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TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 26, 1883.

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OSBORNE COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Thursday.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. M. Mohler called the Institute to order and he was chosen permanent chairman with S. B. Farwell Secretary of the Institute.

Prof. E. M. Shelton was introduced and delivered an address on the "Suggestions of the Season."

Mixed husbandry should be practiced. Fatal results follow the one crop system. In no one year will we have a failure of all the different grains, while we may have a failure of one crop. There should be a systematic rotation of crops on the same land. Manures are valuable. Our dry spells generally set in early, so it is well to grow corn that will mature earlier than the coarse dirt sorts. The King Phillip corn meets the want of short seasons and in good seasons produces five to ten bushels more per acre and will make a good crop each season.

On low lands alfalfa will do well, and orchard grass on the uplands will do well.

The college farm has Short-horn, Gallo-way, Aberdeen Angus, and Jersey cattle, also Berkshire, Poland China, Essex and Jersey Red swine. The Polled cattle and Herefords were recommended for the range and the Short-horns for the rich agricultural regions. Concerning the feeding of stock, with the relation to shelter against feeding exposed stock which showed a large per cent. in favor of the sheltered stock. The value of nutritious food, such as milk and shorts, for young pigs was commented on and the results of experiments which corroborated it were given. It pays to keep young stock growing.

Friday.

MORNING SESSION.

Sorghum culture by P. W. Kenyon:

Sorghum sown with millet makes a very superior fodder. When matured the seed is as good as corn for feed. The Early Amber is the best variety for all purposes. He had produced 200 gallons of sirup per acre. He planted in rows about the same as corn and planted shallow. The process of culture and the manufacture of sorghum was given in detail. The cost is about \$7 per acre if the manufacture is near. The profit is at least \$18 per acre. This address will appear in the FARMER next week.

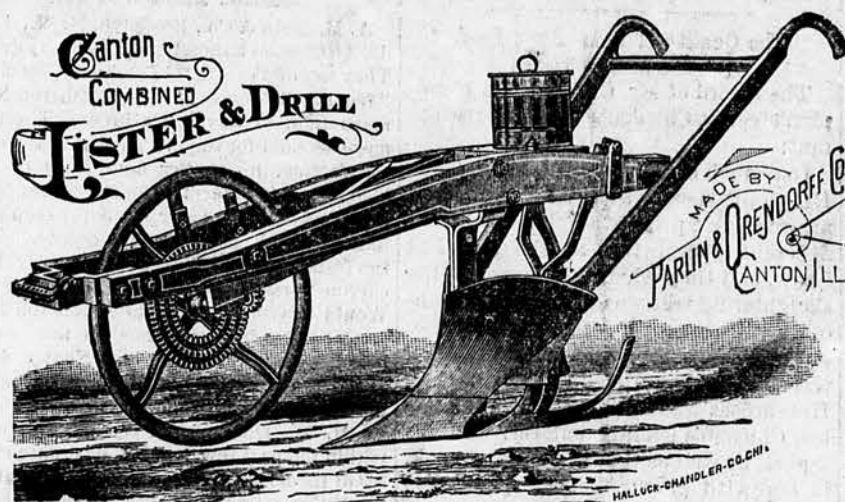
President Fairchild stated that experiments at the college revealed the fact that the central portion of the stalk of cane produced the most sugar.

Mr. Neiswanger stated that he raised about 25 acres of cane, making 8 tons of fodder and 15 bushels of seed per acre. He regarded it the best forage crop grown in Osborne county.

M. Mohler: Cane can be grown here better than any other crop. Sow the seed broadcast and leave it stand, then pasture it. Some loss of stock occurred by feeding on second growth cane immediately after the first frost but after several frosts no loss occurred.

Corn culture: Discussion opened by J. J. Bowers, who said no matter how much sorghum is raised, corn is equally good for grain and forage. What was needed was more careful culture. Fall plowing is necessary to secure a good crop, then plow in the spring to a depth of 4 to 5 inches, level cultivation and not undertake more than can be done well.

Mr. Kenyon had never failed to grow a



TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, DEALERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

crop but he believed in plowing deep and planting the corn immediately after.

S. B. Farwell favored deep planting and thorough cultivation while the corn is small and then keep it up. Keep the corn clean and then ridge it somewhat for retaining the moisture.

Mr. Bowers believed that fall plowing retained the moisture much better than any other method.

Mr. Courter favored listing, but advised not planting too large an acreage—not more than could be well cultivated.

Mr. Storer favored harrowing well before and after the corn is up. Pres. Fairchild also favored the harrowing process.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reading of a paper—"Some Thoughts on Plowing," written by the Editor of the KANSAS FARMER.

Wheat Culture was the subject of a valuable paper by Mr. Mohler. He urged that the culture of wheat is successful and profitable. He also was a strong believer of mixed husbandry. Spring wheat should not be sown. After plowing the ground should be harrowed and rolled. September is the month to sow wheat, the condition of the season will determine the time better.

Mr. Kenyon harrowed his wheat in spring and lost his crop.

J. Linden favored early seeding and shallow plowing for wheat.

A paper on the "Care and Planting of Small Fruits," was given by Prof. E. A. Popenoe.

In the discussion of small fruits it was clearly shown that they are a limited success. Gooseberries seem to be a success; strawberries nearly a total failure. Prof. Popenoe advised the covering of the vines and plants to protect them through the winter.

Fruit tree culture in Osborne county by J. Guyer: Neglect is the reason that he urged why there are so few orchards. They are allowed to die before planting. He censured the farmers for their carelessness. Mulch the surface near the trees, and don't ridge up. Cultivate shallow near the trees.

The Sheep Interests of Kansas was the subject of a paper by W. A. Neiswanger. In this country so remote from market mutton is a secondary object; hence wool growing is the main interest. The climate is very suitable for raising fine-wool sheep, and the grasses, the blue stem and buffalo grass is sufficient to sustain them. In severe winters we have other grasses. Sorghum is

one of the main-stays of the sheep industry in Kansas.

The wolf bounty law, efficient dog laws, and the wool warehouse and scouring mills of J. S. Emery, of Topeka, were heartily favored. Sheep of the county 80,000, with an average clip of 6 pounds. This address will be published in the FARMER next week.

The Hog for Kansas was discussed by E. Courter. The Poland China breed he believed was the hog for Osborne county. This breed can be easily herded at the proper season of the year, on buffalo grass.

EVENING SESSION.

Fruit and Forestry was discussed by Mr. Taylor, of Beloit, Kas. He gave several varieties suitable for western use. Cherries, Early Richmond and Morilla; apples, the same as recommended by the State Horticultural Society; forest trees, catalpa, green ash, walnut, mulberry, cottonwood, and honey locust.

Work and Wisdom was the subject of a very interesting address by President Fairchild, of the State Agricultural College. This was the concluding exercise of the Institute. The address was one of the President's characteristic, able, entertaining and popular talks, replete with thoughts of value to every listener, no matter what his pursuit.

The following resolutions were heartily and unanimously adopted and the Institute closed.

Resolved, That we the farmers of Osborne county assembled here during this Institute, appreciate the advice and good words spoken to us by Pres. Geo. F. Fairchild and Professors Shelton and Popenoe of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and that we will profit thereby.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to these gentlemen for their attendance upon this Institute and as we believe that wisdom is necessary to secure the best results in works, therefore we will educate ourselves and communicate our experiments to one another and that we will subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER—Our paper.

We present above cut of The Canton Combined Lister and Drill offered to the trade of Kansas and Western Missouri by the well known agricultural house of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo. This firm have probably become more closely identified with the Lister trade than any other in the West. As they were the first to bring out the only successful Combined Lister, "The Canton," for which they have had a large and increasing demand for the past three or four years until now their sales

reach large proportions. They also have sulky Combined Listers and single Listers. The process of listing corn has been gaining favor rapidly in Kansas and from the experience of those who have followed it, as shown in the testimonials published in Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's large half page advertisement in this issue of the FARMER (amongst them Gov. Glick's) it looks as though it is the proper process to enable farmers to raise larger crops of corn at less expense than by any other method. And it will pay farmers to investigate the matter. See the advertisement of Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. They handle everything in the way of agricultural implements, seeds, carriages and wagons and are a thoroughly responsible firm.

Things in Ellis County.

Kansas Farmer:

I am glad to see the stand you take on the temperance question. At the last term of our district court four of our saloon men from different parts of the county were brought into court and entered a plea of guilty and paid their fines. Two more, Eli Sheldon, of Ellis, and Antone Kerfus, of this place, ran away to escape arrest. Still another, E. J. Goubleman, was tried and convicted on 10 counts. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,400, and imprisonment of 6 months in the county jail. He plead guilty at the last term of court in August, and was let off with a fine of \$100 and costs on condition that he quit the business, but he went right back and went to selling. Mr. Arrant was convicted at the spring term of court, and was fined \$600 and costs, and imprisoned until paid, but was released by the county commissioners. Saloon men are defying the law and new ones are opening, expecting that the new sheriff and the county commissioners with the Governor will help them out.

Wheat and rye never looked so well at this time of year as now. Pleasant fall weather all of the time. Cattle and sheep are looking better than usual at this time of year. There is a large increase in numbers, generally healthy, except black leg. By the way what is the cause of black leg? I have lost three lately, and in every case I found impaction of the stomach. We let our cattle run a short time morning and evening on rice corn that has not been harvested; then part of the day on growing wheat and rye, and part of the day on very rank buffalo grass, or else wild rye grass that has its full summer growth. Now, does black leg cause impaction of the stomach, or does impaction of the stomach cause black leg? I would say that in every case the lungs, liver and heart were healthy; but I am not veterinarian enough to speak with certainty. Would it not be well to have a state veterinary surgeon to look after these things and study it out and find out the cause and perhaps a preventive? We keep a mixture of salt, sulphur, coperas and saltpeter before the cattle all the time; also put coperas in their water. First snow of the season this morning—just enough to whiten the ground.

P. W. SMITH.

The merchants of San Francisco are complaining that their trade with the northwest is rapidly decreasing. The opening of the Northern Pacific road reduced it 75 per cent. Four months ago three steamers a week failed to carry the freights of Oregon and Washington Territory. Two months later two steamers were sufficient; now it is reduced to one in five days.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

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

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.

February 12, 13 and 14, 1884—Woodard & Brafield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

Cost of Beef Production.

Messrs. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana, H. C. Burleigh, of Maine, and Edward Haren, of Kansas, the Chicago Fat Stock Show committee on "cost of production," submitted the following report:

In order that the results might be determined solely upon the quantities of the various kinds of cattle food used, as well as the skill of the feeder, the price of each article of food named in the statements of the feeders was determined upon an equitable and uniform basis to all the competitors, as follows: Value of calf at birth \$5; milk, per gallon, 4 cents; shelled corn, per 100 pounds, 71 cents; corn in ear, 53 cents; soft corn, 50 cents; oats, 75 cents; corn meal, 80 cents; corn and oats, 80 cents; shorts, 70 cents; bran, 60 cents; oil meal \$1.25; oil cake, \$1.25; hay, 30 cents; pasturage, per month, up to 12 months, 75 cents; 12 to 24 months, \$1; 24 to 36 months, \$1.25; expenses for care, etc., and interest for 12 months, \$4; 12 to 24 months, \$6; 24 to 36 months, \$9. The great diversity of articles of food consumed by the competing animals, as well as the methods of handling stock, makes it somewhat difficult to determine upon the comparative value of some of the articles of food named for the most rapid production of beef, the quality of which can not be satisfactorily determined until the carcasses are displayed upon the block. The prices named above are not the present market price, but a fair average for a term of three years. It will be seen that the value of calf at birth, pasturage consumed, expense of care, etc., are the same with each exhibitor. The quantities of food consumed each year by each animal entered in lot 14, from birth to Nov. 14, 1883, and the value thereof, as fixed by your committee, are as follows:

Name of animals.	When born.	Weight, lbs.	Cost per lb. in cts.
Mammoth.....	July 10, 1883	2,445	8.774
Cherry.....	Aug. 2, 1881	1,750	6.069
Hattie.....	Sept. 4, 1881	1,135	5.125
Cassius V.....	Oct. 27, 1881	1,500	6.832
Dan.....	Nov. 12, 1881	1,505	5.2-5
Baby.....	Feb. 20, 1882	1,110	5.004
Stonington.....	March 1, 1882	1,160	4.611
Watson.....	April 10, 1882	1,135	5.011
Rosebud.....	April 15, 1882	1,210	4.602
Spot.....	May 20, 1882	1,380	4.618
Arthur.....	Oct. 29, 1882	1,045	4.251

The first premium for steer or spayed heifer, 3 and under 4 years, was awarded to J. D. Gillet's grade Short-horn steer Mammoth. The first premium for steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years, was taken by G. S. Burleigh's Hereford heifer Hattie. The second premium was awarded to B. Waddell's grade Short-horn steer Dan. The first prize for steer or spayed heifer, 1 and under 2 years, was taken by R. J. Stone's grade Hereford steer Stonington, and the second premium to Cobb & Phillips' grade Short-horn steer Arthur.

The committee would recommend that greater care be given by exhibitors in their statements of food consumed, exact time that animals were on pasture or stock fields, and details of expense for care, etc., to enable the committee to make careful comparison of the various methods of feeding, and the effect of the same upon the animals. If feed-

ers desire to keep their cattle for feeding beyond two years, the most profitable results have been obtained when the animals have been liberally fed the first year on a coarse diet that will develop bone and muscle upon which to build the matured carcass. The most economical production of beef does not always result from strong feeding of grain or concentrated food during the first twelve months of age of the steer.

The committee can not too strongly urge upon the feeders the importance of liberal feeding from birth of calf, and giving more attention to the important matter of early maturity. The figures clearly demonstrate that the greatest profit results to the feeder in marketing cattle at an early age, not exceeding twenty-four months.

The Quality of Roan Boy's Beef.

[From Breeders' Gazette.]

The record of Mr. Culbertson's champion steer at Chicago's "crack" restaurant:

Inasmuch as Mr. Culbertson's grade Hereford steer, after having been awarded first prize at the hands of four different committees at the late Fat Stock Show, and then when submitted to the slaughtering test was passed over without a vote, it may be of some interest to our readers to know just what the final test—the table—proved to be in his case. His carcass was sold to Mr. H. M. Kinsley, Chicago's leading caterer, and his report, as well as that of his chief cook, is herewith given. The Angus-Aberdeen bullock to which reference is made in these reports was that of Mr. Cochran, which received one vote for grand sweepstakes for best carcass.

FROM MR. KINSLEY.

I have been a caterer in Chicago for eighteen years, my present place of business being at No. 66 Washington street. At the late Fat Stock Show I purchased the carcasses of the Hereford Roan Boy and one of the polled Angus. I serve an average of 1,200 to 1,500 meals a day, my patrons being from the best class of bankers, merchants, etc., and all who have spoken of the above beef pronounced that of roan boy decidedly the finest they had ever tasted. For myself I can say that in texture, tenderness, color and flavor it surpassed anything we have ever had before. My endeavor has always been to obtain nothing but the best of meats, and I am now paying twenty-two to twenty-five cents per pound for beef, where many others supply themselves at twelve to fifteen cents per pound. Respecting the details of the above carcasses, I enclose the report of my head cook, Mr. Werner, who has charge of the cutting up, cooking and serving of all my meats.

H. M. KINSLEY.

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1883.

FROM MR. WERNER.

