

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 10.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 5, 1884.

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

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Held at Sterling Kansas, February 20 and 21, 1884.

[Our Mr. Heath attended this important gathering and sent in his report of the proceedings in good time, but we could not find room for it last week.—Ed. K. F.]

The Farmers' Institute held at Sterling, Kansas, was the best held this year under the auspices of the State Agricultural College. The attendance was large and the interest was unflagging to the last moment. Professors Shelton, Graham and Failyer were present and contributed largely to the success of the meeting. S. Cameron was elected chairman and J. S. Evans, secretary.

Prof. Shelton made the opening address, speaking first of the importance and benefits of Farmers' Institutes to the Agricultural college as well as to the farmers, after which he dwelt for some time on the Experiments on the college farm. The experiments showed that it paid to shelter, and a large amount of grain saved which went toward producing heat instead of producing flesh. Another experiment was made with feeding pigs with milk, and others with slops, and gave results highly gratifying. The Professor concluded, after this experiment, that the most profitable feed for pigs is milk.

An experiment was made with manuring plats of ground, the alternate plats were not manured. On one plat the corn was planted in rows 1 1/4 feet apart and produced 65 bushels of corn and two tons of stalks; the other plat, with corn 3 1/2 feet apart, produced 53 bushels of corn and 1 1/2 tons of stalks. The manured plats gave 60 bushels of corn and 2 1/2 tons of stalks; the unmanured plats produced but 58 bushels of corn. He recommended farmers in Rice county to sow alfalfa seed, 20 pounds to the acre. It is a very valuable feeding clover for pasture. It should be sown in the spring after the spring rains have set it, but do not sow with any other grain, and do not mow it the first season unless it has an unusual growth.

Dr. Bohrer, of Chase, gave a lecture on Horticulture. He first spoke of the early struggles in raising an orchard and how the grasshoppers took them; but to-day he had a good orchard. Care is required, more so than in the eastern States. The land should have the wild nature taken out of the ground before planting an orchard. He advocated low topped trees. The trees should be set out in the orchard when they are two years old. After preparing the land well, set out the trees 30 feet apart. Patronize home nurseries or buy Kansas grown trees. The following varieties were recommended for this part of the State: Red June, Early Harvest, and Cooper's Early White for summer sorts; Maiden's Blush, Grimes' Golden and Fall Rambo for autumn sorts; the Ben Davis, Janet, Missouri Pippin, Red and White Winter Pearmain, Smith's Cider and Winesap for winter. Cherries do well. The English and Black Morilla were recommended. Cherry and fruit trees were also recommended as wind breaks along the highways. This is a good grape country and the old Concord grape is a good sort.

In putting out trees, water them well and lean the trees to the southwest. He cautioned farmers against plowing too near the roots of the trees. Grow corn in the young orchard until the trees begin bearing, then sow orchard grass. In Rice county there are 1282 trees bearing fruit and 31,257 not bearing. Farmers were urged to cultivate

fruit trees as a source of profit. He always wrapped the trees until the tops could protect them; this would protect them from sun scald in summer and the rabbits in winter. Mr. Boyce stated that greasing the trees with blood was a lamentable failure.

Prof. Graham gave his interesting and brief lecture on Industrial Education. The paper seemed to coincide with the views of those present. The object of such education is not only to make the pupil learned, but useful. The education should be symmetrical. No education is too good for a farmer.

Quite an interesting discussion followed this paper in which a number freely ventilated their opinions regarding education for farmers.

J. B. Schlichter gave an address on Forestry. There are in the United States about 142 varieties of forest trees. He dwelt at length upon the speculative value of trees which he followed with a list of trees valuable for this country. The elms, cottonwood, black walnut, hardy catalpa, Russian mulberry, box elder, honey locust, Osage orange, red cedar, Scotch pine, and the black locust are the successful sorts. This latter variety he considered the best for this country and borer proof. The walnut tree should not be transplanted, but the seeds should be sprouted and planted where the tree is desired to remain. Twelve hundred black locust trees can be planted to the acre and make a very fine timber and will grow on poor soil and restore exhausted soil.

Dr. Bohrer objected to planting forest trees four feet apart on account of the difficulty of cultivation. He did not believe that catalpa would make a very durable timber. If you can raise no other fruit, the Russian mulberry may do. If some protection can be given the soft maple can be successfully grown. The allanhus, linden and hickory were also mentioned.

Mr. Boyce suggested the ash as a very valuable tree for Kansas.

Prof. Shelton stated that the black locust had been a failure with them and with farmers in that part of the State. Gophers are found very troublesome in the culture of trees and hedges.

Dr. Harrison advocated growing hedge for wind-breaks, stating good reasons therefor as matters of protection and utility.

SECOND DAY.

Prof. Failyer gave a lecture on the Agricultural Experiments at Rothamstead, England. The value of these experiments is because they were so practical to the agricultural class and these experiments have modified the system in England; and the lessons taught there must be of value here. The experiments have been made in the field and upon animals, with different grains upon land unmanured and the effect of various manures on the land. The experiments made upon animals showed the results of various feeds and the proportion, weight of various parts of the animal. A very good idea of the scope of the work of this famous farm.

The discussion of Cattle Raising and Feeding was opened by a paper by Wilson Keys. The fertility of the soil can always be retained by cattle raising. Having tried all kinds of feed he found the cane feed the most valuable and economical. He advocated raising grade cattle, using thoroughbred males. The Short-horn female is the best to use for producing beef cattle. Good care and liberal feeding was advocated. Considerable stress was placed upon the

value of the male being as perfect an individual as possible.

Dr. Branch gave a paper on Farm Dairying. He conceded that the large dairies, creameries, etc., were valuable, yet he considered it a proof in favor of a private farm dairy. His experience was that he could make as standard an article as the creamery. He deplored the marketing of grain. He preferred to utilize his grain to aid in his private dairy and realize \$2 a bushel, and instead of using a \$1,000 Norman team to haul his grain to market he took it in his buggy.

Considerable interest was manifested in the dairy business, both private and wholesale. A patron of the Lyons creamery thought that home dairying, like woolen manufacturing, was out of the range of the farmer.

J. B. Schlichter spoke of the value of sugar beet as feed for milch cows, increasing the amount of milk. Dr. Branch said he realized 25 or 30 cents a pound for butter, while the patron of the creamery realized but 18 cents per guage for cream. He believed the farmers should do their own business and make the profits.

Mr. Avery favored concentrating farm business to attain the best success, and not to try to do all kinds of business.

Mr. Cameron favored home dairying, and where they made a good uniform butter they realized from 7 to 10 cents more and thus realized better prices than could be secured from the creamery. On the question of butter color the farmers seemed much interested on account of the light color of the butter made, and it was necessary to have a yellow color to sell well.

Prof. W. A. Scovill made an address on the Sugar Industry. The sugar manufacture has made 100,000 pounds of sugar and 30,000 gallons of sirup. The reasons for failure in sugar making was because of the want of expensive and proper machinery. To make pure sugar successfully, at least \$50,000 capital is needed. There is no question but that it can be made from cane. It is a question whether or not the system of listing cane is not objectionable judging from recent experiments at Champaign, Ill. If the cane is stripped too long the sugar deteriorates. The cane that is cultivated most thoroughly in the early growth, produces the best sugar. Kansas is naturally adapted, and is far superior to other states in the production of sugar cane. If the tariff is taken off sugar, the industry must fall.

Mr. Chapman said that his experience in raising cane successfully he found it necessary to plow deep. He favored listing the ground and would plant in hills and cultivate it early and well. One acre of cane pasture is worth two of blue grass or buffalo grass. Sowing one peck of cane seed and two of millet seed produces the best feed that can be grown for cattle and other stock. He urged the farmers to sow and drill cane seed for stock feed as there is nothing better in this country for sheep, cattle or horses. Wilson Keys stated that he favored listing cane for feed about twice as close as for the sugar factory. One ton is worth three of prairie hay.

Prof. Failyer analysed several varieties of cane and found all inferior to the Amber and Orange sorts; also that the middle part of the stalk produced the most sugar. Mr. Keys stated that cane, if allowed to sour, will either cause scours or abortion. The cane must be kept sweet.

Prof. Scovell thought if the cane with

seed on be fed to stock no bad results would occur. Several spoke of bad effects of feeding cane to stock, when Mr. Johnson stated that he had fed cane with the best results for two years. He listed and cut it, putting in shocks. The sorghum feeders had the major portion of advocates. Mr. Hendry stated that two or three crops of cane exhausted the soil.

Prof. Shelton gave a lecture on the Breeding and Rearing of Cattle.

*The cattle business is an acknowledged success and the most profitable industry in Kansas. The number of cattle in the State is placed at 1,500,000, and worth \$40,000,000, while all the live stock is worth but \$50,000,000. So it is easy to see the great source of wealth in this country.

The real business of the cattle on the farm should be to convert the products of the farm into money. Farmers were urged to a more systematic farming of which live stock forms a part. Stop the haphazard style of farming, and think and plan out the work more than a few days in advance. Grow crops suitable for stock and sell no coarse products. Where mixed farming is carried on more stock can be supported than if the whole farm was grown to grass.

The kind of stock to handle is cattle, because they are the most profitable year after year, and not so subject to disease as other stock, besides they consume the coarser products of the farm. In regard to the breeds, they are the result of a particular line of training, and bred for a special purpose and thus become a distinct type. Describing the native homes of the various breeds of cattle he said the circumstances which produces a herd of cattle must be duplicated here to perpetuate the breed. That breed of cattle which consumes the most feed, other things being equal, pays the best. He cautioned farmers against going into pure bred cattle extensively at the beginning; but every farmer should use a good pure bred male to improve the whole herd. In selecting a male let your Short-horn bull be blocky, and don't be led astray by a red color. See that the bone is rather fine, a broad forehead, a full eye, the muzzle thin and fine, a good strong ham thick at the base, thick neck, with the shoulder and ribs well covered with flesh. The ribs should spring out—hoop-like, the distance between the hip and the last rib is short, the back should be short, the hip should be smooth, the tail squarely set, the twist well filled out with beef; he should be, as Booth says: "As round as a roller and not a hole in her." All is waste that is not beef, and whatever other improvements that are made are made with improved feed. Feed the young stock; push them from the start until they reach maturity; never let them shrink or starve. He preferred to have calves come in October as he could save 6 months in maturing them.

Mr. Elliott gave a paper on How to Succeed in Kansas. He laid down a few rules according to the New Testament, and deduced therefrom a few well known and sensible remarks. He had made a success in Kansas himself. He who has read most and thought most is the most successful. The day is past when successful farmers scoff at books and papers relating to their business.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the effort to repeal the Timber Culture Act and the secretary was requested to

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 12—H. Norris & Son, Grade Herefords, Aurora, Ill.

March 13—A. B. Matthews, Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo.

March 14—Garth & Co., Herefords & Short-horns, Wichita, Kas.

March 19—The Leonards, Galloways & Polled Angus, Emporia, Kas.

April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandeah, Iowa, Short-horns.

April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.

April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.

April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short horns, Manhattan, Kas.

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. Hearn, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK.

Report of Assistant Secretary J. M. McFarland to the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—During the year just passed there has been a larger increase in the number of farm animals in Kansas than in any previous year.

The adaptability of our soil and climate to the successful prosecution of stock raising has been a well understood fact for the past ten years, and the industry has always had many active and industrious followers, operations being limited only by a lack of capital.

Not only have we as a State every advantage and aid that agriculture can give but we also have facilities for marketing our productions, lying as we do midway of a continent, with direct communication with extensive markets on every hand.

The years 1882 and 1883 proved to be exceptionally successful to the farmer in this State. The four great staple crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay not only produced large average yields but were more extensive in area than ever before.

This of course accrued to the benefit of the agriculturist, and the long cherished plan of better quality and increased numbers of live stock became easy of realization.

The increased wealth of our own people is one of the reasons for the large advance during the year in numbers of stock.

Another reason is that capitalists of both Europe and our own country have been during the year investing largely in Kansas, buying thousands of acres of wild land, fencing it, erecting buildings and placing stock upon it. Of the many large ranches established in Kansas this year by incorporated companies, the great majority are situated in the western portion of the State; but several, some of which embrace over 40,000 acres, have been located in the eastern counties, amid the rich farming lands. These latter are more properly styled "stock farms," the prosecution of agriculture being combined with stock raising.

The two successive large corn crops in this State have induced breeders and feeders from other States where this cereal has not met with success in the period named, to remove their stock to Kansas, the great abundance of corn and the immense areas of fine pasture insuring cheap and convenient feed. There has been a large increase in numbers from this cause.

The immigration to Kansas during 1883 has probably been larger than in any preceding year. This immigration was not only superior in point of number, but was made up of much better material than usual. The great majority of them came to Kansas, not to preempt or homestead government land and depend upon the crop of the first year for subsistence, but with sufficient

money to buy improved farms, and having been engaged in stock raising in the State from which they emigrated, they brought their stock with them; especially is this true as to horses, mules and milch cows.

The combined causes given above will account for the heavy increase in numbers shown in the tabulated statement following.

While numbers have been increasing so largely, there has been an equally noticeable advance in quality.

But few of our farmers are now content to use the small bodied, inferior horses for farm work that they have been accustomed to in the past, and every effort is now being made to substitute for farm work more heavy and enduring animals. The large areas cultivated by Kansas farmers have had the effect each year of injuring work animals, and many have died during the winter from overwork in the fall. For this reason the farmer is now seeking to improve the size and increase the strength of his work animal. The Norman, Percheron and Clydesdale are now taking the place of the traditional Kansas pony.

Mules and asses are used mostly in our southern counties, and in our large cities and towns. They are coming more into favor among farmers and are increasing in numbers.

The making of butter and cheese on the farm has received quite an impetus during the past year, and attention is being given to improving the breed of milch cows, as well as increasing the numbers.

Many creameries have been established during the past two years, but very few of them, however, have proved successful. In most instances stock companies have been formed, expensive buildings have been erected, and the most improved and costly machinery purchased. The heavy expense attending the management of these institutions has generally been the principal cause of failure. Creameries will eventually prove successful financially in Kansas, but it will only be when they are established and conducted on more correct business principles than heretofore.

The abundance of feed is one of the main causes for the advance in the numbers of cattle. The large area of winter wheat sown last fall is being used extensively for pasture, nearly all of our farmers having arrived at the conclusion that the crop yields larger averages after having been judiciously pastured.

The area of rye is also large and the greater portion was sown exclusively for pasture.

Sheep have increased in number, although now there is a disposition on the part of a great many to dispose of their flocks. The reason given for this is that it is almost impossible to eradicate the "scab" that is so prevalent among Kansas sheep.

It can be cured readily, but it is being imported constantly from Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. The price obtained for wool the past year, has also had a depressing effect on the industry. Sheep can be purchased at a very low figure in Kansas now.

The high prices obtained for pork in 1883 has had the effect of increasing the numbers of swine largely. The abundance of corn has also induced many farmers to feed hogs this winter, that have not heretofore done so.

There have been no prevailing diseases among stock in Kansas during the past year, except scab among sheep. Many of the diseases common to live stock have appeared in localities, but have not spread to any considerable extent.

Texas and Spanish fever appeared in Harper county during the summer, and quite serious damage resulted. Cholera has been brought into several localities by the importation of "car load lots" of

hogs, but the disease has never gone beyond the section in which it was first brought.

Sheep inspectors have been appointed in many of the counties, under a law passed by our Legislature at its last session, and in these counties scab has almost entirely disappeared. Foot-rot, so destructive in other States, does not affect sheep here, and only appears when imported, and then it remains but a short time, our dry climate not being favorable to its growth.

One of the best evidences of a successful year to our farmers is the immense amount of barn and shed building that has been completed in 1883. In addition to the effort being made to improve the quality of live stock, there is also a well defined inclination to pay more attention to their care and comfort. There will be probably fewer losses from exposure and neglect this winter than ever before.

The results of the year's operation in stock are very flattering and can be briefly summed up as follows:

1. A large increase in numbers.
2. A decided improvement in quality.
3. No serious losses from disease.
4. A vast improvement in care and handling.

SUMMARY FOR THE STATE.

	1882	1883	1884
Horses and asses	462,355	\$31 38	\$49 18
Milch cows	64,056	38 10	57 76
Other cattle	511,478	19 51	27 31
Sheep	1,314,066	5 75	31 33
Swine	1,549,031	4 07	40 07
Total number	3,887,986	\$33 60	\$30 14
Average price per head under one year old			
Average price per head between one and two years old			
Average price per head between two and three years old			
Average price per head over three years old			
Average price per head			

Number of sheep killed by dogs, 3,869.

