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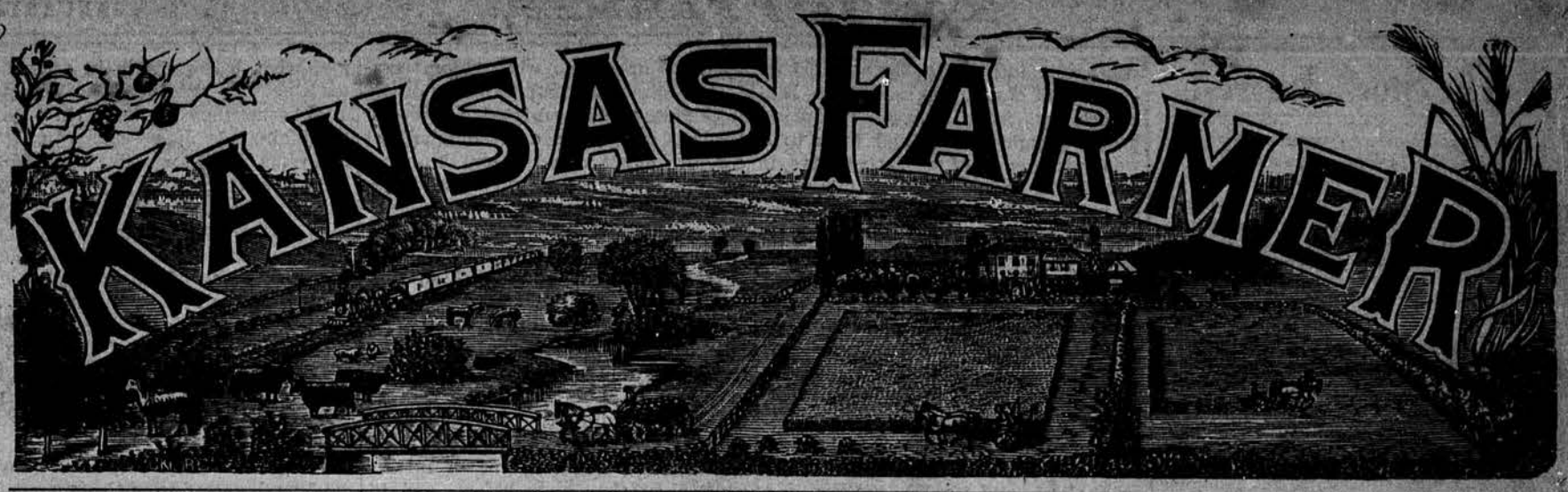

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 6, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, $1.50 A YEAR.

Wheat Bran as Cattle Feed.

Our readers will find some very interesting facts in the following communication which appeared in the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal*:

Some two years ago there was published in the newspapers an article on the value of bran as an article of food for stock and as a fertilizer. Comparison was made with corn and other grain by giving the chemical analysis of each. Shorts contained less of fat than bran. We read the tabulated portion to our neighbor, who had bought a patent aparatus for cooking feed for stock, (he had laid it by). "Oh," says he, "science and experiment do not always work together." Meeting several stockmen at the exchange, Mr. A——, a retired cattle king, was addressed in the language of a friend speaking of bran. "There is the chemical analysis. How are you going to get over it?" "Get over it? Never," says he. "Chemistry was formerly considered the art of converting the baser metals into gold. Now here is a splendid chance for you to turn the stream of bran pouring out of Kansas into gold." This derisive retort quite oppressed the young but enthusiastic scientist, and would, no doubt, have ended further tests of its feeding value had not a *good* gatherer came promptly to the rescue, (probably out of sympathy for a brother old settler). "Thirty years ago my father used to feed bran to his calves, and to his new milch cows in the spring and he considered it a very good feed."

Having about sixty steers, with a large *tail end* in the feed lot, we commenced feeding them one small ration of about ten pounds each per day of dry bran. The result was very satisfactory, In the spring the *tailings* were the fleshy ones.

The next season, 1884, we fattened sixty steers almost wholly on roller-process bran, but did not test their gain on scales. They were ripe cattle and sold in the Kansas City market February 7, bringing top price, $5.40 and were thought to have made good money —to be as good as those fed the preceeding year on corn till May.

The present season on September 26, there were weighed into the feed lot 102 3-year-old steers—a total of 130,770 pounds, or an average of 1,282 pounds each. During the first half of the month they were grazed and fed a moderate ration of bran. The latter half they were confined to the feed lot and fed with frosted corn and bran. On October 26 their total weight was 136,920 pounds, or an average gain of 60 pounds each. Shortly after fifteen of the lighter ones were put into separate lots.

On November 26, their weight was 144,865 pounds, or an average gain of 78 pounds each in thirty days. While the 87 fed in one lot made an average gain of 88 pounds each in thirty days. One grade steer, very gentle, made a gain from 1,610 pounds to 1,750 pounds, or 140 pounds in thirty days.

All are fed in open lots, without sheds, in the usual farmer-like way, the ration approximated by counting the baskets full or sacks with a feed of cornfodder in the morning, all the prairie hay they will eat, water pumped into troughs, with their grain all fed at night. At your suggestion, on November 18, we weighed the 87 grain rations: Bran, 1,640 pounds; corn in ear, 1,240 pounds; net 1,000 pounds, or about 30 pounds each.

These steers are getting about ripe—being of small bone and average grade. It is expected that they will be transferred to market shortly, their total gain ascertained, as well as the probable cost compared with full fed on corn.

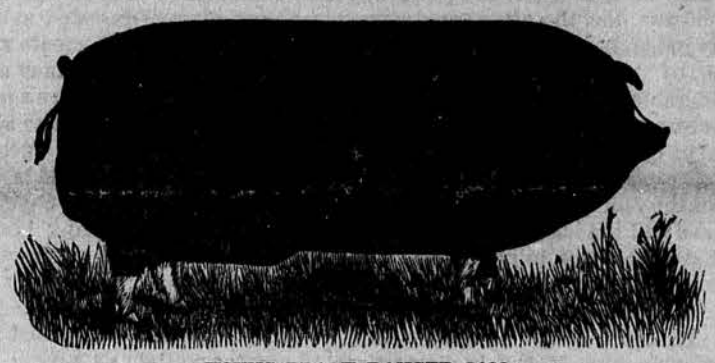
While we do not have the article previously mentioned at hand, its scale of albumenoids, or protein, fat and carbhydrates were taken from a table made by Professor Guessman, of Boston, than whom there is no better authority on such matters. The ratio of fat in corn is 5, to bran 3½, while the protein in corn is 10½ to bran 14½, or as stated there is 75 per cent. as much fat in bran as in corn, and 25 per cent. more of bone, muscle and flesh-forming material in bran than in corn pound for pound.

The protein or gelatin is considered the basis of animal tissue, slowly soluble in cold water and rapidly in warm water; hence it is not unreasonable to suppose that a greater portion of the bran fed or consumed in full-fed animals is assimilated or utilized than of the corn fed.

Thirty years ago the beef animal fattened quickest was the best; why not now? We do not utilize blubber or fat as food. We want more lean meat, marbled with fat, to prove that the quantity is there.

Our theory is that beef made from gelatinous or muscle-forming food rapidly, is of better quality, and that at no distant day will be so recognized in the markets of the world; that bran is a cheap feed, economical to all, rich in nutrients, rich in nitrogenous fertilizer, and that its value is not generally understood by my co-farmers.

Very truly yours,
GUILFORD DUDLEY.



YOUNG BLACK RANGER 3429.

Young Black Ranger 3429.

The subject of our illustration is the property of Mr. J. N. Thompson, breeder of and dealer in improved thoroughbred Poland-China swine, Moran, Allen county, Kas. This beautiful, well-formed and finely-developed animal was farrowed April 20, 1884, and stands at the head of Mr. T.'s excellent herd of above-named swine. The sire of this boar is Black Ranger 5th, 3257, he by Black Ranger 1739, and he by Wide-Awake 1541. His dam is Nellie Hardy 6944, she sired by Young Perfection 485, and he by Perfection 417. (C. P.-C. R.)

Prof. Gunning states that the boulder recently found in Madison, two miles from Conway Corner, is the largest traveled rock ever seen and reported by man. Six feet from the ground it has a circumference of 300 feet and a height of thirty. The rock is feldspatchic granite, of a type common in the Coos group.

Review of Seven Years.

[The following letter is copied from the KANSAS FARMER of February 15th, 1882. It is now published by request of Mr. Swann, who wrote it.]

It began raining yesterday, and I concluded to take a look back over my record for the years 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80 and '81. In doing so, I find 1875, following the drouth of 1874, to be one of great abundance in everything but fruit and nuts. 1876 came in warm and continued so throughout, March being wet and some sleet, while the highest waters here for the year were in this month, and crops of all kinds were good where reasonably cared for. 1877 followed cold and considerable snow, spring late, while the rains began in April, long, cold and heavy, being rather wet to middle of June. Oats fine and potatoes good; wheat poor; corn fair. 1878 followed warm, but little snow or frost in ground, spring early, weather very favorable but rains of no import until about the 20th of May, increasing to July, (being the year so much wheat was swept away in this country—all crops being good—while yet in shock). 1879 followed cold and dry; no rain, comparatively, from fall to April 17th and 22d; spring late and cold; corn rotted after planting badly; corn and oats good and potatoes fair; wheat poor. 1880 followed not very cold, having some sleet in January, and then dry and windy, being the winter so much land changed hands without the aid of a notary or consent of owners; spring early and no rain until June to speak of; corn came up uneven and remained so during the season; March planting good, while most other was more or less hurt by drouth and bugs; heaviest rain in August and September; late potatoes fair crop; oats poor; wheat good quality and fair yield. 1881, I might say jumped at us one and a half months ahead of its legal right, and did so with icy fetters, and held its own until April 13th, when on that night it grew ice full two inches thick. Right there I think it overdid itself, and Old Sol got the start and let us out into summer pastures, spring late and dry, and dry it continued, with local showers in this vicinity; corn none too good; wheat poor; Irish potatoes went up; sweet potatoes best of all the years numbered; oats and grass good. Bugs increased yearly for 1879, '80 and '81.

Now, what I think of the coming seven, if they are not an exception to the past of this and other parts of the United States. The winter I have spoken of, if it was published or will be. But I will say this, that the bottom has been touched, and the rainfall will increase from year to year until 1884 and '85, and bugs will go the other way up to that time. Then rainfall will recede and bugs will succeed, I fear, as usual. I have seen the little rascals since 1878-9, and and on reflection I think it is about the way they have run, and "tickle grass," as I know, is their greatest nest or fort.

It is a notable fact with me that the rainfall increases after a drouth up to about the midway point from one drouth to another, which occurs about every seven years. Now if we can learn by keeping a record of the weather, crops and average, and what years early varieties of wheat do best and *vice versa*, can we not shape our course to meet any or all the dangers that beset our calling? I have long since made the statement that the wheat crop of 1882 would be one of good quality and extra yield. I will add that the May, or equally early sorts, will not yield with other sorts where the later varieties were early-sown; or if both sorts were sown at same time, but sown early. I know that many are anxious to see the result.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick Co., Kas.

Canvassing for Subscribers.

Kansas Farmer:

I will give you some of my experience in raising clubs for "Farmers." Thirty-five years ago, when the Indiana *Farmer* was started, by dint of much perseverance I succeeded in raising a club. I wasn't surprised then and there to find lots of a certain class of the *genus homo* who were stumbling around over the stumps, stones, roots and logs of that country, but I supposed they had all passed away; but to my great amazement I found one of that class at our late county fair when canvassing for trial subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER. When shown a copy of the paper and asked to subscribe he took a spasm and his gibberish sounded about thus: "No, I don't want your paper. I don't b'lieve in book farmin' nor paper farmin'. I know more 'bout farmin' than the publishers of that paper, but I don't do as well as I know, tho'. Them fellers don't know nothin' 'bout farmers only as others tell 'em—never farmed any in their lives; just too lazy to work for a livin', and publish that paper so as to live 'thout work, etc." Seeing arguments would be of no avail, I passed on in a somewhat meditative mood, wondering if the "fool-killer hadn't been neglecting his "grand rounds."

I will send some "sample copies" of some of the agricultural papers I patronized "back East" when this old hat was new, as they possibly may be of some interest to you as relics of the past. A. CHENOWETH.

From Bourbon County.

Kansas Farmer:

Inclosed find another year's subscription. I for one thought I could not do without the helping hand of the KANSAS FARMER. Crops through this section have been light on account of the extreme wet season. There has been a good deal of plowing done this fall and winter, and a good many are plowing yet. Farmers here are of the true Kansas grit; they are not discouraged over hard times and short crops, but are rustling around generally, getting ready for the coming season, and if we have anything like a favorable season the coming year we will make up for losses of the past. Stock of all kinds are doing well. The winter so far has been very mild. F. BORTZFIELD.

Xenia, Bourbon county, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 19, 1886—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
May 26—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

JUDGING AT FAIRS.

A Talk Before the National Swine-Breeders' Association, at Chicago, November 11th, 1885, by F. D. Coburn, of Wyandotte, Kas.

(Continued.)

If I understand the meaning of an award it represents the voice and choice of the association under whose auspices it is made and which contributes the prize that follows its making. If a certain animal is to-day pronounced by the association's authorized spokesman as first best, another as second best, and still another not best at all, that decision should hold good for that occasion, and the employment to-morrow of another spokesman to disown and reverse or bring contempt upon the award of to-day, is the height of ridiculous inconsistency, and should not be thought of nor tolerated. From this it will be readily and rightly inferred that I am opposed to the plan that provides one committee to make the awards in classes and another to award sweepstakes. If a committee is competent to decide which animal in a dozen is best, I would trust them as quickly to decide between a hundred. The clamor for a separate committee on sweepstakes seems invariably to come from those who, having failed to win in classes, think that with a new deal there is a possibility of securing some of the honors in sweepstakes; while, as a rule, those reasonably successful in classes are satisfied to go foward on the same line and in the same company.

It is practically impossible for those who make the awards to explain to each exhibitor, every time, just why his entry was defeated by some other, perhaps to the unskillful or unpracticed eye equally good, and hence, knowing only that he is beaten, but not comprehending why, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction. It often occurs that two animals are so nearly equal in quality that the decision may hinge on what would at other times be passed as an unconsidered trifle, and though the intangible something may exist, a committee would fail in attempting to make any satisfactory explanation of it. Again, attempts to explain would be met straightway by explanations and contradictions, and only result in controversies as profitless as they are unpleasant.

In my own making of awards on swine I think defeat has oftener come to those who felt sure of winning, through misshapen, unsound and almost useless limbs and feet than any or all the other points which they were likely to overlook. Occasionally there is a breeder who at once admits the propriety of this, but many apparently fail to comprehend it at all, or at least to confess it. On this subject of feet, limbs and action, I have invariably taken advanced ground—claiming that the model hog, when ready for market, should be able to walk in good style to a point of shipment, whether that was one mile or ten miles. Not that it *must* walk, or that some other way might not be cheaper and more expeditious, but that the very fact of ability to walk, and walk well, when thoroughly fat, is a sign of strength, health, and that stamina which the judicious breeder must ever cultivate. Other things being equal, I aim to go on record as discouraging, in practice, the propagation of a race of gouty, crippled swine. It is a fact that many who are producing swine, brought in body and form to a wonderful degree of perfection, have, if not wholly overlooking the matter of shapely and strong limbs, bred them for generations so fine-boned, weakened them by the use of too much or improper food, and by penning on hard floors (where, when young, fat was cultivated instead of muscle) that their limbs are misshapen, evidently painful and well-nigh useless appendages to their (consequently) invalid possessors. It is safe to say that in a hundred instances animals otherwise models have failed of prizes at my hands from groggy limbs and turned-up toes; and this may explain to several worthy gentleman, whom I highly esteem, what it was that on certain occasions unexpectedly struck them when I would have gladly had it otherwise.

Popular clamor—if I may so name it—appears to call for judging by a "scale of points," and much is told of its excellent features, which I am not prepared to contradict; but speaking for myself I do not stand in such awe of a "scale" or "score-card" for swine as many probably better judges do. The fact that the breeders of swine cannot agree among themselves as to a standard, and that the producers of a single breed have at least four different scales of points, differing in some instances as much as 100 per cent., and in the most essential points from 25 to 50 per cent., detracts somewhat from the greatness of my respect for any such crooked "standard," and at the same time shows me the utter hopelessness of any judge, be he expert or ignoramus, trying by his decisions to please any considerable majority in a collection of exhibitors whose best agreement on the point in question, even among themselves, bears a close resemblance to that of the famed cats of Kilkenny.

I have had the idea often forced upon me that an animal might by some one of the various "scales" be made to figure higher than any other in its class, and yet I could by no means conscientiously give it the highest prize; and in one instance I have made a deadly enemy by failure to even commend his highly-pedigreed and recorded monstrosity that he assured me had always scaled at least one hundred points and frequently more. Thus far in life I have somehow been unable to fully grasp the idea that perfection in a pig, a pudding or a woman, can be measured with a tape-line.

At nearly every fair the charge is made that some of the animals are non-breeders, but no action is taken by those who complain to secure definite information on the subject, and if such animals are given prizes those exhibitors who have been losers thereby are like the widows of Asher—loud in their wail. While hearing much of this talk, I have not yet seen an exhibitor who went to the extent of filing with the superintendent, in advance, a proper protest backed by specific charges; though urged to substantiate in some way the complaints of which he was so full, the only relief he has been known to seek was in grunts and growls at the management. In the case of animals that are suspicioned I always make the most careful inquiry as to when and how they last produced, and if the answers have been reasonably satisfactory—as they have—and on request a perfect willingness shown to make affidavit to their correctness (which I have never known the loudest grumbler to demand), I have never felt it my duty to reject the statement of the man making it when there was no special reason for considering him less truthful than his opponent, who seldom complains unless the competition is likely to be more than he can meet. Ordinarily the best credentials a breeding animal can present are abundant and improved progeny, produced within a period reasonably recent.

It is a popular, and in some localities a rock-rooted superstition, that exhibits at fairs should not be labelled so that the name of their owner will be known, for fear the committee may, as all of us have heard charged, give the prize on the owner and not on the exhibit. I say, out on all such puerile talk as that! The fairs are for educational purposes; to make people wiser and lift them to a higher plane of intelligence than they were before, and to accomplish this every exhibitor and every association should see to it that full information is furnished, and so plainly that he who runs may read. If the awarding committee could not be trusted to know the fullest particulars, not only as to what but *whose* property they are passing upon, that, I should say, was a good committee to present with an unlimited furlough on the ground of "offensive partisanship." If a society, directly or by implication, says in advance that its committee is not fit to be trusted, exhibitors can scarcely be expected to accept it on any basis of confidence, and awards made under such auspices are shorn of the better part of their value.