I have lived with Mr. Kinsley seventeen years, and have the entire supervision of the working department in his establishment. We handle the best meats obtainable, but found the Hereford prize steer, Roan Boy, decidedly the finest beef I ever cut; the best colored, juiciest and most tender I ever cooked. The fatty parts, when broiled, were more like rich butter than tallow. The fatty part not melting out, but the whole piece retaining its form. The marbling was the most perfect I ever saw. After hanging for four days, the carcass came out in better form than carcasses usually do after hanging several weeks. Our eighteen-inch platters were not large enough to comfortably hold the Porter-house steaks.

I also cut up the sweepstakes carcass steer, Sir Richard, last year, which, though a magnificent piece of beef, was not near so fine or profitable. A sirloin steak, one inch thick, weighed two and a half pounds, while the same cut ordinarily with us weighs but fourteen ounces.

Should judge the steer Roan Boy was like a ripe apple. An apple has three stages: First, the green state; secondly, its ripe state, and next its over-ripe state, when it begins to grow soft.

What are generally the rough cuts in a carcass of beef were, in this steer, quite equal to the good cuts in ordinary carcasses.

I also cut up and served the carcass of

one of the Polled Angus exhibited at the Fat Stock Show, and found it very fine, though lacking in depth of flesh, color (which was dark), the juiciness, flavor and proper distribution of fat, as compared with the Hereford steer.

WM. WERNER.

Remedy for Garget.

Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of Dec. 12, a correspondent, "G. B.," recommended poke root for milk cows when troubled with garget. It is no doubt a good remedy, but in winter it is not easily obtained. There are farmers who feed their cows a few dry bean (navy bean) pods, and consider them an infallible cure for garget.

H. C. M.

Lawrence, Kas.

Percheron Blood Will Tell.

A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., handle 2,000 horses annually, mostly heavy draft. They say of the grade Percheron-Norman: "We handle more of the Percheron-Normans than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how little of the blood there is in them. Generally they have good feet and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales or other breeds. Tell the farmers of the West to keep their Percheron-Norman mares and breed them. Would advise breeding to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."—Chicago Tribune. Nearly 1,400 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France and bred in their purity by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., who, within the past few months has purchased 390 of them from the best breeders in France, particular attention being given to pedigrees, and French records.

Cotton-seed meal is the most concentrated nutriment which can be procured in the shape of cattle feed. It is the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, or rather the greater part of it, as about one-fourth of it is left in the cake. The cake is ground into fine meal. It is very rich in nitrogen, containing three times as much as corn meal, twice as much oil, and ten times as much phosphoric acid. It is thus a very valuable food for growing cattle, and for dairy cows, providing the elements of flesh, fat and bone, and also of milk and cream in larger proportions than any other food. But on account of its very rich character, it is necessary to use it with judgment, as one pound of it will be equivalent to three pounds of corn meal. Two ounces will be enough at once for a calf, and two pounds for one meal for a cow, given twice daily. It is best used by mixing it with bran or coarse middlings, in the proportion of 100 lb to 300 lb of the latter.—Ex.

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS

Established in 1876.

J. J. MAILS, - PROPRIETOR,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale 10,999, a Young Mary bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.
My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, headed by Kellor's Photograph 3551, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Albertson's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sally boar.
Choice young stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

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

1,000 Short-horn Cows,
and raise for sale each year
Near 400 Bulls.

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

Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville,
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BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred she cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

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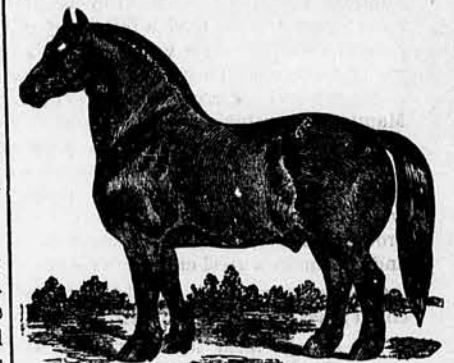
SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."]



CRESS BROS., NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,

WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty. Quite a number of them are direct sons of the grand old stallions Danley, Topgallant and Lord Lyon, visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. TERMS CASH.

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NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

NEW IMPORTATION

Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1883. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL,

opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton depots. Street cars run from the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Lake Erie & Western depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal.

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Near WEST CHESTER, Chester Co. Pa.

Dutch Friesian Cattle

AND NORMAN HORSES

Desire to call the attention of gentlemen and dealers to their stock as above, confident that they have as fine lots as have been brought to this country, all having been selected by a member of our firm in person, who visited the best herds in Holland; and under the guidance of one of the most experienced horsemen in France, the selections from the best horses in Normandy. Write for Catalogue and any information to
JOHN H. HICKS, Box 54, West Chester, Pa.

In the Dairy.

The Creamery System.

Breeders' Gazette: The rapidity of the development of the American associated dairying system is one of the many morals found in the growth of our agriculture. In many of its features this system is peculiarly American. Twenty years ago the cheese-factory plan was only beginning to attract attention, and was not introduced into the West. Ten years ago butter factories were little known. Five years ago little was thought of the most recent plan that of collecting the cream for butter-making in a central establishment, leaving the milk to be fed on the farms. While it has attracted less attention, the growth of this gathered-cream system has been perhaps as remarkable and as rapid in the West as was that of the cheese-factory system. It has been estimated that there are now 1,600 creameries in the West, at least 600 in Iowa alone, and the number is steadily increasing.

The system is not an ideally perfect one. Objections can be found to it. There are localities for which other plans are better. But it has many advantages. It tends to develop interest in the dairy and in the rearing of calves in regions which would not sustain a cheese or butter factory to which milk must be carried, and which can not engage in milk selling for city consumption. Except home butter making, no other system is so well adapted for allowing the sweet skim milk to be used for rearing calves—a better use, as we think, than making cheese of it.

Cream can be collected from farms twelve or fifteen miles from the creamery, or much greater distances, if brought by rail. It is shown it can be carried such distance with little or no perceptible injury. The farmer, with only a few cows, can sell his cream, avoiding both the labor necessary to make it into butter and the loss of time incident to delivery of small quantities of milk to a factory. The cream, being skimmed and carried by representatives of the manufacturers, gives daily opportunity for noticing the care or cleanliness of the farmer or the opposite qualities. Only a low priced and a simple outfit is necessary for the farmer, and the factory buildings and fixtures need not be so costly as when the milk must be handled. From \$2,000 to \$3,000 is all that is needed to supply the "plant" for a creamery with as much cream as can be raised in most regions.

There is no place so good for the making of the very best butter as the farm or the village or town home where the milk is produced. The owner of one cow may be able to make as good butter as any one in the world. He does not have some difficulties to contend with which meet the operator in a large factory using the milk and cream from many herds. It is the truth, however, that factory or creamery butter ranks much higher than farm dairy butter, that much less of it is of poor quality, while most of it is good. There is no probability that skillful butter makers at home will find their occupation gone. In many cases they would be unwise to make a change from their present system.

We give a hearty endorsement to the creamery or factory system, for many regions in which dairying has now hardly a place, and where what is done in it is done at great disadvantage and little or no profit.

The Germantown Telegraph advises the planting of more sweet apple trees for the fine quality of their fruit. Any surplus of fruit is easily sold for cows.

Milk and Infection Diseases.

The sanitary inspector who investigated an outbreak of typhoid fever in a populous London district traced the epidemic to a dairy farm where the vessels used for milk were washed with water from a well that had been contaminated by the drainage from a cesspool. In the houses of those who worked on the farm there had been cases of the fever, and the theory was that the milk had been infected with disease germs. Wooden pails are used in England for milking, and naturally furnish a better lodgment for germs than the tin pails used in this country.

It is reported that a similar outbreak has occurred at Port Jervis, N. Y., and the milk from a certain farm is supposed to be the spreading cause, since fifty-six out of the seventy-five persons attacked were supplied with it. How it became infected is being studied by chemists and sanitarians.

Proper sanitary precautions at all times and extreme vigilance during the prevalence of disease on the farm would banish such outbreaks. Too much care cannot be exercised in the disposal of the excreta from persons suffering from typhoid fever. Under favorable conditions the germs are washed by water, which will carry them along with it; if allowed to dry, they permeate the air; in both cases endangering health. Burying deep in the earth is not a sure way, since they will not lose their power in years. Burning seems the most reliable method of destroying them.—*Dairy.*

Yields of Cows Fifty Years Ago.

Having read many of the articles in your journal, relating to the large yields of butter from the new-fashioned breeds of cows, I subjoin a few extracts from the papers printed about half a century ago:

The New England Farmer of February 25th, 1830, gives an account of a cow which "yielded daily on an average during the past season ten quarts of milk. Nearly fourteen pounds of butter were made weekly from the cream for ten weeks. The Northampton Courier states that a cow in that town "has given milk and made butter after the following schedule: She has been milked for the last fortnight every eight hours, and at each milking has yielded ten quarts, the weight of the milk averaging daily 49½ pounds. Her milk has yielded daily two pounds five ounces of butter, making thirty-two pounds six ounces in fourteen days; from one milking alone one pound and six ounces were made." The Pensacola Gazette of January 27, 1828, says when "visiting the chalet of Gruyere, in Switzerland, I have seen numerous herds of cows which yielded sixty to sixty-four quarts of excellent milk each daily." The American Farmer of June 15, 1827, says that an improved Durham Short-horned cow, owned by John Hare Powell, yielded milk between Thursday morning, 24th, and Saturday evening, 26th, three days, from which eight pounds thirteen ounces of butter were obtained, or at the rate of twenty and a-half pounds per week."

Whether there has been any perceptible improvement in the present yields of butter over the above old accounts, I shall leave others to judge. I do not own any cows, but am waiting until I find one yielding forty pounds per week, then I will try and procure some of the same kind of stock! In the meanwhile, I will stick to condensed milk and creamery butter.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

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

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

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

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

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

GUILD & PRATT, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeders of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

H. BLAKESLEY, Peabody, Kas., breeder of choice Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine.

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N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

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

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

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

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J. W. ARNOLD, Louisville, Kansas, Breeder of Registered Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale. Stock in O. P. C. R.

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

E. COPELAND & SON, Douglas, Kansas, breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardhood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 13 lbs. 7 ounces. 200 Ewes and 60 Rams for sale.

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

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabatha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 24. Also Black and-tan Dogs.

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

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

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

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

JAC WEIDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and shipper of pure bred high class poultry of 15 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

WOLFF & MCINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the First Tuesday of each month. A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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

M. J. E. BRUCE, Peabody, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Special attention given to stock sales in Kansas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres.; U. B. Fearrell, Treas.; J. P. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

Correspondence.

Pawnee County--New Disease Among Lambs.

Kansas Farmer:

It is useless, I suppose, to tell what every one knows, but the weather for the past month has been so fine that I cannot help making mention of it, and still it continues.

Grass is abundant but of poor quality, and cattle are falling off considerably. Sheep as a general rule are holding up finely where they are getting some corn or sorghum, and are doing finely where they get both.

I have not been able to get out among the stock men any as I have been sorely afflicted with rheumatism, so that I can't speak of any either stock or crops except in my immediate neighborhood. I took a drive of twenty miles a few days ago to the southwest, and saw several herds of cattle and sheep, and a good deal of splendid wheat and rye. I have never seen a better prospect in any state for an abundant crop. I notice also a great deal of feed--sorghum, broom corn, Indian corn, millet and straw, and I think the farmers and stockmen have profited by past experience. The Welch Brothers have some over 1300 lambs which they have recently purchased, and they are doing them justice. They are looking well, and the boys are happy. It is their first beginning, and they have begun right and will have no occasion to regret it. Colonel Lewis' herd in the management of McCune, are also looking well although they had been let down a little during October and November. They have splendid ranges in that section and plenty of feed. There is a complaint with nearly every sheep man that I have spoken to about a swelling of the head and nose of lambs. The head is very hot and the ears drop down, and if they survive the swelling, the skin of the head and face and the ears and lips become as hard and brittle as burned leather. The eyelids are also hard and stiff so they cannot open their eyes. If they manage to live through this, the skin peels from the face, the tops of the ears break off, and often the eye-balls drop out on the face, and of course the animal is totally blind. It was supposed by some to be snake bite; but it is too late for snakes. I have lost two, and have two more totally blind, and others that have not suffered so severely. This is a new thing to me and I would like to have the opinion of some one who has had experience with it. I have not attempted to doctor any for it, as I was not able to handle the sheep myself. It has the appearance of an inflammation of the head. The animal acts tolerably well, but seems to be in great pain. It seems to be entirely confined to the lambs. My first was affected about the latter part of October when they were on green rye.

The irrigation scheme in the western portion of the state is taking a great boom. It will be a bo. nza for some. Through this section we have no need of irrigation ditches. Good cultivation is better and cheaper for us. This habit of skinning land of any kind is ruinous alike to both land and the owner. Shallow plowing without pulverizing and rolling must of necessity dry out, and the crop burn out. Winter plowing is an excellent plan if it is deep and well done, and either re-plowed or thoroughly cultivated in the spring before planting or sowing.

The lister I think is the lazy man's tool. I have seen more crops lost by its use than I have seen made. It would be serviceable if the land was properly prepared before using it; but I have seen no saving either of labor or crop by its use. Good farming will pay in Kansas as well as in any other State. Poor farming never did pay, and never will, either in Kansas or any other place. The man who farms well and keeps stock to consume the product of the farm, is sure to win if he does not over-stock. Sheep are the consumers of all varieties of products, weeds and grass, as well as grain, hay and sorghum. Cheap as wool is at the present time, they pay a better dividend than any other animals. They are cheaper and more easily handled; they furnish the most convenient meat for the farmer, and that which is healthy and good all the year round. The shearing pelts are easily tanned; make the finest mittens, overshoes, or even gloves; and any handy man or woman can make them rainy days or winter evenings. Corned

mutton surpasses beef and can be kept all the summer perfectly sweet. The pooling system for summer is advisable for small herds, and the yards and sheds for winter is cheaper than herding out. Sheep are the most natural stock for western Kansas; Kansas the most natural climate and soil for sheep, and they will have their place in the front in a few more years, and don't you forget it. Cattle and horses are good in their places, but their place is not here among the small farmers of limited means. More feed than sheep beats sheep without feed badly. Good sheep well fed is where the money is. W. J. COLVIN.

From Montgomery County.

Kansas Farmer:

The season has been a very busy one for all who had any crops to secure. The corn is all that we could expect, and more than some expected. The difference between upland and river bottom is less this year than usual, and by feeding out the crop raised on upland it will not be many years before the yield of corn will come some nearer that of bottom land and perhaps may equal it. There has been a great deal of the corn crop hauled away and still there is more cribbed on the farms than ever before. Hogs for breeding are picked up close and at fair prices.

This season some broom corn has been shipped to Chicago which netted about \$75 per ton. Our upland produces broom corn and sugar cane better than any other crops. Now that the sugar question is settled we think there will be an opening in this section. Some one went from Coffeyville to take some observations at the Sterling works. Prof. Scovell says the main crop can be worked into a semi-sirup on the farm and then a central factory can take it and run it into sugar. This will fill the place and be what we would desire here, as it will not pay to haul cane more than three miles.

Our literary societies are taking more of a practical turn than usual this season and are assuming something of the character of a farmers' club in the topics and questions for debate. At our last one, the "Herd Law" was discussed really upon its merits. The question claiming the most attention now is "What shall I raise next year?" D. W. K.

Independence.

Western Kansas as it is.

Kansas Farmer:

Emigrants still keep coming to this county with very erroneous ideas of what they are coming to, and sink what means they possess in trying to raise a crop; and as they almost invariably fail, they are compelled to go back east, broke in fortune and in spirit, to make a new start. I think many people would thank the FARMER if it would help to circulate a little more of the truth in regard to this western part of Kansas. I can say without fear of successful contradiction that this is as good a stock country as the sun ever shone on, and is a total failure in regard to everything else. Cattle, sheep, and horses will live and keep in good condition the year round with nothing but buffalo grass to eat. By planting some sorghum and a few acres of corn we are always able to get fodder enough to feed the stock in stormy weather.