Agriculture in Kansas for the years 1882 and 1883 has met with such unqualified success that the State is looking forward to a very large immigration in 1884. Very respectfully,

J. M. McFARLAND,
S. S. Agent for Kansas.

Letter from Mr. Colvin.

Kansas Farmer:—The most of the stock in the country are doing well and still the people are learning to feed earlier and better. I hear a good deal of complaint among cattle men of the mange. Destroy the vermin and there will be less mange and itch. Can any one of the many readers of the FARMER tell me if there are machines better for cutting sorghum than the mower or reaper? We must have some machine expressly for that purpose, as it is not only straining on the machines, but often it is either too heavy or too dry to be well done if done at all. I think it should not be cut too green, especially when put in large piles or shocks immediately after cutting. The expense of cutting by hand with the present help is too great and too wearing on our machines to cut with them. I think a shorter and stouter sickle would be preferable to the longer mowing or reaping sickles. We think broadcast or drilling is the best method of raising for feed.

I see by the report of the State Wool Growers' Association that Mr. Wadsworth is credited with having introduced and established sorghum as the salvation and life preserver for all stockmen of western Kansas for evermore. I think he should impart a little of his

knowledge and success if he really has any to his neighbors, as I hear a good deal of complaint of the feed having soured so badly that stock will not eat it and is very debilitating and causes the breath of the animal to be extremely offensive. Now if any man in our section deserves praise in the line of sorghum raising and experimenting it is S. S. Dickinson, who was among the first to raise it as feed and probably hundreds of others before Mr. Wadsworth raised an acre. Mr. Dickinson's experience and experiments with many others have been valuable to the stockmen and farmers by having been made public through the different papers published in our State, and they should receive the thanks of those who are now making it a general feed. There is much regarding sorghum as feed which we will have to learn both in raising and curing, and each one as fast as he gains a point should make it known through the FARMER. W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Pawnee Co., Kas.

Oolio in Calves.

We raised a beautiful calf and fed her on sour milk, and she had nothing else except a little grass. My girl gave her a little sweet milk, and soon after having a meal of sour milk she was taken sick, and in less than ten minutes seemed to be dying. She was stiff, cold and bloated as hard as a board. My husband and son held her up and rubbed her belly briskly with a round stick for twenty minutes, and as soon as they could make her swallow, they gave a pint of warm milk and a tablespoonful of red pepper. This was poured down her throat, and they then continued the rubbing until she could be trotted around the yard, after which the wind passed off and she was perfectly well. When she was nine months old she was sick in the night, and when we found her she had thrown herself and broken one of her horns off. My husband and two other men repeated the above remedy, only it took three hours longer, being in the winter. She is now as fine a cow as one would wish to see. I send you this for the benefit of subscribers of your good paper.—Mrs. E. C. Malone, N. Y.

Great Progress in Horse Breeding.

The great demand for large work horses has led to extreme experiments in breeding the small mares of Western ranges to large Percheron stallions. The results, contrary to public belief, have proven remarkably successful. From these mares, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, and worth from \$25 to \$50 each, when bred to Percheron stallions, are produced horses that possess about one-half the united weight of sire and dam, and while partaking of the characteristics of the sire, they lose none of the endurance and hardhood of the dam, selling readily for from \$100 to \$200. One of the best evidences of the success of this method of breeding is deduced from the fact that M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., the greatest importer of Percherons in America, and from whose stables have gone out nearly all the pure-bred Percheron stallions now in breeding upon Western ranges, and who has had the benefit of the experience of all those who have been breeding from stallions bought of him during the past ten years, has engaged in the business with Messrs. J. M. and J. F. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., Col. Lemert, of Ohio, and John A. Witter, of Denver, Col. They have invested \$500,000 in ranges and stock in Colorado, and have now in breeding 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions. These gentlemen have recently returned from Colorado, where they have been spending some time in increasing their stock and extending their ranges, and next year they will have 40 imported Percheron stallions in breeding.

John S. Thompson, an experienced sheep breeder, of Arconia, Ind., is of the opinion that a cross of Shropshire and Merino sheep is all that can be desired, the lambs being vigorous and healthy, and if the flocks are well kept may consist of 500 to 1,000 head.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

(Continued from page 1.)

forward the same to our delegation in Congress.

Breeding and Raising of Swine was the subject of a paper by O. B. Stauffer. He advocated starting right, and be sure that you have a thoroughbred male every time. Feed in a generous manner, giving plenty of water after feed. Feed either ground or soaked corn. Feed everything in a clean place. Give them kind treatment, good shelter and clean bedding of corn fodder or husks. Regarding the management of the brood sow, he favored feeding mixed feed. After farrowing give plenty of milk and rich slops. If the sow is inclined to eat pigs, sprinkle the pigs somewhat with kerosene. The pigs should be fed plenty of milk, and later on feed some soaked corn. Hogs of the same size should be fed together. At six months should weigh 200 pounds. The boar at three months should be separated from the other hogs, well fed, and at six months he is ready for service. Don't ring your hogs; rather feed well.

Dr. Branch favored feeding dry feed instead of soaked, and not give them water immediately afterward. Prof. Shelton stated that corn soaked for twelve hours is a very valuable food.

Mr. Thompson, of Nickerson, was called on to talk about sheep. He said that within a radius of 10 miles of Sterling there are 12,000 sheep. The plan adopted at the beginning was to get good sheep. Sheep require close attention and care and a variety of food. The wool grower should have a definite idea of the line of management. Sheep will eat and thrive on any grain or forage plant grown. Sheep have been profitable and there is a good demand for them in this locality.

W. F. Hendry stated on his side of the river there is a strong tendency by cattle men to run out the sheep men, but this sin will be visited upon them. The rains of last October were rough on them. Lambs should not be allowed to come in the winter. The increase of sheep in Reno county during the past year is 10,000, making 40,000 sheep more in the county.

Mr. Bennett, of Topeka, was called on to "talk horse." He dwelt upon the profit of horse raising in comparison with other stock. Using good males upon the common mares will do much to improve our horses and add to the profits. The Norman horse was advocated as the best cross for our common mares. Instances were cited proving that it was judicious and profitable to breed the small mares to the large draft stallions.

Mr. Boyce gave a talk on Broom Corn in which he said that he would use the combined lister, planting about June 1, about nine seeds to the foot, then cultivate well, raising nothing but dwarf broom corn. The management of the brush then was briefly treated. Several who had some experience said the crop was unprofitable, but Mr. Cameron and Boyce believed it the most profitable crop and the stalks are good fodder.

Before adjourning a permanent Institute was organized. HEATH.

Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

We have heard from about all the high and clay lands of the State on the tame grass question, but it seems no one has anything to say for the Arkansas valley on the important question. Everybody knows of the big corn and wheat crops along the river, but on account of the soil being very sandy it has been decided that tame grasses could not be raised. Later experience proves these decisions to be fallacious. For example, several years ago W. J. Vansickle sowed a patch of ground to tame grass near his house, about 18 miles south-east of Hutchinson. This he carefully guarded and was rewarded yearly by the sight of a few stalks that made their appearance.

Later the place came into possession of Mr. Hupp, who put a fence around the patch and used it for a calf yard, it being handy to feed, etc. The result of tramping and packing the ground is as good a piece of blue grass sod as I ever saw in Illinois or any other State.

Again, half a mile East of this J. A. Reed had a piece of very sandy land on which timber had been planted. After this the sand burrs nearly choked the timber, but as the trees got larger the burrs gave way and

weeds took their place, which in turn were smothered out by the heavy timber. About a year ago Mr. Reed sowed this timber land to orchard grass and let his cattle run on it all summer, and the last of October the ground was as green as a wheat field.

It seems that all that is necessary is to know how to go about it. A Mr. Morris, in the same sandy neighborhood, has a yard green with alfalfa, some of it doing splendidly in soil taken from a cellar, and though the grass was cropped off daily by pigs, it showed no disposition of dying, but looks as if it had come to stay. VALLEY FARMER. LaJunta, Colo., Feb. 11.

Does Broom Corn Pay?

Kansas Farmer:

I have often been asked if broom corn raising pays. My answer has always been yes. But there are conditions under which it does not pay. If too thin or too thick planted, it will not pay. If handled carelessly or negligently the profits will be lost. The man that makes a success in broom corn must be saving and careful all the way through the season. I use a combined lister, first listing my ground early in spring, and after the weeds start to grow and when I am ready to plant. I run my lister between the furrows already made about the same depth and plant my seed as I list. I am always careful to have my planter as perfect as possible so that it will drop from 6 to 9 grains to the foot, and I find it necessary to give my own time to the planting to be sure that it never clogs and always drops correctly. I plant the first week as many acres as I think I can take care of in a week when it is ready to harvest. I then wait a week and plant again. As to seed, get nothing but the best; it does not pay to plant poor seed if given to you. Two quarts per acre is enough seed if good. As to kind I would say by all means use dwarf; it pays best. After pulling your brush you can then cut up the stalks and you have the best feed you ever had in the fodder line.

As to yield my experience last year was, of thirty acres planted in June I had $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre; but owing to a scarcity of help much of it was off color. I only got \$82.50 per ton; this gave me \$41.25 per acre. You see for yourself how this looks. Will it pay? As to working listed ground in anything I think the principle all the same. Let your corn come up and form its roots, then by working you draw in the dirt mulching them, and keeping them moist. If you fill your furrows before your corn is up you lose this advantage, and so might as well plant deep the old way. There is a great deal to be said on this subject but my letter is already too long. A. P. BOYSE. Sterling, Kas.

About Sick Chickens.

The letter and inquiry of "Amateur" in last week's FARMER has brought out the following letter from an experienced poultry breeder:

Kansas Farmer:

In reading the KANSAS FARMER of February 27th, I see a communication from "Amateur," asking for information concerning the cause of the death of his fowls. His description of the symptoms does not compare with the symptoms of cholera in my experience. I think if he mentions all the symptoms it is nothing more than severe cold, caused, perhaps, by exposure to sudden change of temperature. If the symptoms mentioned are accompanied with swelling of the head, and a watery discharge from the mouth and nostrils, the disease is probably roup, one of the worst enemies to poultry: Remedy: 1 lb. sulphate of iron, 1 oz. sulphuric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum camphor; dissolve in hot water, let stand twenty-four hours, add one gallon water. Dose—one teaspoonful to a pint of drinking water.

If fowls have diarrhoea without symptoms mentioned in roup, give chalk and Cayenne pepper in equal parts mixed in feed. Feed no corn. If neither of the above recipes will fit the case, if "Amateur" will write me I will send him my "sure cure for cholera."

A. N. BAKER, Lawnfield Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas.

OUR ANCESTORS' NERVE.

The Secret of Their Unusual Vigor Explained and How it can be Acquired.

There was something about the sturdy vigor of former generations that challenges the admiration of every man, woman and child. They were no epicures—those ancient fathers. They lived simply, and successfully met and overcome difficulties that would have discouraged this age and generation. The rigors of the frontier were supplemented by the savages; wild beasts threatened their enterprise and poverty was a common companion. Yet they bravely encountered and resisted all those things and laid the foundations of a land whose blessings we now enjoy. Their constitutions were strong; their health unsurpassed and yet they were forced to expose themselves continually. There certainly must have been some good and adequate cause for all this and for the physical superiority of that age over the present.

It is well known to everyone conversant with the history of that time that certain home compounds of strengthening qualities were used almost universally by those pioneers. The malarial evils and exposure to which they were subjected necessitated this. When their bodies became chilled by cold or debilitated by the damp mists of a new country they were forced to counteract it by the use of antidotes. Medicines were few in those days, and doctors almost unknown. Hence the preparations above referred to. From among the number, all of which were compounded upon the same general principle, one was found to be more efficient and hence far more popular than all the rest. It was well known through the middle and western states and was acknowledged as the best preparation for malarial disorders and general debility then known. The recipe for compounding this valuable article was handed down from one family and generation to another, was known to the Harrison family and is used as the best basis and general formula for the present "Tippecanoe," the name being suggested by the battle in which General Harrison was engaged. The manufacturers have thoroughly investigated this subject in its minutest details, and are certain that for malassimilation of food, dyspepsia, tired feelings, general debility, prostrations, malarial disorders and humors in the blood, nothing can exceed in value "Tippecanoe," which was the medicine of our forefathers and seems destined to be the most popular preparation of the day.

"Tippecanoe" is prepared and given to the public by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the famous Warner's Safe Cure, which is now the most extensively used of any American medicine. The well known standing of this house is a sufficient guarantee of the purity and power of this preparation which seeks to banish one of the greatest banes of the nineteenth century—mal-assimilation of food. Any one who experiences trouble of digestion; who feels less vigor than formerly; whose system has unquestionably "run down" and who realizes the necessity of some strengthening tonic cannot afford to permit such symptoms to continue. If the farmer finds that his threshing machine does not separate the grain from the straw he realizes that something is wrong and tries to repair the machine. When the food does not sustain the life; when it fails to make blood; when it causes the energy to depart and ambition to die, it is a certain sign that something is wrong and that the human machine needs repairing. It is not a question of choice; it is a matter of duty. You must attend to your health or your sickness and nothing will sooner overcome these evils than "Tippecanoe," the medicine of the past a safe guard for the present and a guarantee of health for the future.

"Walter," said Mrs. Particular to her little son, whom she found eating grapes in the garden, "you must not swallow the skins of the grapes. It's bad for you to eat them." "But doesn't it make the yard look neater?" said Walter.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation, 25c.

It is dangerous business to tell a man, and fatal business to tell a woman, of personal faults. You are like one who thinks to hit the nail on the head, but who pounds his own finger instead.



New 3-wheel Sulky Plow 100 Pounds Lighter Draft

THAN ANY OTHER PLOW MADE, either sulky or walking, doing the same work. No other plow can approach it in LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT or THOROUGHNESS OF WORK, because no other plow is constructed like it, embodying the scientific principles of perfect plowing. Note these great Points of Advantage:

The plow is in FRONT of the driver. The plow is not DRAGGED but CARRIED by means of the perfect support of 3 wheels. The front wheel acts as a gauge, and the plow slices and turns a UNIFORM furrow. The Swivel-Plate Pole prevents all side-draft and weight on horses' necks.

The Driver's weight is mainly over the furrow wheel, which acts as the landside to the plow, and is AN ADVANTAGE in keeping the plow firmly down to its work.

It is Simple, Easy to Handle, Strong and Durable, and requires no jockeying to make it do perfect work. It is so constructed that it MUST do it.

Save your horses, save your own strength, save time, save money, MAKE money, and increase the yield of your fields by securing THE best and lightest-draft plow that ever turned soil.

Send for illustrated circulars containing the testimony of practical, unbiased farmers proving our strongest claims. Twenty-eight large pages of reading matter, bound to interest and please every intelligent farmer, sent FREE.

Send at once and learn all about the Flying Dutchman, and many other good things which will make your farming more successful, and save you much annoyance, work, worry and MONEY.

MOLINE PLOW CO.
MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

OUR NEW No. 7 FEED MILL

The Eighth Wonder of the World.

Don't fail to get description before buying. Warranted to grind faster and better than any mill of same price. The lightest draft mill. Has double force feed, and CAST STEEL GRINDERS.

We also make six, little and new Giants, the only mills that will grind with husk on. Send for prices to

J. A. FIELD & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

RUSSELL & CO.'S Just issued. Sent free to all interested in Improved Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Saw-Mills and Engines for Farm and Plantation use. Address Name this paper. RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY

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

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

J. P. DAVIS, Pres't., E. N. MORRILL, Treas., JNO. E. MOON, Sec'y.

The KANSAS
Mutual Life Association.
OF HIAWATHA, KAS.

The only Co-operative Life Association offering Absolute Protection in Old Age. Agents wanted. Send for Journal and Leaflet, giving full information, to J. E. MOON, Sec'y.

THE POLLED CATTLE.

Rapidly Taking the Lead as Beasts for the Butchers' Block.

It is only a few years since the black polled cattle made their first appearance in this country, but in that short time they have made wonderful progress, taking the front rank alongside of the Short-horns and Herefords anywhere, and vastly outstripping the former on the range, their wonderful hardiness making them especially desirable for Western ranchmen, whose herds often have to travel long distances both for grass and water. Several ranchmen in Kansas and the Indian Territory have already tried both the Galloway and Polled Angus bulls on their common cows, and the results have everywhere been far beyond their most sanguine expectations. The thick coats of the Galloways especially render them almost insensible to cold, and for a like reason the flies, which are so annoying to our native stock, do not seem able to make any impression on the black cattle, and while these pests in summer and the severe cold weather in winter prevent the other cattle from obtaining the necessary nourishment, the Angus and Galloways are always found contentedly feeding or chewing their cud in all kinds of weather.