It has been often remarked that it is the "kicker" who gets the most and best, and under some circumstances it is doubtless true, but is not frequently true of the "kicking" exhibitor. Those who are ever dissatisfied and captious are almost certain to create a prejudice that in a close contest may almost imperceptibly turn the scales against them and in favor of the one who accepts the fortunes of war with good-natured philosophy. By all odds the most successful exhibitors I have ever seen were those who, having honor themselves, could credit others with somewhat of the same; who made it a point to be ready when called on; to be reasonably satisfied, or at least appear so; to answer politely all proper and many improper questions, and to come to the score smiling, whether fortune's tide seemed going out or coming in. Such a man, prompt yet not officious, with creditable stock in proper condition, is a tower of strength in any show-ring, and his chances of distancing his carping, suspicious, unhappy neighbor are as ten to one.

NOTES ON CATTLE FEEDING.

By G. E. Morrow, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., in *Farm and Fireside*.

On October 29th there were sold from the University farms ten steers from twenty-seven to about thirty-six months old, from fair to good in quality, all having some Short-horn blood. As most had been purchased, exact statements cannot be made as to ages or breeding. They had been cheaply wintered; were in good health, but in thin flesh when turned on grass April 27th. A little grain was given them for a few days. Then they had only grass till August 20th, when feeding with new-crop corn was begun. At first stalks were fed; then the unhusked ears; then husked ears. They were kept in a good pasture. fed three times each day; with hogs following. For the first few days the feeding was light. For last sixty days they were fed, on an average, a little less than one-third of a bushel per day.

When sold, the average weight was 1,351 pounds. In sixty days the average gain was 157 pounds per head. This is 14 pounds less than a somewhat better lot of steers made with like treatment in 1884. In same time two larger and somewhat better steers in same field made average gain of 182 pounds; two steers somewhat younger, 170 pounds; two high-grade Jersey steers, just past two years old, 162 pounds each.

Even at the present low prices—$4.50 per 100 pounds, after "shrinking" 3 per cent., this gives a fair profit, especially when we take into account the value of the pork made of the undigested corn passing through the cattle; the manure left on the farm; the greater convenience and less cost of disposing of the corn directly from the field, and the addition of, say, one-half cent per pound to the value of the steers when feeding was begun.

Four of this lot made average gain of 318 pounds each during the four months and four days when on grass alone, except for a few days at first and last. These four made average gain of 481 pounds during six months from time turned on grass until sold. They were above the average of the lot, in quality and thrift. Quite the best gain made by any steer was 570 pounds for the six months.

The profits from this lot of cattle were affected by the fact that they slightly lost in weight during last winter. They were purposely kept under conditions similar to those under which very many steers are wintered in the West—rather more than less favorable. In pleasant weather they had access to stalk fields; always free access to a large stack of good oat straw; full feeding of hay; a little corn daily in latter part of winter, and shelter of sheds during storms—at other times only shelter of stack and close wind-break of evergreen trees. Some changes made it impossible to give exact loss, but the lot weighed less when turned on grass April 27th than on December 1st. No steer gained more than 50 pounds, and one of the best lost 100 pounds.

Three yearling steers of rather superior quality, one pure-bred and two high-grade Short-horns, weighing 1,050, 1,250 and 1,280 pounds, December 1st, when eighteen to twenty months old, were kept during winter in good stable, with full feeding of crushed corn, oats, and a very little oil meal, with hay, made gains up to April 26th, nearly five months, of 280, 130 and 115 pounds. The smallest gain was made by the heaviest and fattest steer; the largest gain by the lightest and thinnest steer in the fall. These two steers were kept on full grain feed during the summer, with good pasture, and made gains, from April 26th to November 2d, of 355 and 220 pounds. The pure-bred Short-horn steer, which weighed 1,050 pounds December 1st, weighed 1,685 November 2d—a gain of 635 pounds in eleven months. The high-grade steer, purchased as an unusually good steer, weighing 1,280 when a little passed eighteen months, weighed 1,625 pounds November 2d, a gain of only 345 pounds in the eleven months. The third steer was kept on grass alone until August 20th, when corn-feeding was commenced, as with the lot of ten with which he was kept. During the six months to November 2d he made gain of 350 pounds, almost equaling the best gain made by steer full-fed grain during all the season. During September and October he gained 205 pounds, against 135 and 115 pounds by the other two.

A lot of nine good calves, dropped from February 15th to June 1st, were given good shelter and full feeding during the winter—shelled corn and oats, a little oil meal and hay. They made an average gain of 163 pounds, varying from 125 to 200 pounds, for the five months. Three calves were purchased during the winter. The lot of twelve were put on grass April 26th, but four were given full grain-feeding

during the summer, the other eight having only grass after a few days. The four fed grain made average gain of 430 pounds, varying from 400 to 515 pounds. The eight on pasture alone made average gain of 279 pounds, during the six months to November 2d, varying from 225 to 335 pounds. Four of the lot of eight selected in spring as most nearly corresponding in age and breeding with the four fed grain, made average gain of 260 pounds—less than the average for the eight. The four grain-fed yearlings average 1,118 pounds; the eight grass-fed ones 928 pounds. The average age of each lot is a little over eighteen months.

Neither their weights nor the gains made are equal to those in some former years; although, as a whole, the season seemed favorable for either grazing or grain feeding. Apparently the most unfavorable time was during the excessive heat of the latter half of July. It is noticeable, however, that the young steers on grass alone made very slight gains during September and October, averaging only forty-eight pounds gain for the two months, with seventy pounds as largest gain. The four yearlings on full feed made average gain, in same two months, of 146 pounds, varying from 115 to 165 pounds.

The twelve calves, now yearlings, referred to, were purchased or selected with the design of comparing steers of different breeds or crosses. It was found impracticable to secure just what was desired. The lot consists of two pure-bred Ayrshires, dropped February 15th and 20th, 1884; two pure and one high-grade Short-horn, dropped April 30th, May 31st and May 6th; one three-quarter Hereford, dropped about March 1st, and two half-bloods, dropped about June 1st; four half-blood Holsteins, dropped from March 20th to May 20th. The Ayrshires had been well fed and were in fine condition when purchased. One of them has not thriven well. The grade Herefords were in fine condition when bought. They were not castrated when bought in the winter, but seemed to suffer little from the operation. The half Holsteins had been reared on skim milk, and were in thin flesh when bought. The Short-horns were in good flesh. One met with an injury which has affected his growth.

The gain of the Herefords during winter cannot be given. Of the others, the best gains for the five months were 200 pounds, by an Ayrshire; 190 and 185 pounds by Short-horns, and 170 pounds by Holstein. The lightest was 125 pounds by an Ayrshire.

For the six summer months the gains were as follows, in each case the first given figures being the gain of the steer on full feed: Ayrshires, 405, 280; Herefords, 400, 300, 225; Holsteins, 515, 335, 320, 305; Short-horns, 400, 270, 230.

Bearing in mind that it is not wise to draw final conclusions from single trials, the facts concerning these cattle suggest or illustrate among other things, that:

1. The differences in animals of like breeding, and under like treatment, is often greater than those between typical animals of different breeds.

2. Under the prevalent methods of wintering steers in the Western States, little or no gain is made in weight during winter.

3. It is difficult, if not impossibe, to secure under good conditions, gains in winter which shall nearly equal those made in summer.

4. The largest gains may be expected from animals in thin flesh, if in good health. It is difficult to secure rapid gain in weight during long-continued feeding.

5. Under like conditions, young animals make largest gain in proportion to food eaten.

6. A fair profit can be made, even at present low prices, by grazing and then grain-feeding for two or three months, cattle which have been judiciously bought, or economically reared, to be sold when from thirty to thirty-six months old.

7. Economy of production is quite as important as maximum product, especially in times of low prices. It is not clear that it is profitable to give full grain feedings to steers, designed for the general markets, during the best of the grazing season. It is not proven that it is most profitable for Western farmers to fatten and sell their steers as yearlings.

The Draft Horses of France.

While some people in America call *all* horses imported from France Normans, *it is a fact* that there is no breed in France called by that name by the French people; the name, Norman, therefore, is *purely* American. The principal breeds of France are known as Percherons and Boullanais. The Percherons are the *most highly prized of all* French races, and *all* departments of France go to the Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron stud book of France, published *under the authority of the French Government*, is the *only* stud book of draft horses that *is* or *ever has been* published in France, and now contains the pedigrees of about 5,000 animals. But some importers are offering certificates from France ot Norman draft horses that may mislead people who do not understand the French language into believing these records of origin. Not one of them issued contains a pedigree. They are furnished at the request of American buyers by the secretary of one of the French Agricultural societies, who says there is no intention of publishing them in stud book form, as they have no pedigrees and are of no value whatever. It is a well known fact that what a man gives for a horse over from $500 to $800—the price of a good grade—is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value, he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him, *no intelligent man* will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Swine plague is not "at home" in a clover field.

It takes 250 bushels of potatoes to make a ton of starch.

Wood ashes are said to be a valuable fertilizer for onions.

Cross-bred animals are said to mature earlier than pure-bred stock.

There are forty-eight Limburger cheese factories in Green county, Wisconsin.

It is claimed that apples grown on a stiff soil are better than those from sandy soil.

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.

Central Park, New York, is two and a half miles long and a half mile wide. It contains 862 acres.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, kicks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.

Paper pulp is now molded into spokes for carriage and wagon wheels, and is said to be superior to wood in every respect, and much cheaper and easier made.

A French paper denies that this country has invented one single thing of national benefit, and the New York *Herald* gives it a list of 338 different articles to chew on.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Marshall, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campiain, 2:21¾, in use Stock at private sale till February 1st Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve Imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. *Stud Book and High-grade acclimated* animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Ks.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds *first-class* THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Ks. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas & Br'nze T'rkys.

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

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

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

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold. Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SWINE.

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRES Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. ROOKS & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

POULTRY.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From extra large stock, at $3 each, $8 per trio. Pekin Ducks, $3 per pair, $4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, $2 each. Address H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BRONZE TURKEYS—$7.00 per pair, $10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 200 Chicks each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754 Mrs Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Ks.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

S. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

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

DETLOR & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Vicious, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

S. V. WALTON & SON,
Box 207, Wellington, Kansas,
—Breeders of—
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS
Of the Highest Type.
All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

J. N. THOMPSON,
MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,
Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Pigs for Sale.
Pedigreed stock—O. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED
HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.
Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues
G. E. HUNTON, Breeder,
ABILENE, KAS.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
HEREFORD CATTLE.
I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers P. Turner, W. S. Powell Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are:
FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull
SIR EVELYN; and
GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d.
To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. ☞ Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City.
—Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

Correspondence.

The Weather--Letter from Mr. Swann.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been waiting patiently for the close of the present year, and will add that it has been one of marked peculiarities to many, so they say. But it is the old story rehearsed, viz.: that it never was so wet, so dry, so hot and so cold before; never such good and such bad crops, all of which is sheer nonsense. But let me ask, how many farmers have noted passing events so as to be enabled to ride safely over another season, and how few can call the marked year to mind clearly ten years hence? About all will have forgotten it, to say nothing of when another like it will come. Now, let us look a little as to what the general government has done by its extensive telegraph lines. By them they can out-run the speed of the moving storm after it has gathered, and they get its course, and we all know that clouds move to regions of fair weather. But the old, old notion still holds its votaries in chains as to the idea that rainfall can be increased by man's work. But right here let me say that if you all live for two years to come from this date you will read lamentable stories of the new settlers of the western portion of our fair young State, notwithstanding the plowing and tree-planting that may be done. File this for reference and perhaps you may yet learn facts. I think your notice of Prof. Blake's statements about weather locally, or in general terms, if you like that word, has not been quite 90 per cent. true, especially about November weather; and as to his August and September report, I would like to see the party who has made a daily record of those two months that has failed to note a break in the weather from 1st to 10th of the first, and from the 10th to the 25th of the second. It sometimes is not noteworthy, but it occurs. I am every day more than ever satisfied that no man can tell much about any matter and do so reliably unless he has a base to reckon on, and while I ask not for notoriety I will ask you to refer to my article published in your journal in February, 1882, (I think the article is headed "Seven Year's Review") and then look at the book I wrote and see just what I said of the present year, and then look up the seventeen years report of weather as published by you as reported by Prof. Snow and see how it follows in the wake of my record. And again, look in the book and see what I said about the oats and corn crops of '83 and the wheat crop of '84, or '64 where I said it rained. Your own journal speaks of the loss of the wheat and grass crops in '84 in this State. And look what I said in respect to grasses. Now the howl is coming of failures the present fall. Look at the reports from correspondents and you will see that all report their success on the years which I class as the rainfall years, while none report on the years '79, '80, and '81. And you can ask Secretary Sims if I did not write him in February, saying that the wheat crop of '85 would be a failure and largely chess.

One more point I will ask you and all men who deny that it is possible to learn of the future, why it is that our government has so many men in its employ taking notes on meteorology and statistical matters if it is not not to gain the very point I have worked at daily for forty-five years. But there is much difference between us. I have made longer experiments than any I can learn of; also have noted the crops for each year for forty to fifty-three years. But I suppose as it does not come from one who is able to use scientific terms and language it is no good to mortals, and must be ignored, and thousands of trees and seeds thrown away which will cost money and time. The prosperity of our State from the rainfall of the years I said would be will soon receive a check unlooked for by but few indeed. But come it will, and many will fail in their expectations and curse the State while its leaders and editors are at fault for much of the trouble that will come.

And further, I will say that you said soon would come the reports of slaughtered cattle from being in stalk fields. But I denied it on reading, and stated during the fall that such would not be these, as but little corn matured on the stalk before frost came. But next year it will be different and grass will be short and dry. While the year 1887 will also be dry to latter part of August, when the fall rains will begin and make fine fall pastures, and then will come up the howl about black-leg. I will say in closing this this that January and February of the winter of 1887 will be what I said to the editor of *Colman's Rural World* in September, 1883, when I spoke of the Ohio flood that wauld come in winter of '84. I also said to editor of *Farming World*, in December, date the 12th, that he would see the flood. And now you can chalk it down for to read of disastrous floods in winter of 1887. But my advice to those who have the authority to say what should be done to save suffering and great loss of property, as well as thousands of dollars in money, would be spurned and myself called an old fool or lunatic.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick county, Dec. 28, 1885.

[Friend Swann ought not to grow ill-natured because other people do not know as much as he does. He has been at work, he says, some forty or fifty years on weather studies, and most men have never made the subject a systematic study at all. His theory is, as we understand it, that seasons are duplicated every twenty years, and nobody, in these columns, at least, so far as we remember, has ever denied it; but after reading Mr. Swann's book carefully and studiously, we were not instructed. It was, probably, our own fault. But Mr. Swann ought not to be out with us because we failed to understand him and his book as he would like us to do. The letter which he desires republished will be found in another column, headed—"Review of Seven Years." It was published in the KANSAS FARMER February 15, 1882. We desire that every person who reads this will read that in order that all may have an opportunity of reading just what Mr. Swann did say in that letter concerning the years 1884 and 1885. And in order that we may not lose connections, we take an extract from it and place it with this, as follows:

But I will say this, that the bottom has been touched and the rainfall will increase from year to year until '84 and '85, and bugs will go the other way up to that time. Then rainfall will recede and bugs will succeed. I fear as usual. I have seen the little rascals ever since 1878-9, and on reflection I think it is about the way they have run, and tickle grass, as I know, is their greatest nest or fort.

That is what Mr. Swann said in 1882 about the weather of 1884 and 1885. His book is just as plain as that letter; and yet we have failed to profit by either of them. What any farmer in Kansas could have gathered from that letter to be of benefit to him in planning his operations for the years 1884 and 1885, or any other year, Mr. Swann probably knows; but it is blank to us; and we repeat, the book is just as plain as that letter.—ED. K. F.]

Letter from North Carolina.

Kansas Farmer:

I am here in the mountains of western North Carolina for a winter's rest and visit with my widowed mother; but I have no intention of abandoning Kansas and Cowley county as my home. I have seen no spot in my travels which seems so well worthy of the name of the "garden spot of the world" as south-central Kansas. It is true times are somewhat hard there now, but it seems a land of peace and plenty compared with all the country east of it. Wages are very low here, and the laboring classes, both white and black, are thankful if they can get enough to eat.

I am very much pleased with your position on the silver question in the FARMER. Hope you will continue in all things to champion the cause of the people against all combinations against them. Have missed by FARMER very much the last two weeks. Please change the address to the one below.

F. A. A. WILLIAMS.

Hendersonville, N. C.

Lake Region of Florida.

Kansas Farmer:

The great lake region of Florida heretofore has been comparatively little known, but for the past two or three years one railroad after another has been built, and at last we are glad to know that this section of the State is fairly on a boom. Transportation was all that was required. The "Lake Region" takes its name from a chain of large lakes, varying in size from seven miles in length by two in width to an inland sea. The lakes on the map are known as Apopka, Dora, Eustis, Griffin, and Harris or Astalula. The last named is admitted to be the finest sheet of water in Florida, and around its shores are to be found many of the best groves in the State.

Lane Park is perhaps one of the most attractive little towns in the lake region, and approaching it from the lake one is struck with its picturesque location and great natural beauty. Land around Lane Park can be still bought at reasonable figures, and there is a disposition on the part of most of the settlers to let the lands go on very reasonable terms wherever a person buys with the intention of locating or making an improvement.

To those who contemplate coming to Florida or wish to know anything about the lake region, I will take pleasure in answering any letters. Address to me, enclosing stamp for reply.

W. N. JACKSON.

Lane Park, Fla.

Gossip About Stock.

A. A. Holcombe, the State Veterinarian, has received reports from thirty-two counties showing a total loss during 1885 from hog cholera of $1,401,625.

Southern Trade Gazette: Buffaloes are now bred at Goodnight, Kas., and buffalo calves sell at $50 a head where once the earth shook beneath the onward tramp of ten thousand hoofs.

A leading swine-grower of Illinois, who has been at some pains to inquire as to the facts, estimates that at least one-third of the hogs of central Illinois have died of hog cholera within the present year.

M. H. Alberty, of Cherokee, Kas., recently sold a fine three-quarter Holstein-Friesian heifer to A. C. Whitman, of Independence, Kas. Mr. A. is making a specialty of these cattle, also of breeding choice Poland-China swine.

The fifteenth annual live stock report of the Kansas City stock yards for the year ending December 31, 1885, just received, shows that during 1885 the receipts of 63,213 cars of stock numbered 24,506 horses and mules, 221,801 sheep, 506,627 cattle and 2,358,718 hogs. The total shipments for the year were 506,577 cattle, 2,359,027 hogs, 223,088 sheep and 24,656 horses and mules. The average weight of hogs for 1885, 239.8 pounds.

Western Agriculturist: Mr. Degen, of Degnan & Degen, Marysville, Kas., paid us a visit on his way back from Ottawa. They will have an importation of French Draft horses this winter, which will be the first importation of French horses every made direct to the State of Kansas. These gentlemen have been breeding French Draft horses there for some years, and have successfully introduced them into Marshall and the surrounding counties. Success to Kansas.