We hear men on every hand saying that "If I had only invested in stock when I first came here I might now have been rich;" and there is more truth than poetry in it. The theory that the rainfall would soon increase so as to make this a farming country, has done more harm and caused more loss to this portion of the State than the hot winds ever did.

If we all accept the country at what it is--a stock country, and govern ourselves accordingly, we can have almost a Paradise. But to keep on trying to farm, (as thousands are doing) looking for rain that never comes, we can expect nothing else but ruin, debts and starvation. Whether we like it or not, the fact stares us in the face; we must get some kind of stock, or leave. I would say to the immigrant: If you expect to go into the stock business, come here; but if you want to farm you can come west till you see the buffalo grass, and then turn around and go east one day's journey and settle down and go to work; and you will always thank the KANSAS FARMER for warning you in time. N. D. MINOR.

Wild Horse, Graham Co., Kas.

Notes From Russell County.

Kansas Farmer:

We are having splendid weather for fall grain, and it is looking correspondingly well. Cattle and stock of all kinds are in fine condition; no snow thus far, except one light flurry that disappeared before noon. I think we have as good a prospect for crops the coming year as we have since the settlement of Russell county.

I see the tariff question is not settled yet, and is not likely to be the coming winter, with a free trade speaker and a majority of the same stripe in Kansas. Your correspondent from Chicago goes a little too far in claiming all our troubles as originating in the lack of tariff; but it is true that a good deal of trouble has arisen from that since. I think Master J. J. Woodman's address to the National Grange relating to the tariff is right to the point; but the free trader's seem to claim the opposite in regard to farmers from what he does; for they say the tariff bears the heaviest on them of any class.

I am glad to see the continued interest in fish ponds; keep the subject stirred up until every farmer has one.

Listing corn in this part of the county was a success where the corn was not planted too early and was cultivated thoroughly at the proper time; but where the corn was listed in and then left to take care of itself until the weeds were higher than the corn, listing was a failure and the corn likewise.

We need a sugar factory in this part of the State. Who will start one?

RUSSELL CO. FARMER.

About Kansas Corn.

Some farmers in Illinois and Wisconsin that planted Kansas seed corn last spring and failed in raising a crop, are now attributing their failure to the seed. They would do better to hunt up some more philosophical excuse. This one will not pass muster.--*Kansas Farmer*, Dec. 12.

Your statements are correct, Mr. Editor. The farmers of the above named States imported seed corn from Kansas a few years ago, and there were very few individuals who believed that it would mature; but that season proved to be a remarkably favorable one, and the corn crop did reach maturity before any severe frosts occurred, and when gathered there was no clamor about Kansas seed, nor any discount on the corn when marketed. H. C. M.

Lawrence, Kas.

Five Hundred Cats.

"O mamma, come to the window, quick!
Come to the window and see;
Five hundred cats are in our yard,"
Said little Willie Lea.

"Oh, no, my son," the mother said,
"I'm sure you can't be right;
Five hundred cats! why, that would be
A most terrible sight!"

"But, ma, the yard is full of cats,
Three hundred, I should think."
"My son, where could so many find
Enough to eat and drink?"

"Well, fifty, then! "Count them my child,
And see if ten you'll find."
"Well, anyway, mamma, there is
Another cat and mine."

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug gists.

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

1st Prize Herd at N. Y. State Fair, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.
Every animal was selected by a member of the firm in person, from the most noted herds and deepest milking dams of Holland, without regard to price.

OLYDESDALE and HORSES HAMBLETONIAN

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For records, pedigrees and other information, send for our Illustrated Catalogue, address

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Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Mention that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

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You can not afford to do without the great National Farm Journal, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. It will cost you nothing to send for free specimens to 34 Park Row N. Y. Its free seed distribution is worth more than the subscription price. The best writers. 82 acres of experiment grounds. 500 original illustrations. The best writers in the world. Weekly, 16 pages, fine paper; edited by practical farmers, 34 Park Row, New York.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

HEADQUARTERS FOR HEREFORDS

In the Southwest,

HUNTON & SOTHAM,

Abilene, - - - Kansas.

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

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM,

ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Headquarters in the Southwest for WHITFIELD

SHORT-HORNS.

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

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Special arrangements have been made by which the Old Reliable Agricultural Paper, the KANSAS FARMER, and the Weekly Capital and Farmers Journal, may be had one year each (52 weeks) for \$2.00. This extraordinary offer secures the best Agricultural paper in the West, the KANSAS FARMER--the leading Agricultural and Family paper; the accepted authority on Western Agriculture and Stock Raising, and the official paper for the publication of the Stray List of the State. It is the recognized organ of the Horticultural Societies, as well as the Wool-Growers' and Dairymen's Associations. It is also in sincere friendship with the objects of the Grange and Alliance.

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

The two are offered one year for \$2.00, payable in advance. Send your subscription at once and secure a splendid lot of family reading for the long winter evenings.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Cincinnati journalists proposes to organize press club.

Fifteen cases of yellow fever in Havana the last week.

P. D. Tobie's mill at Troy, Kansas, destroyed by fire.

St. Louis wants the National Democratic convention held in that city.

The injury to the czar by being thrown from a sledge is not considered as endangering life.

The South Australian wheat crop is expected to yield largely over the average of this year.

The business failures the last seven days in the United States were 281; Canada and the provinces, 42.

Buenos Ayres—The governor is trying to stop the introduction of dynamite by imposing a tax of 50 per cent.

The West Shore railroad discharged 1,800 laborers, severe frosts and heavy snows preventing the men working.

Louisiana Democrats in State convention assembled resolve against lotteries and in favor of public free schools.

American bishops agreed upon the attitude to be adopted by the Catholic clergy of the United States toward Fenians.

Two Kentuckians at Paducah, quarreled about which of them was the best card-player, and one killed the other.

At the feast of St. Nicholas the King of Milan pardoned 400 peasants convicted of connection with the recent revolt.

The Maiden Creek Iron company's rolling mill shut down in consequence of dull trade. A hundred and fifty hands are idle.

A number of claim agents and attorneys have been indicted at Washington for practicing frauds in the Pension bureau.

Fourteen thousand cotton operatives of Lancashire are idle in consequence of a strike. Half the looms in Blackburn have stopped.

Creek Council at Okmulgee ordered a recount of the vote for principal chief, and the count elected Spieche chief by thirty-seven votes.

Lawyers practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States held a meeting in memory of Judge Black deceased, and passed appropriate resolutions.

Joseph Beck, a young man, died at Cherokee, Kansas, after suffering all the agonies of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a small dog about two months ago.

Demonstrations are in many towns of Italy in honor over Dank, hanged at Trieste a year ago for an attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Austria. In Florence several persons arrested.

In Morgan county, Kentucky, Thursday last, two brothers named Debusk, while working in a field, became involved in a dispute, when the eldest, aged fourteen, shot his brother, killing him instantly.

Notice has been given for closing indefinitely the Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Co.'s rail mill January first. Three hundred men will be disemployed. The cause is the dullness of the iron trade.

The Pottsville, Shamokin and Shenandoah districts mined in November 1,080,681 tons of anthracite coal, in the production of which fifteen miners were killed and thirty-four severely injured, mainly inexperienced Poles and Hungarians.

A large meeting was held in Ford's opera house, Washington City, under the auspices of Clan Na Gael, to express in the words of the call "American opinion and feeling in regard to the judicial murder of Patrick O'Donnell by British authorities."

An Edinburgh dispatch states that the five Glasgow dynamiters on trial there, were found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to life imprisonment. The other five were found guilty on the first charge only, and sentenced to seven years of penal servitude.

The bill introduced by Senator Cullom establishes a board of railway commissioners to regulate inter-state commerce. It provides for the appointment by the President of a board of five commissioners, with a salary of \$5,000 each, who shall exercise supervision over inter-state commerce and railways, canals and other transportation

companies, and commerce of foreign countries, and investigate all complaints made by the railway commissioners of States and other discriminations in charges made by such transportation companies and their service as common carriers.

Judge Blodget in the United States District Court at Chicago fined three lottery agents tried before him two weeks ago, \$500 each for using mails in distribution of lottery literature. The convictions are the first under federal laws in that State.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo. Sale was made here to-day of 32,000 acres of land in Stafford county near Great Bend, Kansas, for \$160,000. The purchase was by capitalists of Staunton, Virginia, with the purpose of establishing a colony of Dunkards on the land.

The New York Mining and National Petroleum Exchange voted in favor of consolidating with the New York Petroleum Exchange. The latter also decided in favor of the consolidation. Committees were appointed by both exchanges to draw plans for merging.

Jas. Weaver, a laborer, aged sixty, employed by Hussey, Howe & Co.'s steel works, met a horrible death. He was passing through the machinery department when his arm caught in the belting and he was drawn into the machinery. Before he could be extricated he was torn limb from limb and portions of the body were scattered a distance of 100 feet.

The Western Nall association, Pittsburg, met and decided to close for the period of six weeks from December 29 till February 11. The meeting was one of the largest ever held, every mill in the west being represented by person or letter. The stoppage is for the purpose of reducing production. Stocks are light and ill assorted. Trade is reported fair. The card rate remains unchanged.

It is reported the Willimantic Thread company, employing over 1,400 hands, contemplate reducing operations owing to dull times. A proposition is said to be under consideration to sell its great No. 4 mill recently finished to the Pullman Car company. The report says the Pullman company would use it for their eastern branch works. Col. Barrow, now an official of the Pullman company, was recently president of the Willimantic corporation.

The London Economist says that the French advance into Tonquin at the beginning of the week caused a nominal depression in Paris, but the market since is firmer on account of the rumor that Sontay was carried. Canadian railway securities have fallen, owing to the bad traffic returns. American railways are weaker; Louisville & Nashville declined three per cent.; Norfolk & Western preferred, Ohio & Mississippi and the Wabash one, and the Central Pacific one and one-half.

The following are important articles of agreement made between the Union Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway companies. It is declared to be the purpose of parties to establish and operate through lines of railways and to connect them if the same can be done by a reasonably direct line, through Council Bluffs to all points on the system of the Union Pacific with all points on the several systems of other roads with few exceptions. The Union Pacific agrees to deliver to the railroads of the other parties at Council Bluffs all eastward bound through traffic received for transportation. It will divide all competitive through traffic transferred from its own railways to those of the other parties into equal parts.

An English dispatch from Hawarden says that a deputation of Liberal workingmen of Derby presented Gladstone an address expressive of the sentiments of the Derby Liberals toward the premier. The address was accompanied by a Crown-Derby service of porcelain. Receiving the deputation, Gladstone made an address, and referred to the great progress accomplished in recent years in the manufacture of porcelain. He then referred to the extension of the suffrage, regarding which he said that the measure would ultimately, and he hoped very soon, be presented to Parliament. He had no fear of the enlargement of the suffrage, as past experience has shown that the admission of the people to the franchise gives more strength to them, and such a law would conduce to greater union of all classes among themselves.

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The Home Circle.

The Life of the Multitude.

I watch the crowd as they come and go
Over the pavements day by day,
With echoing footsteps, swift and slow,
Careless and anxious, grave and gay.

Each on his destined errand bent,
Forward presses the motley throng,
Pondering schemes of discontent,
Bearing burdens of shame and wrong.

Quiet eyes where the love-light sleeps,
Faces cold as the winter snow,
Brows that tell of the hidden deeps
Of thought and feeling kept below.

And I think of the mingled smiles and tears,
Keen ambitions and pleasures crude,
Careless laughter and strifes and fears
That makes the life of the multitude.

And long for some prophet voice to say
What shall happen this restless throng,
Shall they walk the pavements for one brief
day
And sleep forever, the weak and strong?

Or is there a nobler life for men,
Where wrongs are righted and sins sub-
dued,

And the earth-stained spirit is pure again,
And knowledge comes in a sacred flood,
—Arthur Wentworth Eaton.

Nothing and Something.

It is nothing to me, the beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head;
The man is here, if he can't refrain
From the cup you say is fraught with pain.

It was something to her in after years,
When her eyes were drenched with burning
tears,

And she watched in lonely grief and dread,
And started to hear a staggering tread.

It is nothing to me, the mother said;
I have no fear my boy will tread
The downward path of sin and shame,
And crush my heart and darken his name.

It was something to her when that only son
From the path of right was early won,
And madly cast in the flowing bowl
A ruined body and sin-wrecked soul.

It is nothing to me, the merchant said,
As over his ledger he bent his head;
I'm busy to-day with tare and tret,
And have no time to fume and fret.

It was something to him when over the wire
A message came from a funeral pyre—
A drunken conductor had wrecked a train,
And his wife and child were among the slain.
—Denver News.

Old Year--New Year.

I wonder what the old year brought to the
many readers of the FARMER? Has it
brought joy or sorrow? Has it brought
peace and happiness? To some the angel
of death has come, perhaps bearing away
the one they loved best, and left them sor-
rowing and complaining. It is hard; how
hard none can tell until it has come to them.
Last year at this time they were alive and
well, with no idea what the new year would
bring. Now they are gone and we cry out
in pain that we cannot bear it, and wonder
what we have done that we should be made
to suffer so. But stop a moment and think.
Is it the kind and loving husband that is
gone? If so, think that he is at rest; no
more work or worry for him; and is he not
waiting for you? Or is it the dear wife that
is taken? Then you must think—

"In the deaths that sorely wound us,
Though we may not understand,
Father, we behold thy hand."

If it is the child whose bright eyes and
sunny face we miss so much, think of the
dangers it would have to encounter, and
how much pain and trouble it is saved;
think of what Longfellow has said of them.

O, little feet that such long years,
Must wander on through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load,
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toll shall cease and peace begin,
Am weary thinking of your road.

Then be at peace, nor wish them back
again.

To those to whom the old year brought
joy, think a little of the ones who are in sor-
row. Seek them out and comfort them;
give them a little of your joy and try and

lighten their load a little; the time that you
spare to them will not be counted as lost.

To all the readers of the FARMER I sin-
cerely hope that the new year will bring
peace and happiness, and every blessing that
God can bestow. BRAMBLEBUSH.

HABITS OF READING.

Reading Aloud--Reading by Ru'e--The
Use to be Made of Public Libraries.

As we live now it becomes a distinct ob-
ject to wean young people from children's
books, and teach them to feed themselves
from the stores of general literature. They
are to leave off the corks and other life pre-
servers, and swim in the ocean. At the
same time, however, we choose a beach
where there is no undertow, and where the
current does not set off shore. Reading
aloud in the family circle is almost sure to
interest even the youngest people about
what is read, if you have made your selec-
tions wisely. But, without relying on that,
a well-ordered household ought to be always
tempting children to read men's and wo-
men's books; and in the purchase of books
and other family arrangements such tempta-
tions should be one of the first considera-
tions.

If, for instance, I went to the fair, as
Moses did, and found that for the \$2 I had
to spend, I could buy either a second hand
copy of "Lane's Arabian Nights," or the
long coveted "Pfeiffer's Mystics," if I had a
family of young people at home I ought to
buy the "Arabian Nights." For the
"Pfeiffer's Mystics" I would send to the
college library. I should put the "Arabian
Nights" on the book shelves, and I should
be pretty sure that, in the course of twelve
months, every member of the family over 10
years old would know more or less about it.
And this would be not simply so much stim-
ulus or gratification to the imagination, but
positive information as to eastern habits and
literature, and, indeed, a wider interest in
the history and literature of the world. Life
would become larger and the world wider,
and this is the real object in all education—
an object necessarily lost sight of in a good
deal of the technical work of the school
room.