But it is as beef animals that they surpass. Any one who visited the fat stock shows last fall must have been impressed with the splendid Angus steer, Black Prince, which was on exhibition at both Kansas City and Chicago, and the Galloway cow, which won the prize for dressed carcass at the Kansas City show. The meat on these animals is in the most valuable parts and finely marbled, and it is a well-known fact that it sells for more money than any other.

A grand opportunity will be offered the stock-growers of Southern Kansas to obtain some of these cattle at the public sale to be held at Emporia on Wednesday, March 19th. The Leonards, of Mt. Leonard, Saline county, Missouri, who have the largest herds of both Galloway and Polled Angus cattle in America, are old and well-known breeders of Short-horn cattle, of which they still keep a supply, and they enjoy a reputation as fair, square, honest men, that any one might be proud of. There will be sixty head of Galloways and Polled Angus cattle in the sale, half bulls and half females, so that intending purchasers can have their choice of sex or breed.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Clover, and all other kinds of Lawn and Pasture Grass Seeds.

Garden Seeds

of all kinds and of the latest varieties, gathered from all the responsible seed growers, from Massachusetts to California.

Our Seeds are fresh and selected with the utmost care. We have grown for us in California some classes of seed which we have known to do well in this climate. We have also a choice selection of home-grown

Seed Corn, Seed Oats; Cane Seed; Seed Potatoes, Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, and all other really useful seeds, to supply the needs of customers from other States.

To Farmers and Gardeners who have not yet dealt with us and who contemplate sending away for seed, we give an earnest invitation to visit our Seed House, and we think we can show you as great a variety of good, pure seed, and as low in price as can be furnished by any seed house, East or West. Send for catalogue, then send in your order or call at our Seed House, 75 Kansas Avenue, Address

DOWN & MEFFORD, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Spring Sales. KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

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

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

Will sell on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Kenick Branch Marys, Cowslips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sties.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpsburg, Ky.,

Will sell on the 15th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharons, Amellas, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of Imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Eates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.,

Will sell, on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BASCOM, Owingsville, Ky.,

Will sell about 60 head of Short-horns, from the Slate Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowslips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.

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

PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-BRED Short-Horn Cattle, SHENANDOAH, IOWA, Tuesday, April 1st, 1884.

I will sell at the above time and place a draft of 40 Head of Choice Cattle from the "Castleton Farm Herd," representing Roan Duchess, Princess, Young Marys, Azelias, Arabellas, Louans, Blossoms, Lady Carolines, and other well bred families.

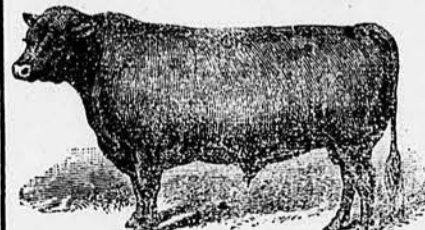
Included in the offering will be 23 BULLS, a majority of which are old and good for immediate use; among them the grand young bull ROAN DUCHESS 40686, a Bates Roan Duchess, bred at Bow Park and sired by the renowned 4th Duke of Clarence. Also the famous Arabella show bull, BISMARK 50140.

I will also sell at the same time about 25 Choice Southdown Ewes, bred to an imported Ram; 25 Cotswold Ewes and Rams, and 25 or 30 Berkshire Pigs.

Sale positive, as it will be held under the breeder's large sale tent, at the Fair Grounds, convenient to the W., St. L. & P., C., B. & Q. and H. & S. R. R. Catalogues on application to

JOHN K. GRIFFITH, Capt. Phil. C. Kidd, Shenandoah, Iowa. Auctioneer.

Red Polled Cattle.



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

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

Sugar Cane Seed.

LYNK'S HYBRID is the richest in sugar of the thirty varieties tested by the Department of Agriculture. (See report, 1880.) Ripens early; Cane large. Price per bushel, \$5; 8 lbs., \$1 by express; by mail, 60 cts. per lb. Address EDWIN HENRY, Greenville, Tennessee.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map free by C. E. SHANAHAN, Attorney, Easton, Md.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF Jersey, Polled Angus and Holstein Cattle, Jacks, Broke Mules, Stock Hogs, and Farming Implements.

Having determined to remove to Sterling, Kansas, we will sell at our place, three miles east of LOUISVILLE, KY., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

100 Unregistered Jersey Cattle.

Recently selected from the best herds in Connecticut, and consisting of Cows and Heifers. Also a few Registered Bulls. Two fine Holstein Cows, 20 Polled Angus Cattle—9 of them Young Bulls; 12 finely-bred Jacks, two to eight years old; 10 Pairs Large Well-broke Mules, 60 good Stock Hogs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, Consisting of a nearly new Wood Binder, Plows, Wagons, Harrows, Gear, etc. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. promptly. Beargrass street-cars run to place of sale.

JOHN T. EWING & SONS, Postoffice, Louisville, Ky.

R. E. EDMONSON, } Auctioneers. S. S. MEDDIS. }



River Side Herds POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawker 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass 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.

PUBLIC SALE OF GRADE HEREFORD CATTLE,

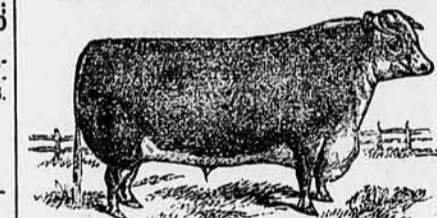


At the City Hotel, Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

At the above time and place we will sell thirty-eight head of Grade Hereford Heifers, of the following ages: 9 four years old, 13 three years old, 6 two years old, and 10 yearlings. All but the yearlings were sired by "Thoughtful" 1163, and the yearlings by "Beau 3rd," 5001 (5741). Both animals have proven themselves as excellent stock-getters. Nearly all will be bred that are old enough, or have calves by their side, to "King of the Roses," 3938, and all of the calves were sired by the same bull, which is thought by many as being one of the best sires in America. We will have two Thoroughbred Yearling Bulls there for private sale, sired by "Beau 3rd," 5001 (5741). Hoping and believing that any person attending our sale will not return home dissatisfied, we cordially invite all to attend. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

TERMS CASH. H. NORRIS & SON. Messrs. JAS. W. & C. C. JUDY, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF 100 THOROUGHBRED



HEREFORD AND SHORT-HORN Cattle, at Wichita, Kansas, March 14, 1884.

We will offer to the highest bidder 22 Herefords and 75 Short-horns, consisting of bulls and heifers, of both breeds—yearlings, two-year-olds and threes. The Short-horns are all registered in the American Herd Book, and the Herefords will all be registered in the English Herd Book. They are all fashionable strains and possessing individual merit rarely met with. Parties desiring anything in this line should not fail to be at the sale. For catalogues or any information, address

GARTH & CO., 1415 Charlotte St., P. S.—Terms Liberal. Kansas City, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, COPIES, PRINTS, LABELS, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, RE-ISSUES

Send description of your invention, L. BINGHAM Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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

FREE. A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 60 page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10 cts. to help pay postage. E. NASON & CO., 120 Fulton St., New York.

SEED CORN! For ENSILAGE or GREEN Fodder. 1 1/2 ft. high. 40 to 60 tons per acre not unusual. Stock eat stalks and all, clean. Sample and price by mail. Dairy goods. Instantaneous Cream Separator. BURRELL & WHITMAN, Little Falls, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. W. A. SLOCUM, 1st Pearl St., New York.

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. H. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.

DON'T YOU WANT you want a \$30.00 Shot Repeating Rifle for \$15, a \$30.00 Revolver for \$16, a \$19.00 Concert Organette for \$7, a \$35.00 Magic Lantern for \$12.00. You can get any of these articles FREE, if you get up a club for the New American Diction. Send \$1.00 for a sample copy and try it. If you have a Lantern you can start a business that will pay you from \$10 to \$50 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Self-cooking Stoves, Sewing Machines, Telescopes, and other instruments. Organ Accordeons, Violins, &c. It may start you on the road to rapid wealth. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

FOR SALE. HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

Four years old, 15 1/2 hands high; sired by Almont Pilot, dam by C. M. Clay, Jr.; 2d dam by Brown's Bellfounder; 3d dam thoroughbred, well broken, very handsome, fast and sound, with no fault.

Will sell for half his value, or, if not sold by 15th of March, will farm him to a responsible party.

Also, JERSEY BULLS, YOUNG HEIFERS and FRESH COWS. A. J. C. H. R. of the most fashionable butter strains. E. A. SMITH, Norwood Stock Farm, LAWRENCE, KAS.

Stock Ranges IN FLORIDA FOR SALE!

One containing 41,292 Acres, another containing 15,000 Acres.

Price, \$1.25 per acre, cash, or 25 per cent. cash, balance in equal payments in one, two and three years with interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

These are the best ranges in Florida, the land being largely Prairie. Cattle-raising is fully as profitable here as in any State in the Union, and the percentage of loss is less.

For particulars, address C. A. BOARDMAN, Land Commissioner F. S. Railway, PALATKA, FLORIDA.

The Home Circle.

A New World Legend.

Of the many beautiful fancies
With Indian legend wrought
The bridal of Winds and Waters
Enfolds the happiest thought.
It grew as the forest blossoms,
Without touch or tint of art,
A greenwood spray of living truth
Fresh out of Nature's heart.

In the East, that realm of story,
Where even the gods were born,
Was the fairest of all the wigwams,
The lodgings of the Dawn;
Behind its rose-red curtains,
In his lonely majesty,
Dwelt the viewless one, the Heart of Heaven,
Soul of the azure sky.

He saw the new world lying
Barren and drear and cold,
Nor voice nor prayer uplifted
To the morning's gate of gold.
He spoke, and four strong Brothers
From his breath had instant birth,
Who came as gods with rushing wings
To each corner of the earth.

Of keen and boundless vision
And swifter than eagles are,
One made his lodge with the daybreak
Just under the morning star.
Jewels of glistening amber
Fastened his garment's fold,
And his head was crowned with tossing
plumes
Yellow as burnished gold.

One flew to the glowing southland,
His garments all of red,
And feathers of lurid crimson
Drooped darkly on his head.
The third to the land of sunset
Sped with the fading light,
And his lodge was curtained with ebon
shades
For the slumber couch of Night.

The last to the ice-world hastened,
The realm of the Lord of Death;
Snow-white were his strong, keen pinions,
And pitiless cold his breath.
Then to and fro unceasing,
Wild and fiercer still,
Roamed over the earth these four great
Winds,
Each seeking his own rude will.

Then murmured the Heart of Heaven:
"Though strong these Brothers be,
They can not ripen the spring-time,
Blossom, nor fruit, nor tree.
I must give them loving helpers,
Who, with wiser, gentler hand,
Will guide their aimless power to bring
New life to the waiting land."

"Come forth, O Falling Water!"
Then a shining one had birth,
And in bright Cascade swift springing
She took her place on earth.
"Come forth, O Beautiful Water!"
And the great blue Lake was seen,
With dripping lilies lifted up
On her breast of azure sheen.

"And thou, O Water of Serpents!"
In sinuous, gliding grace
Went forth the queenly River
Unto her chosen place.
Then called he the youngest, the fairest:
"Step softly, Water of Birds!"
And the silver-footed Brook stole out,
Singing songs that had no words.

Ah! wondering, rejoicing,
Were the fierce Brothers four,
The Fourth Wind sung his greeting,
Close to the blue Lake's shore.
The East Wind's trumpet music
With the Cataract's voice was blent;
And the West Wind down the River's tide
His passionate whispers sent.

Long under the forest branches,
Swift-footed, playful, shy,
Fair Water of Birds evaded
The South Wind's glowing sigh.
But he gave her the wildwood roses
And violets for her wreath,
And a murmur at last of sweet response
Stole on her perfumed breath.

Glad was the watching Father,
The soul of the bending sky,
When he saw this happy wooing,
From his hidden lodge on high.
The cloud-birds clapped their pinions
Loud over crag and plain,
And the wine they poured for the bridal
cheer
Was the bountiful, sparkling rain.

Now ever in happy union
The Winds and the Waters live,
Blossom, and fruit, and harvest,
And wealth of the maize, they give.
And when from invisible breakers
Dashes the midsummer rain,
They are keeping the feast of their bridal
day
With the wine of heaven again!
—Francis L. Mace, in Harper's Magazine
for March.

A medical writer asserts that women are so constructed that they cannot jump. Just for the sake of argument, we should like to induce the doctor to let a mouse into the same room with his wife, and close the door. Science doesn't know everything, yet.

The Now of Life.

"A sacred burden is the life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly.
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fall not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal you win."

Poverty is an angel of love; courage is her handmaid. "Blessed are the poor." But cursed ever they who strive to remain poor. Oh, Heaven, why are we here at all! And why are we as we are? Mysticism mystifies our me and answers not. Materialism denies we were or will be, and surely then we are not now. Puritanism worries us on what to think and how to do. It forces us to think and do. Laziness is banished. We may go to Heaven or hell, or the mad house—but we go. Puritanism is the moral electricity of our age. It permeates all thought, intellectual or moral. It sweeps the wide world round, resistless in its course. It is the true philosopher's stone for the poor. It is King of North America, and European States are yielding slowly, surely. The Occident yet will bow to the oriental king of thought, and then! But we are now.

What care we for the past? Inane? Poor fool, look to the great now and the greater hence! If you be indeed all dust you need not look; only those who think and feel can look. The individual "me" is the unit of the human race; as the parts are so is the aggregate. Forget it not, forget it not! "You may take my purse, but the self is mine and God my maker's." What can I do—what will I do.

Be self-reliant. Poverty, obstacles, weakness, is the inauspicious groundwork of may to be greatness. The frigid North wind blast, congealing heaven's moisture to feathery flakes, and sweeping o'er the rose's bed and daisy's home, are but tokens of another blooming of the flowers loved so well. The biting frost but fits the fertile plain for golden harvests far and wide. The wild, thundering midnight storm but fructifies the soil. The torrid noonday sun relaxes will to work but generates the bud and mellow fruit. Depend upon yourself; you can't do much, maybe, but you can do something. Do something every day better, greater, than the day before. You'll never do a great thing nor get clear into Heaven clinging to the silken skirts of another.

Be courageous, morally, intellectually. Newton was accused of dethroning Deity; Socrates was condemned to drink the fatal hemlock; Bruno was burnt alive; Galileo was a martyr; Bacon was persecuted; Vesalius was branded a heretic; Harvey was stigmatized; Anne Askew was racked but uttered no cry; Mary Dyer went to the scaffold bravely, joyously; Catharine Douglas held her arm across the fatal door until broken; Lady Franklin proved herself worthy of the world's admiration; and there are Miss Nightingale, and Mrs. Fry, and Mrs. Chisholm, and Clara Barton, and a royal host of others. All cowards are hypocrites. Courage is honesty. Mrs. Grundy and all her slaves are arrant cowards. Conscious popularity desired is moral death. One truly courageous heart may rule the world.

Be good; you know how. Sister Mortal, think! Descendants of quadru-bipeds or very gods we care not which; we are now. Our great business is with the now and hence. The world is better optimistic; else it drifts backward, downward. The volume of the book of Life lies open before us; the pages before us is the now. We must to-morrow turn the numerically next whether we choose or not. Read the pages before you or close your eyes and be as if you are not; read or die. And the volume of the book of Hence, to us now is it not written. It will be when the present volume is closed. Hurry not to hasten.

My sister reader of the volume, think the good and do the good as you know the good. If indeed you be human sane you choose the good. Accursed creed that teaches death to death—that teaches natal sin. The very stars look down and ever beckon us onward, upward to a loftier plane of human thought and heavenlier scale of human love. Born by the grace of infinite good, living on the footstool angels trod, we may have now a glimpse and then a view and then a glimpse again of beatific life. And when the darkened Now shall brighten to the dim twilight of the dawning morn of Hence we shall be glad we lived. MRS. A. J. HOISINGTON, Garden City, Kas.

"English" walnuts come from Naples and France.

Faded Flowers and Perished Hopes.

BY UNCLE MACK.

A floweret nursed in the sunlight,
And fanned by the gentle breeze,
Was just unfolding its petals,
The enraptured eye to please,
When a lingering breath of winter
Crept out from an icy bed,
And the beautiful bud of promise,
In a moment lay withered and dead.

