, Nov 16, 1883, one small yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by W. J. Kershner, in Pottawatomie tp, Nov 20, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, crop off left ear and underbit in right; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by James W. Bailey, in Pleasant tp, Nov 24, 1883, one pale red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by Jacob Haehn, in Pleasant tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, line back, white face, branded on left hip with indistinct brand, no marks; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by John A. Fields, in Hampden tp, Nov 17, 1883, one yearling heifer, speckled roan, legs and belly colored white, white forehead, branded with cross on right hip; valued at \$15. 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MoPherson county--J. A. Flesher, clerk. MULE--Taken up by J. Briner Morris, in Canton tp, Dec 8, 1883, one dark brown mare mule, 19 or 20 years old, nearly blind, weight about 1,000; valued at \$30. Strays for week ending Jan. 2, 1884. Lyon county--Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Jacob Pitzer, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red yearling steer, branded D on right hip; valued at \$18. STEER--By same, one yearling steer with a round hock in each ear; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by J. G. Strain, of Emporia tp, Dec 15, 1883, one red yearling heifer; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Daniel Richards, in Emporia tp, Dec 6, 1883, one roan yearling heifer, half of right ear off, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$11. STEER--Taken up by J. H. Frits, in Emporia tp, Nov 9, 1883, one 3-year-old brindled steer, dim mark or brand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$30. 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Fortner, in Lincoln tp, Nov 16, 1883, one small yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by W. J. Kershner, in Pottawatomie tp, Nov 20, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, crop off left ear and underbit in right; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by James W. Bailey, in Pleasant tp, Nov 24, 1883, one pale red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by Jacob Haehn, in Pleasant tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, line back, white face, branded on left hip with indistinct brand, no marks; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by John A. Fields, in Hampden tp, Nov 17, 1883, one yearling heifer, speckled roan, legs and belly colored white, white forehead, branded with cross on right hip; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Henry Todd, in Liberty tp, one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. HEIFER--Taken up by W. R. Holmes, in Ottumwa tp, one red and white 2-year-old heifer; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by C. O. Howe, in LeRoy tp, Nov 22, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, mostly white, white face, with each side of face red, had a calf of medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. HORSE COLTS--Taken up by H. C. Hall, in Le Roy tp, Nov 23, 1883, two 3-year-old horse colts, one of small size and sorrel color, small white strip on nose, left hind foot white, branded W. D. on left hip, tall cut off square; valued at \$40. The other is a bay colt, 3 years old past, small size, white strip in face and branded W. D. on left hip; valued at \$40. Elk county--Geo. Thompson, clerk. STEER--Taken up by W. P. Salling, in Union Center tp, Nov 18, 1883, one 4-year-old red and white spotted