To speak of a mere detail, which, however,
illustrates a principle, there should never be
glass or other doors to a book-case. No
binding should be too good for use, and
children old enough to handle books should
not only be permitted but encouraged to
take them down at pleasure. If there are
any books not fit for the use of such chil-
dren, they should be boxed up and put away,
or sent to auction, or—probably best of all—
burnt in the furnace fire.

READING BY RULE.

Some children take to books, and to grave
books, as naturally as ducklings take to
water. But all children do not, and I would
never leave a taste for reading to the chance
of their doing so. I have no such respect
for the free will of children; but I am will-
ing—as Coleridge said—to prejudice my
garden in favor of roses and strawberries.
And, just as I teach my boy to swim, to ride
on horseback, to drive well, and to row;
just as I teach him to read and write and
multiply and divide—I should teach him to
like books. Nor should I take it for granted
that he will like them of course, more than
I should take it for granted that he will
swim of course. Probably he will, in a
house full of good books, as a boy will prob-
ably learn to swim if he lives near the sea.
But I am not going to leave either choice to
that probability. Precisely because he is
my boy I make it certain that he can swim
by teaching him to swim; and so I make it
certain that he shall be fond of books by
teaching him what is the range and what the
joy of literature.

I am not at all above setting him easy
stents in this matter. It is quite as well that
he shall be made to begin where, of his own
unbiased choice, he would not have thought
of it. The time comes when, even if he is
not a bookish boy, he can be told squarely
that a certain range of reading is essential
to a gentleman in civilized life; that if he
does not like it to-day, he will to-morrow or
next year; and that I wish him and expect
him to read an hour a day in such and such
books which I point out to him.

But, even here, I should wish him, within
a certain range, to make his own choice.
When he once finds out by some experience
what Mr. Emerson calls "the line of his

genius," he will choose fast enough and well
enough. I have known a boy who began—
and thought it was by accident—on the local
history of the neighborhood, and followed it
out in the range of the various publications
of the historical clubs and societies till his
interest in history was sure. This was not
by accident, any more than it was by acci-
dent that the Monitor met the Merrimac. It
was because a wise and watchful father
took care to have the right books at hand in
their country home—where the boy could
study the Narragansett swamp fight on the
ground if he chose. In that way, if you
really want to do it, you can take a boy's
fondness for fish, or game, or flowers, or
horses, or boats, or machinery, and put him
in the way of improving himself in all these
things by reading at first hand. Do not be
particular. Do not worry if he skips. Do
not expect him to take notes until you have
shown him how. Do not ask him to talk
too much about what he is reading. But let
him see that you are interested; and encour-
age him in every way, by sending anywhere
within range for the books he wants, and by
finding the people who are the best coun-
selors.

READING ALOUD.

And here I return to the suggestion I
threw out before, that reading aloud in the
family is the best possible way to break in,
and always proves a persuasion and tempta-
tion. There is a long period when a boy or
girl does not read so easily but that the pro-
cess itself is a burden. If you will read to
him then, he will be very grateful to you,
and you will form an appetite which he will
never be rid of. I knew the mother of a
family who read the Waverly Novels aloud
five times, as her several children came old
enough to hear. The hour after tea belonged
to the boy or girl who was, say, nine or ten
years old. That boy or girl, had, so to
speak, the right to hear mamma, or some-
body, read aloud. Well, you can read aloud
any Waverly novel in a month, if you read
an hour and a little more every evening. In
the two years when each of these two chil-
dren claimed this privilege, which their
mother's perseverance gave them, they
would read, each of them, with her, twenty
of the best of those stories. They would
talk them over with her. Probably they
would not have read them alone. But by
the time those two years were ended, and
another child had the turn, the habit of read-
ing and the love of reading were fully
formed.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The rapid extension of public libraries is
doing everything to help good taste and
sound judgment in these matters. And I
should advise any man or woman to give
money, time and energy to the building up
of the library of the neighborhood, rather
than to build up his own, even if he were
only thinking of the advantage of his family.
Few of us can spend two thousand dollars a
year on books. But almost any village can
spend two thousand dollars a year on books
if the leaders of that village, the people who
will use the books most, are willing to spend
freely and wisely for the village library.
Now \$2,000 is a great deal of money in
books. It will keep up a supply of the best
books or reference, of the most engaging
and interesting magazines, of the current
books which everybody talks of but which
are not worth keeping in a private house,
and it will give good editions of the stand-
ards. There are a great many important
books of which you do not want more than
one copy in the town. It is a pity to waste
force by piling together too many. If the
library is well regulated, a good deal of
range will be given to intelligent visitors.
And very few boys or girls, of decent sense
and fair character, are proof against the
temptations to read afforded by a good pub-
lic library.

Dr. Wayland used to say that Saturday,
when the students had no recitations, seemed
to him one of the most profitable days of the
college week. He let them run wild in the
college library and browse there. They
found what they needed, better perhaps
than he could find it for them.—E. E. Hale,
in *Christian Union*.

The utmost duration of a flash of light-
ning does not exceed the sixteenth part of a
second.

Hold your hand in very cold water to re-
move a tight finger-ring.

Winter Flowers.

By the introduction of hanging baskets
much more may be done in making a win-
dow attractive with flowers and green leaves
than could before be done, as pots are not
always convenient in the window-sill. Ken-
ilworth ivy, moneywort, spiderwort and
many of these well known plants are easily
to be obtained, and seem to make themselves
quite at home in these modern hanging ar-
rangements. Besides this, brackets can be
made fast to the window frames, and a few
pots with dangling vines be attached thereto.
Some that we have seen looking very pretty
were very simple floral ornaments. Even a
turnip, carrot, beet, or any similar root is
taken, turned bottom upward, hollowed out
so as to hold water, and then suspended in
this way. The leaves soon begin to push,
and turning upward, embrace and clothe the
bare root with foliage. Others merely took
a pine cone, and filling in a very little earth
between the scales, sow grass seed or some
other easily sprouting green thing. Again,
some very pretty and unique window orna-
ments are made with the sweet potato, by
putting into the mouth of a hyacinth glass
and suspending it in a warm room. This
will sprout, and hanging down, will make a
graceful green spray. Most of these things,
however, need light; but the common ivy is
one of the best plants for this purpose, as it
is one that will do its best in sun or shade,
and is besides within every one's reach.
Besides these there are many other familiar
things that can be used in this way with
good effect, and will greatly aid in beauti-
fying a room as well as a window.—*German-
town Telegraph*.

It Has Worked Wonders.

A lady writing from Racine, Wis., makes this
gratifying report: "We finished taking our sec-
ond supply of Compound Oxygen last month;
it has worked wonders for my mother. When
she began treating with the Oxygen she was ex-
tremely low and prostrate in her bed with a
variety of complaints. I had no hope of her
recovery. She is now able to go about the house
and do many pieces of work, and is a continual
testimony before me of the wonderful power of
Compound Oxygen." Our Treatise on Com-
pound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases
and full information, sent free. Address Drs.
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The Young Folks.

The Remorseful Oakes.

A little boy named Thomas ate
Hot buckwheat cakes for tea—
A very rash proceeding, as
We presently shall see.

He went to bed at 8 o'clock,
As all good children do,
But scarce had closed his little eyes,
When he most restless grew.

He flopped on this side, then on that,
Then keeled up on his head,
And covered, all at once, each spot
Of his wee trundle bed.

He wrapped one leg around his waist
And t'other round his ear,
While mamma wondered what on earth
Could ail her little dear.

But sound he slept, and as he slept
He dreamt an awful dream
Of being spanked with hickory slabs
Without the power to scream.

He dreamt a great big lion came
And ripped and raved and roared—
While, on his breast, two furious bulls
In mortal combat gored.

He dreamt he heard the flop of wings
Within the chimney flue—
And down there crawled, to know his ears
An awful bugaboo!

When Thomas rose next morn, his face
Was pallid as a sheet—
"I never more," he firmly said,
"Will cake for supper eat!"

—Eugene Field.

A Lion Story.

"You see that corn moving?"
"Of course, I do."

"Well, that is the tail of the lion beating the ears."

We wisely halted to learn the enemy's intentions, when, with incomprehensible stupidity, one of the Arabs shouldered his rifle and shot it off in the direction of the lion. Even if that rifle had been a Devismes or a Lepage, unless the Arab had hit the lion between the eyes, the only result was the wounding and exciting the lion. The consequence had not long to be waited for. The lion instantly began bounding forward in fearful strides, and our courage being unequal to the occasion, we climbed up the nearest tree as quickly as we could, considering discretion the better part of valor. But the lion had seen us, and he approached like a steam engine. As fate would have it, he looked around and choose the tree on which I sat with two Zouaves, roaring tremendously, and wildly beating the air with his tail.

He then went a few steps back, never for one moment losing sight of us, and with a sudden bound jumped at the tree, and tore a big bit of bark and wood out, and shook us in the branches like grapes. A second time he tried the experiment with a rage grand to behold; but after the third time failing to break the trunk, which fortunately was a very solid one, or to make us fall down, he began, first in a large circle, then gradually in narrow ones, to pass around the tree, his tail always in the air, ready to strike. He never for a moment turned his eye away from the inhabitants of the leafy roof. I confess here that I did not feel comfortable, and if any one tells you he met a lion, and he was perfectly calm and composed, take his narration *cum grano salis*. I know that Jules Gerard, who killed eight-and-twenty lions, and who made that sort of thing his profession, once, only once in his life, after having waited a whole night for a lion, suddenly heard some wood crackling behind him, and turning around, beheld the head of the beast. Then he said: "I looked at him, and he looked at me, for what I fancy was a full minute, but may have been a half minute or less, and when I thought the comedy had lasted quite long enough, bringing my rifle into position, I let the whole courtesy" (this was his expression) "into the lion's eye, and I have no doubt that one second later it would have been too late."

Anyhow, we felt a curious sensation with this monster so near, and seemingly so determined to wait any length of time, for he looked up at us with the clearest possible

expression, as much as to say: You just come down, you cowards, and let us have a fair fight; we will soon see who will get the best of it. And he continued slowly walking around the tree, watching us as if to espy every movement of ours. At last he marched so slowly and so near, always holding up his proud, majestic head, that I said to my comrades: "We have six good shots. The next time he comes within my range, I shall slowly take aim and fire; if I miss him, do not be rash, wait your chance—one of us must kill him."

When he neared me, I took aim slowly and cautiously, knowing the danger if I failed. One second more—I pressed the trigger—the ball went straight in at the corner of his eye, and he fell. Now, was the question, was he dead, or did he, as they often do, pretend and lie motionless? The blood, however, flowed freely; and he seemed not to have any life, when one of the Zouaves said: "Si monsieur, me donne cent francs (£4), je descends et je lui donne son reste." I said, "I will give you the amount with pleasure, but I do not wish you to risk your life for a paltry sum, because, if he is not quite dead, you are a dead man the moment you come near him." Well, the man thought he would risk it, being of the opinion the beast was dead. He descended, his rifle under his arm, his finger on the trigger, but as he with the utmost caution neared the lion, a violent spasmodic stroke with the tail made us fear that it was all over with the man. At this critical moment he let the whole charge in at the lion's ear, and fortunately killed it. Then, of course, we all came down, and now the Arabs began insulting him: "You robber, you thief, you stole my sheep; you dishonorable brigand, you murdered my lamb," etc., etc. I don't know whether the lion despised calumny, but he replied nothing, which seems the most practicable means of silencing gossiping tongues, and after cutting his head off, which was borne in triumph into the village, this exciting event was over.—Temple Bar.

Purchase of the Great Mexican Volcano.

It is said that the recent excursion to Popocatepetl had for its object the looking over the ground for the mammoth works projected to facilitate the mining of the sulphur from the crater. It is proposed, says the Mexican Financier, to drive a tunnel into the crater of the volcano and so build from the mouth of the tunnel a railway to connect with the Interoceanic Railway at Amecameca. The parties who are in negotiation for the property with the owner of the volcano, General Gaspar Sanchez Ochoa, are said to be a rich American house. The representative of the house visited the volcano with the French engineer, Mr. Charles Roay. A contract is said to have been made for the exportation of 50,000 tons of sulphur a year at least. It is also proposed to establish a factory of sulphuric acid for use here in Mexico, selling it at \$3 a quintal of 65 degrees strength. These products of Popocatepetl will add largely to the business of the Interoceanic Railway. The railway up the side of the highest mountain in North America will probably be largely patronized by tourists, who would go there by the thousands annually were facilities offered to make the trip.

Ancient English Canoe.

An interesting relic of the past has just been unearthed in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, in the shape of a canoe, which was partly embedded under the River Arun, and partly in land on the south side of that river. The boat is, says Nature, of solid oak, and hewn from a single massive trunk. That it was made before the knowledge of metal is evident, as there is not a trace of building or planking. It must have been hollowed by means of the stone ax and of fire. Further evidence in favor of the antiquity of this boat appears to be afforded by the various accumulations which had formed over that portion of it which was embedded in the earth. These strata, to the depth of nine feet, have been ascertained to be loam, yellow clay, a thin layer of leaves, followed by a stratum of blue mud, beneath which lay the boat embedded in drift sand. The prow portion of the boat lay in the river, and this is by far the most disintegrated. The stern is comparatively intact. The present dimensions of the boat are fifteen feet by four feet, but originally it was probably eighteen feet long.

Amen.

1. Its origin.—Amen is a Hebrew word of Hebrew origin. Before the time of Christ it was found in no other language but the Hebrew. Pagans did not make use of it in their idol worship. But with the introduction of Christianity it has found its way into the languages of all nations who have received the Christian religion. In the Greek, Latin, German and English tongues it is the same in orthography, in significance, and with very slight deviations, also in pronunciation. It has been left untranslated, and has been transferred from the Hebrew just as it is found there, because there cannot be found in any language any single word that expresses its precise and complete sense and meaning.

2. Its sense.—Luther, in his Smaller Catechism, defines it thus: "Amen, amen; that is, yea, yea, it shall be so." Cruden says of it: "Amen, in Hebrew, signifies true, faithful, certain." It is used in the end of prayer, in testimony of an earnest wish, desire, or assurance to be heard.—"Amen, be it so! So shall it be." In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end, of declarations and prayers in the sense of, be it established. All these definitions agree in making amen to mean, "Verily, true, certain, be it so, so shall it be."

It is used in address by man to his Master, and by him to us, and accordingly, as used by either, differs somewhat in application, as must be evident. For man needs favors, and God bestows them; God makes promises, and man pleads them. When man says amen, he claims the divine assurance; when God says amen, he confirms it.

Horse Hair.

It appears that the great bulk of the horse hair used in the United States is imported from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The hair sells in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video at from 26 to 32 cents per pound, and is packed in bales weighing about 1,000 pounds, and costing from \$250 to \$300 each. The total amount imported in 1882 was 4,082,000 pounds, of which 3,427,000 pounds came from South America, 196,000 pounds from Mexico, and 469,000 pounds from Russia. In the previous year the importation was 3,643,972 pounds, and in 1880 nearly 4,000,000 pounds; but in 1879 it was not quite 2,000,000 pounds. Assuming an average price of 28 cents per pound, the amount imported last year into the United States would reach a total value of about \$1,150,000. The bulk of this horse hair is manufactured by four or five concerns, one of which is in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore.

How the Mint is Guarded.

"It would not be healthy for a burglar to attempt any of his tricks about the mint," said Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, the other day, to a reporter on the Philadelphia Record. "About a year ago I caused all the muskets to be changed for repeating rifles and seven-shot carbines that are darlings. Our outside watchmen, who patrol the streets about the place, are well supplied with firearms. In fact, they are walking arsenals. We can readily arm every person in the building who can handle a pistol or gun. There is no trouble apprehended that I know of, and I cannot divine why the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered Gatling guns and carbines for the mints. I have not requested any, because we are sufficiently armed. At this time there are being turned out over a million of standard dollars each month, and we frequently have \$15,000,000 in silver in the vaults. But it would take a little army with cannon to get at it."