A dear little child was sleeping,
Unconscious of Death's approach;
But loved ones stood there weeping
And dreading the fatal touch.
And Death with his icy fingers
Snapped short life's silken cord;—
The "gates ajar" are opened,
And the spirit is with its Lord.

But the earth gives back the flowers,
More beautiful than then now;
They spring from their dust and ashes
Though I cannot tell you how;
And Heaven will keep them safely,
The dear ones beneath the sod,
Till over the river we greet them,
At Home, in the city of God.

Suggestions About Health.

We select the following from the Health Department of the *Western Plowman*, prepared by Dr. Hanaford.

CARING FOR BABES.

It is presumed that most mothers intend to take good care of their children, tenderly loving them, but it is too often true these dear little ones are very cruelly treated, principally in consequence of false ideas of what is right.

Many mothers utterly ignore the sensible rule in regard to keeping the head cool and the feet warm. As a result, the head is often more carefully "bundled up" than any other part of the body, so thoroughly that breathing is scarcely possible. Indeed, it is no easy matter to determine which is the head of the baby-bundle, so fully is that important part of the infant concealed. (A few years since a mistake of this kind was made, the babe being carried with the head down, the feet on the mother's arm, the babe being smothered that the cries were not heard. When "unrolled," as a natural consequence, the infant was dead!) Now, there is no possible occasion for such wrapping, the head with a reasonable protection, being sufficiently warm for comfort. At least a portion of the face should be left out, so that the breathing may be easy and perfect. When this seems impracticable or unsafe, it is injudicious to take a babe from home.

THE EARACHE.

From a variety of causes our little ones are often the victims of this very uncomfortable ear trouble. It is often true, however, that there is an irritation in the ear, on the "drum," it may be, or a small fester, which may cause considerable pain, particularly if complicated with neuralgia, as in the case of delicate little girls (whose mothers are inveterate tea-drinkers). One of the fashionable remedies for this aching is stuffing the ear full of onions! What the design of this strange procedure is I am in great doubt, since I can see no philosophy in such a freak. Since the onions are to some extent irritating, I can see no advantage in increasing the soreness already existing. The warmth, however, in some instances, may soothe the pain—not remove the cause—but a warm cloth would do as much. As it is not a very difficult matter to destroy this "drum," thus causing permanent deafness, it is of the utmost importance to treat the ear with care, keeping all foreign substances out, never allowing pin, needle or any such article to be used in the removal of wax, etc. It is far safer to use a mild suds of castile soap, warm, in syringing out the ear, when obstructions are suspected, first adding a little glycerine, an hour before, to soften.

In the case of a violent earache, it is well to apply a warm, wet cloth to the ear, externally, with a small one entering it, as a means of soothing, though, if a small abscess has formed, the pain will not wholly disappear, as no safe means will remove all of the sufferings.

HOT SLEEPING ROOMS.

While it may not be judicious for the aged and those of limited vital powers to dress or undress in cold rooms, so cold as to cause suffering, it is undesirable to sleep in a warm, or such a room as would be comforta-

ble during the day. Such warmth of the air breathed is always more or less debilitating, directly from its unnatural warmth, and also from the fact that such rarefied air does not contain the needful oxygen at each inspiration, to effect in the very best possible manner the wonderful changes in the body intended during this period of rest, recuperation and transformation. And since the system throws off an unusual amount of waste matter at this time, as compared with the day, it is of the greatest importance that the air shall be cool and pure, with ample means for the escape of foul air and for the supply of pure. The former escaping through a fire-place, a funnel flue, a stove door, a lowered window, etc., which if freely effected, will necessitate a supply through the many crevices of an ordinary room.

For most persons, while in bed, it is safe and judicious to have an artificial heat, an ample supply of bed-clothes affording a needful warmth. Such persons, especially if only a light supper has been taken, may expect sound sleep, refreshing and stimulating, as observed by the feeling of comfort on the following morning.

COLD FEET AND CORNS.

It is by no means unusual for girls to have cold feet, often resulting in corns and chilblains. These are prevented by large and warm boots. If generally cold, soak the feet in warm water, at night, dash a little cold over them and then rub and brush them vigorously and the blood will soon circulate, warming them. For the corns, first have an easy fit of the boot, so that there will be no friction—causing the corn—or wear a pad around the corn, with a hole in the center, so that the friction may be removed from it, the pressure being on the pad. The corn may be destroyed by a few applications of muriatic acid, or dissolved by almost any alkali, as soda, ammonia, or potash, etc. For the chilblains, wear, at night, a cloth three or four thicknesses, wet in saleratus water, well covered with dry cloths.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

At the age of about fourteen many girls have pimples and blotches on the face, often caused in part, by costiveness, the use of too much grea-e—particularly—aggravated by salt in excess. Some prescribe washing the face in oat meal water, but I believe that eating more oat meal and less pork, grease, butter and the like, would be still better, though I am aware that glut-e is of great service, as a wash, such as adheres to the bran of wheat, etc. A proper diet will remove them and improve the health.

"GROWING PAINS."

These are but the result of violent exercise, having no connection, that I can see, with the growth. Rubbing or brushing the parts vigorously, will remove them, ordinarily, while bad cases will yield if a salt and water wet cloth is applied at night.

WEAK EYES.

Many girls, those kept too much in the house, and fed improperly, have weak eyes, especially when they read flashy literature late at night, use them too much by lamp or gas light, or at twilight hour. An important principle is to see with the least effort, never to strain or over-tax them, but simply to open them and let them see. All efforts, in this matter, using them under unfavorable circumstances, by artificial light, if weak, or when painful, in obscure light, at the twilight hour, or in dark rooms, must be injurious. Pain is intended as a warning—one to be heeded. An hour's labor, as sewing on dark cloth, when pain is constant, is worse than a day's work at other times, while the same efforts in the evening or at twilight, may injure the sight more than that of the day.

Still another principle is of the utmost importance, (I speak from an experience of thirty years with weak eyes—inherited—but now gaining steadily, though used ten times as much as in the past.) I refer to the influence of sunlight. To occupy dark rooms, either from the absence of windows or from the use of stained glass ("blue" or not), dark curtains, etc., is to have weak eyes. This light is the stimulus, the food of the eye.

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The Young Folks.

How the Robin Came.

Happy young friends, sit by me,
Under May's blown apple-tree;
Hear a story, strange and old,
By the wild red Indians told,
How the Robin came to me:

Once a great chief left his son,—
Well-beloved, his only one,
When the boy was well-nigh grown,
In the trial-lodge alone.
Left for tortures long and slow
Youths like him must undergo,
Who their pride of manhood test,
Lacking water, food and rest,
Seven days the fast he kept,
Seven nights he never slept.
Then the poor boy, wrung with pain,
Weak from nature's overstrain,
Faltering, moaned a low complaint;
"Spare me, Father, for I faint!"
But the chieftain, haughty-eyed,
Hid his pity in his pride.
"You shall be a hunter good,
Knowing never lack of food;
You shall be a warrior great,
Wise as fox, and strong as bear;
Many scalps your belt shall wear,
If with patient heart you wait
One day more!" the father said.
When, next morn, the lodge he sought,
And boiled sump and moose-meat brought
For the boy, he found him dead.

As with grief his grave they made,
And his bow beside him laid,
Pipe and knife, and wampum-raid—
On the lodge-top overhead,
Preening smooth its breast of red
And the brown coat that it wore,
Sat a bird, unknown before.
And as if with human tongue,
"Mourn me not," it said, or sung;
"I, a bird, am still your son,
Happier than if hunter fleet,
Or a brave, before your feet
Laying scalps in battle won.
Friend of man, my song shall cheer
Lodge and corn-land hovering near.
To each wigwam I shall bring
Tidings of the coming spring;
Every child my voice shall know
In the moon of melting snow,
When the maple's red bud swells,
And the wild flower lifts its bells.
As their fond companion
Men shall henceforth own your son,
And my song shall testify
That of human kin am I."

Thus the Indian legion saith
How, at first, the robin came
With a sweeter life from death,
Bird for boy, and still the same.
If my young friends doubt that this
Is the robin's genesis,
Not in vain is still the myth
If a truth be found therewith;
Unto gentleness belong
Gifts unknown to pride and wrong;
Happier far than hate is praise—
He who sings than he who slays.
—J. G. Whittier in St. Nicholas.

THE LAND OF MANY GODS.

A Monster Bell, and Other Wonders of Japan.

Here is a letter written at Kobe in Japan and published in the Philadelphia Press: Leaving this lovely city, and clambering to the top of the hill the panorama of country to be seen was one of the broadest and grandest in Japan. The inland sea stretched out in bewildering beauty, every vessel looking as if imbedded in a gulf of molten glass. Away to the east could be seen Ozaka, the metropolis of western Japan, full twenty miles distant. Descending by another path one passes through the grounds of the Kobe Crematory. To the extreme rear is an old brick furnace, made for one body, unsheltered by any covering. It consists simply of a brick oven about three feet in each dimension (into which the fire and the body were alike thrust—the latter in a sitting posture) and a short brick flue behind. This furnace seemed to have been abandoned, however, and, instead, there was a small house surmounted by a huge brass urn as a symbol where the incinerating process was performed.

Around the urn, at the top of the building, were openings through which clouds of smoke were pouring—indicating that a body was at that time being cremated. Around the buildings were numerous graves where the ashes had been deposited, presenting, however, the unusual appearance of neglect, and leading one to believe that they were the pauper graves, since, as a rule, Japanese cemeteries are well kept.

In respect of cleanliness the Japanese contrast with the Chinese. But cleanliness is not next to godliness. The people are lax in their morals and indecent in their habits. They dress simply in warm weather to give variety and color to their outward form.

There is no other nation—perhaps not even the French—which is more fond of change in the details of fashions. Caprice seems to direct them. Their capacity to mimic is not less pronounced than their talent to give every natural object which they appropriate as a decorative motive an essentially Japanese character, even though observing while they do so the severest realism. Like all Orientals that I have ever known, they understood too well how to evade and turn laws to be under the temptation of breaking them. In the country parts the men wear no more clothing than South Sea savages. The women, when they have scouring, scrubbing or garden work to do, are hardly dressed more elaborately. Why wear out uselessly their pretty vestures, which they regard as *objets d'art*? The public thermal bath is at Arima, contiguous to the one set apart for foreigners. It is a pool, covered over with a light roof and supported by wooden pillars. The maimed, the lame, the halt, the strong, the young, the old, man, woman and child, all walk boldly down into it, without the pretext of bathing garments, and splash and dance about together.

The headdresses of the girls were the most civilized I had yet seen, the bang system being quite in vogue, borrowed, no doubt, from Japan by American fashion directors, like the old Grecian bend, rather than imported here from foreign shores. According to the native method of dressing the hair, it takes a full hour for a Japanese woman to make up that portion of her toilet; but when once completed it lasts a week and often longer. The hair is parted and greased into the most elaborate designs by a barber, and the victim sleeps every night on a wooden or iron pillow, which rests under her neck, in order not to muss the nicely arranged mass. Then the rich ladies wear hair-pins that stick out in every direction, fully a foot, so that the head looks both in size and shape very much like the bristling back of a porcupine.

The postal system of Japan is always pointed at as a model in its way—one of the foremost departments of the Europeanized Government. And, indeed, it must in all fairness be acknowledged that much credit belongs to Japan for swiftness in the dispatch of mails, while fettered with a lack of railroads. In the first place every train carries mail, and in Japan, be it known, the Imperial railways run through passenger trains every two hours, and on the Yokohama railroad nearly every hour. Thus, while in America three mails each way daily would be esteemed the climax of facilities, the minimum between the various cities here is about ten mails each way daily. This applies merely to the railroads, of course.

The delivery of mails is also very prompt, and takes place a good many times a day. A person may mail a letter in Yokohama for Tokyo, one hour's ride to the North, as late as dusk, and yet receive an answer the same night, providing his friend is prompt.

Osaka is really the metropolis of Western Japan, but Kioto having been the capital from about the year 800 down to 1868, and being more metropolitan in its air, seems to have attained a greater prominence in the minds of natives and foreigners alike. In the imperial palace here for a thousand years the Mikado lived in solitary idleness, the royal halls, not pretentious, being located in a not attractive enclosure of twenty-six acres, surrounded by a high roofed wall made of earth and plaster.

Kioto is the Sacred City, and Osaka the Venice of the far East. Both these cities are on the line of the Imperial Railway running from Kobe, the seaport, to Otzu, on Lake Biwa, a distance of forty-eight miles.

To Osaka we traveled near the shore of the Inland Seas, with a range of mountains not far distant on the left. The railroad is substantially built and equipped in first-class shape. Leaving the bay at Osaka, the road pursued a northerly course to Kioto, most of the way on high embankments built up through rice plantations, but occasionally passing through dense bamboo thickets.

The temples here are few of them painted, and though, in some cases, furnished with gorgeous paraphernalia, are not to be compared with those of Nikko and Shiba. Their distinguishing feature is the great bell, which swings in a monster wooden belfry, half way up the hillside, back of the buildings proper. This bell is a huge bronze cup, with nearly perpendicular sides and a flat crown, which, like all the other Japanese bells, is sounded by means of a huge

beam, kept in place by ropes, but when occasion requires brought against the rim of the bell with great force. It requires twelve coolies to manipulate this beam. Formerly it was only rung once a year, but now it may be heard two or three times every month. This bell is one of the greatest wonders in Japan.

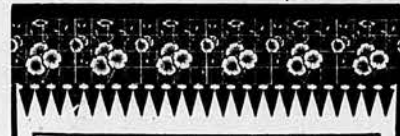
A VERY WONDERFUL BELL.

It is eighteen feet high, nine and one-half inches thick, nine feet in diameter, and weighs 125,000 catties, or nearly seventy-four tons. It was cast in a monster mold in the year 1633, so that it is just 250 years old now. I forget how much gold entered into its composition, but I have a strong conviction that it was 1500 pounds avoirdupois. As the bell was cast with the rim up, this gold is all in the crown, but time has entirely dimmed any luster which it may have originally lent to the alloy. Only a miracle of casting could have ended in such a magnificent tone. I struck the rim of the bell softly with an open palm, and I suppose the reverberation could have been heard one hundred yards. I was almost impelled for the moment to believe that the affair was hollow after all.

Passing on from here through the densest of bamboo groves, and among maples that were literally carmine in hue, past the Yosaka Pagoda, I came to Sanjinsangendo, or Temple of the 33,333 Gods. It will be observed that gods are a very common commodity in Japan. They are, therefore, cheap. I purchased seven at a bazaar the other day in Kobe for two sen. It was a job lot, and they let them go almost at cost, and threw in, as bonus, a nice, neat box in which to keep the worthy deities. But here at this temple I was more impressed than ever with the multiplicity of idols. In addition to a central figure eighteen feet high, and various other accessory figures, there were 1000 gilt images of the 1000-handed Kwannon, each five feet high, arranged in ten tiers, gradually rising toward the back of the building, no two of which had the same arrangement of the hands, and the articles contained in them.

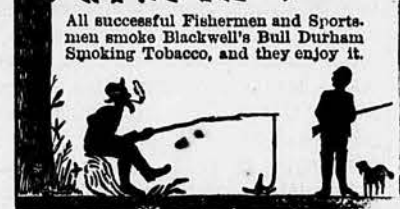
A poor soil and a fine climate have made the Japanese the Alphenians of the far East. Sea air, a fish diet, sunshine, and hot mineral baths have been powerful stimulants, and account for all the nervous and muscular strength in their little bodies. They do not reason out things like us, but jump at conclusions. Liking myself short cuts to truth, I do not find fault with this. Their severe and necessary thrift has been reacted against by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions which induced a spirit of gay recklessness in many things. Buddha's is also a genial religion. It invests the tomb of horror and teaches a very pleasant philosophy of life.—Inez.

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A Farmer in Congress.

At last justice has come to the farmers of Kansas. Hon. Edward H. Funston, a farmer of Allen county, has been elected to Congress by a very good majority—about six thousand. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of the State, and the KANSAS FARMER is very much pleased at the result. We recommended his nomination and urged his election. The editor went into the district and personally assisted. The farmers have a right to a fair share of the offices if they desire them; and when they have so competent and worthy a man as Mr. Funston to present, their claim is doubly good.

We congratulate the farmers of the State as well as all the people and Mr. Funston himself on the result of the election. It is a good sign. It will encourage young men and give hope to the old. Farmers are at last recognized.

The Timber Culture Business.