In another column of this issue of the KANSAS FARMER appears an advertisement of the Wellington Herd of Large English Berkshires, owned by M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas. This gentleman is one of the best propagators of thoroughbred swine to be found anywhere. All farmers and stockmen should make it a point to keep none but choice animals, especially of swine, and thus secure profitable returns for monies invested. By corresponding with those whose advertisements appear in the KANSAS FARMER you will be enabled to get what is wanted, and that, too, of the best, and guaranteed as represented.

The Red Polled cattle are gaining a foothold in the Southern States as well as in Kansas. The breeder, W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas., writes: We have just had word from Mr. Geo. L. Appleton, of Way's Station, Ga., to whom we lately sold and shipped a carload of grades and thoroughbreds, consisting of twenty-four head. They arrived safely and he was very much pleased with them. He writes that they are the handsomest lot of cattle he ever saw. Expects a good demand for Red Polls from that section of the country. The new importation have arrived at quarantine at Garfield, N. J., and will be at Maple Hill about March 1st, 1886.

The descendants of the common brook trout sent to Tasmania have shown a remarkable tendency to vary in shape and markings. Furthermore, they are migrating to salt water, and thus becoming anadromous. The same is true of the New Zealand acclimatants.

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the *British Medical Journal* Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used.

Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple-pie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliva. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess.—*The Cosmopolitan.*

Three hundred and fifty-eight criminals, who have escaped from Georgia in the course of the last thirteen years, are "wanted" in that State. The rewards offered for them aggregate $100,000.

For builders' hardware, nails, pumps, steel shovels and forks, table and pocket cutlery, tinware and general house-furnishing goods, at remarkably low prices, see J. J. Floreth, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The odd fancy of a Michigan man is to build his summer residence in the shape of a huge lantern. The site is on a bluff overlooking Lake Huron, and when at night the house is well lighted up the effect is curious.

Attention is directed to the Kansas Economy Incubator advertised by Jacob Yost, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas. Mr. Yost reports a good trade for his incubators, which he enthusiastically declares a success in every particular.

There are no hod-carriers in Germany. Bricks are passed by hand. The higher up the brick layers are, the more men are required to toss the bricks. Two men to a story is about the average, with enough more to lead from the front of the building to the place where the bricks are needed.

We call attention to the mulberry seed advertisement of I. Horner, Emporia. The careful selection of seed is of vast importance. Mr. Horner's purpose is to push the planting of mulberry forests throughout the West; and in order to improve the Russian mulberry, it genarally being too dwarfed, he has made careful selection of seed from vigorous-growing, fully-devcloped trees which have a good quality of dense, large foliage, and also bear good fruit.

Stanley says that African sunlight, with all its great heat, appeared to him as a superior moonlight, judging from its effects on scenery. He attributes the apparent solemnity of the "solemn-looking" hills of which he so often speaks to this peculiar sunshine. "It deepens the shadows and darkens the dark green foliage of the forest, while it imparts a wan appearance or a cold reflection of light to naked slopes and woodless top hills. Its effect is a chill austerity, an indescribable solemnity, a repelling unsociability."

Nothing succeeds like success and nothing is sure of success without careful attention to details. This is especially true of the poultry business, and it is very perfectly illustrated by the success of Messrs. Hughes & Tatman, of North Topeka. A poultry-fancier visited their yards last week just as a lot of his fowls were being placed in the coops for shipment, and was afforded opportunity to handle them. They were pronounced superior birds in every respect. Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks, Bremen geese, Light Brahma, Buff Cochin, White-Faced Black Spanish, Plymouth Rock, and White and Brown Leghorn chickens are among the breeds represented. These gentlemen have had uniform success in breeding and their fair treatment of their customers have made them widely known. Their stock is in great demand.

The Busy Bee.

Bee-Keeping--Wintering.

Kansas Farmer:

I notice in the FARMER a request from John C. Snyder for plain instructions for handling bees. I have been for some time intending to write some letters for the FARMER upon this subject, hoping thereby to be of use to some who may be just beginning, and because so few people in Kansas keep bees or realize how much honey goes to waste all around them every year. With an investment of $10 or less, every farmer in the State, by giving a very little time, can soon have an abundance of honey for home use. Buy a swarm of bees even if you have to sell a pig or two at a low price to raise the money, and you will not have to feed them corn to bring you an income. Bee-keeping is especially desirable for women, pleasant, interesting, and profitable, according to the time and skill employed in their management. When I have kept a dozen swarms, about half a day in a week was sufficient; when I have had fifty or sixty and was raising queens at the same time, it required nearly all my time. Any one can work with bees safely. The gentlest of Italians or Cyprians will sometimes sting if they can, but you can get ahead of them if you will. Prepare a hat by sewing to the rim a piece of common wire screen about six inches square, and to the rest of the rim, also the lower edge of screen, sew a strip of cloth, wide enough to tuck in closely at the neck. Be sure there is no place where a bee can crawl in. For gloves take soft buckskin, or something they cannot sting through; to the top sew a piece of stocking to extend over the wristband, put elastic in upper edge. You are thus bee proof, and will soon cease to be nervous, if they buzz ever so angrily. Black bees can generally be bought for $8 or less; but it pays to Italianize them, for which (and also for transferring from old box hive or tree to frame hive) I will give directions in my next letter.

The subject of wintering is of immediate interest. If you have a dry cellar, I think it much better to put your bees in it, and if it does not freeze they will come out all right. Spread pieces of cloth or quilt on top of frames to absorb moisture. Oil cloth under the quilt is best, as they cannot stick it down so tight. If the entrance is more than a quarter of an inch, tack on a strip of zinc as a small mouse might get in and disturb the bees; rats running over the hive would, also, and it is essential that they be kept quiet. If the hive is not full of bees, it is better to take out the empty frames, and place division board next the bees, which enables them to keep warm more easily, and the empty space gives them air without having a large entrance. Bees may live if left out in the cold, but they will consume much honey, which is worse than needless, for they will not be in as good condition in the spring. I put my bees in cellar nearly a month ago. Yesterday I took a swarm out while it was warm, so they couly fly, to examine them. The combs appeared to be as full of honey as when they were put in. The cellar had been about 10 degrees above freezing. If your cellar is very damp, make a shed or box, rat tight, leave space for air at entrance and cover with hay, thick enough so it will not freeze. MRS. J. N. MARTIN.

Topeka, December 25th, 1885.

We respectfully call the attention of every subscriber to the seed advertisement of JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. His large and complete catalogue is sent free.

Less than four out of each hundred Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1840 to 8 per cent., and is now 22. There are only seventeen States with more people than New York city.

The African elephant will be extinct in another hundred years unless a stop is put to the indiscriminate slaughter now going on. So says Jose Menges, the great importer of African wild beasts, and probably the most eminent authority on such subjects.

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless soon as wet.) The zinc-lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by harness-makers on sixty days trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Wis.

A watchmaker in Newcastle is said to have completed a set of three gold shirt-studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above, and the hands are set by turning the one below.

Many persons in Pittston are using Ely's Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, with most satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber has used it in his family and recommends it very highly. A Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette.* Not a liquid or snuff. 50 cents.

Complimentary Notice.

The greatest consolation to one growing old, is the improved surroundings which come with age, experience and wisdom.

We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of the new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated seedsmen of Detroit, Mich. (They enjoy the enviable reputation of being the widest and best known firm, in any business in the United States.) Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds.

Every one desiring seeds of the highest type and best quality, should secure their Annual. It is sent free on application.

The Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER made a visit to the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kas., during the past week and through the kindness of Mr. Frank Worcester, auditor of the company, had the pleasure of investigating their mode of doing business, and, also, in making a personal examination of their nurseries and mode of operating the same. For courtesies extended the above-mentioned gentleman, he has our thanks. This company, whose advertisement appears in each issue of the KANSAS FARMER, are now doing an annual business of $100,000, and for the year just drawn to a close they exceeded that amount, which speaks well for them as a company in whom the people can repose trust and have full confidence, realizing that it is paramount to their interest to deal only with nurseries that can be relied upon to do as they advertise and represent to do through the men whom they place in the field to solicit for them. This company never substitutes stock, which is of great importance to the purchaser, and such being the case, has made for them lasting friends throughout the length and breadth of all territory in which they have had business relations. Of this Pioneer nursery the KANSAS FARMER will have more to say in the next week's issue; and in that issue will be given the names and residence of all parties having received presents according to the plan of distribution as announced by the Hart Pioneer Nurseries.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Clinton Ry.

Commencing January 1st, 1886, round trip tickets will be sold to and from all stations on these lines at TEN PER CENT. reduction from Tariff Rates.

These tickets will be unlimited as to time, and good until used.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 4, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2 906. shipments 1,100. Market fairly active and 20a30c lower; decline strong on butchers' cattle Export cattle 5 00a5 25 common to good shipping 3 80a4 85, butcher steers 3 25a4 00, cows 2 25a3 50, stockers and feeders steady at 2 50a3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 8,700, shipments 5,500. Market active and 5a10c higher on tops; mixed packing and light steady and unchanged. Butchers and choice heavy 3 90a4 05, mixed packing 3 60a3 80, light 3 50a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,100 shipments 600. Market steady. Good to choice 3 50a4 00, fair to medium 2 50a3 00, common 2 00a2 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5 400, shipments 1 900. Market slow but steady. Shipping steers 3 60a5 60, stockers and feeders steady at 2 50a4 10; cows, bulls and mixed 1 50a3 75. bulk at 2 66a3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 26,000, shipments 4,000. Market steady but rather slow. Rough and mixed 3 55a3 80, packing and shipping 3 80a4 10, light weights 3 40a3 90, skips 2 75a3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 500. Market weak and ¼c lower. Natives 2 00a4 00, Westerns 2 50a3 60, Texans 2 00a3 25, lambs 3 75a5 00.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the cattle market very weak and barely steady. Best American steers 12½c per pound dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 330. The offerings to-day were very light, and the market was strong and active, with values of native shipping steers a shade higher, while good butcher's stuff was 10a15c higher. Sales ranged 3 00 for cows to 4 65 for native shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 2,961. The supply on sale to-day was light, and the market strong and active at an advance of 5a10c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 50a 4 00, bulk at 3 65.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 175. Demand good for good to choice muttons. Sales: 161 natives av. 93 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Lower, fairly active, opened steady and ¼c higher, but soon broke and declined 1½c from figures, reacted slightly and closed ¾a1c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red cash, 91½c; January, 91⅛a92c; February, 93⅝a93¾c; March, 96a 96¼c; May, 99½a1 01.

CORN Dull, with light trading; confined mainly to May, which sold ⅛c higher. Other options were lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 33½a33¾c; January, 33 c; February, 31a31¼c.

OATS—Very dull and barely steady. No. 2 mixed cash, 28½c.

RYE—Dull, no demand; 58⅝c asked.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Active and lower. Sales ranged: January 82⅝a84½c; February, 83½a84⅞c; May, 89a 90⅞c; No. 2 spring, 82¾a83⅛c; No. 3 spring, 66a 70c.

CORN—Quiet and a shade lower. Cash, 36c; January, 36⅛a36⅜c.

OATS—Dull but steady. Cash, 28c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2 at 58c.

BARLEY Dull No, 2, 62a63c.

FLAXSEED—Dull. No. 1, 1 11¾a1 12

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was about steady. No. 2 red cash was nominal; January sold at 7 a71⅜c, against 71½c asked Saturday; February and March were nominal; May sold at 78¾, against 78⅞a79c Saturday.

CORN—There was about a steady market on 'change to day. No. 2 cash sold at 26⅝ against 26½c bid Saturday, when 26⅞c was asked,

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; January, 27c bid, 27¼c asked.

RYE—No 2 cash. January, February and May, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Roll and dairy not strictly choice have to be sold at butterine prices. Creamery, fresh and good, in fair demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a13c, according to quality.

EGGS—Plenty and market weak at 17c per doz. fresh re-candled. A large portion of the receipts consists of held stock.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a68c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 50c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a1 25.

HAY—Receipts 11 cars. Best weak; low grades very dull. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 00a5 00; common, 2 50 a3 50.

OIL-CAKE—$ 100 lbs., 1 25; ton lots 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, sacked, 22 00.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 7c; self-working, 5½a6c; common red tipped, 4½c; crooked, 3a 3½c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24½c; medium combin, 23a24½c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

500,000
READERS.

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN closed its first year with 10,000 subscribers. It closes its fourteenth year with

110,000.

The paper has grown steadily and rapidly in popular favor until it has a reading constituency of

500,000,

Because it has been for fourteen years

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THE INTER OCEAN offers a number of premium combinations, which we believe to be the best ever offered by a newspaper. Below we give a sample of them:

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THE INTER OCEAN has subscribers in every State and Territory in the Union. It paid postage on circulation in 1884 to the amount of $25,421.02.

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The Home Circle.

For the KANSAS FARMER.

VAE VICTIS.

Fraternally to the W. C. T. U. By Mrs. M. J. Hunter.

"Once on a time," where the mighty sea
A noble river poured her waters free;
Upon whose shore there stood a stately hall,
'Midst shaded lawn, and trees and waterfall.
There dwelt (within the hall) a noble lord,
Whose generous soul, like the great river, poured
Its kindness, love and charity far o'er
The land and water.
Ready to perceive,
Dame Nature smiled, and poured into his lap
Her choicest gifts from land and sea. Aye, more—
She crowned them with the cup of human bliss,
A lovely wife and child, or angel, maybe,
Lured by this paradise of love and joy,
To flutter down and dwell for a brief space,
Perchance a short probation to endure
Under the auspices of some favorite star.
Oft when the winds and waves together sang
Their favorite hymn to the low-sinking sun
This happy trio to the fragrant bowers
Would wander, not in search of peace,
For it dwelt with them even in their hearts.
The while these wedded souls would hold converse
Of methods whereby human wants to meet,
The little one, with garlands of bright flowers,
Would crown them, and in childish sport
Would call them "King" and "Queen," to whom
A poor petitioner she came, sure of reward;
For well she knew none ever sought in vain
That noble heart. In him combined
Those rare and gracious qualities which lift
Some men above their fellows, as a god.
And she, the consort of his soul and life,
Was all that heart and brain and soul could ask
In woman.
Thus, as the blended light from stars above
Pierces the gloom, and clouds which wrap the earth,
So kindly charities from these great souls
Did pierce the selfishness and sordid lusts
Which separate the lowly and the poor
From all that makes life what it ought to be.
And thus it was each day new duties brought,
And at its close a recompense so sweet,
They oft would wonder how mankind had missed,
In their mad search, the mark so very far.
So their sweet child would sit and hear them talk,
Till in the depths of her translucent soul
Were mirrored faithfully their thoughts and life.
Then, wearied, she would climb up on his knee,
And, like a nestling dove, would sink to rest
With her fair head upon her father's breast.
The stars yet veiled in twilight ne'er looked down
Upon a scene more lovely, and the waves
In their clear depths did ever yet reflect
A scene more fair.
But soon to this fairest home
There came a guest, who, skilled in every art,
Soon made his way into this noble heart.
In time their constant shadow he became,
And every thought and deed revealed his name.
'Was ever there an Eden upon earth
Where Satan in some form did not creep in?
O sin! wherefore art thou? Art thou a force
To wrench our poor fond hearts from earthly bliss
That we may lift them to a higher sphere?"
Thus mourned in solitude the gentle wife,
Then rose with firm resolve, she mustered all
Her woman's arts, and with them sought to win
Him from the tempter's snare.
"Sweet love," she urged, "hast thou so soon forgot
The joy and objects of our wedded life?
O, banish, I beseech you, from our door
This stranger guest. In truth, I like him not;
He comes between us, like the breath from out
An Arctic clime, freezing my heart's blood;
Parting our daily walk; for where he goes
I cannot, and our sweet child shrinks in fear
When he is with you."
"Nay, sweet," he replied.
"Hast thou been dreaming? Who dares whisper this?
Can danger come, and these strong arms around you?
This guest you fear ere long shall pack and go."
And with sweet words he oft would calm her fears
As time rolled on, and yet the guest went not,
And she would weep and mourn in solitude,
While their sweet child grew sadly wan and pale;
For friends did shun them now on every hand,
And those they had befriended most of all.
And so ingratitude was brought to bear
Upon her heart already bowed with grief,
And evil whispered round them everywhere,
And all their riches flowed—they knew not where,
For fortune frowned and hid her gracious face.
In time a gulf both wide and deep appeared
He and his friends between, and it did seem afar
Their voices called, and oft he longed to go.
But no; this dangerous guest barred every way,
And led him down, where thorns and rocks did pierce
His naked feet.
Hark! through the gloom the voice
Of his sweet child calls in plaintive tones:
"Dear father, come. The way's so dark, so dark.
For oh! the way leads down, and down, to where
Such horrid faces peer from out the gloom.
Oh, I can go no farther, come with me,
To where my mamma waits and weeps alone.
God's sun is shining still, and all the air
Is filled with song and odors of sweet flowers.
But as an echo from a far-off shore
On his dull sense the sweet voice seemed to fall.
Yet once again he turned toward the child
A look. 'Twas as a candle spent, whose last
Bright, quivering flame leaps into darkness. So
Beamed on her that look. Then the reflex
Of the dread demon there, who bound and led
Him down through scenes of terror to his doom.
As some sweet flower crushed in a careless hand,
So did the sweet child's spirit in her faint.
But gentle angels came unto her there,
And bore her safely up the "golden stair."
Nor did the monster stay his cruel hand.
"Come, now," he cried; "haste, haste your lagging feet;
Without your death my work is not complete.
Thousands of victims yearly thus I claim;
I compass sea and land to reach my aim;
For wine is blood, and blood is wine, you see.
A paradox to solve 'twixt you and me.
For you my wine and I your blood shall drink;
Then to perdition I your soul will sink."
Then, with a shriek that echoed everywhere,
He dragged his victim to a viewless shore,
Plunged him into the gulf of black despair,
And left him, chained and bound, to perish there.
Alas! What agony for that fond heart,
With its deep yearning for the one above,
Its nameless sorrow for the one gone down.
O, that there were but one to mourn like this.
But there are thousands. She was only one.
And thus did her fond heart in sorrow break,
And to the winds its last sad offering pour—
The heedless wind: "My cup is empty now;
Oh! I have drained it to the bitter dregs.
And has my winter come so soon, so soon?
But five short years, and all life's joy foreclosed.
Childless and widowed; home and friends all gone.
For that insatiate demon must have all!
I'm weary, O, so weary of the world,
The cruel, pitiless, unrelenting world.
Oh! pitying Heaven! take a sacrifice—
My poor, spent life, and give my loved ones back.
Then death were life, its door the way to Heaven.
Oh, shall I see them there, blest, forgiven?
The world was treacherous; he so good and true.
O, death! O, Heaven! O, Father! Take me, too."
And with this prayer, with her white hands she clasped
Her spotless robes about her and went down
To where a white sail waited by the shore.
The warm sunlight filled the earth and sky,
And birds sang softly o'er a nameless grave.