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

A TREE PUZZLE.—I. C.
Set out 19 trees in 9 rows and have them number 5 in each row each way.

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H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.
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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Don't Make a Mistake.

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

Our information is that stock throughout the State is in good condition.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes its readers, one and all, a happy New Year.

All safe indications point toward better prices for farm produce in the spring.

Trade in Kansas the past week has been good, especially in holiday goods.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural society meets at Kansas City January 22 to 24.

The Kansas State Wool Growers' Association meets in Topeka January 15 next. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Shanghai is already China's chief commercial emporium, and is destined, it is thought, to become eventually its greatest city.

The first snow of the season—a "sure 'nuff" snow, fell last Wednesday. It was an old fashioned Kansas snow—about one inch deep.

This number of the paper is "o 52." Look at the address on your copy. If your time has expired, make haste to renew if you have not already done so.

Several bills have been introduced into the House of Representatives to declare forfeitures of lands once granted to certain railway companies on specified conditions.

At the election for Mayor last Saturday in Topeka, Mr. Bradford Miller was elected by nearly 500 majority—all the prohibitionists, without regard to party, voting for him. This means a clean administration of city affairs.

We ask attention to the letter of Mr. Colvin so far as it relates to a peculiar disease of sheep. It is very important to persons who have sheep. The disease is new to us. We never heard of some of the symptoms described.

Complaints against a number of Topeka rum-sellers—one hundred and sixty-eight counts in all, were filed by County Attorney Vance last Monday; and it is probably the death knell of the open dramshop in the capital of Kansas.

A few of our subscribers whose time expired with last week's issue—"o 51," neglected to renew. Their names are removed from the mailing list: but presuming they were careless only, and intend to renew, we send this copy to them by way of reminder.

Prosperous Farmers on High-Priced Lands.

The following matter is a letter written to the KANSAS FARMER by Edwin Snyder, Jefferson county, (postoffice, Oskaloosa.) It contains so many good thoughts, and they are so well expressed that we present them in place of editorial writing.

Mr. Snyder says: "I have lately been where farm lands are worth one hundred dollars per acre. It has put me to thinking when will farm lands in Kansas be worth that much. Not, I imagine, until Kansas farmers do better farming than they are now doing; not until they learn to keep their implements under shelter when not in use, and when in use are more judicious and careful of them; not while they keep inferior stock for breeding purposes, because they are cheaper than high-grades or thoroughbreds. It will not be until we have more home manufactures, and consequently an adequate market for the many perishable and bulky articles which, by their natures, are precluded from transportation to distant markets. We may depend upon it, our lands will never be enhanced in value during a free-trade era, should such an era unfortunately be inaugurated.

"Let us notice some of the conditions of farming where land is valuable. There are not many large farms; the rule is small farms and thorough tillage, and grass, grass, grass! Every wheat field is seeded to timothy with the wheat in the fall, and clover sowed on in the spring. All along the fences, and under the fences, and away out into the road, clear up to the wagon track, and along all brooks, right down to the water's edge, is heavy blue grass sod. It is perennial; it has grown right there since the forests were cleared away, and it will continue to while the sun shines and rains fall. No giant, unsightly weeds hiding the adjacent fields. Not a foot of waste land anywhere. Improvements are of a substantial nature, made to last. I found one of my friends living in a house that had been built seventy-five years. Of course it was old-fashioned; the windows had seven-by-nine glass, and other parts were equally antiquated; but it had been kept well-painted and in repair, and was apparently as sound and comfortable as ever it was. The barn had been built fifty-five years, had just been newly-sided and roofed, and was apparently good for another half-century.

"I visited a venerable man of 88 years, who had a neighborhood reputation as an economist. I noticed an antiquated single buggy standing under a shed; it had large wooden axles; the seat was made of 1½-inch lumber; of course it was clumsy, compared to our modern buggy. 'But,' said the old man, 'I have run that buggy forty-six years, and I still drive it to town in fine weather.' 'This,' he says, pointing to an old-style covered buggy, 'I call my new buggy. I have had it twenty-five years.'

"The waste and destruction of farm implements by the average Western farmer is a very serious drawback, but there is something still worse. I allude to the almost wanton waste of the natural fertility of our soil. Unquestionably our soil is rich. It will stand much abuse and over-cropping; but there is a limit to its fertility, a limit to the years it may be continuously run to corn or other exhaustive crop; and very many Kansas farmers are fast approaching that limit. 'But,' asks one, 'what am I to do to rest the soil—let it lay idle?' I answer, by no means. Seed it to grass and pasture it. Timothy and clover do well here in eastern Kansas, whatever croakers may say. I

sowed a piece of timothy and clover in the spring of 1873, and have cut a good crop of hay from it every season except that of 1875, when the grasshoppers kept it down until it did not have time to make a crop. I have never failed but once in seeding to grass. In a future article I will give the FARMER my experience in this. Successes and failures are alike instructive. The buoy which marks the treacherous shoal is as useful to the mariner as the lighthouse which guides him safely into harbor.

"In conclusion, I wish to commend to my brother Western farmers the thrift, economy and foresight of prosperous farmers on higher-priced lands. We have a superior soil and a more salubrious climate, and it is our own fault if in time our land is not more valuable."

Don't drive horses over icy roads unless they are newly shod, or are roughed.

Mr. J. M. Baker, G. W. Secretary, A. H.-T. A., writes us that Mr. Hanan has been disabled for some time, which accounts for his not replying to letters with his usual promptness. He also states that Mr. H. will soon be himself again.

J. T. Vanderlip, Carbondale, Kas., is working up quite a large list of subscribers in Osage county. We trust our readers will render him a hearty cooperation by giving him their renewals and help him to place the FARMER in as many new hands as possible.

Mr. J. S. Emory informs the FARMER that he is in receipt of letters from sheepmen, speaking encouragingly of the proposition to establish a wool depot in Kansas. He has seen a good many wool growers in person, and the opinion is generally favorable.

We hope that Mr. Cowgill, government agent in the sugar interests of the State, will so arrange his programme as that the sugar making people will meet with the Kansas Cane Growers' association the second Wednesday of February. That will be a good time, and one meeting will be enough.

We have a letter from Mary C. L., written, as we think, about poultry and prohibition; but Mary has not been writing English long enough to make her meaning plain. The letter we are unable to read intelligently; that is, we do not know certainly what the writer means. Hence the letter is not published.

From a gentleman who has lately been up in some of the northern counties of the State we learn that on many farms may be seen plows, corn planters, mowers and other machines, standing in the weather just where they were when last used. This is an unsavory compliment to the sagacity of some of our farmers.

We have the new catalogue of the Kansas Home Nurseries at Lawrence, Mr. A. H. Griesa, proprietor. The catalogue embraces everything that ought to be grown in a Kansas nursery. We have a good opinion of Mr. Griesa as a horticulturist and as a fair dealing man. We believe he will do justly by all his customers.

Two Papers For Two Dollars.

For the information of such persons as did not see our last paper, and such as shall receive sample copies of this number, we repeat the statement made last week—that the FARMER is now clubbing with the *Weekly Capital*, and two dollars will pay for both papers one year. The *Capital* is the largest paper in the State. Address KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kas.

Record of a Year.

Another year is about to be numbered with the past, and we Kansans have many reasons to be satisfied with the record we have made. While it is not possible to state details, we have gone ahead in every good work undertaken, and have fallen behind in nothing. With twenty-five million bushels of wheat and one hundred and sixty million bushels of corn, and an increase in cattle, horses, sheep and hogs numbering many thousands; with potatoes, apples, sugar, sirup and hay, and many other products that are so many evidences of developing industries, we may all look upon the record with a satisfaction not common to communities as young as ours. Kansas is not yet twenty-three years old as a state, yet we have more than a million of people who are busy in every line of work that tends to build up the moral and material interests of the State. All the great and powerful agencies of civilization are at work here. We are building school houses, churches, railroads, bridges, and towns, and we are growing orchards, vineyards, and meadows of tame grasses; we are raising herds of pure-bred stock; we are improving the native breeds; and more and better, we are improving our methods of farming. Our farmers are becoming better acquainted with the climate and soil they have to do with and methods of agriculture essential to success. The improvements of this single year are marked in every direction. Kansas was never before in such good condition. In addition to good crops and good health, thousands and thousands of dollars of debts have been paid, and many homes have been relieved of mortgages.

Our activity has been excelled by our improvement in methods. The farmers have done better work this year than in any former year; we have introduced more good stock, have raised more good stock of all kinds; and we have learned more about farming in Kansas than we ever knew before. Kansas farms begin to show well—better this year than ever. We are really beginning to have good, well ordered, well cultivated, and productive farms, and our farmers are fast approaching that state of ease and contentment that comes to successful agriculture everywhere.

As we approach the coming year, we wish that its record may be as good as that of this one now passing away. We wish for the continued improvement of every good work now under way, and that the tide of prosperity may not ebb.

To all our readers and friends, the KANSAS FARMER sends greeting, wishing them peace, plenty, contentment, courage, and a happy New Year.

Among other bills recently introduced in the Congress are the following:

Mr. Cullom.—To provide for the acceptance by the United States of the Illinois & Michigan canal from Illinois.

Mr. Fair.—To provide for sinking artesian wells on lands of the United States in Nevada.

Mr. Ingalls.—To provide for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate railway transportation.

A bill creating new standard time in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to how much land has been certified, or patented, for the benefit of railroad companies since the date of the decision of the Supreme court in 1875, which so construed the indemnity clause of the Congressional grants as to allow indemnity lands only in lieu of lands originally included in a grant, but which afterwards were sold.

Mr. Reed offered an amendment for the creation of a committee on the alcohol liquor traffic.

Gossip About Stock.

Stock sales are to be held at the Topeka stock yards on the first Tuesday of every month.

Dr. J. M. Eidson, Lyon county, has fourteen pure bred Jersey cows, and he thinks they are daisies.

Larned Chronoscope: L. C. Watson, proprietor of Dexter stock ranch has sold his big calf, Jumbo, to Mr. James Baker, of Ness county, for \$50.

Phil. D. Miller, Panora, Iowa, advertises Red Jersey hogs. He is represented as an honorable dealer, selling pure bred stock only. Look up his card, and correspond with him if you have an itching for Iowa Durocs. Mr. Miller also sells fancy poultry.

Almon Benton, of Topeka, returned from Kentucky last week with 52 head of Short-horns for himself and A. H. Case, of this city. The stock were from the well known herd of L. L. Dorsey, Middletown, Ky. These men now have a herd of 108 head.

Dillon Bro.'s write: Our third importation of Norman horses this season—twenty-seven head, arrived here at Normal the 17th of December. We have now on hand over 200 head of Norman stallions and mares—as fine a herd as can be found in the world.

Thos. F. Sotham, of the firm of Hunton & Sotham, Abilene, Kas., started on a trip to Michigan and Canada last Saturday. Quite an addition will be made to their Hereford herd. He has bought one car load of Herefords of F. W. Stone, Guelph, Canada, one car load of W. T. Benson, Ontario, Canada, one car load of Thos. Foster, Flint, Mich., also one car load of the celebrated Whitfield Short-horns, of the Whitfields, Oakland county, Mich. A number of imported cows and bulls are included in this shipment.

Mr. Curtis, a member of the commission appointed by the President to investigate diseases among swine, returned from the West and submitted his report to Commissioner Loring. He visited all the great packing houses in Chicago and examined the condition of hogs on farms. He reports a good deal less disease among western swine than reported. So far as feeding is concerned he is satisfied it is conducted in a manner conducive to health and declares absolutely that no foundation exist to reports to the effect that hogs fed on offal from slaughter houses and farms are diseased.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: The sale of the Boyd cattle will be held at this place, by T. A. McCleary, receiver, next Monday. The cattle are said to be looking well, considering that they have been pretty closely confined during the summer. There are something over 400 head of the cattle, all told, and they will probably be sold at a moderate figure.—Thos. Hawkins last week sold his cattle and ranch, on the upper Medicine, to Watson & Fullington. Mr. Hawkins had between eighty and ninety head of cattle. We have not learned the exact price, but understand it was in the neighborhood of \$2,500. Mr. H. has purchased a section of railroad land near Arlington, Reno county, which he will fence and fit up for a stock ranch.—Mr. Henry, a fine stock breeder, of Vandalia, Ill., was here last week looking up the stock business, with a view of establishing a fine stock ranch if the location seemed favorable. Mr. Henry has made something of a specialty of breeding fine stock both for dairy and beef purposes, and is the owner of some fine Jerseys, Holsteins and Short-horns. There is but little doubt that a fine stock ranch in this county could be made profitable, as the tendency is growing stronger each year among our citizens

to raise a better grade of stock.—Dick Lee and Nick Roberts returned on Saturday from their journeyings in the land of the senoritas. On the trip they took in a good share of New Mexico, southwestern Texas, and the northern part of Old Mexico. They found the Barbour county boys located and doing well. Dick Lee has selected a range lying, we believe, some forty miles south of Camp Rice, Texas, and may locate there permanently in the spring. "Hickey," Dick informs us, is running a horse ranch near Camp Rice, and has about 200 head of horses. The ranch of Kirby Smith and Billie Kistler lies south of Hickey's; and next comes Barney O'Connor, who has a combined horse and cattle ranch and is running about 200 head of cattle and 150 head of horses. The location selected by Dick Lee lies southeast of Barney's, on the Rio Grande.

Ever since the opening of the Topeka stock yards by the enterprising firm of Wolff & McIntosh, of this city, buying and selling of all kinds of live stock has daily exceeded the expectations of the proprietors. Several public sales, also, have been held here with satisfactory results; but the sale of blooded stock by John T. Ewing & Sons, Louisville, Ky., was the best and most notable offering yet made at the Topeka stock yards. The sale of Jerseys and grade Short-horns attracted quite a large attendance from interested parties in the city and different parts of the State. A. J. Hungate, of this city, did the selling, and it a short time was required to dispose of twenty-eight Jerseys and twenty-nine unrecorded Short-horns at good prices. The sale amounted to \$4,640.50, and 22 Jersey cows and heifers averaged \$95; 5 Jersey calves averaged \$39; 39 Short-horn grades averaged \$35. In addition to this Messrs. Wolff & McIntosh sold on their own account 58 calves for \$979.75, an average of \$17.

The National Chester White Record company was organized at Eminence, Ky., Dec. 12, 1883. Hon. Jack Hardin, Pleasureville, Ky., was elected president; H. V. Tenkins, St. Louis county, Mo., vice-president; W. B. Wilson, cashier Eminence bank, treasurer; E. R. Moody, Eminence, Ky., secretary and general manager. The articles of incorporation authorize a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, on receipt of which a certificate of stock will be forwarded under the signature of the president and secretary of the company. Fees charged as follows: Book of 100 blank pedigrees, with stub for private record and instructions for filling, \$1; for entry in Record, each pedigree, \$1; stockholders, 75 cents; Record will be furnished at cost of publication. Enough has been subscribed, Mr. Moody says, to insure success, and he makes this request of breeders: Fill pedigrees the best you can and forward to me, writing all you know about the breeding of the animals. With such information and all breeders' pedigrees before me I can complete them. Address E. R. Moody, Sec'y, Eminence, Ky.

Book Notices.