In our article last week referring to a proposition to repeal the Timber Culture laws we stated that we had not learned what reasons the friends of the movement have for their course. The article has attracted some attention. A friend sends us a copy of the Land Commissioners' report for 1883 in which that officer recommends the repeal. The Commissioner of the General Land office, Judge McFarland, is a Kansan, and would not intentionally do or recommend anything to her injury. He, doubtless, has satisfied himself that the law is of no value, but the reasons he assigns are so general in their nature that they do not seem to our minds to be sufficient to sweep the law out of existence. Would it not be better to amend it so as to remedy defects and let the good features remain? We would be pleased to hear from one or more of our subscribers out in that country on the subject. If the law is a cover for fraud, let the weak parts be eliminated; if it has any good features, let them remain; if it is wholly useless, and really in the way of good and prosperous settlement, then let it be repealed. But the KANSAS FARMER is in favor of forest tree planting.

Here is what the Commissioner says: "In my last annual report I called attention to the abuses flowing from the operations of this act. Continued experience has demonstrated that these

abuses are inherent in the law, and beyond the reach of administrative methods for their correction. Settlement on the land is not required. Even residence within the State or Territory in which the land is situated is not a condition to an entry. A mere entry of record holds the land for one year without the performance of any act of cultivation. The meager act of breaking five acres, which can be done at the close of the year as well as at the beginning, holds the land for the second year. Comparatively trivial acts hold it for a third year. During these periods relinquishments of the entries are sold to homestead or other settlers at such price as the land may command.

"My information leads me to the conclusion that a majority of entries under the timber-culture act are made for speculative purposes and not for the cultivation of timber. Compliance with law in these cases is a mere pretence and does not result in the production of timber. On the contrary, as one entry in a section exhausts the timber culture right in that section, it follows that every fraudulent entry prevents a bona fide one on any portion of the section within which the fraudulent entry is made. My information is that no trees are to be seen over vast regions of country where timber-culture entries have been most numerous.

"Again, under the operation of the pre-emption, homestead, and timber-culture laws, any person may enter 160 acres in each class of entry, making a total of 480 acres which may be taken by one person. The power to acquire that quantity of public land by single individuals, while so many of the citizens of the country are landless, is contrary to the general spirit of the public land laws, and, I think, not in consonance with approved public policy.

"This objection would hold to the timber-culture act if the law was generally complied with in good faith, or if its provisions requiring the planting and cultivation of timber were capable of enforcement. I am convinced that the public interests will be served by a total repeal of the law, and I recommend such repeal."

Inquiries Answered.

Green rye will not cause abortion in cows, unless, possibly, where the cow eats too much on first going on it. There is nothing in green rye to injure any kind of stock.

The best way to prepare ground for alfalfa seed is to treat it as you do for corn. Plow deep, pulverize thoroughly, sow about twenty-five pounds to the acre, cover with light harrow, and roll if the ground is light and loose. If any of our readers have anything to suggest on this subject, it will be thankfully received by several interested farmers that desire to raise alfalfa clover.

The symptoms of what is generally called hog cholera, as given by Prof. Law, of Cornell University, are—"General ill health, shivering, fever, great dullness, hides under litter, lies on belly, weakness of hind limbs, and later of the fore limbs, rapid, weak pulse, dry snout covered by blood-stained spots, which also cover the skin, eyes, etc., often a hard cough, little or no appetite, intense thirst, tender abdomen. After death, blood-staining infiltrations into lungs and bowels, ulcers on bowels." As to treatment, the same authority says: "Give cooling acid drinks, buttermilk, sulphuric acid, etc; feed soft, mucilaginous food, such as oil cake. Administer twenty drops of perchloride of iron twice a day. Blister the abdomen by means of mustard and turpentine; stimulate if very prostrate." A recipe said to be very good is—sulphur, 2 lbs.; copperas, 2 lbs.; madder, 2 lbs.;

black antimony, 1/2 lb.; saltpetre 1/2 lb.; arsenic, 2 oz. This is enough for 100 hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses all round—a pint to each hog at a time.

Bad Treatment of Customers.

If a man obtains money from a distant customer through the medium of an advertisement in a newspaper, and does not treat that customer fairly and promptly, he deserves exposure, and whatever else his conduct may need. Advertising is a legitimate business, and when it is done through the channel of a respectable newspaper, people are much more likely to credit the advertiser with honest intentions, than if he appeared in a loose circular. Asking for people's confidence and their money, intending to cheat or betray them is attempted robbery, and a good deal more cowardly than to step right up to a man and demand his money in open daylight. Of all the mean men on earth, the sneak is the worst.

We are not making, or intending to make any special application of this, but it is called forth on general principles by reading the letter which is appended hereto. We know nothing of the case except what our subscriber says, and that does not make a good showing for the men that received his money. Here is the letter:

MR. EDITOR:—I had a little experience in ordering seed corn that I deem it my duty to give to the readers of the FARMER. Among several other seed catalogues received by mail last year was one from Johnson & Stokes, 1114 Market street, Philadelphia. About the middle of April I sent them \$5, of which \$4.50 was for a two-bushel sack of Chester County Mammoth corn and the remaining 50 cents for a peck of Leaming corn. Money was sent by registered letter, and in about a week I received return receipt and in about ten days from that time began to look for my corn. I made numerous trips to the freight office, seven miles, and up to the middle of May no corn came. I then wrote to them if the corn had not been shipped, do not ship now as it will not reach me in time to plant.

About a week after I received an envelope in which was a bill of lading of one sack of corn bearing date of about May 20th. About the 3d of June the corn came, and that was not the worst part of it. It was mixed and unsound and would not have graded "rejected" in Kansas City market.

I thought first of feeding it to the hogs, and then concluded to plant a little of it and see what it would do. It came up poorly, did not mature, and was apparently mixed worse than the seed. The remainder of the sack I still have and will send you a sample. I wrote to the house when the corn came that I was dissatisfied with their manner of doing business and very much so with the miserable stuff they had sent me for seed corn, and also telling them that it appeared to me they had not shipped until they received word from me to not ship, but that I was ready to receive any satisfactory explanation they had to give.

All the reply they made was—Had they received my letter they would not have shipped. I am reminded of this just now by their annual catalogue for 1884, which they are distributing again, and that others may not be victimized in the same way, I have made the above statement which I can fully substantiate. WM. A. MAXWELL.
Mentor, Saline Co., Kas.

The Railroad Commissioners have postponed the hearing of the cases announced last week to April 5, and in the meantime suspend all orders that relate to the A. T., & S. F.

SHORT-HORN SALES

By H. H. Lackey & Sons, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas, February 27 and 28.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Large undertakings require considerable nerve and venture such as was exhibited in this sale by Mr. Lackey. Stockmen and farmers generally predicted that the offering of over 100 head of thoroughbred Short-horns so early in the season and at such a distance in the interior of Kansas, must certainly prove a disastrous failure, yet it is a matter of very great pleasure to the writer to be able to state the sale was a grand success in every way. The attendance was remarkably good, considering the very cold and uncomfortable weather, and the bidding was pretty lively.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, did the selling, with the following results: 118 Short-horns sold at an average of about \$185. The bulls averaged \$119, the females about \$140.

The highest priced animal was Longfellow, a Canada bred bull of the Imp. Beauty tribe, for \$405, purchased by S. L. Shotwell, of El Dorado. These prices and averages are good, because the calves and mature animals were sold separately. Sorento Duke, calved Oct. 21, 1881, a Young Mary bull, sold to Quigley, Carder & Co., Sterling, for \$235.

The following is the best prices paid for females:

Katie 14th, a Young Mary, sold to H. Bahrtge, Winfield, \$325; Minerva, a Rose, to J. Taylor, Emporia, \$255; Katie 13th, a Young Mary, to H. Bahntge, \$335; Katie 20th, a Young Mary, to S. L. Shotwell, El Dorado, \$175; Alice 5th, a Young Mary, to Captain J. E. Brown, Peabody, \$200; Rose 3d, an Imp. Lilly, J. Taylor, \$305; Favorite, an Adelaide, J. E. Brown, \$300; Lucy Ashton 2d, a Young Mary, to A. R. Ice, Crawfordville, \$400; Belinda, a Desdemona, to J. K. Nelson, Chelsea, \$310; Beauty of Sharon, a Rose of Sharon, to H. Bahntge, \$235; Lady of Florence, a White Rose, sold to H. Bahntge, \$400.

Besides a number of prominent breeders in attendance, the following is a list of the purchasers:

Jacob Taylor, Emporia; T. M. Potter, Peabody; M. A. Hewitt; Dr. H. A. Ensign, Newton; S. F. Barnes, Elmdale; E. Valentine, Sedgwick City; J. W. Blackburn, Cedar Point; W. M. Smith, Winfield; J. H. Medberry, Castleton; A. J. Hesson, Peabody; H. Bahntge, Winfield; Quigley, Carder & Co., Sterling; J. W. Schrock, Canton; Steve Wood, Elmdale; S. L. Shotwell, El Dorado; Robt. Winkley, Marion; W. H. Sands, J. Hugeman, Capt. J. E. Brown, C. E. Westbrook, J. J. Lyon, A. Van Scoick, Peter Dick, T. Cline, Peabody; G. G. Clevinger, Augusta; A. J. Richardson, Sedgwick City; A. R. Ice, Crawfordville; J. K. Nelson, Chelsea; and B. F. Reeder, Canton. H.

Is it Foot and Mouth Disease?

Governor Glick is in receipt of a letter from Lieutenant Governor Finney, which states that two herds of cattle a few miles north of Neosho Falls are affected with a disease which "affects the cattle something like foot rot affects sheep." The letter further states that in one case the hoof came off, and in another the foot came off at the first joint. The writer asks that veterinary assistance be sent.

These are the only symptoms given, so that it is impossible to more than guess at what the disease really is. We would not be at all surprised to learn that it is the Foot and Mouth disease that has caused so much trouble in England. It is not as fatal as some other diseases, but it is troublesome and causes much loss even though the affected animals do not die. Soft food and plenty of cold water, with frequent washing of the feet affected, and cutting away loosening bits of hoof, are about the best things to do.

Gossip About Stock.

The Missouri Short-horn Breeders' Association meet at Sedalia, Missouri, April 2 and 3.

Mr. Price, of Emporia, sold 70 grade yearling Short-horn bulls to Lord, Finch & Nelson, Burlingame, at \$50 each.

C. W. Patchen, Hutchinson, has purchased 20 acres adjoining that place as an establishment for breeding poultry and Berkshire swine.

April 19 is the time set for the annual sheep-shearing of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers. A large attendance and an interesting time expected.

J. I. Hoover is now the sole proprietor of the Wichita Poultry Yards. It will be to the interest of many of our readers to consult him through our Poultry Directory.

Messrs. J. P. Fenlon, Levi Wilson and T. J. Allen, Leavenworth, sold nine car loads of grade Short-horn cattle to Gov. Routt, the present Mayor of Denver, for \$14,000, \$69 a head.

Hereford breeders report a fine business thus early in the season. Two bulls were sold a few days since, one at \$750 and the other at \$700. Carlisle Bros. and M. R. Wright were the purchasers.

Wilson Keys, Sterling, Kansas, has leased his farm to Quigley & Carder, and will remove to Lawrence and educate his sons at the State University. He sold his mammoth jack to R. M. Towne, Eldorado, for \$600. The Short-horn bull that headed his herd was sold to J. H. Rexaker for \$200.

Messrs. John T. Ewing & Sons, Louisville, Ky., advertise in this weeks' issue an extensive sale of Jersey, Polled Angus and Holstein cattle. We have not personally seen the cattle, but we always rely on what the Messrs. Ewing say; and therefore advise our readers to attend their sale. Look up their card.

C. P. Fullington, a large ranchman in Comanche county, Kansas, informed us that the losses of cattle in the southwestern tier of counties has been much lighter than usual and the cattle are in good condition. The recent sleet did no damage South of the Santa Fe road, although in Western Kansas North of that road heavy losses are reported.

M. Stewart, Wichita, has taken a partner in the breeding of Poland China swine; the firm is now Stewart & Boyle. Mr. Stewart visited the leading Poland China breeders of the United States last fall and added 25 thoroughbreds to his herd. He thinks that now he has the best herd in the State and proposes to demonstrate the fact this fall at the fairs.

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., under date of March 1, write us: Our first shipment of horses for this spring left the Clyde last week by the "Hanoverian" of the Allan Line, is due at Boston on the 10th and should reach our barns here by the 15th. This shipment consists of ten head of very superior animals and it is the first that has left the old country this spring.

Don't forget that the Leonards of Missouri, the largest breeders and importers of Galloway and Angus cattle in the world will sell 60 head of these famous cattle at Emporia, March 19. A representative of the FARMER talked with a number of men who have been experimenting with this breed and they are very enthusiastic in their favor and it is their opinion that a very large number will be used this season on the range.

Breeds of black cattle, although but recently introduced into this country, have come to be in great demand, and the prices have advanced to such figures in Scotland that it is not likely there will be any importations for some years to come. The Leonards, of Mount Leonard, Saline county, Mo., last year brought over the largest importations that have ever been made, and having a greater supply than they care to hold or can properly attend to, with their increase since they were imported, are offering about 60 head to be disposed of at public auction at Emporia, Kansas, on Wednesday, March 19. People who have seen these cattle during the past severe winter, speak of them as being very hardy and apparently enjoyed the cold equally as well as the warm weather. At a sale of these cattle at Lincoln, Nebraska, February 15th, prices ranged from \$300 to \$475, and at that sale a contract

was made by a Mr. Hughes to purchase all the grade bulls by a thoroughbred Galloway, purchased by a Mr. Westcott, at \$65 each at weaning time. The wide-awake farmers are purchasing liberally, as they cannot invest their money to better advantage.

We call the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the sale ad. of John X. Griffith, at Shenandoah, Iowa, April 1. He offers 40 head of well bred Short-horns, including 23 young bulls, most of which are old enough for service and several well enough bred to head any herd in the country. Besides the cattle are a lot of fine Southdown and Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Mr. Griffith has been breeding Short-horn cattle for some time and has a large and valuable herd containing some as fine individuals as can be found in the West, and we are assured by one who has recently visited this herd that the offering consists of a choice lot of things that parties desiring to purchase should not fail to see.

A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, received an unusually fine importation of 67 Galloway bulls which increases his herd to 75, which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder at Kansas City, March 13. A representative of the FARMER saw these cattle the day after their arrival. They had been nine days on the road and were lying in the open sheds, huddled together like so many sheep, taking solid comfort with their long black and silky hair waving in the breeze. They resemble the young buffalo very much only they are finer and more beefy. This lot seems to be a very superior one and the most of them are yearlings. It has been urged that Polled cattle are slow feeders. Mr. Matthews says: "I fed 'Lacar,' a three-year-old bull 39 days and he made an average daily gain of 5 1/2 pounds; a yearling bull of my own raising made a daily gain of 5 1/7 pounds for 36 days. 'Johnny Cope' was fed for 42 days in competition with a Short-horn and made an average daily gain of 6 1/2 pounds."

Carp Culture.--No. 5. (Concluded.) FINANCIAL INQUIRIES.

What are young carp worth per thousand? The U. S. Government does not sell any. Private parties sometimes sell them at \$5 per pair. A New Jersey carp culturist advertises selected minor carp for \$85 per hundred, and selected scale carp at \$80 per hundred. No orders filled for less than \$25.

Can I raise 100 pounds of carp cheaper than 100 pounds of chickens? Yes, as cheaply again.

How many pounds of carp per annum will a pond of one acre produce? Very many if properly cared for; very few if neglected. Five hundred one-pound carp ought to weigh 1,500 pounds the second year and 2,500 pounds the third year.

Are carp known among fish dealers? In Europe they are a very important item in their business and sell as readily and command as high prices as any of the fresh water fishes.

In this series of articles I have given about all the information necessary for the new beginner to become a successful carp culturist, and also enough to show that the carp is the best pond fish now known in this country. Reports of the edible qualities of carp have been received at the U. S. Commission of Fisheries from twenty-three States, and out of 242 reports only thirty-eight contain slight reflections as to the good qualities of the carp as a good fish. All the others are emphatic and unequivocal in their praise.

I look upon the time as not far distant when the carp culturist all over our State, can take his dip-net and basket, go to his own pond, select such as please his fancy and add them to the dainty meal prepared by his good wife and have a repast that would sharpen the appetite of the most fastidious epicure and one which the very gods themselves might well enjoy. W. S. GILE, Venango, State Commissioner. Ellsworth county, Kas.

Watering Horses.