Concordia, October 25th, 1885.

A Plea for the Girls--No. 2.

Let us take up the chain of thought commenced a little time since, in which I tried to persuade you, that your early training in habits of industry by faithful mothers would prove a lasting blessing all along life's pathway. Compare your condition, if you please, with that of your neighbor's daughter, whom you have envied, since she was reared by rich and indulgent parents; whose mother, not being through necessity obliged to do the menial service of the kitchen, had never taught her daughter the mysteries of general housework, being herself ignorant of its numerous details. So the young lady developed into a pretty parlor plaything, without the knowledge of how to cook a beefsteak, or to prepare a palatable cup of coffee; whose slightest wish was ever catered to by willing servants, so it is little wonder her idle brain and idle hands often wearied over the ever-present crocheting and useless fancy-work that occupied her waking hours. To be sure she could read novels, thrum the piano and sing passably, but not feeling dependent upon her own exertions for a livelihood, she had never mastered by careful application any one of the branches which she was pleased to pursue just for the moment's enjoyment.

Now, suppose her father should be overtaken by misfortune and his property be swept away, just as fortunes are daily drifting down the stream of adversity, what could your young friend do to earn her daily bread? Helplessly, indeed, would she sorrow at the fate that cast her upon her own exertions for self-support. To be sure, she could paint poppies or pansies, could knit a few patterns in fancy stitch, and might possibly teach the rudiments of music; but her outlook toward the shining pile she would fain accumulate would be only a dull vagueness from which her very soul recoils; and to mend matters, she accepts the master of her heart's affections, and presides as mistress of his home. And think you, girls, in her utter ignorance of domestic economy in even its rudiments, she can long remain mistress of the heart of her husband? Think you, the stream of conjugal happiness can long run smoothly when its master is the half-paid hireling and the choice of his heart an extravagant, ignorant housewife? You may say (and truthfully, too,) "He ought never, with his limited prospects, to have wed such an unequal mate."

Well, we will pass on. You do not envy your old friend now, whom you might find, if you were to make a morning call, surrounded with confusion on every hand. There stands the breakfast table, untouched since the morning meal, and even now the faithful time-piece over on the little mantel points half an hour till dinner-time, and the poor wretched little housekeeper, unable to keep one servant now, is studying the many cook-books she possesses, for she had thought to prepare a good dinner for her husband, inasmuch as her breakfast was a failure as to sloppy coffee and soggy toast. But here is only a half hour now in which to set the house to rights and cook his dinner; so the oft-repeated attempt to get together something the very easiest in a moment of time is concocted, and it would take a thorough chemist to even imagine what the principals of the feast (?) were composed of. If the husband is a genuine good fellow, and is willing to live on slops (provided his inner man doesn't cry out) until his wife masters the culinary arts, all will glide on smoothly at last. But if, on the other hand, his appetite refuses to be coddled up with heavy dumplings ("For the way to a man's heart is through his stomach," so runs an old proverb,) the death knell is already sounding to their happiness. Girls, look well to the ways of mother's notion of cooking this dish and that; and though you may not all picture yourselves slaves of poor men, you may need good substantial knowledge of everyday cookery. For we must all eat, and even though you may grace the head of the table of a Crœsus, it will not be out of place to know of what your viands are composed, even though competent servants come at your call. But lest I weary you, and arouse the choleric fury of the yawning waste-basket, I will leave you to your own reflections for a time, and will continue our subject in future with the permission of our kind editor.

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

Notes and Recipes.

Oyster Fritters.—Drain off the juice and add to it a cup of milk, three eggs, salt and pepper and flour enough to make a thick batter; stir in the oysters; drop from a large spoon into hot lard to fry.

A beautiful frame for a sea view in water color is of plain wood, over which is drawn a silvered netting, while a silvered rope passes through silver rings in the corners, and suspends it on the wall.

Egg cosies are the latest things in the cosey way. They are melon-shaped, made of silk, lined and wadded, and large enough to cover two eggs. The divisions are embroidered or painted to suit the fancy, and are finished at the top with a tassel.

A pretty tidy is made by sewing alternate rows of colored ribbon and oriental lace on a strip of coarse white net, of the width and length required. A full frill of lace finishes it. The strip is then drawn tight together in the center and tied with a narrow ribbon.

A handsome scrap-basket is of fine straw, lined with gold-colored satin slightly shirred. The outer hanging is of olive plush, with a bunch of crimson poppies with half-open buds, and a few leaves embroidered in it. The fringe is of mixed olive and gold color, and a large bow of olive ribbon is placed on one side of the top of the basket.

Roast Spare-Rib.—A good way to roast a spare-rib is to crack the bones in the middle, fold over and stuff with regular turkey dressing; sew it up with a stout thread, put into the dripping-pan and put in a coffeecup of water; sprinkle pepper and salt over the meat, and let it cook until tender and brown. Turn it so that each side will be equally brown.

Apple Bread.—There is nothing more delicious than warm apple bread, eaten with fresh butter. We make the bread the same as for steamed brown bread. When the bread is mixed ready to cook, add sliced sweet apples until the mixture is thick with them. Steam from three to four hours; then bake thirty minutes in an oven of moderate heat.

Cream Cake.—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one-half of a cupful of boiling water, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of Burnett's extract of lemon. Beat the sugar and eggs well together, then add the boiling water, and then the flour, to which has been added the baking powder; bake in three layers for about twenty minutes.

Cider Cake.—A delicious cider cake is made by beating three cups of sugar, one of butter, and yolks of four eggs to a cream; then stir in six cups of flour, and beat till light and smooth. Put one teaspoonful of soda into a large cup of sour cider and stir quickly—before it stops foaming. Beat it into the cake batter; when this is done add one cup of chopped raisins, well floured, and lastly the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake at once in a loaf.

Sponge Pudding.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup flour, six tablespoonfuls cold water, one teaspoonful baking powder. Steam three-quarters of an hour. Sauce: One tablespoonful of butter, two of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour. Mix the flour with cold water, stir smooth; stir butter and sugar together. Turn a coffeecup of boiling water into the flour and water, then turn this on the butter and sugar. Have ready the beaten white of one egg and stir it in last. If too thick, thin with boiling water before the egg is added.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

The Young Folks.

The Baby's Day.

The day is done for the baby,
And in her cradle bed
Now rests on the soft, white pillow
Her tired, golden head.
Not one in the whole home circle
Can half so weary be,
For who of the busy household
Has worked so hard as she?

We looked upon the baby's world
As very small indeed;
To its many cares and trials
Give only little heed.
But to the wee young dweller
Its boundaries are wide;
Mountains and oceans lie between
This and the other side.

And baby, with uncertain step,
Tries all the heights to gain;
Sails off in unsafe craft to cross
The deep and treach'rous main.
And so defeats, repeated oft,
Fill up the baby's day,
While well-laid plans and schemes, for her
Gang very oft agley.

The pretty bubbles from her hand
Soar up and burst in air;
With tearful eyes she sees them go
Into the great nowhere.
And knowing not why this should be,
She lifts her baby face
For mother's kiss, and trustingly
Rests in her loved embrace.

What wonder that at set of sun
The wee, fringed curtains fall,
And baby dear is glad to say
Her sweet "good night" to all!
For who could guess how many trades
Those little hands have plied;
How many miles those tiny feet
Have wandered, far and wide!

Had we such faith as baby has,
Unburdened, unoppressed,
We might, like tired children, go
At evening time to rest,
Resigning with a perfect trust,
Into the Father's hand,
The things which in our daily lives
We cannot understand. —*Good Cheer.*

How Porcelain Ware is Made.

To earthenware the blue clay gives toughness and solidity, flint gives whiteness, kaolin whiteness and porousness and Cornish stone acts as a sort of flux, binding all together. These materials, being weighed and measured, are placed, together with a large quantity of water, in huge vats fitted with an agitator called a "blunger," by which they are thoroughly stirred up and mixed together. As my courteous guide raises the lid of one of these "blunging" machines, I descry, as it were, the interior of a vast churn filled with a strong, white sea, as if the cliffs had got mixed with the tide in the manner depicted by some painters of seascapes. This beautifully white fluid runs off, when its parts are judged to be sufficiently mixed, into troughs, and is strained through sieves of lawn, varying in fineness from twenty-two to thirty-two threads to the inch. It is being tested by weight, a certain measure being required to weigh a certain number of ounces. The slip now reposes for a while in quaint receptacles shaped like the Noah's ark given to children. To get rid of the superfluous dampness of the compound "slip," it is forced by means of pumps into bags of strong cloth. It is then pressed, and sometimes cut up and pressed again, being then ready for the thrower.

When the sort of sausage machine just described has done its work and the slip has been pressed, the material is of the consistency of stiff dough. In this condition it comes into the hands of the potter, but not directly. Before it reaches him it is weighed out into lumps and handed to him by the girl who acts as his assistant. When the lump of clay is finally handed to the potter he deals with it in a wonderful manner. Placed on the horizontal wheel revolving before him, the clay is made to perform the most extraordinary evolution. It spreads out, leaving a hollow center, and grows like a mushroom under his skillful hand. It becomes anything he likes. It may be a bowl, a cup, or take any other shape. As the clay revolves rapidly the workman has only to change the position of his hands to produce any shape he may wish.

In the so-called "greenhouses" a large quantity of ware is drying preparatory to being "fired." This process is the crucial test of pottery. All the preceding operations have been carefully conducted with a distinct view to this one. All the combinations of clay, flint, stone or bone have been made with forethought of the kiln in which the ware will be partially vitrified. Earthenware and porcelain are only, as is well known, less perfect forms of glass, or rather of glass in another stage of development. When the earthenware slip cups and saucers, mugs and jugs, are sufficiently dried, they are ready for the "biscuit" kilns, as they are oddly called, for the ware is not twice baked in them, nor is it good to eat. Some kinds of ware are submitted to the intense heat of the kiln three times, all twice —once in biscuit and once in glaze. When painting is introduced over the glaze, as in the old Sevres *pate tendre* and the various kinds of fine porcelain, there is a third firing. Before being placed in the kilns all the articles thrown, turned or moulded are arranged in the "saggers," receptacles of coarse clay, very thick and strong, like deep pie dishes. Into these the various articles are packed with considerable skill, little triangles being placed between each to prevent their touching each other, and the saggers are next packed together in the kiln or oven, each sagger being lined at the bottom with a layer of rock sand. Piled one on the other, the saggers make a fairly compact column, and when the oven, some nineteen feet in altitude, is filled, the fire is applied. It will be understood that the fire by no means touches either the ware or the saggers in which it is enclosed. They are simply in an oven about to be raised to a tremendous heat. The firing is done by means of flues so arranged as to diffuse intense heat throughout the whole interior of the ovens. This firing is a ticklish operation, requiring the supervision of a skilled workman capable of existing without sleep for some thirty-six or forty hours. At first the heat is applied gently, for fear of cracking the ware, and the fireman has an anxious time of it. Little openings in the brickwork enable him to judge of the progress of his work. The heat of a biscuit oven during the last twenty-four hours is intense, between 20,000 deg. and 30,000 deg. Fah. As the ware has taken from forty to fifty hours in firing, so does it require an equal time to become cool.—*English Magazine.*

Caprices of a School of Whales in Monterey Bay.

The following whale story is accepted as a contribution to marine literature: "Last Sunday week a party of young men of Soquel started on the yacht Fleetwing for a sail across the bay to Monterey. When about eight miles out they were becalmed for several hours. At about 6 p. m., while waiting for the breeze to spring up, all on board were startled by a sudden commotion in the water, and upon looking for its cause, found that the yacht was surrounded by a school of over thirty whales of the species known as the California white whale. Their whaleships seemed to be in a very sportive mood and dove under and around the yacht, and lashed their huge tails in such close proximity to the boat that the boys got badly scared, and one of the party known as the 'Missourian' declared that, 'By gosh, if he ever got ashore, he'd never be caught out in Monterey Bay again.' The huge back of one of the whales was at one time not more than a foot below the end of the yacht's bowsprit. Guns and pistols were fired at the whales, which finally induced the school to leave. Later in the night the yacht ran close to the same school. All hands were very glad to get to Monterey, and three of the party (one being the 'Missourian') refused to return in the yacht to Soquel, and went home by rail.'

How Porpoises are Caught.

A seine nearly a mile long is paid out from the steamer to inclose the fish and cut them off from the open sea. At the wings and bags of the net small surf-boats are stationed, whose crews strive to frighten the porpoises when they attempt a combined charge upon the net. As the huge creatures, often weighing 1,000 pounds each, can easily break a seine if they set out for it, the only safeguard is to distract them and divert their attention. Slowly and steadily the seine is drawn in toward the beach, and when near enough a smaller seine is brought into play inside the larger one. With this a few porpoises at a time are cut off from the main school, and hauled by main force on the shore, where they are dispatched with lances or knives. It is no boy's play hauling this small seine through the surf.

The climbing of stairs, which to almost everybody, especially those advanced in years, is very fatiguing, can easily be facilitated somewhat, according to a New York athlete, who says: To throw the body forward, bending at the hips, more than doubles the work. The weight of the body is a load that the muscles and loins must carry, and they can carry it easiest it the center of gravity is kept directly above them. Bending forward imposes on the muscles of the trunk the unnecessary task of holding the load from pitching forward. This is like carrying a load at arm's length, instead of on the shoulder, or on the head, as many Europeans carry burdens. The gentleman gives this advice to stair-climbers: "Do not lean forward. Do not hurry. Do not spring from stair to stair. Step firmly, leisurely, and keep erect."

A traveler recently returned from the Fiji Islands, and who brought with him the skull and bones of a missionary friend as curios, declares that the Fijians would again become cannibals if they had the opportunity. Even now, he says, one cannot go into the interior of the island with safety. The Government forbids people to go into the mountains for fear they will get baked and eaten. All the clothes the natives wear is a loin cloth, and the government encourages the chiefs in not introducing civilized clothing. The women, though, have some modesty, as is shown by the fact that only recently eight of them were sentenced by the Roko, for some offense, to go nude for four months. There is very little education among the masses, but the missionaries have established a few schools for children.

Jimmy had a little goat
Which followed him about,
And everywhere that Jimmy stooped
That bad goat knocked him out.

It followed him to school one day
And scared the female teacher,
But she climbed quickly on a bench
Where Billy couldn't reach her.

Then when the goat was hustled out
It lingered 'round the door,
And, when its owner sauntered forth,
Knocked him a rod or more.

"What makes the goat buck Jimmy so?"
The children all they cried.
"'Cause Jimmy plagues the goat, you know,"
The teacher quick replied.—*The Judge.*

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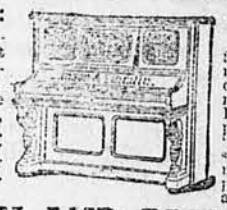

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To Our "t 52" Subscribers!

Every one of our subscribers whose time of subscription to the KANSAS FARMER expires at the end of this year (and there are a great many such) will find this mark --t52—joined to his or her name on the paper sent to their respective addresses. The mark "t 52" shows that the subscription expires with the year, or December 31st, 1885.

To such subscribers, we invite a prompt renewal at once, or we prefer that you would *get up a small club and secure your copy free for the year* 1886, *or save* 50 *cents by uniting with a club.* A very little effort on the part of any of our "t 52" subscribers will secure the KANSAS FARMER *free for himself* and at the same time secure the paper for his friends and neighbors at the *low price of* **$1.00 Per Year!** Begin the good work at once.

☞ Send for the new "Hard-Pan" Club Rates and List or notice the Club Rates at top of this column. Ten thousand renewals and ten thousand new subscribers wanted now to help us make *the best farmer's paper ever published in the West!* Roll in the names. Let every reader do something, and we will have twenty-five thousand subscribers for the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER in 1886.

Thanks to Friends.

Renewals of subscription to the KANSAS FARMER are coming in fast. Our trial subscribers are going to try the paper a whole year now, just as we expected they would. These facts are encouraging to us, and we thank our friends sincerely. We wish they would continue the good work until all their neighbors became regular subscribers.

There are some, however, that are neglecting their opportunities. When the time for which a subscriber has paid expires, his name is taken off the mailing list without any request so to do. If a subscriber receives the paper beyond the time paid for it is a mistake, or it is done in order to bridge over a week or two to save breaks in the files. But this is not the rule. If any of our "t 52" subscribers have not yet renewed, they are urged to do so at once if they intend to stay with us.

OPINIONS OF A WELL-READ MAN ON MONEY MATTERS.

A few days ago a letter was received by our business manager inclosing a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, and the writer requested that certain information be communicated to the editor. Here is the request as it was written, together with all the rest of the letter:

I do not wish to be rude, but will you tell the editor for me that his articles on silver are verging on the absurd? He had better read up "authorities" on the subject of coin, currency, etc. The sole use of silver, or rather the using of silver instead of gold, for the British dependency of India is causing that country enormous losses in exchange, owing to the fact that silver has decreased and is constantly varying in value.

Americans almost always talk as if the world consisted of or was dependent on the United States; but other countries will not take silver coin or bullion except at its market value *in gold*, and the States cannot make them do so.