The North American Review for January presents a table of contents possessing in the highest degree the character of contemporary human interest. First, the opposite sides of the question of "Ecclesiastical Control in Utah" are set forth by two representative men, whose competence for the performance of the task undertaken by them respectively admits of no doubt, viz.: President John Taylor, the official head of the Mormon Church, and the Hon. Eli H. Murray, Governor of the Territory of Utah. Senator John I. Mitchell writes of the "Tribulations of the American Dollar," recounting the strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to extinguish the national debt, and contending that it is our impera-

tive duty to-day to settle definitely the question, whether we shall have dollars of unequal commercial value in circulation. In an article entitled "Theological Readjustments" the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryland insists upon the necessity of eliminating from the formularies of belief and from the current teachings of the churches, whether in the pulpit or in the Sunday-school, all doctrines and all statements of supposed facts which have been discredited by the advance of exegetical scholarship, and by the progress of natural science. Senator Henry W. Blair, taking for his theme "Alcohol in Politics," declares his belief that another irrepressible conflict is at hand, and advocates the submission to the people of an amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. No one who read in the December Review the first half of "The Day of Judgment" Gall Hamilton's incisive review of the domestic life of Thomas Carlyle, will forego the pleasure of perusing the latter half in the current number. "Evils Incident to Immigration," by Edward Self, is a forcible statement of the mischiefs wrought by the importation into our social and political life of an enormous annual contingent from the lowest stratum of the population, of Europe. Finally, the subject of "Bribery by Railway Passes" is discussed by Charles Aldrich and Judge N. M. Hubbard. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

SUNSHINE.—From the time of the old English song of Dulce Domun to that of the song of our own Payne, "Sweet Home" has had no lack of homage in prose and verse. Nor can it have too much, if all is of the quality afforded in the rare series of choice stories published under the title of the "Sweet Home Series," by D. Lothrop & Co. Sunshine, the latest of these, is a most delightful home story for family reading. It is dedicated "To the dear mother whose gentle spirit was ever the sunshine of our old home at the Cedars," and is full of inspiring sentiment of the best sort. It is by one of the many charming writers introduced to the public by D. Lothrop & Co., Mrs. Louise T. Craig, the Ellis Gray of "Long Ago" and "The Cedars," and is perhaps her best effort.

Blending of Colors.

The following table is vouched for by the best authorities as the best for producing compound colors. The first named color and the others follow in the order of their importance. The exact proportion of each can only be determined by experiment.

Buff—Mix white, yellow ochre, and red.
Chestnut—Red, black, and yellow.
Chocolate—Raw umber, red, and black.
Claret—Red, umber, and black.
Copper—Red, yellow, and black.
Dove—White, vermilion, blue, and yellow.
Drab—White, yellow ochre, red, and black.
Fawn—White, yellow, and red.
Flesh—White, yellow ochre, and vermilion.
Freestone—Red, black, yellow ochre, and white.
French Gray—White, Prussian blue, and lake.
Gray—White lead and black.
Gold—White, stone ochre, and red.
Green Bronze—Chrome green, black, and yellow.
Green Pea—White and chrome green.
Lemon—White and chrome yellow.
Limestone—White, yellow ochre, black, and red.
Olive—Yellow, blue, black, and white.
Orange—Yellow and red.
Peach—White and vermilion.
Pearl—White, black, and blue.
Pink—White, vermilion, and lake.
Purple—Violet, with more red, and white.
Rose—White and nadder lake.
Sandstone—White, yellow ochre, black, and red.
Snuff—Yellow and Vandyke brown.
Violet—Red, blue, and white.

Stock men in the West who contemplate making sales the coming season do not want to forget the fact that S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kansas, is one of the most popular and successful salesmen in the country. He has a very large western correspondence which enables him to assist very much in advertising. He is the owner of complete sets of the Short-horn Herd Books, and the

A. J. C. C. H. R., and devotes his entire time to compiling catalogues and making public sales.

Kansas State Cane Growers' Association.

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

Inquiries Answered.

The Poultry Monthly is published in Chicago.

The Kansas State Cane Growers' Association meets at Topeka the second Wednesday of February next.

French farmers are giving increased attention to sheep husbandry, with a tendency for the production of meat rather than wool. The competition is at present between crosses of the South-downs and Shropshires.

Drainage pays its own way, and the farmer who tries it will find his land improved and his crops increased, and with such results he continues the good work.

Secretary Chamberlain, of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, does not believe that sorghum-raising will ever pay in that State.

The demand for improved stock of all kinds is greater in the West than ever before.

The successful farmer plans his work in advance and then lives up to his plans.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 24, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts 631. Offerings light, market steady, with trading limited; sales made were at about Saturday's figures.

HOGS Receipts 5,041 head. Market opened weak at 10c lower. Sales ranged at 5 05a55, bulk at 5 30a50. Shipment receipts are steady and unchanged.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts, 24,000; shipments, 3,900. Market dull and 5a10c lower. Packing, \$4 85a50; packing and shipping, \$5 50a50; light, \$4 80a50; skips, \$3 00a525. Market closed weak, with 30,000 head unsold.

CATTLE Receipts 4,300, shipments 1,000. Market strong. Exports 6 00a50; good to choice shipping 5 40a50; common to medium 4 00a50; SHEEP Receipts 1,800, shipments 2,800. Market steady. Inferior to fair 2 50a400, per 100 lbs. medium to good 4 00a450, choice to extra 4 50a500.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts and shipments not reported. Fair supply of butchers grades sold at decline. Fair to good steers 4 00a475. Cows and heifers 3 50a450. Texans 3 50a450. Shipping grades very slow, only small trading at previous prices. HOGS Market dull, lower and light at 5 10a525. Packing 5 40a565. Heavy are not selling. SHEEP Scarce, very quiet and only small local trade.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Daily Indicator reports:

WHEAT The market to-day was again quiet on change with No. 2 red nominal, except for May which sold at 93c—Saturday's bid when 93½c was asked.

CORN This market was about steady to-day with cash No. 2 mixed selling at 39½a39¾c against 39½a39¾c Saturday.

OATS No. 2 cash 26½c bid, 28c asked. Dec. 26½c bid, no offerings. Jan. and rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, 45c bid, no offerings. December and January and rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER Receipts large and a large proportion of poor quality. Demand chiefly choice. We quote: Choice creamery 32a35c; good creamery 30c; fine dairy in single package lots 25c; store packed, good, in single packages 15a16; common round lots, 7c. Roll—choice 16a18c; good 12½a15c; medium 7a10c.

EGGS Receipts large and market still dull at 20c per doz.

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

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 25 per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 35c per bus. for red; yellow, 50a60c.

POTATOES In car lots: Early Rose 25a30c per bus, Peachblows 45a50c.

CHEESE We quote: Full cream 11c. Part skim flats 8c. Young America 12a3c.

WOOL Missouri and Kansas: fine 17a18c, medium 15a20c, coarse 16a17c, tub washed 30c, Colorado and New Mexican 14a16c, black burry or spotted 8a10c less.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Address of Hon. Wm. Sims, Master of the State Grange, at the Recent Meeting in Manhattan.

Worthy Patrons:—The organization in whose interest we have assembled to-day was instituted in the interest of husbandry. Its founders, recognizing the evils which must necessarily result from the isolated condition in which farmers generally live, labored to secure to the tillers of the soil an organization in which they could conveniently meet, and by the proper consideration of questions in which they have a common interest, stimulate inquiry, induce investigation and promote thought to an extent necessary to enable them to arrive at correct conclusions as to the better and more successful methods of production, and to properly qualify themselves for an intelligent discharge of the duties devolving upon them as citizens.

The general and specific objects of our organization being clearly defined in the "Declaration of purposes" of our Order (which is open to public inspection), it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Suffice it to say our platform is broad, liberal, and based upon correct principles, which if properly understood, faithfully adhered to and practically applied to the affairs of life, will "insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement."

In these times, when organization and co-operation are necessary to success in all public enterprises, when every advance in the world's progress is being secured by the continued efforts of men and women, exerted through organization, no one can afford to live an isolated life.

In the exercise of the right of the people, through their properly chosen representatives, to dictate the policy of the government to which they acknowledge allegiance, the proper consideration and correct understanding, on the part of the masses, of all questions of public policy, become necessary to intelligent action and good government.

The people naturally, if not necessarily, divide into associations, classes and parties, according to occupation, profession and interest, and, as a rule, are honest in their convictions, and governed in their political action by pure motives. There being no escape, however, from the influence of direct personal interests we are liable in our efforts to advance or protect an industry in which our greatest direct interest is involved, to lose sight of the public welfare, and to forget that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity." I can, therefore, conceive of no safer rule than that the several industries and interests, which make strong the government, and secure to the people civil liberty and general prosperity, and guarantee the perpetuation of republican institutions, have consideration in the administration of public affairs, in proportion to their relative importance which, under our system of government, can be secured only by proper representation in the law making bodies of the country.

As an organization, representing the productive classes, we ask no special protection. We desire only proper equality, equity and fairness; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers. We desire, and should advocate, such legislation as will properly encourage every true industry; protect every proper interest; secure to labor ample compensation, and give to legitimate transactions legitimate trade, and proper investments reasonable profits.

Our organization is in no sense partisan. No grange can discuss questions

of difference between the political parties, nor call conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings; and no member can take advantage of the position he may hold to influence in any manner, the political or religious opinions of any member of the order. Yet, holding as we do, difference of opinion to be no crime, and believing that progress toward truth will be made by the proper consideration of all questions in which our interest is involved, we encourage the discussion of all such (not partisan) in our meetings. It being reserved to every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with that political party which, in his judgment, can best carry out his principles.

By the proper application of the true principles of co-operation, as taught in our Order, rapid progress in the work undertaken by the organization, is being made. Farmers no longer confine themselves to the consideration of topics relating directly to the farm, but include in their investigation, subjects of legislation and the affairs of government to a greater extent than at any other period.

The right of the Legislature to restrict railroad companies to reasonable rates for services rendered the people, has long been under consideration, and when first advocated by the Grange was denounced as impracticable by those whose opinions in such matters were regarded as authority. In fact, those learned in the law, gave but little or no encouragement, and public sentiment seemed averse to action to an extent, which, for a time, somewhat demoralized our forces and retarded progress. The necessity for such action remained apparent, however, and the proper agitation of the question was continued, resulting in the enactment of laws which have since been sustained by the courts, clearly settling the question as to the right of a State to limit the amount of charges by railroad companies for services rendered. The law of last winter upon this subject may furnish necessary protection to people of this State; but should it prove inadequate, or the commission charged with its execution (in whom I have entire confidence,) find its enforcement impracticable, ample legal remedies remain in the hands of the people, and their reasonable demands will most certainly be acceded to in time. It should be remembered however, that in the absence of organization, this and other questions of like importance, demanding intelligent action on the part of the masses, cannot be properly considered; no co-operation can be secured and the people are powerless to protect themselves against extortion and unjust discrimination.

As the chosen representatives, assembled to counsel together, enact laws and give general direction as to the work of our Order, it will become your duty, through committees especially charged with the consideration of the several sub-divisions of our work to clearly define the methods, which, in your judgment, will prove the most effective in accomplishing the purposes of our organization, and to make such provision as the means at your command will warrant to carry into effect your plan of work, and give force to the recommendation agreed upon.

The committee on Constitution and By-laws should scan closely the document submitted for their consideration, and propose or recommend such amendments only as are believed to be important—frequent changes in our organic law, except for good and sufficient reasons are not profitable.

The committee on Good of the Order, charged as it is, not only with the con-

sideration of the question relating to the work of the organization in its several departments) but also those relating to the building up of the Grange and the spread of its influence and benefits has an important work in hand. It is hoped, however, that aided by the experience of the past, and guided in their work by the suggestions of members from different sections of the State, they may be able to recommend to this body a feasible plan for the revival of dormant Granges and the organization of new ones in territory heretofore unoccupied.

The committees on Transportation, Needed Legislation, Co-operation and Insurance have wide and important fields for investigation, and upon their ability to clearly indicate to the body the means best calculated to promote the respective interests committed to their care will depend largely the value of this session of the Grange.

At no period in the history of our State have the people been more highly favored than during the year now drawing to a close. Our harvests have been abundant; good health has prevailed, and the evidences of thrift and general prosperity are everywhere to be seen. Let us, therefore, unite in returning thanks to the Great Master of the Universe for His many mercies and favors, and join in invoking His continued blessings upon our country and Order.

Maj. H. J. Hopkins and A. Campbell, the warden and the chaplain of the Kansas State Prison, unite in a letter commending Leis Dan dion Tonic as an excellent remedy for malarial troubles and the general unhealthy condition of the system brought on by dwelling in a malarial district.

There is one simple rule of feeding that always holds good with adult fowls, viz: Give them as much as they will eat eagerly and no more. When fowls begin to feed with indifference the supply should be stopped.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions, — Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c. and 25c.

BIG Wages summer and winter; samples free. National Copying Co., 300 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT Procured or no charge. 40 n. book patent-law free. Add. W. T. Fitz-Gerald, 1036 F St., Washington, D.C.

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

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

DIKE'S HAIR EXLIR For men and women. White hair, or hair on bald head in 21 to 30 days. No injury. Easily used. (See the bottle.) 2 or 3 Pags done the week. Will prove it or forfeit the money. Write for it or for a sample. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

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

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

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED!

We offer rare inducements to good agents. Every reader of this paper who desires permanent work and large pay, with a fine pure gold watch presented free, should send at once for our large bundle of particulars. Large number of samples sent free. Address Washine Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, Mich.

MAGICAL MEGASCOPE by mail \$2.50 A new, original, cheap lantern for projecting and enlarging (unique) Pictures and Objects, Photos, Chromo Cards, Prints, Coins, Minerals, etc. Delights and Mystifies every one. No end of amusement. 10c mail \$2.50. Wonder Catalogue FREE. HARBACH ORGANINA CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR NAME printed on 15 NEW designs of Gold Floral, Hereditary, Sentiment, Band, Floral, etc., with Love, Friendship, and Holiday Motives. 10c. 12 NEW "CONCEALED NAME" Cards (name concealed with hand building flowers with mottoes) 20c. 7 Pks. and this Ring for \$1. Agents' sample book and full outfit, 25c. Over 200 new cards added this season. Blank Cards at wholesale prices. NORTHFORD CARD CO. Northford, Conn.

DERICK'S HAY PRESSES.



Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents.
TAKE NOTICE.—As parties infringing our patents falsely claim premiums and superiority over Derick's Reversible Perpetual Press. Now, therefore, I offer and guarantee as follows:
First. That baling Hay with One Horse, Derick's Press will bal to the solidity required to load a grain car, twice as fast as the presses in question, and with greater ease to both horse and man at that.
Second. That Derick's Press operated by One Horse will bale faster and more compact than the presses in question operated by Two Horses, and with greater ease to both man and beast.
Third. That there is not a single point or feature of the two presses wherein Derick's is not the superior and most desirable.
Derick's Press will be sent any where on this guarantee, on trial at Derick's risk and cost.

Sawing Made Easy

Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!

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



A boy 16 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY. MRS. MURRAY, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 2 minutes. For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is perfect and unrivaled. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill."

The MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Is the popular Route TO TEXAS AND THE EAST



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

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

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

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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

LANDS

The Veterinarian.

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

GIVING MEDICINE TO PIGS.—Prof. McBride gives the following method of administering medicine to a pig: To dose a pig, which you are sure to choke if you attempt to make him drink while squealing, halter him as you would for execution and tie the rope end to a stake. He will pull back until the rope is tightly strained. When he has ceased his uproar and begins to reflect, approach him and between the back part of the jaws insert an old shoe from which you have cut the toe leather. This he will at once begin to suck and chew. Through it pour medicine, and he will swallow any quantity you please.