That part of a horse's care which includes his drinking and eating is the most important. One of the best agents in keeping the horse in condition is water. It is too commonly the practice to feed a thirsty horse first, watering him afterwards. The stupid groom has learned that horses will usually drink more freely after feeding than before, hence he reasons that the horse should have water given him at the period when he will take the most. It saves trouble, too, if water is given at the time when most will be taken, for if a horse requires two pailfuls in a day, and will take this amount at one drink, the attendant reasons that he may as well take it at once and have it over with. While it is proper to give the horse access to water while at his meal, upon a plan he will refer to farther on, still permitting a gorge of cold water to be taken into the stomach upon a full ration of grain and hay, in a measure interrupts digestion, by distending and chilling the stomach, diluting the gastric juice in too great a degree at the same time.

Cold water taken before eating, acts as a tonic, in the same manner that going from a warm room into a frosty atmosphere acts as an invigorator upon the whole system of man and beast alike. It is well known that hot water applied to the surface relaxes the tissues, while cold water, used in the same manner, constricts, braces up, and gives tone. Hence it will be readily seen, that as the effect is quite alike upon all the tissues, the drinking of a large amount of warm water before a meal would relax the coats of the stomach, rendering its coats flabby, hence in a condition the opposite of that likely to give rise to an appetite for food. Therefore it is correct to give the horse cool water before feeding him. It is a better plan to keep water within reach of the horse at all times. By adopting this rule the animal will at no time take enough to chill the stomach, so to speak, but will, while eating his grain and hay, take just enough to moisten the dry food, greatly promoting digestion thereby.

A regular and continuous supply of water is required, that the stomach and small intestines be not required to throw out too abundantly of fluids to counteract the binding nature of a large ration of dry feed taken suddenly into the system. This is also required so that the refuse portions of food taken may pass more readily along the alimentary canal, the water keeping the faeces in a duly softened condition, thus aiding in counteracting a tendency to hardened faeces, and consequent constipation, well known to be damaging to the spirits, and to the energy, as well as to the enduring qualities of the horse. When a large amount of water is taken after eating a full meal, digestion is in a great measure suspended until the bulk of this water is disposed of, which is done mainly through a slow process called endosmosis, which, plainly rendered, means the passage of the superabundant water directly through the coats of the stomach, which are, very fortunately for such emergencies, to a degree, porous. What of the excess does not escape in this way, is hurried out by the route which the food takes in advance of the latter. It is true of the digestion of food as of the maceration and dissolving of substances outside of the digestive organs and of the body, that warmth favors, and a cold solvent agent retards the process in either case.

We call the attention of our readers who are interested in the cultivation of sugar cane to the advertisement of Lynk's Hybrid variety of sorghum seed. Dr. Peter Collier, the former chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his elaborate experiments, finds this variety of cane to be the richest in sugar of any of the thirty varieties tested. See report of 1880.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 3, 1884. STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.
The Live Stock Indicator Reports:
CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,155. The market to-day opened steady, but later became weaker in sympathy with the condition of eastern markets. Values declined fully 10c from opening prices. Sales ranged from 8 50a6 12 1/4.
HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,177. The market was steady for smooth heavy packing grades but weak, slow and irregular for light and mixed. Sales ranged 5 90a6 80; bulk at 6 40a6 90.
SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 1,948 Market steady for good. Sales were 34 natives av. 1 16 Da 5 00; 99 do. av. 93 lbs. 4 50; 172 do. av. 77 lbs. 3 85 180 do., common, av. 84 lbs. 3 00.

Chicago.
The Drovers' Journal reports:
HOGS Receipts 8,000, shipments 6,000. Market firm, 10a15c higher. Rough packing 6 35a 7 25, packing and shipping 6 85a7 75, light 6 10a6 80, skips 4 50a6 00.
CATTLE Receipts 7,600, shipments 1,100. Market easier. Exports 6 50a6 90, good to choice shipping 5 90a6 40, common to medium 5 40a5 90.
SHEEP Receipts 2,800, shipments 1,500. Market weak, 25a40c lower. Inferior to fair 3 50a4 50, medium to good 4 50a5 00, choice to extra 5 00a6 00. Journal's Liverpool cable.--Market unchanged.

New York.
CATTLE Beeves, receipts 5,200. Market weak, Poor to common steers 5 30a5 75, ordinary to prime 6 00a7 25, tops 7 35a7 60.
SHEEP Receipts 16,000. Market oversupplied, closing at 30c lower. Common to prime sheep 5 00a5 70, extra to fancy 7 15a7 30, lambs 6 50a8 25.
HOGS Receipts 1,100. Market nominal and quiet at 6 90a7 10.

St. Louis.
CATTLE Receipts 1,500, shipments 1,300. Market steady and unchanged.
SHEEP Receipts 1,200, shipments 1,000. Market quiet. Common to choice 3 50a5 50, fancy 5 15a6 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:
WHEAT There was a quiet market again to-day on change with cash No 2 red selling at 81 1/2c--Saturday's bid when 85c was asked. March sold at 84 1/2c--1/2c lower than Saturday; April sold at 86 1/2c Saturday's bid; May sold at 88 1/2c against 89 1/2c bid Saturday when 89c was asked. No. 3 red and No 2 soft were nominal.
CORN The market to-day was weaker and values lower than Saturday. Cash No 2 mixed sold at 40 1/2c against 41a41 1/2c Saturday.
OATS No 2 cash and March 29c bid, 30c asked. April no bids nor offerings, May 31 1/2c bid, 32 1/2c asked.
RYE No 2 cash 47 1/2c bid, no offerings. March and April no bids nor offerings.
BUTTER The market is strong, active and higher on fair, good and choice roll goods, and active on choice dairy. Low and medium rolls, all store-packed and creamery goods and the June packings are dull.
We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 28a30
Creamery, choice..... 25a28
Choice dairy..... 24a
Fair to good dairy..... 18a20
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a
Medium to good..... 7a 8
We quote roll butter:
Choice, fresh..... 18a20
Fair to good..... 14a16
Medium..... 10a11
Common old..... 5 a6

EGGS Supply very light and market firm at 20c.
CHEESE We quote eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 15 1/2c per lb; do twin flats 15c; do Cheddar, 14c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10 1/2a11c; cheddar 9a9 1/2c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; Cheddar 7a7 1/2c.
APPLES We quote consignments: Gennetings 2 75a3 50 per bbl; Ben Davis and Wine Saps 4 00a 4 25; common to fair mixed 2 00a2 50. Home-grown fair to good 35a1 00 per bush; choice to fancy 1 25a1 35 per bush.
SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 15a18c, new dark 20a25c, new bright 23a30.
POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 30a35c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 34a38c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 34a38c; White Neshanno 34a38c. Colorado stock 45a50c. Mammoth 34a38. Home grown in wagon loads 30a35c per bush.
BROOM CORN Common 2a2 1/2c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.
WOOL We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub washed at 23a34c; unwashed, choice medium 17a 23c; fair do, at 17a19c; coarse 14a15c; New Mexico 12a16c.
SEEDS We quote:
Red clover per bus.....\$ 6 50a 6 60
Red prime..... 6 40a 6 45
White clover..... 11 50a
Timothy..... 1 50a 1 55
Red, do fine..... 1 55a 1 60
Blue grass, clean..... 1 25a
do. extra..... 1 60a
Orchard grass..... 2 35a
English blue grass..... 2 00a

St. Louis.
WHEAT Market slightly higher but slow. No. 2 red 1 10a1 10 1/4.
CORN Market lower and inactive at 48 1/2a49c cash.
OATS Market lower and slow. 33 1/2a38 1/2c cash, 35 1/2a35 1/2c May.
RYE Firm at 58a59c bid.
BARLEY Market quiet and unchanged.
Chicago.
WHEAT Fair demand, opened unchanged. March 90 1/2a91 1/2c, closing at 91a91 1/2c.
CORN Good demand, lower, opened a shade easier. Cash 52 1/2a52 1/2c
OATS Dull and weak. Cash 31 1/2a32c, closing at 31 1/2a31 1/2c.
RYE Steady at 58 1/2c.
BARLEY Dull at 63c.

Horticulture.

Red Raspberries--No. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

Red raspberries are growing in great favor in all the markets of the country. It is only a few years since they began to make a stir among western small fruit growers. The Old Philadelphia, introduced by Wm. Parry, of New Jersey, about the year 1866 or '67, was the first red raspberry to find its way into the St. Louis market. I was among the first to grow and ship it. Although a dark berry and poor flavor compared to the Turner they sold readily for \$9 to \$10 per crate of twenty-four quarts. So eager were the fruit dealers of the St. Louis market for them that the commission merchant had them engaged before their arrival.

The New Jersey variety was, however, soon found to be too tender for the extremes of our winter seasons. Then being of a poor flavor its culture was abandoned on the introduction of the Turner in 1873. It is a native western seedling, being originated by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill. As soon as the merits of this variety became fully known, large fields were planted in southern Illinois for the Chicago and St. Louis markets, where there are now growing probably 200 acres. Parker Earl, of Cobden, Ill., writes me that he has thirty-two acres of this variety alone, and he says it is the most productive and standing the hardest winters is the most productive and brings the best prices in the Chicago and St. Louis market of any kinds he ever raised.

The Turner is one of the hardiest and raspberries in cultivation. Like the Crescent Seedling strawberry, it will grow anywhere and under almost any circumstances and it will give the largest return for the least amount of labor. It is an example of persistent well-doing after having been treated slightly and written down at the East ten years or more. Mr. A. S. Fuller, famous horticultural writer and author of a work on small fruit culture, says that he keeps a patch of the Turner for his own family use because it gives him so much good fruit with so little trouble.

B. F. S.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Grape Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

Grapes are one of the surest crops as well as one of the most profitable grown, and no family that own a small piece of ground, whether in village, city or the country need be without this delicious and healthy fruit. The grape in Kansas is seldom if ever killed by late frosts; no insect enemies to contend with as some other fruits have, and here in southern Kansas, at the time the fruit is maturing, the weather is all that could be desired—plenty of sunshine, with but little rain, so that there is no danger of rot or mildew affecting the fruit. My experience with the grape differs with the theory of some writers in the FARMER in regard to the age at which the vine should be allowed to bear fruit. One-year-old plants from cuttings or layers (the latter is the best), the ground should be plowed at least ten inches deep, the deeper the better; this should be done in the fall as spring planting is by far the best, in my judgment, for trees or vines.

The ground being plowed in the fall will be in nice shape for setting your vines in early spring or late winter. Six by eight feet is the best distance to set the plants. Let them have their own way the first year, and don't forget to cultivate them early and often.

The second year all the old wood

should be cut off, one bud allowed to grow which should be kept tied up to a stake or the lower wire of the trellis. I prefer the trellis system, made as follows: Fence posts set thirty feet apart; the end posts should be well braced; bore holes for the lower wire ten or twelve inches from the ground; the next wire twelve inches above the lower one, and the third about the same above the second one. No. 12 wire is heavy enough. A strip 1x2 inches, four feet long, fastened to each wire with a small staple midway between the posts; this makes a very good and lasting trellis, especially if the posts have had a coat of coal tar applied to the end in the ground so that when the posts are set the tar will extend a few inches above the surface of the ground. As above indicated, the vine should be kept tied up, and as laterals, or side shoots, appear, pinch them off at the second leaf from the leader. The third year if the vine has made a vigorous growth it may be cut back to two feet and allowed to bear a few bunches of fruit. This year two shoots may be selected as near the ground as possible, and all others pinched off except what is intended for fruit, and these two should be pinched off after the fruit is set a few leaves from the outside bunch. Keep the two vines intended for next years bearing well tied up and all others pinch off. The fourth year cut the two vines back to three or four feet, and allow them to bear what they will on these two vines. After buds have all started and grown six to eight inches select four of the most thrifty as near the ground as possible and pinch off all others same as the previous year, this treatment may be continued from year to year with a few exceptions. When a vine does not make the growth it should, let it rest, by cutting off all the vine and let but two or three shoots grow. If it makes feeble growth give it another year's rest, or at least let it bear but little fruit until it makes a good growth.

PRUNING.

This should be done before the sap rises, any time after the leaves have fallen when the wood is not frozen. February is the best time for this locality. Large, nice bunches, with about the same quantity of fruit will be raised by close pruning, by cutting the vines back short.

CULTIVATION

should be thorough every season as long as weeds grow. A double-shovel plow or five-toothed cultivator, with a good steady horse is sufficient, followed with the hoe to kill the weeds and loosen up the ground between the vines. Cultivation should not be very deep after the first two years as the roots will be near the surface. No other crop should be grown with the vines. Let them have the full benefit of the land on which they are planted. Wood and coal ashes, old bones, and well decomposed stable manure are good fertilizers for the grape.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Kas.

Strawberries.

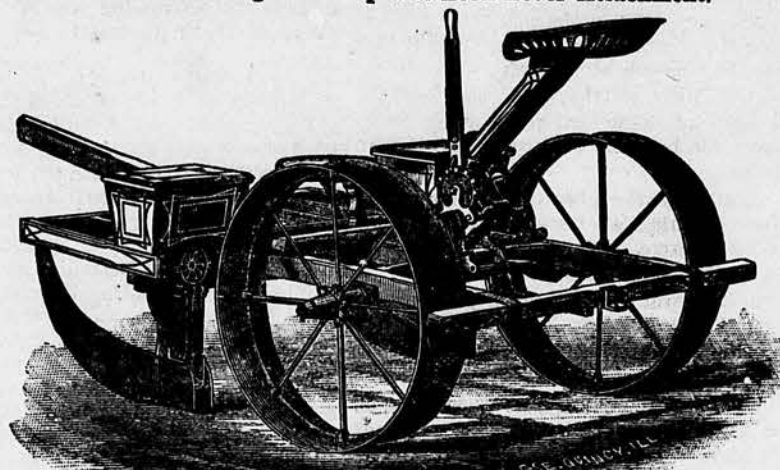
Kansas Farmer:

It is not carelessness, but ignorance upon the subject of strawberries, that prevents the farmers from raising them; not that they are unacquainted with the fruit, but with the variety. There are dozens of varieties, and agents are flooding the country with plants, but still there is, comparatively, no yield. The average farmer does not know whether a variety is pistillate or staminate; they do not know whether it is necessary to have both pistillate and staminate varieties, or whether either one will bear without the other. They are very ignorant upon this subject, and the agent may be quite as much so.

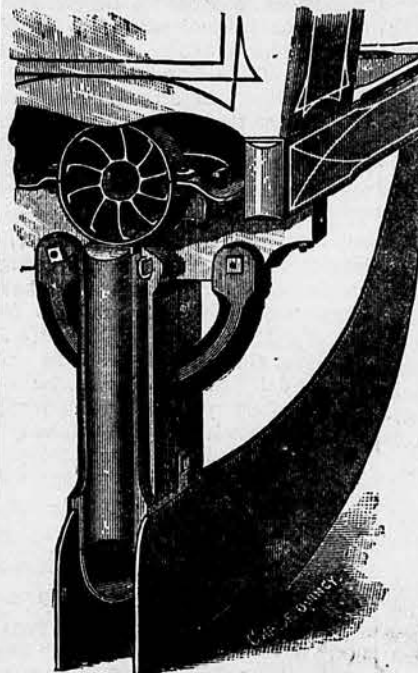
The man who is trying to make small

BARLOW ROTARY CORN PLANTER

With Revolving Seed Cup and Lock-Lever Attachment.



The BARLOW ROTARY shows the Corn Five Hills in advance of place it is to be deposited.



THE REVOLVING SEED CUP. Shows the Corn Five Hills in advance.

The Lock-Lever Attachment

Used on the Barlow is the most simple and powerful yet invented for forcing the runners into the ground, or raising the front part, locking automatically to either position.

The Barlow Dropping Device

Is simple and accurate, will not lock or bind.

The Revolving Seed Cup

For showing the corn five hills in advance, can be used only on the BARLOW ROTARY and VANDIVER-BARLOW. All our Planters are perfect in their adaptation to Check Rowers.

Drill Attachment, Broom Corn, Amber Cane and Castor Bean Plate; furnished on order.