The trouble in India is caused by the natives, or rather the native custom (for it was there before the British conquest) of using silver as a basis of values. A man of the most moderate intelligence ought to be able to see the danger of using a "fluctuating value" as a "standard." To follow the thing out, say to its *reductio ad absurdum*, would be to adopt wheat as a standard, and issue certificates for bushels delivered in a vast government elevator, because wheat is plenty (comparatively), and lots of people have more or less in their possession. To follow the example of India is not intelligent, but simply retrogression. By the way, there is a large disposition in this country to follow the example of *ancient* China; that is, to keep out the products of the "outside barbarian," on the ground that there were things enough in the Chinese Empire. True enough in its way; the reserves of the Chinese Empire undeveloped being probably greater than those of the States; but the result was not great—a comparatively stereotyped civilization—though at its best as far ahead of the rest of the world as it is behind now, probably even more so; for when Europe was in the "dark ages" China was as she is now. Yours faithfully,

---

That is the language of a well-read man. He must be well-read, or he would not, in the public interest, desire that the editor of a widely-circulated journal should "read up authorities on the subject of coin, currency, etc." It may relieve our friend some to learn that the editor aforesaid has done some reading on the subject of "coin, currency, etc.," and he has done some thinking on the subject, also. It may afford further relief to him if he learns that the longer such reading and thinking are continued, the more evident it appears that the selfishness and greed of English capitalists and statesmen are equal to the swallowing up of the whole world. The only thing in the way of such a consummation is the natural and reasonable resistance of intelligent men. England was the first nation to adopt an exclusively gold standard. England is the largest creditor nation on earth. Englishmen have more bonds and other evidences of indebtedness given by other nations and other states, and by municipalities in foreign nations than people of any other nation have. Englishmen hold bonds that were made and delivered by citizens of every other nation except only the barbarous ones. English capitalists used to own whole railroads in this country, and they own a large part of many of them still. Thousands and millions of dollars worth of our township, city, county and State bonds are owned in England, and from 25 to 50 per cent. of our railroad indebtedness is owned in that country. English mechanics and trades-people need foreign wheat, corn and provisions, and they receive a large portion of their supplies from America. India produces wheat and cotton. Silver is the money standard in India. If English diplomacy can force down the value of silver bullion and make it cheap, her merchants, traders, manufacturers and employers generally, can buy up the cheap silver and with it purchase American and Indian wheat, cotton, meat, fruit, etc. England is bearing the silver market continually, and for the very purpose of making it cheaper so that the people there can make money out of it. England wants to close up our manufacturing establishments so that her merchants can sell English-made goods to our people; England is trying to depreciate and cheapen our money so that her people can buy of us cheaply; in other words, and in brief, England is trying to secure good markets here for her surplus commodities and to make purchases of our people at rates below her own monetary standard. And that is not surprising. Nations are no more selfish than are the citizens who comprise them. The surprising part of the matter is, that there are some Americans who do not see the drift and are therefore willing to grease themselves so as to make the swallowing process easy. Just such men consider themselves well read in money matters, too. They would load themselves up with "authorities on coin, currency, etc.," and then stand still under their weight of learning and look on admiringly while English creditors take away one-half the value of our farmers' wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, land—everything. That is what will come when silver is demonetized, and silver will be demonetized when our silver coins are discredited, by either discontinuing their coinage or taking from them their legal tender quality. English oppression caused a revolution in this country once, and it behooves us to perpetuate our independence by keeping wholly out of her power. It is right for Americans to respect England; she is worthy of it, and these words are not written with any feeling of disrespect for our mother country; but this, not England, is our country. It is our duty to take good care of ourselves, and if we succeed as well as Englishmen have done as to themselves, we will do well, indeed.

Our correspondent who, by the way, spells check c-h-e-q-u-e—just as they do over in England, says that while we Americans think we amount to a good deal, "other countries will not take silver coin or bullion except at its market value in gold, and the States can not make them do it."

Nobody wants to make them take silver coin or bullion against their desire. The people of this country are able to pay in gold all trade balances against them, as they always have done. And here is where our correspondent, like a great many other well-read men, make a mistake without knowing it. They argue as if the people of the United States were living and moving and having their being largely, if not wholly, for the use and benefit of other nations and particularly Great Britain. The truth is not that way, however. The internal commerce of the people of the United States is almost inconceivably large. The amount of money invested in our inland carrying trade is sufficient to pay for every ship of every nation on earth outside our own, and it is nearly ten years since we had to pay a cent in settlement of foreign trade balances. What we send abroad is a very small proportion of what we produce, not one-tenth; still we are sending out more than we are bringing in; and what is better, our gold money is increasing every year. There is now in the country nearly if not quite $600,000,000 in gold coin and bullion at the mints ready for coining, and our silver coin and bullion do not amount to more than half that much. Let it be understood that our people are doing their own business and that it is almost all for themselves. Their interest in foreign nations is much the least part of their concern. What they want in the matter is money that is good at home—gold and silver, plenty of it, and as long as they have that they will not waste many tears over the probability of a time coming when they will not be able to meet obligations in foreign countries. Our correspondent and other equally well-read men favor a policy which will make gold scarce, higher priced and more difficult to obtain, requiring our farmers, should they ever get into England's clutches again, to pay more wheat, and corn and meat than they promised to pay and more than their debt is worth. To cheapen silver is to raise the price of gold and that means to reduce the price of all other property, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The KANSAS FARMER wants honest money for the people, and it does not intend to sit idly by and see their property stolen away from them while they sleep. Farmers in the United States do not owe anybody in England or in India, or in the islands of the sea. Their business is done at home among themselves. They ask only for the money which has come to them from their fathers—gold and silver, and they do not intend that any of it shall be stricken out of the money catalogue in order to please anybody. Gold and silver, both, are our money metals; let us retain them and get all we can of them. Men talk about eighty-cent dollars, but they do not want to sell any of them at that price. The writer of this would be glad to purchase a few million at that rate. We all know, even well-read men may know that at any store in the United States and at any bank, gold and silver are precisely equal. Silver money buys as much sugar, calico, hardware, land—anything except gold and gold bonds—as gold will buy. Some ignorant men, also, know this. Facts like these are the best "authority," and it would be well for us all to "read up" on them.

The following notice is sent us with request that it be published in the FARMER: "There will be a Third Party convention held in Emporia, January 7th, 1886, to which all friends of prohibition are cordially invited. Convention opens at 11 o'clock a. m. Ex-Governor John P. St. John will speak in the evening, as also Hon. C. H. Branscombe, of Lawrence, and perhaps others. This is intended to cover the Fourth Congressional district of this State."

The seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., was burned last week. It was among the largest houses of the kind in the country. We do not know the full extent of the loss, but have no doubt that every unfilled order will be cared for just as if nothing had happened. The company is reliable and responsible. They are able to save all creditors harmless and they will do so. We would not hesitate to send an order now.

Mr. I. Horner, silk culturist, left with us a package of "select Russian Mulberry Seed," which he is very anxious we shall experiment with. It is a sample package. He has more of the same kind to dispose of. Mr. Horner is intensely earnest in the silk-growing business, and he wants to see mulberry trees growing all over the State in order that good feed for silk worms may be at hand.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of Landreth's seeds. It is full and complete, containing a good deal of useful information about planting seeds and cultivating gardens. It is sent free to any person that asks for it. Address D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Old Agricultural Papers.

Our friend Chenoweth, whose letter appears in our correspondence department, sent to us five copies of old papers which are very interesting in several respects.

1. The *Northwestern Farmer and Horticultural Journal* of date June, 1860. This is the 6th number of the 5th volume. It was printed at Dubuque, Iowa. It contains 40 pages of two columns each, and looks like a little pamphlet. Ten pages are occupied with the premium list of the Iowa State Fair. The matter covers a great variety of subjects relating to agriculture, one of the most interesting articles being headed "Onions for Rattlesnake Bites." It states that raw onions applied to the bitten part and changed every two or three minutes will draw out the poison. The case of a 5-year-old boy is related. He was bitten when out on the prairie looking after cattle and when found was unable to walk. The leg was "swollen to the body" when onions were applied and a cure was speedily effected.

2. The *Prairie Farmer* bears date Chicago, May, 1854, and this is the 5th number of the 14th volume. It has two columns to the page and contains 40 pages. There are two hog cuts showing the improvement made in the shape and build of hogs. Referring to Figure 1, the editor says: "Observe the enormous weight of head, the size of his legs, and the evident coarseness, not of his hair alone, but of the whole animal." Figure No. 2 is a neat Leicester sow, with a good deal more leg than Kansas farmers would care to have on their premises. There is an article on "Scab in Sheep," one on "Farm Dogs," and a great many other good things. It gives the dressed weight of "nine of the eleven head of fat cattle exhibited at the World's Fair in New York." No. 1 weighed, dressed 2,178. The lightest one—"The old cow" and "the fattest beef ever butchered in New York" dressed 1,640 pounds. "She was nineteen years old, and the mother of thirteen calves."

3. The *Indiana Farmer*, No. 5, volume 2, dated Richmond, Ind., November 1, 1852. This, like the others, is a 2-column-to-the-page paper. The first article is a report of the State Fair, occupying six pages. Among other good things it has an article, copied from the New York *Tribune*, headed "New Farming," and another—"The Flax Cotton," from the *Scientific American*. There are several excellent articles by ladies.

4. *Ohio Cultivator*, Columbus, October 1, 1851. This is the 19th number of volume 7. This likewise is a 2-column-to-the-page paper and we observe it is directed to Abriham Chenoweth. (The *Prairie Farmer* is directed to A. Chinaw.) The editor-in-chief of the *Cultivator* had been travelling in foreign lands. On the first page is a letter from him dated London, August 25. A notice precedes the letter, setting forth that—"The following letter was designed for our last issue, but did not arrive in time." Dated London, August 25, and reached Columbus, Ohio, in time for a paper printed October. Eight days would be sufficient for that now. The editor brought with him from England eleven varieties of wheat, two of barley, two of oats, one of rye. He returned home in time to tell about these new seeds in the same number of the paper, and said, also that "next winter" he would import some new grass seeds. This is a very interesting paper. It has an article on "The Pear Upon Quince Stocks."

5. *The New Genesee Farmer*, No. 3, Vol. 2, dated Rochester, New York, March, 1841. It is a 3-column paper. Among the curious things in it is a notice to subscribers that money which they are in the habit of sending is from 6 to 12½ per cent. discount, and the editor asks them to "send us the best money they can obtain." We do not have that discount business on our money now. Our money is all good and equally good in every part of the country. The *Farmer* contains a picture of Jessamine, a pure white Durham cow which, with her calf ten months old, was sold by F. Weddle to J. C. Hathaway for $1,000. A calf ten months old by the same bull and cow sold to Kentucky for $600. There is an article entitled "Experiments in Feeding Beets," and a very good one on "Effects of the Stock on Grafted Fruit Trees." It is full of good things. The matter is good, but the paper on which it is printed is quite yellow with age. The *Farmer* was published monthly at 50 cents a year.

Mr. Chenoweth will please accept our thanks. We enjoyed a run through the old papers. The comparison between them and papers of to-day is instructive. Five to ten times as much matter is given now for the same money.

The Weather Prophet.

Mr. Blake, who publishes the weather paper called *The Future*, says he will soon suspend publication if his paper is not better patronized, and nobody will blame him. There is nothing funny about publishing newspapers unless they pay their way, and it is very hard work at best. But Mr. Blake is old enough to understand that people fight shy of weather prophets. They like to hear their stories, but they don't take much stock in them. Men are incredulous in the matter of weather predictions because, up to this time no man has been found to be of much service to them in this respect.

We would like to see Prof. Blake go ahead, if he is able to bear the expense, until he demonstrates by, say a year's predictions that he really has reliable data on which to estimate atmospherical conditions a year or more ahead. It would cost something to do that, but we believe that if he establishes his knowledge by convincing the people, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the paper after that, and especially if, except the room given to forecasts, the paper should be filled with interesting and instructive miscellany.

We reprint what *The Future* said about December and January.

"The weather in December will be quite cold and winter-like, with a number of severe winter storms, and a good deal of rain in the Southern States; while in the Northern States, and in Dakota and the northwest, the precipitation will be much less, and all in the form of snow, though there will be a partial *thaw* the last of the month, during which there will be some rains in portions of the Northern States. While there will be some pleasant *winter* weather, yet taken as a whole it will be a cold, stormy month, though not so cold as some Decembers are. January, 1886, will be still colder, and all the precipitation of the month, except possibly the first few days of the month, will be in the form of snow, except in the far south, where it will be rain, but the precipitation for the month will be less than in December."

It will hardly be claimed that that covers the case of December, now that it is past. Instead of its being cold and stormy in Kansas, it was mild and pleasant, with some snow, and one hard storm. There was but little interruption of out-door work in this region. But we may have been particularly fortunate. As to January, we will know more in four weeks from this time.

A Word About Those Feeding Figures.

In our last issue were presented some statements under the head—"Some Feeding Facts," and they were credited to the Missouri Agricultural College. The credit was wrong, and we are not sure that the figures themselves are wholly correct. Some of them need verification. They were published before their time and by mistake. They were merely a memorandum tabulation by a very good friend of the FARMER, who had no intention of publishing them until their correctness is further tested.

December Weather.

What follows is taken from the weather report of Prof. Snow, State University.

A very fine December. Thirteen days (from 5th to 17th) of moderate winter weather, with abundant snow and good sleighing, were preceded and followed by so mild a temperature as to admit of active building operations. The most remarkable feature of the month was the high wind of the 4th, an account of which is given below.

Mean Temperature—Thirty-two and fifty-four one-hundredths degrees, which is 3.08 deg. above the December mean. The highest temperature was 57 deg., on the 23d; the lowest was 1.5 deg. below zero, on the 11th, giving a range of 58.5 deg. The mercury reached the zero point but once. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 26.24 deg.; at 2 p. m., 39.34 deg.; at 9 p. m., 32.29 deg.

Rainfall—One and twenty-five one-hundredths inches, which is 0.41 inch below the December mean. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on seven days. The entire depth of snow was ten inches. The total rainfall, including melted snow, for the year 1885 has been 36.97 inches, which is 1.79 inches above the average annual rainfall of the preceding seventeen years.

Wind—Southwest, thirty-four times; northwest, twenty-eight times; southeast, eight times; northeast, seven times; east, six times; north, five times; south, three times; west, twice. The total run of the wind was 11,660 miles, which is fifty-one miles below the December mean. This gives a mean daily velocity of 376 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 15.67 miles. The highest velocity was 86.5 miles an hour, from the northwest, on the 4th, on which day, from midnight to midnight, the total register was 1,240 miles. From 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., the distance traveled was 490 miles—an average of seventy miles an hour for seven consecutive hours. This surpasses all previous records of this station. The nearest approach to these figures was a maximum of eighty miles an hour on March 27th, 1880, and a total daily run of 1,110 miles on March 27th and April 18th, 1880.

Inquiries Answered.

PROTECTION TO FRUIT TREES.—We have had best success with paper wrapped around the trunks about two feet high. Old newspapers may be used, fastened on with wrapping cord.

CANE SEED.—Please let me know through the columns of your paper what is the standard weight of cane seed per bushel in this State.

—No weight has yet been announced by the Legislature for cane seed.

SWEET POTATOES.—They may be kept through the winter in any dry place that is not cold enough to freeze. But they must not be thrown on great piles and bruised. Where one wishes to keep a few for seed they may be put in barrels and kept in a warm cellar if it is dry and well ventilated, but a better place is in a room where there is fire. The potatoes must be kept in a mild temperature and perfectly dry on the outside.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.—Here is one method: "Take up polished linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten." So says a man who gives his experience thus: "I discovered many years ago that wood can be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while to make any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar or ash as any other kind of timber for posts. I have taken out basswood posts, after having been set seven years, that were sound as when put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have had no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than 2 cents."

Book Notices.

SILK CULTURE.—This is a 32-page pamphlet on a subject of growing interest. It is intended to assist beginners in the business of raising silk. Published by O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. The price is not given, but we suppose about 25 cents.

The *Pansy* is a monthly magazine edited by "Pansy" herself, one of the most popular writers of the time for children and young people. The magazine is good; it is healthy in tone, clean in spirit, and well worth the price—one dollar a year. It is published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

A WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.—The initial volume of "Andrew's Nutshells" is received from the publishers, whose valuable "Look Within" we recently took occasion to notice. This book is entitled A Woman's Triumph. It is a true story of Western life, the scene being first laid in Illinois, then in the Wisconsin pineries, and lastly in the orange groves of California. The story is most interestingly told, and takes a strong hold on the reader. The price is 25 cents, for which sum in stamps it will be sent postpaid by the publishers if not found at the book stores.

RECITATIONS AND READINGS.—No. 5 of this excellent series is on our table. These are valuable little books, containing about 125 pages filled with selections specially chosen for use in public readings and recitations. They contain the cream of that class of literature that sounds well when read or recited in public. The present number contains an article on Abraham Lincoln as a man by Robert J. Ingersoll, which is worth ten times the price of the book, which is only 10 cents. Every ambitious boy and girl ought to have these books. They are issued quarterly, price ten cents a number. Published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New York.

THE COLUMBIA BICYCLE CALENDAR FOR 1886.—A truly artistic and elegant work in chromo-lithography and the letter press is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar for 1886, just issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston. Each day of the year appears upon a separate slip, with a quotation pertaining to cycling from leading publications and prominent personages. The notable cycling events are given; and concise opinions of the highest medical authorities; words from practical wheelmen, including clergymen and other professional gentlemen; the rights of cyclers upon the roads; general wheeling statistics; the benefits of tricycling for ladies; extracts from cycling poems, and much other interesting information. In fact, it is, in miniature, a virtual encyclopædia upon this universally utilized "steed of steel." The calendar proper is mounted upon a back of heavy board, upon which is exquisitely executed, in water-color effect, by G. H. Buek, of New York, a charming combination of cycling scenes. As a work of convenient art, it is worthy of a place in office, library or parlor.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.—Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules is an arrangement designed to aid students and practitioners by making the system a picture for the eye to see and for the mind to conceive and comprehend. By an ingeniously-devised system of diverging and converging lines, all the rules applying to any given motion, and all the motions coming under any given rule, are presented at one view, facilitating immensely the acquisition of a general knowledge of this subject, and furnishing to a chairman instant information on any point upon which doubts may arise. It is to the study of parliamentary practice what a map is to the study of geography. Size of diagram, twelve and a half by six and three-fourths inches, printed on bond paper. A key is appended to the diagram, containing full explanations, hints and directions for conducting deliberative proceedings, printed on fine calendared paper, with ornamental colored border. The whole is put up in neat muslin covers, embossed in jet and gold, convenient and durable for pocket use. Price, by mail, post-paid, single copy, 50 cents. Address, Review & Herald Publishing Association, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The first published report of any legislative debate made in America was that of Matthew Carey of the discussion in the Pennsylvania Legislature at the beginning of the present century, over the bill to repeal the charter of the Bank of North America.

Horticulture.

FORESTRY.

Obstacles to a More General Planting of Forest Trees, and Means to Overcome Them.

The following paper was read by J. F. Martin, of Winfield, Kansas, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Manhattan, Kansas, December 3d, 1885.

One of the obstacles in the way is a failure on the part of the masses to realize the importance of forestry, for there are to be found, everywhere, persons who cannot see any relation existing between forestry and successful agriculture; they have not known a scarcity of timber, and have faith that the supply will always equal the demand.

In treating the subject assigned me I trust it will not be considered improper if I use some humble efforts in trying to remove the obstacles.

It does seem if there is on this fair earth one spot, where intelligent men exist, that a deep interest in this vital subject should be felt, it is on the treeless plains of our country and especially of our own State.

It would appear that consideration of material interests, bodily comforts, adornments of home, and desire to transmit a goodly inheritance to the generations that are to follow us, would be sufficient incentives to interest and activity in this great work.

But, alas! we are surrounded by great necessities, and fail to realize that it is so.

In viewing the magnitude of the work and the diversified means to be employed in its prosecution a weight of responsibility and duty quite overwhelms us. We must in accord with the divine injunction, "give line upon line," in the wisest manner possible by talking, writing and personal example, and by invoking the powers that be, to aid and enthuse the masses to a course of action that will ultimately transform the desert into a garden.

In bearing an humble part I will present some of the facts at my command in regard to forestry and its influence on mankind. I will leave theorizing to wiser heads.