FOR MANGE IN HORSES.—Mix together equal parts of turpentine, oil of tar, and rape oil, or common commercial olive oil. Take especial care to apply it well to every part, not only which appears to be affected, but which may even be suspected to be. It will be useless to merely daub over the bare patches, but it must be rubbed well into the roots of the hair. Apply this mixture, say three times, washing off the old dressing with soap and water before applying a fresh one; and let there be three or four days between each application. If this does not succeed, add flowers of sulphur to the mixture, and apply the same as before.

WIND-GALLS.—SPLINT.—What will remove wind-galls from a four-year-old colt? They were caused by over-driving while young, and have come on within the last four months. Also give treatment for a splint that is just appearing. [The treatment of wind-galls must be regulated according to circumstances. When of recent occurrence, the application of strong astringent lotions, such as oak bark and alum, with a compress and bandage, will generally effect a cure. In cases of long standing, repeated blistering, or firing and blistering is sometimes necessary. The treatment of splint consists in absolute rest, and the application of warm fomentations to reduce existing inflammation. Subsequently, a blister made of biniodide of mercury 1 part, mixed with 8 parts of lard, may be applied over the splint, and, if necessary, repeated in two weeks.

INFLAMED UDDER.—I have a mare that has what is pronounced inflammation of the lungs. Her appetite is good all the time, and she does not appear to be in any pain. She has a high fever—pulse 48 to 60, sometimes higher. I took away her colt for a few days, and milked her, but she commenced swelling about the udder, and I then let the colt suckle again. Please prescribe for her. [The average pulse of a healthy horse is about 40 pulsations per minute. It is, however, liable to become accelerated by anything that will cause irritation, no matter whether the irritation to the system be caused by inflamed lungs, bowels, leg, or udder. In all fevers the pulse is invariably accelerated and the temperature of the blood raised above the normal standard. However, independent of this, excitement, fear, exercise, sudden emotions, etc., will alter the rate of the breathing and pulse so that this *per se* cannot be relied upon as a symptom of disease; but no condition whatever except disease will raise the temperature of the body, so that a slight increase of the pulse beats cannot be relied upon as an indication of fever or disease unless the temperature of the body is increased. From the fact that the patient is ready to eat her usual amount of food, we cannot see any cause of alarm. A horse suffering from pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs)

does not usually have much desire for food, and it is probable that the increase of pulse is due to some other source of inflammation—perhaps the udder may be inflamed. You should make a careful examination, and if the udder is hot, swollen and tender it requires immediate attention. You should administer a saline cathartic of Epsom salts 1 lb., Jamaica ginger 2 drs., water 1 pint. Mix for one dose. Apply warm fomentations to the udder, and after each fomentation apply some of the following liniment: Liquor plumbi subacetatis 4 oz., camphorated oil 8 oz.

INTESTINAL WORMS.—I wish to rid one of my colts of round, white worms. They are about two and a half inches long, and pointed at one end. [This species of worms live in the large intestines, and may be destroyed by injections of bitters. Two ounces of quassia and one ounce of santonicum may be steeped for twenty-four hours in two quarts of water, and injected tepid, one-half on each of two successive days. Have the bowels freely opened by giving 3 drs. of aloes, and then give santonicum, 1 oz., tartar emetic, 2 drs., sulphate of iron, 2 drs., in a handful of mash, one hour before the first morning feed, for six mornings in succession, and follow on the fourth day with a cathartic of 4 drs. of aloes. It will be well to continue the sulphate of iron for a week or two longer in combination with 8 drs. of powdered gentian daily.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dandelion root, from time immemorial, has been regarded as a valuable domestic remedy for kidney diseases. This root is one of the ingredients of Leis' Dandelion Tonic but in this valuable and popular remedy it is so combined with other alteratives and tonics as to produce results in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys, impossible of attainment by the use of the domestic remedy. For diseases of these organs the Dandelion Tonic is without a rival.

Potatoes should be left on the ground they grow on.

Farmers and manufacturers who providently prepare for the emergencies or injuries to their people and stock, soon learn to know of the wonderful curative properties of Phenol Sodique, advertised in our columns.

Pure water is indispensable to the health of all kinds of stock.

"Buchu-paiba."

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

ARM & HAMMER BRAND



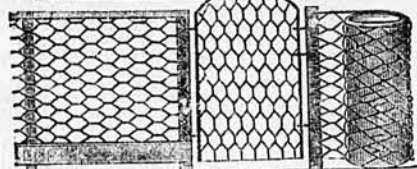
TO FARMERS.—It is important that the Soda or Saleratus they use should be white and pure in common with all similar substances used for food.

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

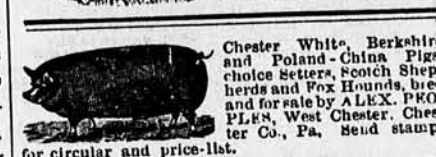
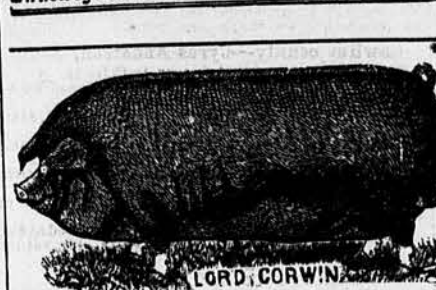
DAIRYMEN AND FARMERS should use only the "Arm and Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping milk-pans sweet and clean.

To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "POUND or HALF POUND PACKAGES," which bear our name and trade-mark as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, schools, and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lifetime. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defies all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate, also cheapest and neatest all iron fence. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask your nearest dealer, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Manufacturers, Richmond, Ind.

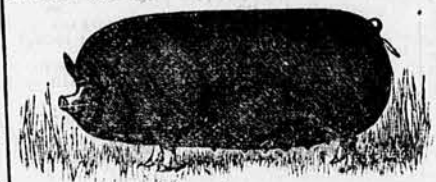


BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



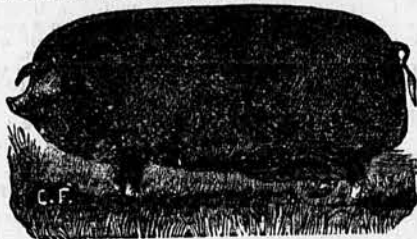
Stock Sold on their Merits.
Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.
M. F. BALDWIN & SON,
Steele City, Nebraska.

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



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Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Improved Poland-China Hogs



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River Side Herds

POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

With Jayhawk 3895 and Quantrell 2d, a perfection pig at the head of my herd of Black Bass Sows, I think I have the three most popular strains of Poland, and is due a herd of hogs as the country can produce. My breeders are all registered, and all stock warranted as represented. Prices reasonable. My stock is always ready for inspection. Call around: the hatch-strings is always out.
J. V. RANDOLPH,
Emporia, Kansas.

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,
Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas

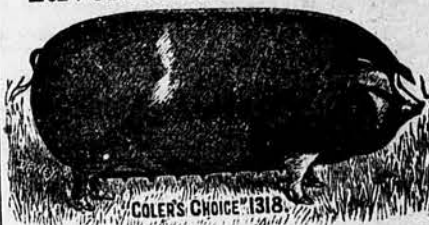


AS PRODUCED AND BREED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

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

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herd of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Poultry. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261, Eclipse (Vol. 6) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address **MILLER BROS.,** Box 298, Junction City, Kas.



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THE BEST, CHEAPEST and SIMPLEST.
Sows all grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers—and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by any other method. Saves seed by sowing it perfectly even. Sows single or double cast, all on either or both sides of wagon. Not affected by wind, as the seed is not thrown up into the air. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a lifetime. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking one mile sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars giving terms and testimonials. Mention this paper.
C. W. DORR, Treasurer,
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The Cheapest and Best.
Will Crush and Grind Any thing.
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Full treatise on improved methods, yields, profits, prices and general statistics, free.
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WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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. 12, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Manley R Smith, of Agnes City tp, one 2-year-old black horse, white strip in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by Wm T Ripley, of Pike tp, one dark bay pony mare, 20 years old, white spot in forehead with little white strip running to nose, collar marks on both shoulders, hind feet white to fetlocks, shod all around, halter on, marked a little on back with harness or saddle, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Jno Crowl, of Center tp, one bay mare, about 6 years old, 14½ hands high, both hind pastern joints white with black spots mixed, also white ring around left fore foot with black spots mixed, and a crack in left front hoof, small white spot in forehead, had a headstall on, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E C Paine, of Ivy tp, one bay mare pony, right hind foot white and a little white on inside of right fore foot, small white spot in forehead, branded F M on left shoulder, with Texas brand Y H combined on same shoulder and above the F M, said mare is about 14 hands high, was badly cut across the breast with wire when she came onto the range in May last and had on headstall halter with about 50 feet of rope attached; valued at \$35.

HORSE—By same, one large-sized 2-year-old past horse colt, dark bay, black mane and tail, no marks or brands perceivable, had on harness all halter when he came on the range in May last; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by J L Bartlett, of Agnes City tp, one yearling heifer, white with speckled neck, some white about head, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Mary B Smith, of Agnes City tp, one red and spotted steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Sterberg, of Center tp, one roan yearling steer with red neck, swallow fork in left ear, underbit out of right ear, no brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Gunkel, of Jackson tp, one white yearling steer with little roan spots on sides and on neck, end of nose and ears red; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Shafer, of Jackson tp, one light red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, some white on back and belly, crop and underbit in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by W M Brooks, of Ivy tp, one medium-sized 2 year old heifer, red with white spots on rump, white spot on each flank and white between fore legs, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A D Woodman, in Hendricks tp, about Nov 1, 1883, one dark brindle steer, about 3 years old, white spot in forehead, chit out of each ear, branded Y Z on left side and H on right side and hip; valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by J H Ferguson, in Canaville tp, Oct 28, 1883, one small brown mare mule, about 20 years old, badly saddle-marked, white spot on nose, branded B on left hip; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by D A McKee, in Canaville tp, Nov 12, 1883, one red cow, red neck, speckled sides, small hole in under part of left ear, branded with two parallel bars on left side and with a cross on left shoulder, age 5 years; valued at \$20.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Charles W Dubendorf, in Center tp, Nov 16, 1883, one brindle cow, valued at \$15, and one red steer calf 6 months old, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Martin Curran, in Center tp, one yearling steer, white speckled, a bit taken out of left ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by O B Reed, Little Cana tp, Nov 10, 1883, one common-sized 3-year-old steer, mostly

red, some white spots, crop and underbit and overbit in each ear and branded S S on left side and a black brand on right side; valued at \$30.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mrs Nancy L Riddle, in Cedar tp, Nov 29, 1883, one deep red heifer, 2 years old past, branded with a pitchfork on left hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one light roan heifer, 2 years old past, branded with D on each side, dewlapped and marked with an underdope crop and a split in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old past, branded D on each side, dewlapped and marked with underdope and a crop in each ear; valued at \$18.

BULL—By same, one roan bull, 1 year old past, underbit in left ear, and underdope and crop in right ear; valued at \$15.

BULL—By same, one red and white spotted bull, 1 year old past, branded D on each side, dewlapped and marked with an underdope and crop off right ear and swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

Rawlins county—Cyrus Anderson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W A Leeper, in Oella tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red cow 6 years old, branded with circle on left shoulder, dewlapped cut up; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one black cow, 6 or 7 years old, same brand and mark as above; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 8 years old, same brand and mark as above; valued at \$20.

CALVES—By same, three calves, red and spotted; valued at \$30.

YEARLINGS—By same, two yearlings; valued at \$24.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by H R Wolley, in Marysville tp, Nov 8, 1883, one small red bull; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red steer; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one white steer; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one roan steer with underbit out of right ear and swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$25.

All of the above described animals supposed to be yearlings.

COW—Taken up by H H Norman, in Sugar Creek tp, Nov 13, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip with letter W, no other brands or marks visible; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Henrietta Blake, of Drywood tp, Nov 13, 1883, one 3-year-old black horse mule, 15 hands high; also one 3-year-old black horse mule, 14 hands high, no marks or brands visible on either; the two valued at \$225.

COLT—Taken up by G V Seymore, of Mill Creek tp, Nov 19, 1883, one 2-year-old gelding colt, white spot in forehead and on end of nose, a lump on point of left shoulder; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—Taken up by J A Miller, Nov 26, 1883, one black filley, 2 years old, white spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Mary O Ayres, of Centerville tp, Nov 28, 1883, one roan cow, 15 years old, broad horns; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by W R Williams, of Valley tp, Nov 15, 1883, one roan cow, 6 years old, crop off each ear and split in right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by T J Trece, of Blue Mound tp, Nov 2, 1883, one small yearling mare colt, just recovering from tetanus, abscess under throat, no brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by Elbridge Johnson, Blue Mound tp, one 3-year-old heifer, red and white speckled, no marks or brands visible.

Anderson county—Willis F. Neff, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Fay, in Reeder tp, Nov 18, 1883, one yearling steer, red with white face, white on belly; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James Black, Jackson tp, one yearling steer with some spots on head and neck; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by H C Earnest, Reeder tp, Nov 26, 1883, one yearling steer, red and white, slit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Graham county—H. J. Harwi, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by N D Minor, in Wild Horse tp, November 18, 1883, one brown filley, 3 years old white ear in forehead, white on hind feet, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R S Brecker, in Walton tp, Nov 12, 1883, one dark bay or black pony mare, bald face, 7 years old; valued at \$20.

PONY COLT—By same, one dark roan mare pony colt, 10½ hands high, left eye is what is known as glass bald face, 7 months old; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J H Roberts, in Sarcoxie tp, Nov 1, 1883, one red steer, marked with crop off right ear, supposed to be 3 years old past; valued at \$30.

Riley county—F. A. Schormerhorn, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S W White, in Manhattan tp, Nov 20, 1883, one brindle red and roan 2-year-old heifer, with crumpled horns, belly and tail n-arily white, swallow fork in right ear and slit in left.

HEIFER—Taken up by Marcena White, in Grant tp, Nov 30, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and speckled, no marks or brands.

Chase county—S. A. Brees, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Robert Cuthbert, Falls tp, Nov 5, 1883, one small yearling heifer, dark red, brookie faced, some white underneath the lower jaw and belly, the bush of tail gone, both ears cropped cash value \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by G W Genger, Bazaar tp, Nov 10, 1883, one bay filley two yrs old, cash value \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Martin Bookstore, Bazaar tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red and white yearling steer with white spot in forehead, indescrutable brand on left hip, cash value \$25.

COW AND CALF—By same, one speckled cow with bob-tail, branded D on right hip, also M on left hip, and an unknown brand on top of M, sucking heifer, calf by her side, red with some white spots, marked with under bit out of each ear, cash value of cow and calf \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J T and W E Prather, Falls tp, Nov 13, 1883, one steer one year old, yellow, red and white spotted, ear marked on back and on underside of both ears with a small punched hole on the outside and an indescrutable punched hole, also a blotched brand on left hip and the letter L on right hip, cash value \$25.

STEER—By the same and at same date one yearling steer, stag horns red, white in forehead and on belly and left flank and thigh, white spot on right thigh, white spot on top of left hip and rump, indescrutable brand on left hip, cash value \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, cherry red, a little white on both flanks and belly, end of tail white, heart brand on left hip, cash value \$22.

COLT—By the same, one gelding colt one year old, bay, with black main and tail, small white spot in forehead, no brands or marks visible, cash value \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Stephenson, Cottonwood tp, Nov 14, 1883, one heifer two years old, red with white in face and on belly, two crops and two elits in ears.