steer, under-bit in left ear and fork in right ear, branded with indistinct brand on left hip. STEER--By same, one 2-year-old red steer, swallow-fork in both ears, indistinct brand on left hip; both valued at \$45. Strays for week ending Jan. 9, 1884. Marion County--W. H. Hamilton, clerk. HEIFERS--Taken up by A. E. Dean, Doyle tp, two red heifers 2 years old; one has ring in right ear; no marks or brands perceivable. Riley county--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. BULL--Taken up by C. Lundgren, Bala tp, Dec 30, 1883, one spotted brown and white yearling bull, no marks or brands. COW--Taken up by F. O. Malley, in Ogden tp, Jan 5, 1884, one brindled cow, 4 years old, right ear cropped, no brand visible. Nemaha county--Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by Eugene Amy Harrison tp, Nov 18, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$23. HEIFER--Taken up by Isiah Swisher, Gilman tp, Nov 19, 1883, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER--Taken up by Thomas Sullivan, Marion tp, Nov 19, 1883, one red and white spotted roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by W. R. Moss, Richmond tp, Dec 14, 1883, one yearling heifer, nearly red, with a little white near the udder, no marks or brands; valued at \$19. COW--Taken up by James McCoy, Capoma tp, Dec 17, 1883, one white cow with red ears, 9 years old, branded "77" on left hip; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Patrick Cline, Red Vermilion tp, Dec 9, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old, crop off of right ear and slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15. HEIFER--Taken up by Henry Mullin, Mitchell tp, Dec 16, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER--Taken up by Timothy McLaughlin, Home tp, Dec 11, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old, red neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. Wabauansee county--D. M. Gardner, clerk. FILLEY--Taken up by A. J. Vansyckle, of Newbury tp, Dec 22, 1883, one light bay mare colt, 2 years old, half pony, white or blazed face, front feet and legs white to the knees, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25. COLT--Taken up by Charles Brannin, of Kaw tp, Nov 20, 1883, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old past, a little white on right hind foot, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20. HEIFER--Taken up by Christ Wartzberger, of Washington tp, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white speckled heifer, white face, white under belly, both hind feet white, unknown brand on the left hip, good size, supposed to be 2 years old next spring; valued at \$18. FILLEY--Taken up by R. L. Warren, of Newbury tp, Dec 13, 1883, one dark gray mare 2 years old, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$40. Said stray was taken up in Mill Creek tp, through mistake. HEIFER--Taken up by Joseph Arnold, of Newbury tp, Dec 19, 1883, one yearling heifer, dark red, white head, little white under belly, white on end of tail; valued at \$14. Wyandotte county--D. R. Emmons, clerk. STEER--Taken up by M. B. Mann, Dec 3, 1883, in Edwardsville tp, one red steer, bob-tailed, some white on flanks, about 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. STEER--Taken up by S. R. Brown, 3 miles north of Edwardsville, Dec 16, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, round hole in right ear; valued at \$25. Jewell county--W. M. Stephens, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Willard Woodruff, in Sinclair tp, Dec 22, 1883, one gray Texas mare pony, dark mane and tail, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$30.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED 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 Finest 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 Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE At your nearest Ticket Office, or address R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

PATENTS

NO PATENT! NO PAY. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent free.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

General Grant's condition is much improved.

Egypt asks England to interfere in the Soudan matter.

The price of iron wire has been reduced about ten per cent.

A second victim of lager beer died in a saloon at Ithaca, N. Y.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated the 3d inst.

Twenty-six hundred bales of cotton burned in a Baltimore warehouse.

It is rumored that Judge Hallet, of Denver, will succeed Judge McCrary.

Messrs. Pendleton and Payne are Democratic candidates for U. S. Senator in Ohio.

Judge McCrary resigned to enter the employ of the A. T. & S. F. railway company.

The Caplay Iron company's works, Allentown, Pa., are closed because of depression in trade.

A Bayonne telegram states a revolutionary movement is expected to occur in France on the Spanish frontier.

Coal miners in the region of Pittsburg met in convention for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

Chicago, January 3: At Point Arthur, Manitoba, the temperature was 45 degrees below zero this morning.

Nelson F. Akers, of Iola, is the Democratic candidate for Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Haskell.

Queen Victoria's book entitled "More Leaves from the Journal of Life in the Highlands from 1882 to 1882," is published.

A Republican convention is called to meet at Fort Scott, January 31, to nominate a candidate for Congress to take Mr. Haskell's place.

Henry Villard resigned the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad company. He is in trouble financially, and has assigned his property to his creditors.

The earnings of the Union Pacific for the eleven months ended November 30th were \$27,363,779, decrease \$151,242; expenses, \$14,939,281, increase \$242,554.

A 70-years old preacher was attacked at his yard gate by three ruffians at Quincy, Illinois, and robbed. He was so badly beaten that it is doubtful whether he recovers.

Business failures the last seven days numbered, in the United States, 319; Canada, 29—probably the largest number of commercial casualties ever reported in a similar period.

Albert E. Kent, of San Francisco, a member of the Yale class of 1853, who a year ago presented Yale \$50,000 for the erection of a chemical laboratory, added \$25,000 to the original gift.

The Peace Indians the last of the Apaches from Sonora surrendered at San Carlos last week. The Indians are all contented. General security is felt and there is renewed confidence in Crook's control of Indians.

The government of Mexico declared forfeited the concession made General Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico and the United States and Central America, no work having been done within the prescribed time.