It is an admitted fact that many parts of the earth, once densely populated, have been rendered partially or wholly uninhabitable by the destruction of its forests. Rains falling on the slopes, hills and mountain sides from which the timber had been removed, meeting with no obstructions, would come rushing down carrying the surface soil with it; thus disastrous floods were the result, and the channels of streams and navigable rivers became filled with soil thus carried down, and then disastrous drouth would follow. The country thus alternating between flood and drouth failed to produce sustenance for man and beast; and cities standing on the banks of rivers that were once navigable, from which much of their wealth had been drawn, found that navigation had become uncertain and then impossible, until the inhabitants of country and city were compelled to migrate, leaving their native land desolate, and seeking a country where through the agency of forests a regular and sufficient amount of rain would make the growth of crops possible and man to subsist.

Think of the once fertile land of Palestine and how when its groves were removed and the memorable cedars of Lebanon that once crowded the mountains and guarded the water supply of its streams and rivers; now its rivers have become creeks and its smaller streams rivulets. The once fine climate is utterly changed, and the cultivation of its now scanty soil will not respond to the labors of the husbandman. The traveler may now stand upon the barren and rocky mountains of Lebanon and sadly look over this arid and desolate country. No cause for this is assigned by anyone, except the destruction of forests.

Hon. Emil Rothe, than whom there is no better authority on this subject, tells us that under the reign of the Moorish caliphs, the Iberian peninsula resembled a vast garden, yielding grain and fruit of every known variety, and of the most perfect quality, and in endless abundance, and thickly populated by a highly-cultivated people. But then the sierras and mountain slopes were covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, which was afterwards wantonly destroyed under the rule of the kings. Large herds of half-wild goats and sheep prevented the spontaneous growth of trees on the neglected lands. Now nearly all the plateau lands of Spain, being fully one-third of the entire area, are desert-like and unfit for agriculture, because of the scarcity of rain and the want of water. Another one-third of the territory is covered with worthless shrubs and thorn bushes, and affords a scanty pasture for the Merino sheep, the number of which is decreasing from year to year. The once delicious climate has become changeable and tough, since there are no forests to break the power of the scorching Salano and the cold Galego wind. The average depth of the fine rivers that cross Spain in all directions has greatly diminished. The government, well aware of the causes of the deterioration of the soil and climate, has lately made earnest efforts, partly to replant the old forest grounds, but has met with little success, it being very difficult to make trees grow on former timber land, which has been lying waste for a long time. It will take a full century's time and necessitate an immense outlay of money to restock Spain with sufficient timber.

I will add that Mr. Rentzsh, in Encyclopedia Britannica, goes so far as to ascribe the political decadence of Spain mostly to the destruction of her forests.

Mr. Rothe tells us further to look at Sicily, once the great grain reservoir for Rome. Since the island of plenty was despoiled of forests, it gradually lost its fertility and the mildness of its climate The ruins of proud and opulent Syracuse lie in a desert, covered by sand which the hot sirocco carried over the Mediterranean Sea from Africa. A few isolated, well-watered and carefully-cultivated districts of very limited extent is all that is left to remind the tourist of the bygone glory of Sicily.

Mr. Rothe, in referring to the State of Ohio, says: "Why is it that we cannot raise any more peaches in our State while they used to bring sure crops not more than a quarter of a century ago? What is it that makes the climate, once so favorable for mankind and vegetation, more unsteady from year to year?" Look at the woodless hills of southern Ohio, and you have the answer. Let the hills be deprived of the rest of the protection which the forests afford, and half of the area of the State will be sterile in less than fifteen years. The rain will wash the soil from the hilltops first, and then from the slopes, the limestone, which is now covered with productive humus, loam and clay, will be laid bare; the naked rocks will reflect the rays of the sun and increase the summer's heat; the north storms will blow unhindered over the country, and every change of the wind will cause an abrupt change of temperature.

A residence in Ohio of the first forty-five years of my life enables me to attest to the truthfulness of the above statements; and if space or time would permit I could show in many ways how the climate has changed for the worse; and there can be no doubt but what these unfavorable changes are to be attributed directly to the wholesale destruction of the forests. Ohio to-day, has but 19 per cent. of her area in timber, only a small portion of which is heavily timbered.

Mr. R. W. Phipps, of Toronto, Canada, in his excellent report to the Canadian government, says: The island of Ascension furnishes another remarkable instance. This island, some seven and a half miles long and six wide, was entirely barren when first occupied in 1815, and so destitute of water that supplies were brought from England and the Cape of Good Hope. Means have since been taken to plant trees and to introduce agriculture on the island though not to any great extent. The effect has been remarkable. The island grows forty kinds of trees, where but one grew in 1843, owing to the want of water. The water is now excellent and the garrison and ships visiting the island are supplied in abundance with vegetables of all kinds.

Mr. Phipps again says: The Island of St. Helena, the well-known scene of Napoleon's banishment, furnishes a remarkable illustration of the connection that exists between forests and rainfall. When first discovered in 1502, it had heavy forests. The introduction of goats and other causes destroyed these woodlands until the island was almost denuded. The consequences were that in the last century we find accounts of frequent and almost periodical visitations of very severe drought, occasioning various losses to cattle and crop efforts. Towards the end of the last century, however, the Governor saw the need of strenuous efforts. Gardeners were sent for and trees from all parts of the world were planted, without regard to their character. The "Pinas Pinaster" was soon very extensively planted, and several plantations of this still exist. The consequences of this were discovered a few years ago, as follows: For many years past, since the general growth of our trees, we have been preserved from the scourge, and droughts such as were formerly recorded are now altogether unknown. Our fall of rain is now equal to that of England, and is spread almost evenly over the year.

The same authority further says: Khanate, of Bucharia, presents a striking example of the consequences brought upon a country by clearings. Within a period of thirty years this was one of the most fertile regions of Central Asia, a country which, when well wooded and watered, was a terrestrial paradise. But within the past twenty-five years a mania for clearing seized upon the inhabitants, and all the great forests have been cut away, while the little that remained was ravished by fire during the civil war. The consequences were not long in following, and have transformed this country into a kind of arid desert. The water courses are dried up and the irrigating canals are empty. The moving sands of the desert being no longer restrained by lines of forests are every day gaining upon the land, and will finish by transforming it into a desert as desolate as the solitudes that separate it from Khiva.

Allow me to refer you to the second chapter of the Bible, that you may find the privileges and duties conferred on man in regard to the forests, by God himself. The ninth verse says: "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food;" and the fifteenth verse says, "And the Lord God took the man and put him into the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." Since the rebellion in this garden man has ever been substituting and following his own wisdom instead of Divine wisdom, and ever to his disadvantage and peril. God never authorized man to destroy the forests.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, in his report to the Park Commissioners of New York, says: The famous West India island of Santa Cruz is at the present moment suffering from the vandalism of its inhabitants; its eastern portion, which twenty-seven years since was rich, populous and of tropical luxuriance, now deprived of its forests, has become dry, arid and worthless. It is found to be too late to retrieve the previous error, for, of a thousand trees recently planted upon an estate on this island, not one survived. The facts in regard to this island of Curacoa, are still more interesting: "In the year 1845 it was found to be an almost perfect desert. Where, according to the testimony of the inhabitants, had once been a garden of fertility; abandoned plantations, the recent ruins of beautiful villas and terraced gardens, and broad arid wastes, without a blade of grass, showed how sudden and complete a destruction had fallen upon this unfortunate little island. The cause was the cutting down of the trees for export of their valuable timber; the effect followed even more rapidly than at Santa Cruz, as the island lies five leagues further south, and the heat is more intense. The rains have almost entirely ceased. In regard to the effects of forests on the general health, the same authority says: The effects of forests upon the general healthfulness of the State is great. The philosopher Boyle, long since stated that in the Dutch East India island of Ternate, long celebrated for its beauty and healthfulness, the clove trees grew in such plenty as to render their product almost valueless. To raise the price of the commodity most of the spice forests were destroyed. Immediately the island—previously cool, healthy and pleasant—became hot, dry and sickly, and unfit for human residence. It is known that the general clearing away of the forests in this country has had a tendency to raise the temperature in summer.

THE EFFECT PRODUCED BY FORESTS ON SPRINGS AND RIVERS.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay said before the American Forestry Congress, at Cincinnati: I move in the sphere of experience with more certainty. I remember when the forests were hardly broken here that springs of water were very frequent and perennial. The rivulets and creeks and rivers had a perpetual flow. These have now changed. The rivulets and creeks are now dried up in summer, and the fish so often caught by me in earlier years are gone. Not one spring in a thousand remain. Indian corn was generally planted in March, and the rains and exhalations of moisture from the surroundings made crops successful every year. Now, the destruction of the forests has lost to us that bed of leaves which was a perpetual reservoir of water for springs, and evaporation; aided by the treading of the hard surface, the rainfall, if the same as of old, rushes off at once, sweeping the soil into the Mississippi delta. The dry winds absorb not only the ancient humidity of the air, but drink up the subsoil evaporation, so that our winters are longer, more changeable and unendurable. Corn can hardly be safely planted till late in April, and drouth too often ruins all, in spite of our best efforts.

Dr. J. D. Hooper, of the Royal Key

Gardens, says: The presence of forests plays a most important part in storing the rainfall and yielding up gradually to the streams a continuous supply of water. Moreover, the rain is retained by forests on the surface of the ground; it gradually permeates to the subsoil, and so feeds the underground water-bearing strata upon which springs and wells must eventually depend.

Dr. Marsh in his writing "The Earth as Modified by Man," says: The protection afforded by the forests against the escape of moisture from its soil by superficial flow and evaporation insures the permanence and regularity of natural springs, not only within the limits of the woods, but at some distance beyond its borders, and thus contributes to the supply of an element essential to both animal and vegetable life. As the forests are destroyed, the springs that flowed from the woods, and, consequently, the greater water courses fed by them, diminish both in number and volume. My own recollection suggests to me many instances of this sort; and I remember one case where a small mountain spring, which disappeared soon after the clearing of the ground where it rose, was recovered about twenty years ago by simply allowing the bushes and young trees to grow upon a rocky knoll, not more than an acre in extent, immediately above the spring. The ground was hardly shaded before the water reappeared, and it has continued to flow without interruption. The hills of the Atlantic States formerly abounded in springs and brooks; but in many parts of these states, which were cleared a generation or two ago, the hill-pastures now suffer severely from drought, and in dry seasons furnish to cattle neither grass nor water.

THE EFFECT OF FORESTS ON TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE.

Dr. Ernst Ebermayer, Professor of Forestry in Bavaria, states that: For five years, observations have been made in the kingdom of Bavaria, at seven different points, respecting the influence of forests on the temperature and moisture of the atmosphere, on the evaporation of water, and on the quantity of rainfall, etc. The facts are based on 5,000 different observations, made during the years 1868 to 1872, with the help of instruments most ingeniously constructed for that purpose. With these, twice every day, at fixed hours and at all seven points, the temperature of the soil was measured for comparison in the forests as well as in the open fields, at the surface and at a depth respectively of one-half, one, two, three and four feet. According to these, the mean annual temperature of the *forest soil* is, on an average 21 per cent. lower than that in the open fields, and the mean annual temperature of the *atmosphere in the forest*, is on an average 10 per cent. lower than that in the open fields.

(Concluded next week.)

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FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING. If a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

FAY CURRANT HEADQUARTERS GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE World. Niagara, Empire State and all the other best Grape Vines, new and old. Vines wintered in Mammoth stone cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Plants. By mail, express or freight. Lowest prices ever known for Dealers, Agents, Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

The La Cygne Nursery. ESTABLISHED 1870.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old. 100,000 Apple and Peach. 50,000 Russian Apricot and Russian Mulberry. 30,000 Grape Vines.

100,000 FOREST TREES! Box Elder, Soft Maple, Catalpa, etc.

Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings, Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc. Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KAS.

CHOICE FRUIT 10,000,000 TREES AND PLANTS! Forest Trees for Timber Claims.

All kinds of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

A PAPER FREE for one year, devoted to fruit-growing, to all who buy $1.00 worth of trees or plants. 1 Niagara grape $1; 6 Russian apricot $1; 12 Concord grape $1; 10 dwarf Juneberry $1; 150 Russian mulberry $1, and 134 other $1 sets per mail, postpaid. Silk worm eggs and mulberry trees for silk culture. Send at once for our price list. Address CARPENTER & GAGE, Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Nebraska.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

Berry Plants, Root Grafts, &c.

HOW TO SAVE 75 PER CENT. IN STRAWBERRY Culture. Two valuable Plants no family should be without. No. 1—Produces flowers which, if pulverized to a powder, will effectually destroy all troublesome insects. Costing but 6 cts. per pound to grow and prepare, and is not poisonous to man or beast. No. 2—Produces seed that never fail to kill ground moles; worth a dozen traps. Seed, 25 cts. a package, with directions. One package Russian Mulberry seed (selected variety), 25 cts.—200 seed or more. Circulars and full particulars for five 2-cent stamps. FRED LUCIA, Beaver Lake, Mich.

APPLE SEEDLINGS AND ROOT GRAFTS of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry at LOW RATES. Send for prices and samples. Address, BLOOMINGTON (Phoenix) NURSERY Establ'd 1852. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Self Cure Free Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay. A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book sent sealed, free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE Chicago & Alton Railroad! *Is the Best Route from* KANSAS CITY to the EAST, BECAUSE

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis.

There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago.

Sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars, Elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the ONLY LINE running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running

Palace Dining Cars To or from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't have to" miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket reads via CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.

Burlington Route H.&St.J. K.C.St.J.&C.B.R.R.s

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, with Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, ST. JOSEPH, BURLINGTON, KEOKUK, ROCK ISLAND, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, MINNEAPOLIS, PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, QUINCY, HANNIBAL, DES MOINES, LINCOLN, TOPEKA, ST. PAUL.

Over 300 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the Important Cities and Towns in the great States of ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, IOWA, KANSAS, COLORADO.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your tickets via the "BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

T. J. POTTER, VICE-PRES'T & GEN'L MGR., C., B. & Q., CHICAGO.
PERCEVAL LOWELL, GEN'L PASS. AG'T, C., B. & Q., CHICAGO.
I. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
L. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AG'T, K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

In the Dairy.

Supplemental Grain Ration for Cows.

It may be well here to give a few suggestions as to the mode of feeding supplemental food on pasture.

Most of our best dairymen milk their cows in stable, and this gives a good opportunity for feeding the herd, and enabling each cow to get her share. One difficulty of feeding on the pasture is the interference of master cows with the timid ones. Another point for feeding at evening in the stable, is that the grain ration does not interfere with the amount of grass eaten, as might be the case if fed on pasture in the morning or at mid-day, causing them to anticipate the grain ration, and thus neglect to eat as much grass as they would if no other food is given on the pasture. It is also supposed by some intelligent feeders, that when the grain ration is taken on stomach partly filled with grass, the ground feed will then mix with the grass, in the first stomach, and be raised and remasticated with the grass; and that under such circumstances it is not necessary to mix the ground food with cut hay or other coarse fodder. I do not know of any experiments warranting this conclusion. All that can be said for it is that the theory has some plausibility. It is safer to feed the ground food upon cut hay or straw, or very short-cut cornfodder.

The next point is as to the quantity of grain food which can be profitably fed with pasture. This will depend upon the cow, and the previous system of feeding. If the cow has never been fed grain as an extra ration on pasture, the feeding should be very moderate at first—say two pounds of wheat bran the first week; add to this one pound of linseed meal the second week; add another pound the third week; then add one quart or one and a half pounds of corn meal the fourth week. Mix this extra feed with some four to six quarts of cut hay, moistened, and feed in manger. It is not material whether any corn meal is fed, unless it is cheaper. If wheat middlings are cheaper than corn meal, substitute two pounds of that for it. The new-process linseed meal can usually be bought for $20 to $22 per ton, and this being very rich in nitrogenous matter, will be found one of the best foods to keep up the vigorous condition of the cow, and this is the foundation of milk production.

If good malt sprouts can be had for $10 per ton, which is about the average price in many localities, then this may be substituted for the bran, unless the bran is cheaper than that. A great variety of food may be used, and the greater the better. But the malt sprouts must be soaked some hours before using.

After cows become accustomed to this extra feed, then six, eight, ten, or more pounds of the combined foods may be given, according to the yield of milk and the deficiency of the pasture. Cows, after having been thus fed one season, may properly have the ration increased the next season. In developing cows, the feed should be very gradually increased, and dairymen will be surprised at the improvement of cows under eight years each succeeding season. The milk secretions are capable of a gradual increase almost indefinitely.

No one can determine the capacity of a good cow by a few weeks' feeding. When extra feeding is conducted as here mentioned, I have never known respectable cows that did not abundantly pay for the extra feed. And this extra feeding will constantly improve the pasture year after year. Feed with discretion and a liberal hand, and it shall be returned with compound interest.—*Prof. Stewart in Country Gentleman.*

A square, symmetrical cow, says the *Dairy World*, is not always the best dairy cow. The milker is rather wedge-shaped, as seen from before, and has plenty of belly, with great hips and thighs.

It is poor economy to allow the cows to fail in milk for want of a little grain, or other feed, in addition to their pasture. The largest steady flow of milk which can be obtained by a reasonable outlay of feed is always the most profitable.

The constituents of milk have not a "constant ratio to each other." A writer in an exchange says that he has known a cow, usually yielding milk rich in fat, to give milk with a reduction of 50 per cent. in her cream after being worried by a dog. This is only another argument, and with a tangible reason, for not worrying the cows in any way, and especially with dogs.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending January 1st, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Car-coupling—John C. Reed, of Topeka.

Stack binder—Adolphus J. Laundray, of Clyde.

The following were reported for last week:

Tidal power—Gates & Bussard, of Hays City.

Street railway switch—Hiram A. Hunter, of Topeka

Folding chair—Prall & Williams, of Wellington.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, until I was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. ☞ Make money by writing us.

FRANK DRUMMOND. M. D. HENDERSON.

CAPITAL CITY PRINTING CO.,

FINE JOB PRINTERS.

Private and Sale Catalogues, Circulars and Fine Poster Work a specialty.

Estimates furnished for all kinds of work on application.

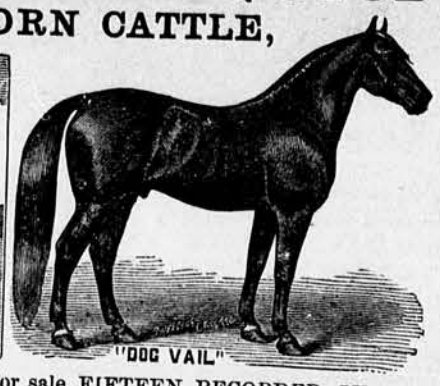
283 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process.
For sale to feeders at export values.
Prices quoted by mail on application.
Address

KANSAS CITY LINSEED OIL CO.,
Eighth and Mill streets,
Kansas City, Mo.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD
OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROADSTER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers.

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. *Write for Catalogue.*

MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1885.] WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

MILK RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16.000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. ½ oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1½ ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17⅗ lbs. in a week. This is the Her from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOLSTEINS.