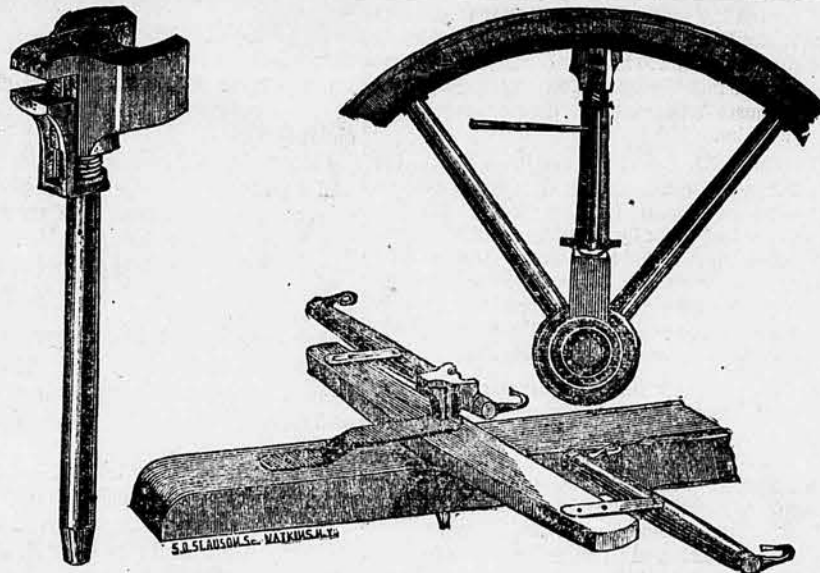
Notice New Method of Scraping the Wheels.

Do not fail to see our New Planter,

THE BARLOW GEM!

The VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO.

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



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

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

DIMON IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas.

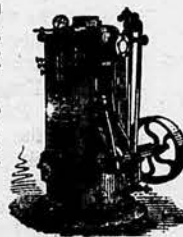
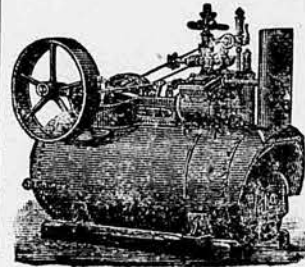
BOOKWALTER ENGINES.

UPRIGHT ENGINES: 3 Horse, 4 1/2 Horse, 6 1/2 Horse and 8 1/2 Horse Power. Safe, Simple and Durable. Over 3,000 in successful operation.

New Style 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine. Center Crank Engine. All wrought iron Return Flue Boiler. Compact, Substantial and handsomely finished. Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address

JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Eastern Office: 110 Liberty St., New York.



fruits a specialty, may not be as well informed as he ought to be upon this subject. It was because we failed to raise any berries, when we had a large bed white with blossoms, for several years, that caused us to read carefully everything that was entitled "Strawberries," when, after a while, coming across a little work devoted to this subject, we found the secret of success and cause of failures. There is no doubt but that strawberries can be raised in Kansas, and good crops, too; and I think when this subject of varieties is better understood, there will be a new trial and a reward for time and money thus spent.

Spring planting is considered best. Cover lightly in winter with cornstalks. Varieties having imperfect blossoms, i. e., destitute of stamens, are termed pistillate, and should be planted near some staminate kind to produce perfect fruit. To this class belong some of the best and most productive. From the little work above mentioned, I take the following: "The question is often asked, 'What varieties are best to furnish pollen for pistillate sorts?' and the idea prevails with many that any perfect flowered variety will answer. To produce the best results there are some varieties we would never recommend for this purpose. There are some kinds having perfect flowers which do not furnish sufficient pollen to perfectly fertilize their own blossoms, especially in a dry time, which fact accounts for imperfect berries and green-ends often seen in some perfect flowered varieties, and also that some sorts are not as prolific of berries as blossoms. The Sharpless is one of these, and from observation, we find it more productive when planted by the side of Finch's Prolific, a strongly staminate variety. Wilson's Albany we have heretofore regarded the best pollen-furnisher, and Finch's Prolific, fully its equal in this particular, we confidently recommend, and believe is destined to supersede Wilson's in every respect."

The Champion, Crescent Seedling, Green Prolific and Honey's Seedling are all pistillate varieties. The Crescent Seedling is undoubtedly the most prolific and should be planted near a strongly staminate sort to keep up the yield, as it will bear but moderately alone. It has been stated that Crescent and Finch's Prolific grown together will produce four hundred bushels per acre, and it seems to me that is what we want.

Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

What a Woman Says.

MINE RUN FURNACE, VA., Jan. 31, 1884.
E. St. John, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.:
Your valuable Cook Book came to hand, for which accept my thanks. It's a treasure, for its Recipes are plain, and the book is well gotten up; its typographical and general make-up speaks well for your department in doing so much for the "Women of America." May your Road be as successful as every woman will be who follows your Cook Book, and every man who eats thereafter. Yours truly,

Mrs. M. R. KARSTERS.

This beautiful book contains 128 pages with illuminated covers. Sent on receipt of Ten cents in Stamps or Cash. Address, E. St. JOHN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Chicago, Ill.

It will be a good plan to sift the coal ashes in the hen house. The fine dust that flies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the floors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

Col G. W. Veale, of the Union Pacific railroad writes that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic for torpidity of the liver and that general sluggishness of the system common in this climate, with highly satisfactory results. He considers it a most excellent tonic and liver medicine.

Digging out tarantulas has become an industry in Santa Barbara, Cal. The insects are suffocated with gas, and then stuffed and dried and fastened to a card. They sell at 50 cents each.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

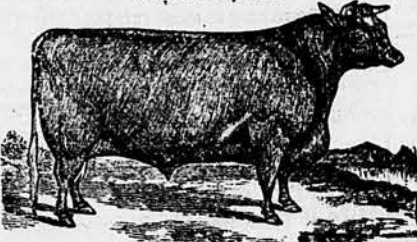
HEREFORD CATTLE!
Thoroughbred Bulls, Grade and Cross-bred Bulls, Grade Hereford Heifers, Grade Short-horn Heifers in Calf to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls.
OLIVER & SHOCKEY, Breeders and Dealers. Address **E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kas.** Stock near City.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.
MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Washington, - - Kansas (Office, Washington State Bank.)
—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—
SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE, MERINO SHEEP, Poland China Swine, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.
THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about
1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year
Near 400 Bulls.

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

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



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

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHAGES, as after EXTRACTION of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DIPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASITIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

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

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herd of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491. Laudable. vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4065) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther.) All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue. **MILLEN BROS, Box 298, Junction City, Kas.**

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

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

EZRA STETSON, M. D., & SONS,



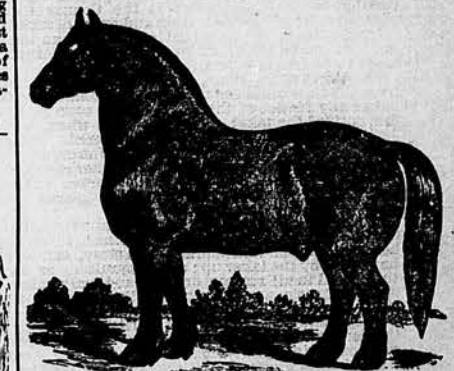
Importers of

Percheron & Clydesdale HORSES.

Correspondence Invited.

Neponset, Bureau County, Illinois. February 5, 1884

PROSPECT FARM.



The two imported Clydesdale Stallions Carron Prince and Knight of Harris will stand at the stable of the undersigned this season,—the one at \$30.00, the other at \$25.00, to insure. Both horses imported from Scotland in 1882 and recorded in A. C. S. Book, pages 364 and 370.

The two High-grade Stallions, Donald Dean and King Williams, will stand at same place at \$10.00 each to insure. These two horses were sired and grand-sired by noted imported Clydesdale Stallions. Farmers, come and examine these horses for yourselves. **STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE.** **H. W. McAFEE,** Three miles West of Topeka, 6th St. road.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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



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

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." **SAW ENGINES** **THRESHERS,** **MILLS** **Horse Powers,** (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on **Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers.** **OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN** at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illus. Catalogue, 1893-94. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

LIFE LOANS **AT 4 PER CENT.** Principal need never be paid so long as interest is kept up.

No security required except for interest, and then only personal. These loans are for poor men of moderate means, in amounts of \$100, \$500 FOR LIFE. Send a cent for particulars. W. ROBERTS, Manager, 135 W. 6th St. Cincinnati, O.

COOK FEED FOR YOUR **STOCK** With the Triumph Steam-Generator. It will save one-third to one-half of your feed. Send for circular T. Mention this paper. Rice, Whitacre & Co., CHICAGO.

LABEL Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

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

WM. H. SMITH & SEEDSMAN (Late of the firm of HENRY A. DREIB) **WAREHOUSE PHILADELPHIA, PA.** 1018 Market St. Smith's Seed Catalogue for 1894, containing all the best leading varieties of fresh and reliable FLOWER, VEGETABLE and FIELD SEEDS; also Implements and Garden Requisites, sent FREE to all applicants.

APPARATUS & SUPPLIES FOR CHEESE FACTORIES! **CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES.** Manufacturing **OUTFITS** a Specialty. Send for Illustrated Circular of Improved Apparatus for making **CHEESE AND BUTTER.** **JOHN S. CARTER** MANUFACTURER AND DEALER. Syracuse, N. Y.

O.K. CREAMERY Has the largest cooling surface, takes less cooling material, takes less labor in operating it, and **GIVES THE BEST RESULTS** Has a glass the whole depth of can that shows outside the condition of the milk without touching the Creamery, and can see the creaming the whole length drawing off. It **Raises all Cream** between milkings. For circular address **JOHN S. CARTER** Sole Manufacturer, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

INVINCIBLE RIDING Cultivator Is made with 4, 5, 6 and 7 Shovels. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease of management and good working qualities. **TRIUMPH AND GEM WALKING CULTIVATORS** fitted in the following styles: Double and single Tongues, Iron Beams, Wood Beams with Iron and wood Standards, Double Acting Spring Attachments. When we placed the **Triumph and Gem** first on the market, we were convinced they possessed certain points of merit that would command the attention of those interested in that line of goods, and each year have added such improvements shown by field experience to be the most desirable, until now we can truthfully say we have **Walking Cultivators** unequalled at the present time in all the nice points wanted in them. Catalogue and Price-List free. **BARNES MANUFACT'G CO.** Freeport, Illinois.

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. B. With, 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." **Knigh's new Book on Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh sent free.** Address, **L. A. KNIGHT,** 15 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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 a 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. W. DOER, Treasurer, **RACINE SEEDER CO.,** Des Moines, Iowa.

Sawing Made Easy

Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Sent on 30 Days Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money. A boy 10 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. **Mrs. MURRAY,** Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the **MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE.** I sawed off a 30-inch log in 20 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-casting, it is peerless and unrivalled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. **AGENTS WANTED.** Mention this paper. **CHAMBERMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,** 133 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

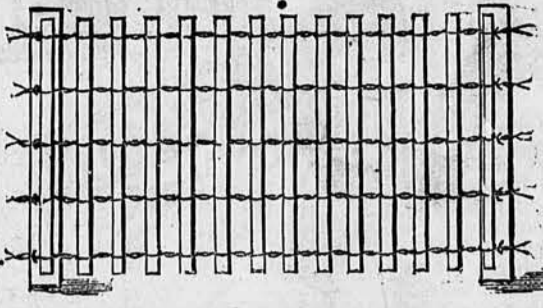
CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept., 1888. First Premium and Medal, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, September, 1888. Has taken the first premium at the State Fairs in nearly every Western State. Raises the most cream with least labor. Makes the best butter. Is made of the best material. A great number in use. All sizes for factories or dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars. **Dairy Implement Co.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.



THE BATCHELLER **BARREL CHURN**—The Cheapest and best. No iron rim in the top for butter or cream to adhere to. All sizes made up to 300 gallons. Lever and Roller Butter-Workers. Also all sizes Box Churns for Creameries. All goods warranted as represented. **Dairy Churn** at wholesale price where we have no agent. Send for circular. **H. F. Batcheller & Son,** Rock Falls, Ill.

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator. All Teeth. Steel Best implement in use. Unequaled as a seed harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. **The CHICAGO FLEXIBLE HARROW CO.,** Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 35 to 41 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. **COL. L. BINGHAM,** Attorney, Washington, D. C.



FARMERS, Remember the Best is Cheapest! We are manufacturing the best Farm, Garden and Ornamental Fence in the market. It will turn all kinds of stock. Our **SHORT FENCE** is made especially for Sheep and Hogs, and is the Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable Fence that can be built. For circulars giving description of Fence, address **DEMING & RENCH,** Topeka, or, **Geo. N. Deming & Son,** Lawrence, Kas.



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

LEADS THEM ALL! Barnes' Wire Check Rower. Eleven Years Practical Use in the Field. **WORKS ON ALL PLANTERS.**

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. It has the lead with the Dealers and the Farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the **best Check Rower** made. *The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE,* and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross. **CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

Champion Hog Ringer CLOSERS ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. RINGS AND HOLDER. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. **CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

Brown's Elliptical Ring Only Single Ring ever invented that Closes on Outside of the Nose. Triple Groove Egg and Pig Ring. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the flesh to keep it sore. **CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

PIANOS

Our stock of Pianos is larger and more attractive this season than ever before. Over thirty years experience has taught us the secret of having just **THE instruments with which to supply the DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE**—not of any one class, but of **ALL CLASSES.** We, therefore, have Pianos of all prices and styles, to conform to the circumstances and tastes of people of all classes and occupations, and sell either upon monthly payments or for cash, as our customers may prefer.

We sell no Pianos of inferior quality—even our cheapest Pianos are fully warranted. **DECKER CHICKERING, HAINES, BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON & CO., FISCHER AND STORY & CAMP PIANOS.** We allow no misrepresentations. Every Piano is just exactly as represented, and satisfaction assured.

ESTEY AND STORY & CAMP ORGANS. **FARMERS, MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MECHANICS, WORKING-MEN, ATTORNEYS, CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS,** We have the Piano or Organ that will exactly suit each one of you, and invite you to correspond with us, or, if possible, call upon us. Catalogues and all information cheerfully furnished. **VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME,** whether wishing to purchase or not.

STORY & CAMP, 203 NORTH FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Veterinarian.

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

TICKS ON CATTLE.—Please tell me how to destroy them. [An application once a week of a mixture composed of kerosene and water, five parts of the latter to one of the former, lightly rubbed over the cattle will protect them from ticks. In order to remove them, apply a little lard oil or benzine with a brush to the body of the tick, which will cause it to loosen its hold, when it can easily be forced out.]

BLOATING.—What can I do for a cow that, for some time, has bloated frequently? I have tried different ways of feeding, giving roots and bran mash scalded, and have been careful not to let her have a full feed at any time. Sometimes she will have no trouble for four or five days. Twice she bloated so badly I was afraid she would burst, and I inserted a trocar. [You have exercised excellent judgment so far in the treatment of the cow, by limiting the amount of food, and feeding none but that which is easily digested. It is probable, however, that the function of the rumen is more or less impaired, and in consequence the food is retained in there longer than it should be; and as a result there is fermentation and the liberation of gases. We advise you to feed nothing but warm bran mash, three times a day, with a reasonable amount of hay, or chopped hay, mixed with bran. The food should be given regularly and in limited quantities, commencing with a small feed and gradually increasing it as the patient manifests symptoms of improvement. You may give in each feed, for about one week, from 1 to 2 oz. of the hyposulphite of soda, previously dissolving it in a little warm water. One of the following powders should also be distributed in each feed, and administered daily for two weeks: Powdered gentian 3 oz., powdered nux vomica 5 drs., powdered ginger 3 oz; mix. Divide into sixteen papers.]

FISTULA.—A fistula is a deep ulcer. Most of these ulcers are hard or callous, long and sinuous, and may communicate with somewhat large internal cavities, and have small external orifices. Fistulae are caused by severe and prolonged pressure, by bruises, blows, continued pressure or interference of foreign bodies, and by any other excitants of great and constant local inflammation. They occur most frequently on the withers of horses, from the effect of injurious pressure by ill-fitting saddle or harness; and they are also not infrequently in the poll of the horse. Single abscesses or ulcers generally precede fistulae and might in every instance be very easily cured; and even fistulae themselves, in their early stages, might, in most instances, be rapidly reduced; but fully-formed fistulae are, for the most part, decidedly difficult to be cured, and in some instances cannot be reduced except by very severe treatment. When any part of a horse's body subject to fistulae becomes seriously excoriated, or somewhat ulcerated, or shows heat, tenderness and swelling, it ought instantly to be plied with fomentations, or cooling and soothing remedies. If the sores, instead of healing, should become an abscess, it ought to be punctured with a lancet, and emptied of as much as possible of its purulent matter; and a pledget of tar, soaked with digestive ointment, should be placed in the cavity, and afterwards removed, in order to absorb the fresh secretions of pus. But when a fistula is actually formed—when the ulcer or tumor has degenerated into a deep and callous condition, and contains any hard sinus or sinuses of a strictly fistulous character—some perforating, cutting, or caustic operation becomes indispensable. The sinuses, or pipes, as they are sometimes called, are to be laid open with the knife; and if it is practicable, a depending opening is to be made, that the matter may run off freely; the sore is then to be dressed with stimulants. Some horse doctors will recommend the application of murderously scalding mixtures; but both the shortest and the least painful method of cure, in all cases which are not superlatively obstinate, is to pass a seton through the bottom of the sinus and cut through the skin, so as to insure a drain or dependent outlet for the matter; additional treatment consisting in cleansing the parts, and dressing the seton with stimulating lotions or liniments.