The State Engineer says of the canals, when considered with reference to their relative merits, as affording a means for rapid and economical transportation, it must be regarded as a foregone and inevitable conclusion that the canal must go.

The United Ireland publishes an account of the murder of Carey written by a gentleman who received it from O'Donnell and was not to be told as long as a chance remained to save O'Donnell's life. The account says O'Donnell deliberately killed Carey. There was no struggle.

Public debt:—4½s, \$250,000,000; 4s, \$737,632,750; 3s, \$274,927,250; refunding certificates, \$315,150; navy pension fund, \$14,000,000; total interest bearing debt, \$1,276,885,150; matured debt, \$15,138,795; legal tenders, \$346,739,066; certificates of deposit, \$14,560,000; gold and silver certificates, \$200,930,531; fractional currency, \$6,989,428; total without interest, \$568,219,655; total debt, \$1,861,243,000; total interest, \$121,723,231; cash in treasury, \$375,374,200; debt less cash in the

treasury, \$1,498,061,723; decrease during December, \$11,743,337; decrease since June 30th, 1883, \$53,049,483.

The wages of employes of the Lancaster Gingham company, numbering several hundred, were cut down on account of the extreme dullness of the market. In some cases the reduction reaches 10 per cent. The Assabet woolen mills, at Maynard, employing 1,000 hands, will reduce wages 10 per cent.

At Wareham, Mass., the large nail establishment of the Tremont Iron Co. shut down for repairs. The Wareham Nail company will make a cut of 15 per cent. below the ticket price; the Parker Nail company will cut nailers 15 and laborers 10 per cent. The Franconia Iron company posted a notice of 10 per cent. reduction.

A cablegram from Paris says that it is said the government proposes to sell the State railways. It is believed Rothschild, in behalf of certain great railway companies, offered 420,000,000 francs for the lines. If the sale is effected the government will be enabled to dispense with the contemplated loan of 400,000,000 francs.

The fire record of New York City for the year 1883 is: The aggregate of fire losses for the year are \$103,000,000. There were 196 fires where the loss exceeded \$100,000. The December fire record shows an aggregate loss of \$11,000,000. The fire loss in 1883 was the heaviest, excepting 1871 and 1872, the years of the Chicago and Boston fires.

At Cincinnati thirteen firms of boot and shoe manufacturers have signed a paper declaring the board of arbitration a failure which for a year or two has been fixing the schedules of prices and settling disputes about shop discipline, and agreeing hereafter not to discuss these matters with employes, but fix their own wages and settle questions of discipline.

The secretary of the American Iron and Steel association in a review of the year's trade estimates the shrinkage in price of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron at \$4 a ton; gray forge pig iron, \$3 a ton; steel rails, \$5 a ton; bar iron, 40c a ton, and nails \$1 per keg. The secretary says it will be seen the decline is very serious, much more serious than generally supposed.

Representative Bland had an interview with Burchard, mint director, in regard to the number of trade dollars now in circulation. The latter expressed the opinion that between five and six millions were out and in the hands of tradesmen and the people generally, instead of in the possession of speculators. The remainder of 35,000,000 originally coined, is thought to have been exported, or remitted.

\$2,500,000.00 in Horses.

This vast amount represents the value of the Percheron-Normans imported from France by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Ill. Nearly 1,000 of these horses have been distributed to every part of the United States and Canada for breeding purposes, adding untold millions to the wealth of these countries. At present Mr. Dunham has on hand about 500 Percherons, having imported 390 this year.

The National board of health has information communicated by the State Department of continuance of cholera in Alexandria. Judge Farman, of the International Tribunal at Cairo, says there are from one to three cases a day, resulting in death, and many more in which the attacked recover. He estimates the number of deaths from cholera the past season double that given in the official estimate—48,000 to 50,000.

Complimentary Notice.

The attention of our readers is respectfully called to the advertisement, in another column, of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the celebrated seedsmen. Their beautiful Seed Annual for 1884, sent free to all who apply for it will be found of practical value to all who desire to purchase seeds true to name.