We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves By carload or single animal. We claim that we have the best herd west of Missouri, both in points and record. Our prices are reasonable. We are glad to have persons call and see for themselves. We invite correspondence.

POLAND-CHINAS.

We also have an extra lot of Poland-China Hogs, from a sucking Pig to a four-year-old Sow. Our Hogs are made up of the best blood that money can buy, and to prove our claims we will sell by measure, giving points; and we guarantee all stock to breed, or to be replaced by animals that will breed. Please ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, ANDOVER, KANSAS.

Grand Central Hotel,

No. 614 & 616 Main St., Kansas City.

Good Table and Beds. Rates, $1.50 per day. Special rates for time over one day. When you come to the city try our House. We will satisfy you. RAFF & LAWSON, Kansas City.

THE CITY HOTEL,
CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.

THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

Special Rate to Stockmen, $1.50 Per Day.

Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

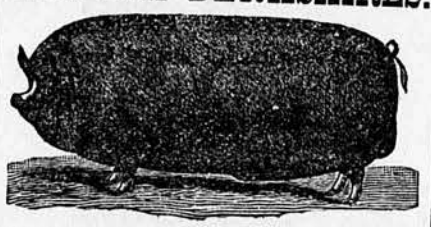
BUTLER COUNTY!

Land for Sale, in Large or Small Tracts, Improved or Unimproved.

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad---more than any other county, and out of debt.

Address for Circular A. J. PALMER,
El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported **BERKSHIRES** is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited Address

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

THE ELMWOOD HERD
—OF—
A. H. Lackey & Son,

PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE
AND
BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull **BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854** and the Bates bull **ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792** serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

PIONEER HERD OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
—AND—
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.

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

A GREAT DINNER FOR 25 CENTS.

Meals at all hours. Oyster Stews, Lunch, Pies, Cakes, etc. A big Stew for 15 cents than is obtained at many places for 25 cents. Call on us.

F. BEELER, 79 East Sixth street.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, *free of cost*, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from $5.00 to $50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 23, 1885.

Greenwood county---A. W. Hart, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. N. Robb, in Quincy tp., November 27, 1885, one red yearling heifer with white spots in forehead and white under belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at $10.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Julia A Mitchell, in Quincy tp., November 13, 1885, one light roan cow and calf, branded 3 with line under it on right hip and shoulder, indistinct brand on left side; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Sherwood, in Quincy tp., November 18, 1885, one 2-year-old white heifer, V-shaped mark on both ears, no brands visible; valued at $20.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Rexwood, in Fall River tp., November 1, 1885, one 3-year-old mare mule, harness and saddle marks, crooked hind legs; valued at $30.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. L. Butler, in Fall River tp., November 1, 1885, one red yearling heifer with white spots about head and legs, white on belly and part of tail, under-crop in left ear and swallow-fork in right ear, letter M on left hip; valued at $14.

STEER — Taken up by Wm. McBrown, in Salt Springs tp., November 30, 1885, one 4-year-old brindle-roan steer, roan or white streaks, Arkansas stock; valued at $30.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Payton, in Janesville tp., November 9, 1885, one white yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Criswell, in Janesville tp., November 5, 1885, one small red yearling heifer, line-back, short tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at $14.

COW—Taken up by O. K. Armstrong, in Janesville tp., November 10, 1885, one 3-year-old cow, body white, red head and neck, branded X on left hip; with red line-back steer calf with crop off left ear and slit in right ear; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. Roberts, in Madison tp., December 5, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer, under-bit in left ear; valued at $17.

STEER—Taken up by D. E. Miles, in Spring Creek tp., November 30, 1885, one 4-year-old red and white native steer, wine-glass brand on right shoulder and hip, under-scallop out of right ear and under-bit and swallow-fork in left ear; valued at $30.

HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old native heifer, solid red except white spot on under part of body, no marks or brands; valued at $18.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. H. Pegram, in Lane tp., November 28, 1885, one 3-year-old light roan cow with calf, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by Julia A. Mitchell, in Quincy tp., December 5, 1885, one dark red yearling steer, left ear off short, under-crop and under-slope in right ear; valued at $16.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Norris, in Quincy tp., December 3, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white on belly and white hind feet, indistinct brand on right hip, bob-tail; valued at $10.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Greer, in Salt Springs tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer, under half-crop in left ear and under-bit in right ear; valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaiah Miller, in Pleasant Grove tp., December 11, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at $18.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. B. Gennan, of Valley Falls, in Delaware tp., November 16, 1885, one red-roan heifer, 1 year-old, right ear cropped, two hog-rings in left ear; valued at $18.

COW—Taken up by M. C. Ferrell, of Valley Falls, in Delaware tp., November 16, 1885, one dark red cow, 8 or 9 years old, scar on each hip, cross on right horn, under-bit out of each ear; valued at $20.

Wabaunsee county--H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. F. Wade, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 30, 1885, one 2 year-old steer, spotted roan and white, some white in face, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by O. R. Rutledge, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 18, 1885, one white and red steer, red head and neck, half of left horn gone, notch out of right ear; valued at $25.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Lowe, in Valley tp., November 1, 1885, one small red steer, 2 years old, small bit off of left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by W. J. Sage, in Sugar Creek tp., November 13, 1885, one pale red steer, 1 year old past, a little white spot on left flank, common size, no marks or brands visible; valued at $13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. Meddelmas, in Middle Creek tp., November 20, 1885, one dark red yearling heifer, little white in flank, one horn droops a little, no marks or brands visible; valued at $14.

MULE—Taken up by John F. Smith, in Miami tp., November 16, 1885, one white or grayish mare mule, about 10 years old, about 13 hands high; valued at $40.

Riley County--F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. Huse, in Ashland tp., one red steer, 2 years old, large star in forehead, belly, feet and about one-half of tail white, white spot on withers.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Toburen, in Swede Creek tp., one sorrel horse, 14 years old, 16 hands high, small white spot in face, two white feet.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Oberhellman, in Swede Creek tp., one red heifer, 18 months old, some white in face, under belly and on tip of tail.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Allingham, Jr., in Manhattan tp., one red 1-year-old steer, white on tail, end of right ear cut off.

Franklin county--L. Altman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Bradford, in Ottawa tp., November 14, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, large white spots on forehead, large white spot on left flank, low down, white on back part of left shoulder, white spot on loins running back toward tail, lower half of tail white, no other marks or brands; valued at $12.50.

Elk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. H. Blinn, in Liberty tp., December 4, 1885, one red and white 2-year-old steer, branded O- (the bar extending to center of the O) on left hip and letter L on right hip, smooth crop and swallow-fork in left ear; valued at $20.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel McNutt, in Mission tp., December 16, 1885, one sorrel mare, light mane and tail, white on forehead, saddle galls on back; valued at $30.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A S. Magill, of Corning, November 18, 1885, one brindle steer, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

Lyon County—R. Lakin, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John S. Cook, in Jackson tp., November 5, 1885, one roan cow—red calf at side,—crop and under-bit in right ear, branded M on left hip; valued at $20.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, horns turn in, no marks or brands; valued at $12.

COW—Taken up by E. Williams, in Americus tp., December 1, 1885, one light red cow, age not given, end of tail white, white on belly, long slim horns, no other marks or brands; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Grimsley, in Americus tp., December 3, 1885, one 18-months-old red steer, white in forehead and between fore legs, no other marks or brands; valued at $17.

STEER—Taken up by W. M. Brewer, on Eagle creek, seven miles southwest of Hartford, in Elmendaro tp., December 8, 1885, one light red-roan 2-year old steer, branded O on left hip, slit in each ear; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Murry, on Jacobs creek, in Pike tp., one red yearling steer, under bit in right ear and slit on top of same, no other marks or brands visible; valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by Andrew Hinshaw in Emporia tp., December 10, 1885, one light roan 2-year-old steer, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lindley Walker, near Plymouth, in Pike tp., December 1, 1885, one red-roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry J. Stratton, in Elmendaro tp., December 15, 1885, one red yearling heifer with a white face, crop off right ear and swallow fork in left ear; valued at $11.

STEER—Taken up by John C. Furnas, in Center tp., November 27, 1885, one 2-year-old brindle steer, white spot in forehead, slit in each ear, bush of tail white, few white spots on left side, white under belly, tip of right horn broken off, indistinct brand on right hip valued at $25.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old red steer, white spot in forehead, white spot on rump, bush of tail white, slit in each ear, branded X or ⋊ on left hip; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by John Perrier, in Center tp., November 21, 1885, one small red and white yearling steer, left ear cropped and right ear split; value not given.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old red steer, long horns, branded J U on left hip; value not given.

STEER—Taken up by Molley Butler, in Center tp., November 25, 1885, one 2-year-old red and white steer dim brand on both hips; valued at $20.

STEER—By same, one red 2-year old steer, crop off both ears; valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by Daniel Richards, in Center tp., November 17, 1885, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, half crop off left ear, notch under right ear; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by E. L. Star, in Center tp., November 29, 1885 one 3 year-old red steer, dim brand on left hip crop off left ear, copper hog-ring in right ear; valued at $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Thill, in Center tp., November 26, 1885, one 2 year old red heifer, few —— spots under belly, tin tag in right ear; valued at $18.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white spots under belly, crop off right ear; valued at $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Quakenbush, in Center tp., one red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at $12.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Frank Thill, in Center tp., November 26, 1885, one 9-year-old red and white speckled cow, right horn off, calf at side; valued at $22.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer, right ear split; valued at $16.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white belly, spot in forehead, branded Y on right hip; valued at $12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white spots on both sides, spot in forehead, branded O on right hip.

FILLY—Taken up by E. Griese, in Americus tp., December 7, 1885, one bay yearling filly, dark mane and tail, right hind foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at $30.

Douglas county--M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Galen S. Hicks, in Grant tp., (P. O. Lawrence), December 15, 1885, one medium-size light red and white 3 year-old heifer, dim brand on each hip looks like letter U; valued at $16.

Strays for week ending Dec. 30, 1885.

Jewell county—Jno. J. Dalton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. Lyons, in Erving tp., November 27, 1885, one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, left feet both white, white strip in face, 8 years old.

Rice county---C. M. Rawlings, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. E. Smith, of Little River, in Union tp., November 30, 1885, one dark bay mare pony, 10 years old, 13½ hands high, Texas brand on left thigh; valued at $25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, 3 years old, 13½ hands high, Texas brand on left thigh, star in forehead, snip on nose; valued at $25.

Wabaunsee county--H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Hart and Enlow, of Wamego, in Wabaunsee tp., December 14, 1885, one light red yearling steer, marked with under-bit in right ear and half-crop in left ear, some white about the head; valued at $15.

STEER—By same, one deep red yearling steer, no white on him, brand on left hip O or C, no other marks or brands visible; valued at $10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Amerer Greene, of Wabaunsee P. O., in Wabaunsee tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, square crop in right ear and slit in same, slit in left ear; valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by E. S. Graves, of Eskridge, in Wabaunsee tp., November 10, 1885, one red yearling steer, white face, red around eyes, front feet white, hind legs white to hocks, end of tail white; valued at $10.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, white face, three-cornered white spot on right side, white spots on stifle, end of tail white, no other marks or brands; valued at $10.

STEER—Taken up by Michael McWilliams, of St. Marys, in Kaw tp., December 1, 1885, one red and white 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at $12.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Eno, in Marion tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white yearling heifer, notch in under side of right ear; valued at $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. J. Bailey, in Marion tp., December 1, 1885, one dark red 2-year old heifer, slice off under side of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at $16.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Henton, in Wild Cat tp., one red yearling steer, white spot on forehead, white spot on each hip, some white on the flanks.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. P. Reynolds, in Jackson tp., (P. O. Moss Springs), November 17, 1885, one bay filly 2 years old, a little white in forehead and a little white on hind feet; valued at $40.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

2 CALVES—Taken up by W. J. Barringer, of Starr tp., November 31, 1885, one dark red steer calf and one light red heifer calf; the two valued at $16.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. L. Ward, of Nelson tp., October 31, 1885, one red heifer, white spots on side, 3 years old; valued at $23.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Logan, in Williamsburg tp., November 23, 1885, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at $18.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Robbins, in Williamsburg tp., November 28, 1885, one spotted steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by H. C. McEvvy, in Williamsburg tp., November 28, 1885, one red steer, 2 years old, branded M on right shoulder, crop off right ear; valued at $20.

Strays for week ending Jan. 6, 1886.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Simon Gentner, in Jackson tp., December 2, 1885, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, left horn broken off, no other marks or brands; valued at $22.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Evans, in Emporia tp., November 4, 1885, one black and white yearling steer, branded O on right hip; valued at $18.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Caldwell, in Americus tp., December 26, 1885, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old past, one-third of left ear off and bush of tail off, no marks or brands; valued at $16.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Jacob, in Jackson tp., December 14, 1885, one dark red yearling heifer, white under belly, end of tail white, crop off right ear, slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at $13.

STEER—Taken up by James N. Tucker, in Waterloo tp., December 4, 1885, one 2-year old white steer, both horns broken off, nick on under side of left ear and on upper side of eight ear; valued at $25.

Chautauqua county — A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. S. Gorly, in Belleville tp., one Texas cow, 9 or 10 years old, tips of both horns sawed off, branded on left side with letter S and on left hip (D, brand on right hip not discernible; valued at $15.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. C. Henson, in Sedan tp., December 8, 1885, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at $10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at $10.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Colyer, in Sedan tp., December 5, 1885, one bay mare, 4 years old, slit in end of each ear, blemish on left hock, black mane and tail; valued at $30.

COW—Taken up by E. H. Stoneback, in Center tp., December 16, 1885, one speckled roan cow, 6 years old, scar on right hip; valued at $20.

HEIFER—By same one pale red heifer with white spots, 2 years old; valued at $15.

HEIFER—By same one red heifer with white spots under belly; valued at $15.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Owen Dioney, in Owl Creek tp., November 24, 1885, one dun and white spotted 2-year-old steer, small size; valued at $14.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Allen in Liberty tp., November 18, 1885, one red yearling steer with some white spots, no marks or brands; valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Kelly, in Eminence tp., November 26, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, white and red, red neck, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Cox, in Perry tp., December 1, 1885 one yearling steer, red with white spots in flank and on left shoulder and in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at $14.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Morgan, in Liberty tp., December 10, 1885, one white steer, 1 year old, left ear off, dim brand on left hip.

COW—Taken up by Philip Eble, in Toronto tp., November 10, 1885, one red cow, 2 years old, (red calf by her side), marked in left ear with cross-cut; valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by Robt. Winter, in Toronto tp., one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at $15.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Brock, in Maple Hill tp., (Maple Hill P. O.), December 14, 1885, one 2 year-old red heifer, branded S on left side and M on right hip; valued at $18.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, S on left side and M on right hip; valued at $18.

HEIFER—By same one yearling red heifer, S on left side and M on right hip; valued at $12.

Montgomery county — H. W. Conrad, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Martin Chase, in Louisburg tp., November 6, 1885, one dun horse pony, 11 years old, no marks or brands; valued at $25.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Herman, in Powhatan tp., October 20, 1885, one 1-year old red steer, white face, both ears cropped, slit in right ear; valued at $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by ———, in Powhatan tp., December 5, 1885, one pale red heifer, 1 year old past, marked with an under-bit in each ear, no brands visible; valued at $12.

Jefferson County.—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John O. Wilburn, in Osawkie tp., on or about December 8, 1885, one 2 year-old red heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at $20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Hezekiah McCoy, in Mound City tp., November 16, 1885, one black cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by E. T. Barnes, in Mound City tp., December 18, 1885, one white yearling steer, neck and head red, white strip in face, bob-tailed, some kind of brand on left hip; valued at $15.

Miami county.--J. C. Taylor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by O. M. Rhody, in Stanton tp., December 16, 1885, one red and white spotted cow, supposed to be 12 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at $18.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Meng, in Richland tp., December 19, 1885, one red steer calf, about 1 year old, white bushy tail, no marks or brands; valued at $13.

HORSE—Taken up by George Scott, in Wea tp., December 16, 1885, one bay horse, black mane and tail, 13 years old, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, gray on right eye; valued at $60.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by Horace H. Wilcox, in Clifford tp., November 7, 1885, one black sow and five shoats, the latter being black with more or less white spots; two of the shoats are sows and three are males; valued at $17 50.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. L. W. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the *Evening Chronicle*, St Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease."

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The Veterinarian.

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

INJURED UDDER.—We have a three-year-old cow that has a calf. The last quart of her milk is bloody. What is the cause and remedy? We can't see anything wrong. [Your cow has received some injury to the base of the udder. Give a physic of one pound of sulphate of magnesia and one ounce of pulverized ginger, dissolved in one quart of warm water; when cold, drench. Give in the drinking water 4 drachms twice daily. Apply to the udder twice daily, thoroughly rubbed in, the following: Tincture arnica, 2 ounces; tincture camphor, 2 ounces; alcohol, 1 quart; mix.]

INDIGESTION.—My horse seems dull and heaves; has a poor appetite, will not eat more than half of his feed. He works all the time on the farm. Sometimes will turn his head around and look at his side. Does not want to lie down. Coughs some. (2) My cow gives stringy and clotted milk, sometimes out of one teat and sometimes another. [Your horse is suffering from indigestion and perhaps slight congestion of the liver. Give the following in a drench: Aloes pulverized, 7 drachms; bicarbonate soda ½ ounce; pulverized ginger, 4 drachms; dissolve in a pint of hot water and when cold drench. Follow this up with one ounce of the following in one-half pint of cold water: Compound tincture cinchona, ether nitrous and aromatic spirits of ammonia, of each 2 ounces; mix, and give with feed on easily-digested food. The disease is not necessarily fatal. (2) Change your cow to better feed and hand-rub the udder.]

COUGH.—One of my mares has a bad cough, and I feel quite uneasy about her. Some four months ago, while running in the orchard she got choked, and since that time she has had a slight cough. During the last two weeks the cough has grown deeper and more frequent. She has no fever, looks well and eats well. [A cough is a symptom of disease and may be the result of a variety of causes. Irritation of any part of the air-passages is frequently accompanied with more or less of a cough, depending on the existing pathological condition. Heaves, which is a complicated disease of the digestive and respiratory organs, is characterized by short, dry cough, peculiar to the disease. The treatment of cough must be regulated according to the nature of the disease which gives origin to it. In ordinary cases the following is a very efficient remedy: Hydrocyanic acid, 4 drachms; powdered extract licorice, 1 ounce; laudanum, 2 ounces; camphor water, 15 ounces. Mix and give two ounces three times a day.]