PURE BRED POULTRY

(Norwood Park is 10 miles from Chicago, on the C. & N. W. R. R.)

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The Great Poultry Show at Chicago, Nov. 14-22, 1883.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Cock—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—None shown. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th* Breeding Pen—1st and 2d.

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.

BUFF COCHINS—Cock—1st. Hen—1st; score 95 1/2.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hen—3d. Pullet—4th. Breeding Pen—3d.

STATE FAIR AT CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1883.

Chicago, September 24, 1883, Winning on every Pair of Fowls shown.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st and 2d on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.

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BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—1st on Fowls; 1st and 2d on Chicks.

St. Louis Great Fair, October 2, 1883.—B. N. Pierce, Judge.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—1st on Pair; 1st on Breeding Pen.

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My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eggplant, Beet, Burbank Potatoes, Marbled Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

SEEDS READ IT THROUGH \$2.30 FOR 50 CENTS FOR TRIAL

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TRY THE LAZY WIVES BEANS - - - TRY THE MONTANA SUGAR CORN

OUR NEW DEPARTURE in the Relief for the People. SEED TRADE

NO BIG BROWN-STONE FRONT BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER. NO FICTITIOUS VALUE. NO LIGHT WEIGHT. NONE BUT THE BEST.

In order to introduce our new and improved seeds, we make the following unprecedented offer: 17 packets, including one large packet of WELCOME OATS, by mail, post-paid, for 55 cents, the regular price, being \$1.55. On receipt of 55 cts. in postage stamps or money, we will send one packet each of the following new and improved seeds:—Lazy Wives Beans, acknowledged by all to be the best bean that grows. Wilson's Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet. Early Excelsior Cabbage, earliest and best for family use. Early Green Cluster Corn in the world. New Perpetual Lettuce, tender and crisp from spring until fall. Seely Bark Watermelon, entirely new; large as the Cuban Queen; better quality; keeps good until Christmas. Honey Dew Green Citron, a native of the Sandwich Islands; the sweetest and finest-flavored musk melon in the world. New Italian Onion, mild flavor, grows from seed to weigh 3 pounds. Improved Sugar Parsnip, Golden Dawn Mango, large, entirely sweet; most beautiful pepper ever seen. Improved Early Long Scarlet Radish. Perfect Gem Squash, excellent flavor, good for summer or winter use. Livingston's New Favorite Tomato, the largest, earliest, smoothest, most solid, and finest-flavored tomato ever introduced. Early Strap-Leaf Turnip. Sample packet of the True Learning Corn, and a two-ounce packet of GENUINE WELCOME OATS, which sold last season for 25 cents a packet, and from one 2-ounce packet were grown 42 1/2 pounds of fine oats, and from one single grain 70 large, full-headed stalks. IN ALL 17 PACKETS FOR 55 CENTS, OR TWO COLLECTIONS FOR \$1.00.

A PROPOSITION. To gladden the heart and brighten the way of every tiller of the soil and lover of the beautiful, we offer, for 30 cts., a collection of 12 packets of choice flower seeds for 30 cents. Golden Queen, Hollyhock, large double English. Pansies, finest strain. Petunias, fine, mixed. Portulaca. Phlox Drummondii, all bright colors. Sweet Williams, mixed, double. Verbenas, 12 choice colors. New Ivy Leaf Cypress Vine, Zinnias, extra large, double, finest bright colors, in all 12 packets for 30 cts., or two collections for 50 cts. Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue accompanies each order. Address SAMUEL WILSON, Seed Grower, Mechanicsville, Pa. Co. Money Orders and Postal Notes payable at Doylestown, Pa.

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"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

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"Rough on Rats."

Cleaves out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Cooked potatoes are eaten greedily by hogs, and unsalable potatoes can best be disposed of in this way. Careful experiments show that on an average cooked potatoes are three-fourths the value of corn for feeding, while raw ones are less than one-half.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.—The wise man is prepared for them by keeping on hand a bottle of Phenol Sodique, the great remedy for scalds, burns, cuts, etc. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

An Illinois farmer claims to have secured three consecutive crops of sound apples on trees in his orchard by sowing three or four quarts of salt under each tree. The ground was under cultivation. He has never tried the effect of salt on trees growing in sod.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, late member of Congress from Kansas, wrote that he had used Lels' Dandelion Tonic with good results. He said, further, "I can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable remedy."

A German paper states that the penetration of roots in drain tile, which sometimes occasions much trouble, may be prevented by covering the joints in the vicinity of trees and shrubs (and red clover) with earth in which a little coal tar has been distributed.

Seed Potatoes.

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

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New STRAWBERRIES! New RASPBERRIES!

Old and new varieties. Illustrated Catalogue, with hints on culture, sent FREE. Also, separate wholesale trade-list for dealers, including Irish and Sweet Potatoes. B. F. SMITH, Small Fruit Nurseryman, Lawrence, Kansas.

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In good planting condition. Ret. Cedars and Forest Tree Seedlings. The famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry—hardest and best berry out. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue. BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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TREES. Send for our Free Catalogue and Price List of Forest Trees and Small Fruits. It contains VALUABLE INFORMATION ON TREE PLANTING. D. C. BURSON, Topeka, Kas.

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At Let-Live Prices.

THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP,

From Atwood and Hammond strains. Also Pure LEAMING CORN for seed. Orders booked for Plymouth Rock eggs, in rotation yards, made up from best winning birds. Address L. U. TODD, Lawrence, Kansas.

1884—SPRING—1884.

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Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue. Address, JOHN F. DAYTON, Waukon, Allamakee Co., Iowa.

BUY Northern Grown SEEDS For Garden and Farm Fresh, pure ROSES cheap. Plants by 100,000 and Cata. free. A. A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

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

GRAPE VINES.

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5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 29 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, is sent free to all who order from THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. Rose growers.

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BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS



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THE WELCOME OATS grow 5 to 6 feet high, with strong, straight straw, well-supporting the enormous heads, and not prostrate by wind or rain. The heads are very large, branching freely on all sides, and from sixteen to twenty-three inches in length. The grain is remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husks, and weighs 47 to 51 1/4 pounds per measured bushel. No improved variety of grain ever introduced has had such strong testimony as to superior merit. Everyone sowing the WELCOME OATS this season can certainly feel assured that they are by all odds the best and Most Productive Variety in the World. Their uniform success in every part of the country proves their general adaptability to our varied climate, while their early maturity renders them especially valuable. They ripen a week to two weeks ahead of other Oats, and on this account yield splendid crops, even in the extreme South. Every Farmer and Planter will want the WELCOME OATS, and those who purchase this season will be able to dispose of their entire crop for seed, at high prices.

PRICES: 15 Cents per Packet; 75 Cents per lb.; 3 lbs. for \$2.00, postpaid. Each peck and bushel bag is secured by our Lead Seal and warranted to contain genuine WELCOME OATS, if the seal is unbroken. Every purchaser is entitled to compete for

\$600 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1884

We desire to ascertain the heaviest yield that can be produced from one bushel of WELCOME OATS. Even those who do not win a prize will be more than repaid for any extra cultivation, by the increased yield and the high prices sure to be obtained for these oats, for seed.

\$400 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE BUSHEL. 1st Prize, for the largest quantity raised from one bushel of seed, \$100. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Prizes, each \$50 cash; 7th and 8th Prizes, each \$25.

\$120 FOR LARGEST YIELDS FROM ONE PECK. 1st Prize, \$50; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10.

\$80 IN PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST HEADS OF OATS. 1st Prize, for the heaviest and best six heads, \$25; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$15; 4th and 5th Prizes, \$10 each.

The WELCOME OATS (except small lots by mail), are sold ONLY in sealed bags, containing one peck (price, \$3.00), and one bushel (price, \$10.00). In each bag is an envelope, containing a competition card, bearing our fac-simile signature, which entitles the purchaser to compete for the bushel or peck prizes, as the case may be, and for the prizes on heads.

CAUTION.—The wonderful yields, fine quality and universal success attending the introduction of BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS, may induce unprincipled parties to pass off other oats for WELCOME OATS.

We send out no travelers to sell these Oats at retail; but we allow agents and clubs a discount in lots of five bushels or five pecks—each bushel and each peck, however, is put up in sealed bags, with our name on the leaden seal. Please examine this before purchasing from any unknown parties.

LARGE ILLUSTRATED POSTER

and circular combined, telling all about THE WELCOME OATS, with all the Prize reports and many testimonials, together with Burpee's Abridged Catalogue of New and Standard SEEDS will be sent FREE to any address. BURPEE'S Complete Farm Annual, with superb colored plates, hundreds of illustrations &c., the best book of the kind published, free to our customers; to others, price 10c. Address plainly



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FREE! FREE!

One Package Welcome Oats

And Four Packages of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!

Free to Every Reader of the KANSAS FARMER who will send us Full Name and Four 1-cent Stamps for Postage.

We make the above offer in order to send to every reader of the KANSAS FARMER one of our Reduced Price Lists of Choice and Fresh Seeds. We are a New Firm and our Goods are all Fresh.

We want every person who reads this to SEND AT ONCE, WITHOUT FAIL. Address J. B. ROSE & CO., Bloomingdale, New Jersey.

Peter Henderson & Co's SEEDS & PLANTS

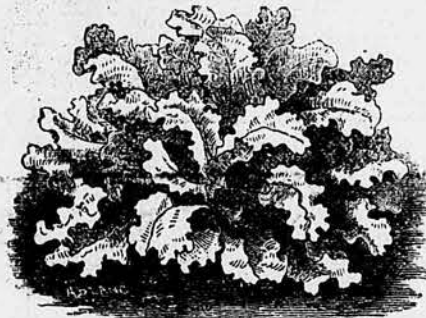
embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special feature for 1884 is, that you can for \$5.00 select Seeds or Plants to that value from their Catalogue, and have included, without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's New Book, "Garden and Farm Topics," a work of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

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BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Produce by all flowers, Vegetables and crops. Send for new Catalogue, containing everything for Garden, House and Farm. It will pay you to get it. Largest stock of pure Farm Seeds in the West. Beautiful Plants and Roses by the 100,000. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

DO YOU WANT RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS! THAT WILL GIVE YOU SATISFACTION?

Of course you do, as you cannot afford to waste your labor on poor seeds, or those you are not SURE of.



LOUISBURG, KAS., Aug. 7, 1883.—T. R. & A.: In regard to the garden seeds bought of you, will say I have been using them for five years and find them good and give good satisfaction. Respectfully, W. A. WILLIAMS.

MANKATO, KAS., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: We have handled your seeds for two seasons; find them fresh new seed and true to name, giving good satisfaction. Respectfully yours, C. MCCARTY & BRO.

WESTON, MO., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds gave my customers universal satisfaction. I never heard one single complaint, and this is more than I can say for any other seeds I ever handled after a yearly handling of seeds for the past nineteen or twenty years. I am only sorry that I have not a more extensive seed trade than I have, as I would certainly push your seeds, for the reason I like to handle goods that give satisfaction. Yours respectfully, W. R. KELLER.

SEDGWICK CITY, KAS., Aug. 8, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have sold your seeds for the past two years. They give entire satisfaction to myself and customers; to myself because they sell well on your representation, to my customers because they are reliable and good. I hope to be able to get them next year. Yours, S. W. SHATTUCK.

We have always told the people of the New West through our publications that our Seeds would give them the best satisfaction, and we publish below a few of the many hundreds of letters we have received from our customers who have used them for years, to show what OTHERS say about them. If YOU have not used them, send us a trial order and you will never have any other. Annual Priced Catalogue sent FREE.

These customers represent hundreds who have used our Seeds:

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Aug. 9, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have found them good and satisfactory. Yours respectfully, BROWN & MANZANARES.

WILLIAMSBURG, KAS., July 28, '83.—T. R. & A.: The garden seed we purchased of you this past season has given entire satisfaction. We have not heard of any of the seed that did not come up, and all have yielded well. We expect to handle them again next season. We consider them to be as represented, equal to any in the market, and much superior to seeds put up and sold in packages. Yours truly, CRAIK & WILSON.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seed first-class in every respect. Our customers have been well satisfied and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in papers. Yours, W. W. WARDELL.

HARPER, KAS., Aug. 13, '83.—T. R. & A.: Have sold your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just what you represented them to be, fine and true to name; and in fact, most of the farmers will buy nothing else. Very truly yours, WILSON & BAUMSTARK.

LATHROP, MO., July 30, '83.—T. R. & A.: In the three years we have handled your garden seeds, there has not been a complaint, except when it was destroyed by drouths or dashing rains. We have the very best report from those who have used the seed. If you continue to sell good, prime, fresh seed, you will capture the trade. Yours truly, D. S. BRITHART & CO.

P. S.—We have numerous instances where parties bought seed elsewhere and did not grow, and then bought seed of us and invariably they grew; so they report it. Yours truly, D. S. B. & CO.

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '83.—T. R. & A.: Duty to you requires us to say that the seeds we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every particular: were considered the only strictly reliable seeds sold in this town the last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement. Truly yours, CHAS. C. COFFINBERRY & SON.

ARROW ROCK, MO., July 20, '83.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds I bought of you gave entire satisfaction. All came up and gave entire satisfaction to my customers; better than seeds they have been buying east and using of the paper commission seeds. Keep up your standard and your seeds will take the day here. Your field seeds also gave good satisfaction. ANDREW CLARK.

WINDSOR, MO., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have handled your garden seeds for the last two seasons, and have found them entirely satisfactory in every instance, having heard no complaints but many commendations. Have always found them fresh and true to name. Very respectfully yours, P. STAIR.

SHERMAN, TEX., Aug. 12, '83.—T. R. & A.: I take pleasure in saying your seeds have given entire satisfaction. I guaranteed them to my customers, and upon inquiry find they were in every instance as represented. Yours respectfully, J. R. COLE.

BUTLER, MO., July 27, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your garden seeds give our customers entire satisfaction. We are well satisfied as to quality of seed. We have handled your seeds more or less for the last five or six years. Yours truly, BENNETT & WHEELER.

NEWTON, KAS., July 26, '83.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds have given great satisfaction. I tried them in my own garden, and they all did well. Yours truly, L. BECKER.

SENECA, KAS., Aug. 15, '83.—T. R. & A.: We are pleased to be able to say that the garden seeds we purchased of you last spring have given universal satisfaction. Yours truly, SCRAFFORD & FORD.

BURLINGAME, KAS., July 26, '83.—T. R. & A.: Our customers are well satisfied with your seeds; have praised them much. We will sell much more next season than the past. Respectfully yours, BEVERLY & ALDRICH.

MOUND CITY, KAS., Aug. 6, '83.—T. R. & A.: We have handled both your garden and field seeds for the past four years, and have always found them first-class in every particular. Yours truly, VAN BUSKIRK & SMITH.

PEABODY, KAS., Aug. 16, '83.—T. R. & A.: I have handled your garden and field seeds for several years, and they have given the best of satisfaction. Yours respectfully, C. W. BRAGUNIER, Dealer in General Merchandise.

SALISBURY, MO., July 17, '83.—T. R. & A.: We liked the seeds bought of you this season, very well. No complaints from any of our customers. Several parties bought of us, after planting several times, seeds bought of other parties, without success, and found our seeds all right. We think another season we will do a good business selling bulk seeds; as this was a new method to our people, this year, they were slow to "catch on." Yours truly, HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

Large Stocks of CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED TOP, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, &c., all New Crop and Reliable. Address

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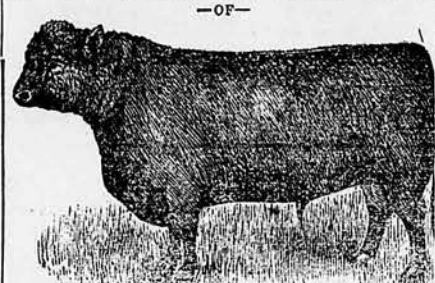
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I will sell at my stables, one block east of the Stock Yards Exchange, Seventy-five Choice Imported and Home-bred Angus and Galloway Bulls, fit for service. Intending purchasers will find these animals unsurpassed in individual merit and excellence of pedigree. Sixty seven of the lot were pronounced, in quarantine, by competent judges, the best lot yet imported.

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