A movement is reported among nail-makers of the second district of the Amalgamated association district to stop the output by stopping work this year from June 1 to September 30, the idea being to change restriction as at present practiced so that work may be steady in the cooler season and machines may be idle in the hot months.

DIAMONDS FREE!

We desire to make the circulation of our paper 250,000 during the next six months. To accomplish which we will give absolutely free a genuine first water Diamond Ring, and the Home Companion for one year, for only \$2.00. Our reasons for making this unprecedented offer are as follows:

A newspaper with 200,000 subscribers can get 1c. per line per 1,000 of circulation for its advertising space, or \$5,000 per issue more than it costs to produce and mail the paper. With but 10,000 or 20,000 subscribers, its advertising revenues do not pay expenses. Only the papers with mammoth circulations make fortunes for their owners, derived from advertising space. For these and other reasons, we regard 100,000 subscribers as being of more financial benefit to a paper than the paper is to the subscribers. With 100,000 or 200,000 bona-fide subscribers, we make \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year clear profit from advertising, above cost of publishing. Without a large circulation, we would lose money. Therefore, to secure a very large circulation, and thus receive high rates and large profits from advertising space, this only equitable plan of conducting business is adopted.

The first question to be answered is,—is the diamond pure—a genuine stone? Our answer is YES.

The stone is GUARANTEED to be no Alaska Diamond, Rhine Pebble, or other imitation, but a

WARRANTED GENUINE AND PURE DIAMOND.

If it is not found so by the most careful and searching tests, we will refund the money, enter the subscriber's name on our list, and have the paper mailed to him free during its existence. To the publisher of this paper has been sent a guarantee from the manufacturing Jeweler, from whom we obtain these rings, that they are just as represented, so that readers may rely upon the promises being fulfilled to the letter.

The second question is,—IS THE PAPER A DESIRABLE FAMILY JOURNAL? YES. It contains contributions from the first writers of the times: fiction, choice facts, intellectual food of the most interesting, instructive and refined character. It is one of the

LEADING PAPERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE WEST.

We are determined to make it the most desirable and reliable paper in the United States; will spare no effort or money to achieve that object. Sample Copies sent free on application. Remit by draft, express, or new postal note, to

THE HOME COMPANION.

N. W. Cor. Fourth and Race Streets, Cincinnati, O. Don't fail to name the paper in which you see this advertisement.

100,000 Genuine Greer Raspberry Plants

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

BEST MARKET PEAR.

99,999 PEACH TREES All best varieties of new and old Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, etc. **EARLY CLUSTER** New Blackberry, early, hardy, good. Single hill yielded 1 1/2 quarts at one picking. Send for free Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

SEEDS SENT FREE.

A beautiful illustrated Seed Catalogue given away. Market gardeners send for wholesale price list for you. Our prices are LOWEST of ALL. Our TESTED seeds are the best. Send for Catalogue and SAVE MONEY. Try us. ALNEER BROS., Rockford, Ill.

8,000,000

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

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

HANSELL The earliest and most valuable Raspberry, Early Harvest Blackberry, Atlantic and Daniel Boone Strawberries, send for details.

The largest and best stock of **SMALL FRUITS** in the United States, including all valuable varieties, new and old. Richly illustrated catalogue, telling what to plant, how to plant, and how to get and grow Fruit Trees and Plants, with useful information on fruit culture, free. Address, J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, New Jersey. Introducer Cuthbert Raspberry and Manchester Strawberry.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all. D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS.) SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER, 323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St., CINCINNATI, O. Mention this paper.

The Missouri Pacific RAILWAY is the popular Route TO TEXAS AND THE EAST

For rates and other information, write to H. C. TOWNSEND, H. N. GARLAND, G. P. A., ST. LOUIS. W. P. A., KANSAS CITY

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas. The latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincy Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsements, letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A. M., M. D., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

The Busy Bee.

Practical Ideas for Beginners in Bee Culture.