SKIN DISEASE AMONG CALVES.—What ails my calves? They are in fair condition and eat well, but the skin comes off or they rub it off around the eyes, and the skin looks like it was covered with little scales. I have also discovered little sore places along their necks and brisket. A couple of my yearlings that have been running in the pasture are getting in the same way; they have been running on meadow pasture and had no grain. I cannot find any lice on them. The large cattle are not affected, nor any of my other yearlings that have been kept away from the calves. [The skin disease which has proved so troublesome among the calves, is what is technically known as pityriasis, a scaly, bran-like skin affection which is quite common among young stock. This disease is generally traced to an ill-nourished condition of the animal's body arising from poor food. It is accompanied with itchiness—the scaly scurf which accumulates on the skin often furnishes a habital for the production and developement of vermin. The treatment must consist of good food; if vermin are present the sulphur ointment should be freely used, subsequently the mercurial ointment may be used, taking care not to let any of it into the eyes.]

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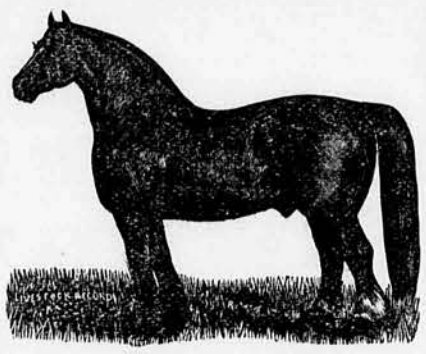

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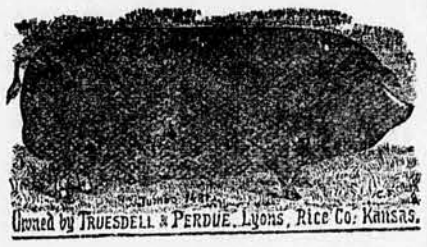

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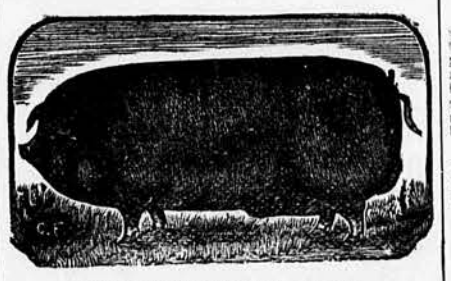

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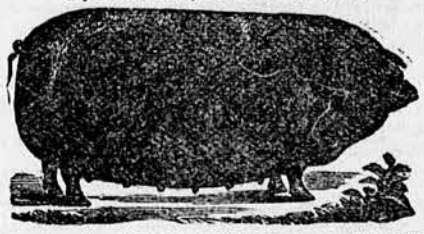
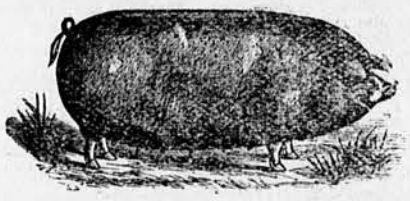


Breeder of and dealer in Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. A. P.-C. R. Stock for sale. Write or what you want. Mention this paper.

OTTAWA HERD OF

Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF

POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

OHIO HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Won sweepstakes prize for best herd of 1 boar and 4 sows at Illinois and Indiana State Fairs of 1884; also at the Indiana State and St. Louis Fairs of 1885, in competition with leading herds of the United States and Canada. Breeders all recorded and pigs eligible to record. Also Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma and Partridge Cochin Fowls. Send for Catalogue.

D. W. TODD & SONS, Urbana, Ohio.

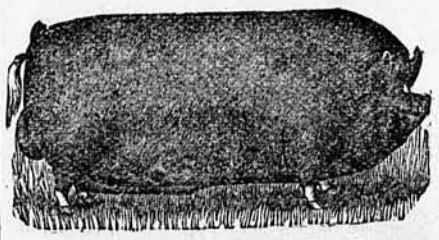
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

—OF—

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

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

SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM.



H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for sale. A visit or correspondence invited.

This, That and the Other.

It is estimated by the London *Railway News* that the railways of the world carry 6,500,000 passengers a day.

John Jarrett, the labor leader, is now at the head of a Pennsylvania temperance movement in the churches.

Japan possesses 2,000 newspapers. Not a single journal of any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country twenty-five years ago.

Georgia has become as much of a temperance state as Maine or Kansas. Whisky is a scarce article, and a drunken man is a rare sight.

The English, stimulated by Russian enterprise in the same direction, are beginning to talk seriously of a railway from Europe to India.

Fifty-six per cent. of the population of Massachusetts dwell in cities and thirty-two per cent. within half an hour's journey of State street.

President Cleveland keeps a scrap-book of excerpts from the newspapers in order to be informed of all sorts of public opinion. It is one clerk's sole employment to collect and preserve these things.

The "city" of London has an area of one square mile, while the metropolis of London has an area of 120 square miles. In the city proper land is very dear, having been sold at the rate of $15,000,000 an acre.

Near Marysville, Cal., there is a large gravel pit in which there are many fish, and into which flows ths refuse matter of a winery. Ever since grape crushing began this year, the fish have been affected with drunkenness and come to the surface of the water, where the Chinaman take them in with rakes in great quantities.

Apricot trees may be transplanted at any time without suffering from the change.

A good piece of wool is as much the result of good feed as is a fat carcass of mutton.

For the best improved and largest assortment of Heating and Cooking Stoves, cast and wrought-iron Ranges, at reduced prices for *thirty days*, call at J. J. Floreth's, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Two Weeklies for $2.

For $2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal* one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

A $5.00 WASHING MACHINE FOR $2.00!

I propose to send my Challenge Washing Machine to any address for $2.00. I guarantee this Washer to be equal in all respects, and superior in many, to any washing machine sold for less than $10, or money refunded. Agents wanted. J. C. PICKENS, Topeka, Kas.

ECONOMY INCUBATOR!

Is the best and cheapest for hatching chicks. 100 egg size only $13 00 "Profit Farm Boilers," Kettles, etc., for sale. Circulars free.

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How to Make and Manage —AN— INCUBATOR

Full and complete instructions about Incubators, and how to run them, sent on receipt of 35 cents in stamps. The instructions tell all about them. It is an excellent Incubator, and will hatch over 90 per cent of the eggs. I also have excellent Egg-Testers for sale at 50 cents each, or three for $1, sent by mail, postpaid. It will tell a fertile egg at a glance Every poultry-keeper ought to have one.

Address H. S. WALDO, Quincy, Ill.

Kansas Economy Incubator!

Manufactured by the Inventor, JACOB YOST, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas.

The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full Instructions for operating:

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

☞ Send 50 cents for my new Book, which contains directions—How to make and use this Incubator; also, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks, what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in eight or ten weeks; also, how to manage Hens to keep them laying all winter. The Book contains Remedies which cure Roup and Cholera.

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

Address JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 80, Richland, Kas.

"The Excelsior Hatcher"

Best Incubator on earth; will hatch out every fertile egg; the only perfect self-regulating Hatcher in the world; reliable and self-regulating. The price is placed so low that anybody can afford to have one. Illustrated Catalogues sent free upon application.

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The Bonanza Incubator.

Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. **Best Cheap Incubator made.** Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder in the world. Also breeder of high class Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans.—20 Pens. O. P. SCOTT, Quincy, Ill.

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Manufactured by A. A. DeLoach & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.

Prices wonderfully low. Send for large catalogue. Mention this paper.

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MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out stove wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—**it is unrivaled.** *Thousands sold yearly.* A boy of 16 can saw logs **fast** and **easy.** Immense saving of **labor** and **money.** Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 5 colors. **All free.** Agents Wanted. *Big money made quickly.*

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SECRETS OF LIFE. A private treatise and adviser in 5 languages, 24 illustrations. Sent free by express to young men only. Dr Lucas Private Dispensary, 132 Clark St., Chicago.

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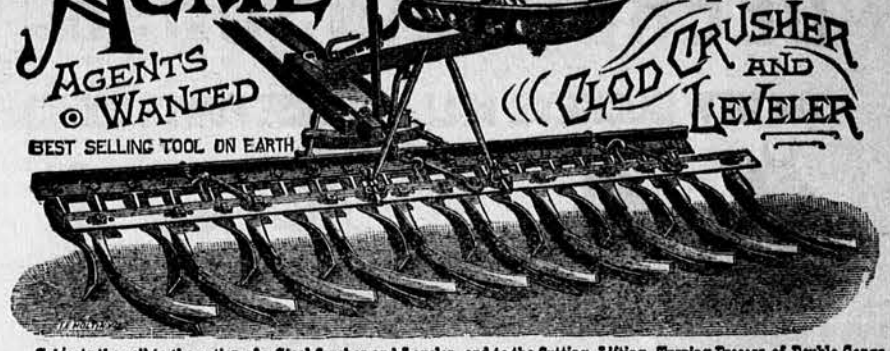
AGENTS WANTED

BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH



Subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning Process of Double Gangs of Cast Steel Coulters. Immense cutting power. Crushing, Leveling and Pulverizing performed at the same time. Entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground. Sizes, 3 to 15 ft. wide. With and without Sulky attachment. We deliver free at Distributing Depots.

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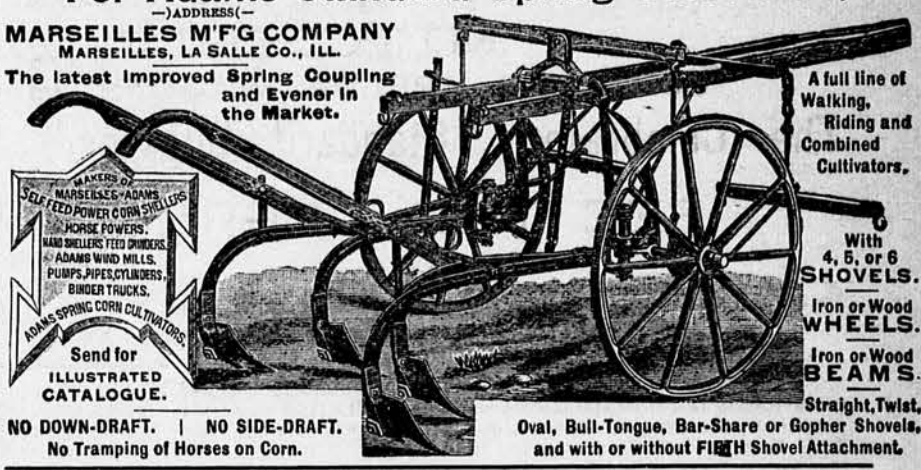
The latest Improved Spring Coupling and Evener in the Market.



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With 4, 5, or 6 SHOVELS.

Iron or Wood WHEELS.

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Straight, Twist, Oval, Bull-Tongue, Bar-Share or Gopher Shovels, and with or without FIFTH Shovel Attachment.

NO DOWN-DRAFT. | NO SIDE-DRAFT. No Tramping of Horses on Corn.

The Machines are light, strong, easy-running, admirable in design and finish. Practical all-day Tools.

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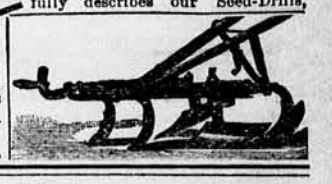
Wheel-Hoes, and Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoes and Cultivators. Free to all.

Send now if you are interested in Farming, Gardening, or Trucking, for our 1886 Catalogue, which fully describes our Seed-Drills,



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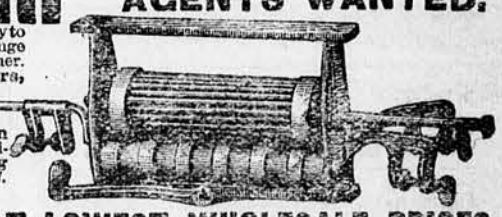

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LaMaster's SWINE REMEDY,

A Cure and Preventive of HOG CHOLERA!

It will arrest the disease in every instance.

—AN— INFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE

Of the Dreadful Disease.

By using our Medicine your hogs are kept in perfect health, will grow better, gain more pounds with same feed, or we will refund your money.

None Genuine without this "Trade Mark."

☞ Try some of our Medicine and be convinced that what we say is true.

We guarantee our Remedy to be SUPERIOR TO ANY HOG MEDICINE ON THE MARKET, and are ready at any time to practically test its merits, or where there is any doubt as to the efficiency of our Medicine we will go to any part of the United States where hog cholera prevails, use nothing but our own Remedy, and arrest the disease in every instance, or forfeit $500.

Do not wait until your hogs get sick, but get some of our Medicine at once and use to ward off disease. Remember a preventive is better than a cure. Our Medicine acts as a *Cathartic*, thoroughly renovates the hog, keeping them in a healthy and growing condition. Ask your druggist for LaMaster's Remedy, or send direct to us. ☞ One-pound package sent by express for 75c.; 10-pound can, 60c. per pound; 25 pounds bulk, $12.50. Write for Circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Agents wanted.

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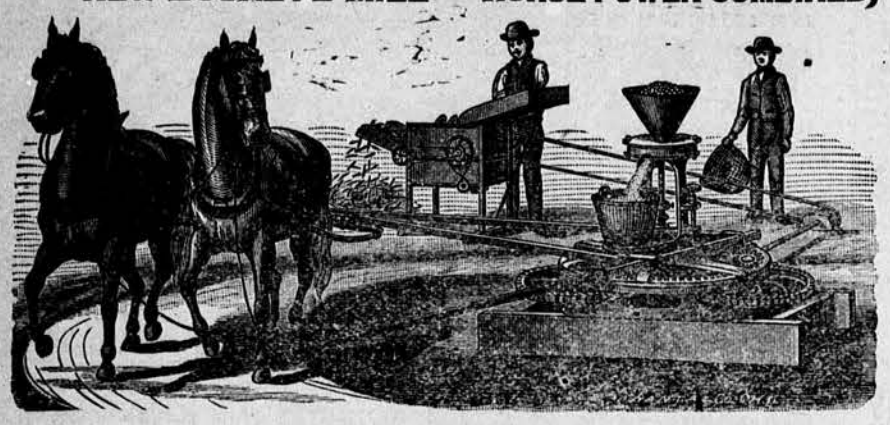

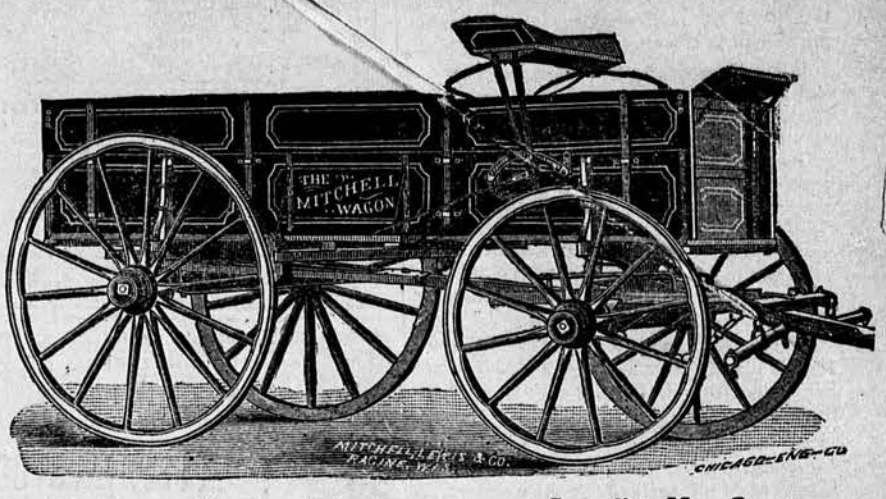

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CORTLAND SPRING WAGONS and BUGGIES, SURREYS and PHAETONS,

The Celebrated "Standard Buggies," Which Have No Equal for Price Asked!

SEE THE DEERE COMBINED LISTER & DRILL!

—Also Our New—

Combined Sulky Lister and Drill for '86,

BUCKEYE CORN-SHELLERS, AND FULL LINE STANDARD FARM MACHINERY.

☞ The above cut represents our New **BUCKEYE FEED-MILL and HORSE-POWER COMBINED.** This Mill is geared to run at a high rate of speed. The burrs revolve *sixty* times to the horses' *once*, and will grind all kinds of grain at the rate of 10 to 20 bushels per hour. As a Horse-Power it is capable of running any Machinery that requires from three to four horse-hower. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to the public as the best Mill and Power ever offered for sale. This Machine is fully warranted in every particular, as are all the other goods sold by us.

If you do not find Our Goods with your Dealers, write us for Catalogues and Prices.

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400 Choice Cockerels at $2.50 each, or three for $6
Eggs, $1.25 per 13; $2.25 per 26, or $3.10 per 39. I have excellent stock and know I can give satisfaction.
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This city being the great railroad center of the West, we can ship on shortest notice direct to almost any point; and having an experience of over twenty years in the business, and with the stock growing on our own grounds, we can send out the same fresh and in excellent condition. We have a general nursery of

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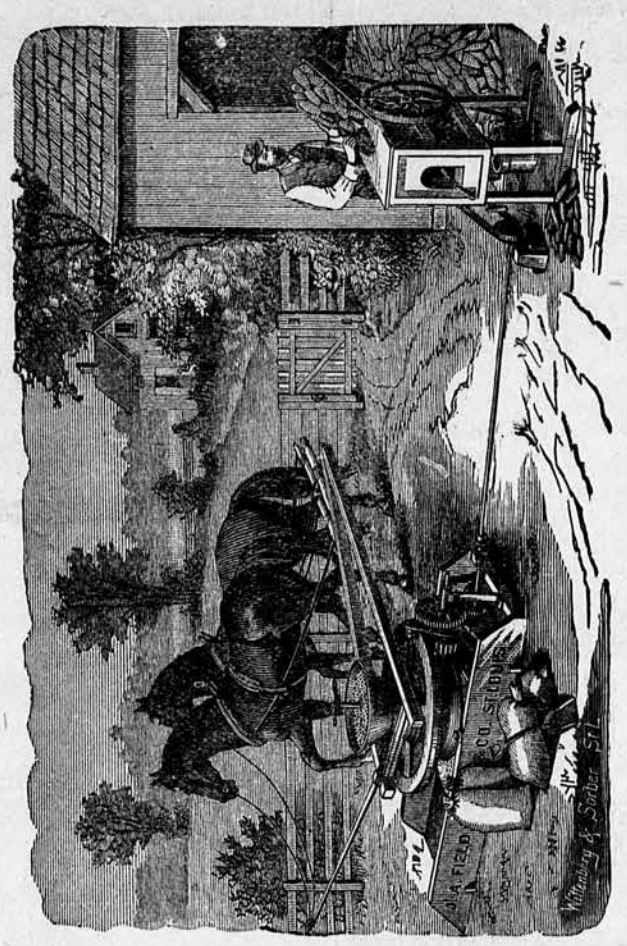

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UNEQUALLED IN

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The best churn in the World. A child can work it. Makes ten per cent more butter. No churn cleaned so easy. No dashers, no paddles. No inside fixtures. One churn sold at wholesale prices where we have no agent. If you want the best and cheapest churn in the market, address manufacturers,

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Percheron Horses valued at $8,500,000, which includes about

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140 Imported Brood Mares

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Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be *said* to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. **100-page Illustrated Catalogue** sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.