Perhaps the new beginner in bee culture will find no matter more difficult to determine than the choice of a hive. Advocates of both tall and shallow, broad and narrow frames will be found, each claiming that the particular form of frame which he approves is the best, and from none others can good results be obtained. On one point, however, all agree, viz: that a frame hive of some kind is indispensably necessary to secure the best results. Without regard to the question of which form is the very best, there is no doubt but that good results can be obtained from any of them in the hands of a careful, painstaking, hard working apiarist; while naught but poor results will be obtained, no matter what hive is used, by a careless operator.

Perhaps no business depends so much upon the man for its success as bee-culture. Unless a person has an innate love for the occupation, and enters into it with a full determination to devote his whole energies to it, with a fixed and strong purpose to leave no stone unturned, by which to achieve success, failure is inevitably certain. No half way work will answer here. The business is made up of a succession of little things, the aggregate of which comprises the whole, and all these little things being essential in themselves, a non performance of any will lead to ultimate disaster. If, however, one takes up the business with a determination to make the most of it and carry it on for all it is worth, there is no occupation that will under ordinary circumstances give so large a per cent. of profit on the amount invested. I have been engaged in the business for over seventeen years, with fair success, during which time I have been led to experiment with nearly all the various styles of frames. One thing I have learned, which is, that no hive can be considered absolutely perfect. The hive which in theory would seem to be the best, will be found in practice to fall far short of anticipated results.

The great bane of bee-keeping, and that which makes many things impossible to be done, which otherwise might be, and which if they could be accomplished would make bee-keeping a sure occupation, is the inordinate propensity that all colonies of bees have to gather propolis, and cement closely every crack and crevice in their hives and around their frames, where they cannot crawl themselves. By the aid of this bee glue, so called, many of the much vaunted improvements that have flooded the market and been purchased by too confiding bee keepers to their loss and sorrow, have been so firmly glued to the hive as to render them almost a part thereof, and make what was a movable hive originally, into a completely immovable one.—J. E. Pond, Jr., in *Kansas Bee Keeper*.

Gen. D. E. Cornell, of the Union Pacific railroad, states that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic and bears cheerful testimony to its value for persons engaged in office work, and that many of his friends have been greatly benefitted by its use.

Good butter retails in Tucson, Arizona, at \$4.25 a pound, while eggs are in demand at 65 cents per dozen.

Be Careful.

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

Two of Dr. Schlemann's children are named respectively Andromanche and Agamemnon.

Don't Die in the House.

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

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC



THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

A SURE CURE FOR Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork 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.

ASK FOR HOPS & MALT BITTERS



THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

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

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

As a Tonic they have no Equal. Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Hops and Malt Bitters Co. DETROIT, MICH.

KNIGHT'S ASTHMA CURE. Sold by SWIFT & HOLLIDAY, Topeka, Kansas; and Druggists generally.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. R. H. Holbrook, National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, writes: "Your Asthma Cure so completely cured me of my Asthma that I have scarcely thought of it the past year."

Mrs. R. Witt, Neodesha, Wilson Co., Kansas, writes: "I have taken your Asthma Cure, and have had no Asthma this summer worth speaking of. I feel thankful to Heaven for such a remedy. I never expected to be helped as I have been. I can recommend your medicine for what it has done for me."

L. P. Utterback, of Lloyd, Welmer & Utterback, dealers in Dry Goods, etc., Nebraska City, Neb., writes: "My mother has improved very much since taking your medicine, and has gained in flesh and strength. Relief was almost immediate."

W. D. Longyear Esq., Leslie, Ingham County, Mich., writes: "I have had Asthma seventeen years. When I received your medicine I was obliged to sit bolted up in bed, and could sleep but little even then. I now sleep soundly every night, breath freely, and feel like a new man."

Knights new Book on Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh sent free.

Address, L. A. KNIGHT, 15 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, O.

STOVER'S Geared Feed Mill.



Grinds Corn and Cob and all kinds of Grain successfully. Unequaled Capacity, on account of its Triple Gear. Fitted to run by belt or tumbling rod, when desired. For sale by principal dealers in United States.

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STOVER MANUFACTURING CO., FREEPORT, ILL.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER



Is simple, perfect, and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use; Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.


Sawing Made Easy Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!



Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

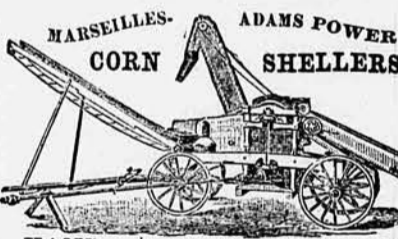
A boy 16 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. Miles Murray, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I saved off a 20-inch log in 3 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address: MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD-CAST SEED SOWER



THE BEST, CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST. Sows all grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers—and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by any other method. Saves seed by sowing it perfectly even. Sows single or double cast, all on either or both sides of wagon. Not affected by wind, as the seed is not thrown up into the air. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a lifetime. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking one mile sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars giving terms and testimonials. Mention this paper. C. V. DORR, Treasurer, RACINE SEEDER CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

MARSEILLES-ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS.



HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS. BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power

WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF IRON PUMPS, Iron Pipe, SHELLERS, BRASS CYLINDERS



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THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL 27 YEARS IN USE.



GUARANTEED Superior to any other make. 17 sizes 1 to 40 H. Power. Adopted by U. S. Government at forts and garrisons, and by all leading railroad companies of this and other countries. Also the Celebrated I X L FEED MILL, which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bu. per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Send for Catalogue and Price-List to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co. 1313 N. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

TIGER Sheller!



This Tiger is relentless in its demands (for corn) and can not be choked, no matter how rapidly it is fed. It has sharp (shelling) teeth, handsome coat, is very strong, and if well cared for can be kept a long time. No danger in handling if hands are kept out of its throat. Sweepstakes, 2 hole hand and power sheller, just what large farmers and millers want. Imperial one horse power, a splendid light running power adapted for a variety of purposes. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

BARNES MFG CO., Freeport, Ill.

The Veterinarian.

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

DISEASED LIVER IN A HEIFER.—The liver is one of the most important organs of an animal, and is subject to very rapid changes. A few day's time is sufficient to produce changes in its condition, by which the blood is rendered unable to support life, and death ensues. When a young animal becomes lame in the hind quarters it indicates an attack of anthrax fever, and the liver often shows the most conspicuous results of the disease. This fatal disorder is usually sudden in its course, and may very easily originate and end in a period of a few days. A change of locality may often be the very cause of the attack.

ATROPHY OF MUSCLES.—Will Dr. Moore please inform me whether it is useless to treat a case of sweeny of two or three years' standing? The muscles are quite badly shrunken. It was caused by a slip. I am prepared to give rest and severe treatment, if of use. Will you describe how to put in a seton? A horse showed a small bunch on the front of the knee last spring, which has increased to the size of a hen's egg and grown hard. The leg is somewhat stiff. You can help the animal a good deal in three months. It is not necessary to rest all the time. Clip the hair off over atrophied muscles and apply a box of golden blister. In two weeks you can use him. In a month repeat blister, and in six weeks more repeat again. I cannot describe setoning to you, if you know nothing about it and have no instrument.

URINARY DISEASE IN A HORSE.—The disease known as influenza or pink-eye very often leaves the animal in a weak condition, with the blood seriously disordered and disease of the kidneys or dropsical effusion in parts of the body. The treatment of such disorder consists in a continued use of antiseptic and alterative medicines with tonics. Such as follows: First a laxative as linseed oil, in pint doses, given twice or three times at intervals of three days. After that one ounce doses daily of hyposulphite of soda, with the same quantity of Peruvian bark given twice a week. No corn should be given, but bran and oats ground together with linseed oil meal. Warm drinks of linseed gruel will be useful, or instead of it infusion of slippery-elm bark. The feed should be light and nutritious. Moderate work is not objectionable.

LAMINITIS.—I have a mare that jumped into the orchard about two months ago and foundered herself very badly. I employed a veterinarian, in whom I have not much confidence. The first thing he did was to bleed her above the knees; then he poulticed her feet with flaxseed meal for about ten days. At the expiration of about two weeks he made me take her to the shop and have a pair of plate shoes put on her, since which time she has not improved at all, but, if anything, is worse. To-day he had a pair of shoes put on her made solid, and about twice as thick at toe as at heel, with which she can hardly walk at all. I wish you would tell me whether she ought to have shoes on at all, or not. Her feet have bulged a little. One of them is soft at point of frog. Can she be cured at all after having gone so long? [I am not in a position to say that your animal is curable, but surely you can do much toward that end. Put her feet into enough warm salt water to cover the hoofs, for two hours, forenoon and afternoon, every day for five days. Then apply golden blister around the feet from hoofs to fetlocks. Use bar shoes, as thick again at toes as at heels, wide iron and no sole pressure. Give one ounce of the following medicine three times daily in feed: Powdered iodide of potassium 4 oz., powdered chlorate of potash 2 oz., fluid extract of colchicum seed 3 oz., and hot water 1 qt.; mix. Repeat the soaking in six days, and soak two hours per day. Repeat the blister as soon as the skin is free from scabs. Exercise every day to halter. Improvement will be slow now, but good treatment in the early part of disease soon shows beneficial results.]



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

ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 13, 1882.

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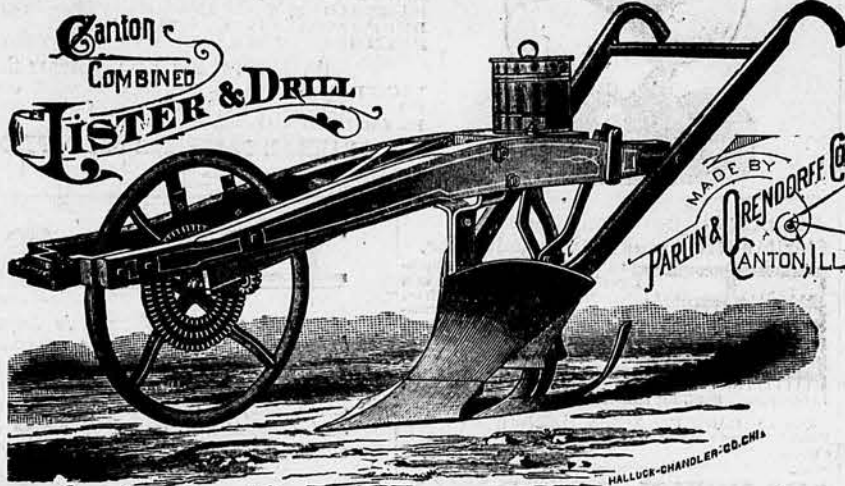
I believe listing corn when properly done and rightly tended, will insure a better and larger crop than any other mode of planting.

(Signed)

GEO. W. GLICK.

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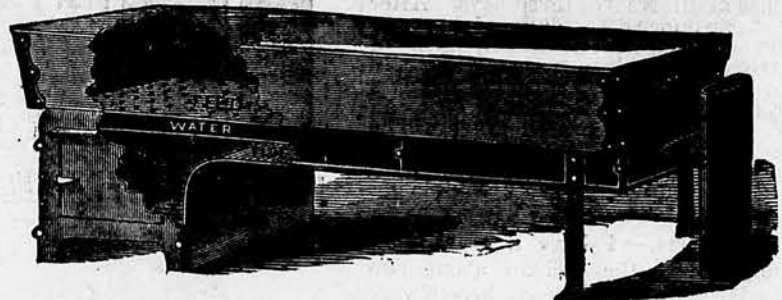
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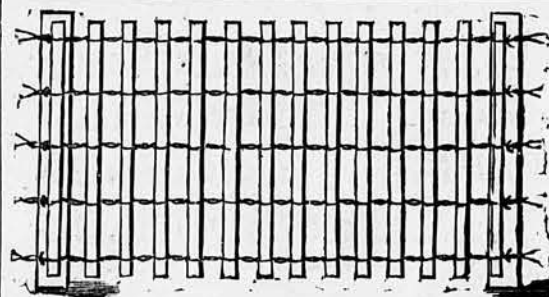
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