Strays for week ending Dec. 19, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Nancy Carey, of Reading tp, one 2-year-old gray filley, branded B on left flank; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jno A Lewis, of Emporia tp, one light bay filley about 3 years old, indescrutable brand on right shoulder and G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE AND MULE COLT—Taken up by Jno A Lewis, of Emporia tp, one sorrel bald-faced mare

about 10 years old with a mule colt by her side, mare branded with G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by W R Williams, of Emporia tp, one bay yearling filley, supposed to be branded with G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—Taken up by W R Williams, of Emporia tp, one 3-year-old filley, branded G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red and white spotted 2-year-old heifer, fork in left ear and underbit in right ear, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red heifer with some white on belly, underbit in right ear, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, Jackson tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red yearling steer, underbit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one 3-year-old steer, white with red neck, branded B on right side; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Olef Olson, in Jackson tp, Nov 22, 1883, one yearling heifer, roan, swallow-fork in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, spotted, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, swallow crop in left ear, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, small in size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one small red yearling heifer, white legs and white face; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Z Baker, of Waterloo tp, Nov 18, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, white spot on face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C W Porter, in Fremont tp, Nov 22, 1883, one large-sized steer, yearling past, red, some white in forehead and on flanks, branded X on both horns, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Adam Stotler in Pike tp, one red yearling steer, end of right ear cut off, left ear slit and underbit out of same; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by I W Robinson, of Center tp, Nov 22, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red, white face, some white on hind-quarters, cut in lower part of left ear, no brands; valued at \$15.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by N Y Buck, in Olivett tp, Nov 11, 1883, one red and white roan yearling heifer, white in face, on belly and cut of tail, right horn slightly drooped; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Adam Groff, in Olivett tp, Nov 11, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white with red neck and ears, legs red to the knees, some red spots on body; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by V G Hater in Aivonia tp, Nov 1, 1883, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$23.

BULL CALF—Taken up by A Ingersoll, in Valley Brook tp, Nov 4, 1883, one red and white 6-months-old bull calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Bothan, in Ridgeway tp, Nov 18, 1883, one white 3-year-old steer, crop off left ear; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J H Jennings, in Dragon tp, Nov 9, 1883, one small yearling steer, red with little white on belly, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J N Lacy, of Wabunsee tp, Nov 23, 1883, one very small and very poor dark red 2-year-old heifer, lined-back, marked with under bit in left ear and upper bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

CALF—By same, one light spring's heifer calf, medium size, light roan with red ears, marked with a short slit in left ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Cripps, of Wilmington tp, Nov 12, 1883, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

COWS—Taken up by B L Burnett, in Maple Hill tp, Oct 25, 1883, two sorrel hogs about 6 months old, black with white spots; valued at \$7.

BOARS—By same, two boar hogs, about 6 months old, black; valued at \$7.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by W Willie, in Farmer tp, Nov 17, 1883, one heifer or cow, about 8 years old last spring, white, black between the nostrils; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one white 1 or 2-year-old heifer roan or rust color on underside of both ears, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

BULL CALF—Taken up by G A Teter, of Mission Creek tp, Dec 8, 1883, one red and white spotted bull calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COLT—Taken up by Jasper Mix, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 24, 1883, one bay colt, supposed to be a gelding, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Ira Hodgson, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 20, 1883, one bay mare pony, white strip in face, one white hind foot, 3 years old, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

CALF—Taken up by D B Helman, of Wilmington tp, one red and white spotted heifer calf about 8 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COLT—Taken up by John C Wolfe, Rock Creek tp, Nov 30, 1883, one horse colt, 1 year old, dark bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F Warrensburg, Illinois tp, Nov 9, 1883, one roan heifer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Augustus Moyer, Granada tp, Nov 6, 1883, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded 8 on right hip, crop off right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by J J Tallow, Clear Creek tp, Nov 21, 1883, one white and brown heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Crothers, Bellly tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red heifer, 1 year old, white on belly and white spot on hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W Osborn, in Lane tp, Nov 10, 1883, one bay mare 6 years old, harness and saddle marks, left hind foot white, 5 feet high.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 6 years old, harness and saddle marks, left hind foot white, 5 feet 2 inches high.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 7 years old, blind in left eye 5 feet high.

COLT—By same, one roan colt, blaze in face.

FILLEY—Taken up by D D Blakely, in Madison tp, Nov., 1883, one bay filley, 3 years old, both hind feet white above the pastern joint, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$60.

FILLEY—By same, one roan filley, 2 years old, light mane and tail, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by P G Moss, in Otter Creek tp, Nov 12, 1883, one light brown mare, 2 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by David Hillman, in Eureka tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, smooth crop off left ear, an indistinct brand on each hip; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J A Chambers, in Salem tp, Nov 21, 1883, one mouse-colored mare, about 12 years old, branded 2R with bar above on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 5 years old, branded 2R with bar above on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W J Hanson, in Salem tp, Nov 21, 1883, one sorrel mare, 13½ hands high, about 12 or 14 years old, branded (urn) on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Wiggins, in Bachelor tp, about March 10, 1883, one bay pony mare, brand similar to C 6 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$40.

Riley county—F. A. Schormerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chas Dunn, in Ogden tp, Dec 3, 1883, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white strip in face and right hind foot white.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Kelly, in Ogden tp, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling heifer, white face and tip of tail white.

HEIFER—By same, one white yearling heifer, red ears, right ear cropped.

HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, red neck, white face, right ear cropped.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Wiseman, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red 2-year-old steer, white face and white spot on left shoulder, ring in right ear; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by M Feeney, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 8, 1883, one dark red cow, 4 years

This, That and the Other.

To freshen velvet hold the wrong side over boiling water.

Lemon juice will usually remove mildew; place the fabric in the sun.

Keep potatoes in a cool, dark place. Apples keep best on shelves.

Cleanse brushes in water in which there is a teaspoonful of ammonia.

A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman charms the heart.

The sword is but a hideous flash in the darkness—right is an eternal ray.

Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good; inquire after them.

A failure establishes only this, that our determination to succeed was not strong enough.

A nail brush is as important as a toothbrush, and the poorest should never be without them.

What is that which every one wishes to have, and which every one wishes to get rid of directly after he obtains it?—A good appetite.

The largest locomotive ever built is now being made in Sacramento by the Central Pacific railroad. The engine and tender will weigh 105 tons, and will be 65 feet 5 inches long.

Chewing gum is now made from wax obtained from petroleum. Two hundred pounds of wax, thirty pounds of sugar, and some flavoring will make about ten thousand penny cakes.

At bedtime little Willie was saying the usual prayer at his mother's knee, and, having got as far as "If I should die before I wake," hesitated. "Well, what's next?" asked his mother. "Well, I suppose the next thing would be a funeral."

A young lady from the rural districts entered a shop the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore. "Why, two, of course! Do you suppose I am a centipede, or have got a wooden leg?"

An indiscreet son-in-law. "Your mother-in-law appears to have a pain in her side." "Not at all; she has a toothache." "But every now and then I see her put her hand on her side, as though she felt a pain there." "That is because she has put her teeth in her pocket."

Pat had been engaged to kill a turtle for a neighbor, and proceeded immediately to cut off his head. Pat's attention was called to the fact that the turtle still crawled about, though it had been decapitated, and he explained: "Shure, the baste is entirely dead, only he is not yet conscious of it."

Lady and gentleman arguing vigorously as to whether there are any female angels. He—"Well, I can prove from Scripture that there are no women angels." She—"Oh, no, you can't." He—"Yes; you must remember the passage, 'And there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour.'"

How a Pig Made a President.

About this time, says the Boston Globe, in knots about the sunny corners and around depots and hotels, when political stories are in order, you will occasionally hear some old stager remark that "a pig once made Andrew Jackson President." It was never my fortune to meet one who could remember how it came about, but in a copy of the American Traveler for December 19, 1828, being volume IV., No. 50, I find all the particulars, which I copy for the benefit of the Society for the Perpetuation of Old Stories.

It appears that away back in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, in the town of Cranston, R. I., Mr. Somebody's pig smelt a cabbage in a neighbor's garden. He rooted through the fence and demoralized the garden. The garden owner sued the pig's proprietor. James Burrill was the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney was a candidate for the United States Senate. The Senator was chosen by the State Legislature. In that body there was a tie, occasioned by the absence of one of Burrill's party, who staid away on account of the lawsuit aforesaid. The said tie was unraveled by the casting vote of the speaker in favor of Burrill's opponent, Jeremiah B. Howell. Jeremiah voted for the war, which James would not have done. The war was made by a majority of one in the National Senate. That war made Gen. Jackson popular. That popularity gave Jackson the Presidency.

Additional Stray List.

Anderson county—Willis F. Neff, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Selgfried Zentner, in Jackson tp, one brown cow, about 8 years old; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Lewis Huggins, in Rich tp, one red yearling steer, white face, some white on flank, belly and switch of tail, branded on left hip with indistinct brand; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Ira H. Kasbeer, in Ozark tp, one small 2-year-old pale red heifer, white belly, scalp out of lower part of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by J. N. Selby, in Union tp, one red cow, 12 years old, marked in both ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one red yearling steer with white in face, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by John W. Paul, in Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, half circle branded on right hip; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Matthew Purcell, in Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, scar or brand on left hip; valued at \$15.
STEER—By same, one yearling steer, mostly white to shoulders, from shoulders forward blue and white mixed, upper-bit in one ear and under-bit in other; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Daniels, in Washington tp, one white yearling steer, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Brock, in Reeder tp, one red and white 3-year-old steer, slit in under part of left ear; valued at \$30.

Lyon County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Orr, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, light roan, red nose and ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, red and white, the red predominating, white face with red around the eyes; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. Gibson, in Reading tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red yearling heifer, crop and slit in right ear, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by A. W. Plumb, in Reading tp, Nov 27, 1883, one 4-year-old cow, roan, branded just back of right shoulder with very indistinct brand; valued at \$31.
HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, spotted, white predominating, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.
CALF—By same, one red heifer calf, 8 months old, branded O on left hip, both ears slit, metal muzzle in nose; valued at \$13.
HEIFER AND CALF—Taken up by E. R. Marcy, in Agnes City tp, Dec 4, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer (with calf at side), pale red, some white spots, branded O on left side of back, three other indistinct brands on both hips; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by L. C. Gardner, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 22, 1883, one red steer, yearling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$23.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, yearling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Rogers, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 11, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old past, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by John P. Perrier, in Center tp, Nov 22, 1883, one yearling steer, white roan, branded with inverted Y on left hip, crop under both ears; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Oscar Shaffer, in Jackson tp, Nov 10, 1883, one yearling steer, red, white on flanks and end of tail; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by A. G. Osborn, in Fremont tp, Nov 30, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red, small size, some white on back belly and hips, swallow-fork in right ear and scar or indistinct brand on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$23.
MARE—Taken up by Anthony Christensen, in Reading tp, Nov 22, 1883, one 3-year-old mare, chunky built, sorrel, white strip in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
MARE—By same, one 2-year-old black mare, right hind foot white, star in forehead, a little white about the nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
MARE—By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, dark mane and tail, dark feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Wm H. Phillips, in Reading tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 15-year-old white horse, 15½ hands high, bay spot on left thigh, collar-marks on neck; valued at \$40.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. M. Griffiths, in Olivet tp, Dec 1, 1883, one yearling heifer, light red, white under belly and tip of tail white; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by Andrew Fager, in Superior tp, Nov 26, 1883, one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow; valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by W. F. Hinkle, in Superior tp, one red cow, 7 years old, white face, spoiled bag; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, hole in right ear; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Sam Slussu, in Osage City, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling steer, star in forehead; valued at \$15.
STEER—By same, one roan yearling steer, white face; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by John H. Boyle, in Superior tp, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
COW—Taken up by Thos Titherington, in Scranton tp, Nov 22, 1883, one roan cow, 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Jas L. Edwards, in Arvonia tp, Nov 3, 1883, one red yearling steer with white star in forehead and white under belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by F. J. Dessery, of Tonganoxie tp, Nov 26, 1883, one bay mare mule, 12 or 14 years old, crippled right hind leg between hock and pastern joint; valued at \$25.
MARE—By same, one white mare, 12 years old, blind in right eye and gill-flirted; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Wm Hampton, of Shawnee tp, one cow about 8 years old, red and white spotted, no marks or brands; calf about 6 months old, red and white spotted, no marks or brands; both in very poor condition and valued at \$25.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Francis Cooper, in Stanton tp, Nov 8, 1883, one small 2-year-old steer, light red striped lightly with black in face and on hips, white spot in forehead, tail about one-half off; valued at \$20.

Chautauque County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. McNowen, in Center tp, Dec 3, 1883, one red yearling steer, 1 year old, star in forehead, some white on belly, legs and bush of tail, swallow-fork in right ear and under-bit in left; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by E. C. Wiley, in Jefferson tp, Nov 26, 1883, one 2-year-old red-roan steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Graham County—H. J. Harwi, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joseph Gilson, of Wild Horse tp, Dec 1, 1883, one black mare pony, 12 years old, star in forehead, branded T and F on left hip and two other brands on same hip resembling triangles; valued at \$25.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Edmonds, in Union tp, in July, 1883, one white cow, horns drooping, rope around the horns, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Biley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jno Griffith, in Madison tp, Nov 30, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip.
HEIFER—Taken up by N. A. Peterson, in Jackson tp, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, crop off right ear.

Linn County—J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Mitchell, of Mound City tp, Nov 23, 1883, one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, white on hips, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.
STEER—Taken up by Mrs Laura Paxson, in Scott tp, Nov 5, 1883, one red brindle yearling steer; valued at \$20.

Sumner County—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Frederick Boory, in Jackson tp, Nov 24, 1883, one gray horse pony, medium size, 10 or 12 years old, indescrutable brands on left shoulder and hip.

Renov County—W. R. Marshall, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Kinnamon, in Plevna tp, Dec 15, 1883, one red heifer, crop off of left ear and end of tail off; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee County—D. M. Gardner, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ira Johnson, of Washington tp, Dec 7, 1883, one roan heifer, 1 year old last spring, good size, straight horns, marked with a slit or swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$18.
COW—Taken up by A. Dieball, of Farmer tp, Nov 22, 1883, one red and white cow, about 10 or 11 years old; valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Charles Holmes, in Dover tp, one black mare colt, 1 year old, white in forehead and on nose; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by George Casey, in Mission tp, one 3-year-old steer, mixed red and white, branded H. on left horn; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. A. Anderson, of Valencia, in Dover tp, one 3-year-old red heifer, slit in right ear and tip of left ear; valued at \$30.

Franklin County—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Q. Webb, in Cutler tp, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, blind, branded "L. D." on right shoulder, scar across breast, 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John T. Seymour, in Cutler tp, one pale red steer, some white in face and on hips, supposed to be 2 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. B. Riddon, in Richmond tp, one dark red and brindle heifer, 3 years old, branded "O" on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

McPherson County—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. Briner Morris, in Canton tp, Dec 8, 1883, one dark brown mare mule, 19 or 20 years old, nearly blind, weight about 1,050; valued at \$20.

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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

SHEEP FOR SALE—950, mainly High-Grade Merinos, including some Thoroughbreds and choice Rams. No Wethers except lambs. No scrub. Also Cornfodder, Hay and Cat Straw. Team of 4-year-old Mares, harness wagon. Fr-e use of house and sheds. CONNELLY BROS., Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

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STRAYED OR STOLEN—About April 16th, one sorrel Mare Colt, two years old, bald face, branded J. R. on left shoulder. Will give \$20 reward for information leading to her recovery. A. RYDER, Scranton, Kansas.

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One iron gray mare, three years old, with brand W on left shoulder. The above reward will be paid as follows: \$50 for the arrest and conviction of the thief, and \$15 for the return of the animal or information leading to her recovery. Address N. WILKINS, Scranton, Kansas.

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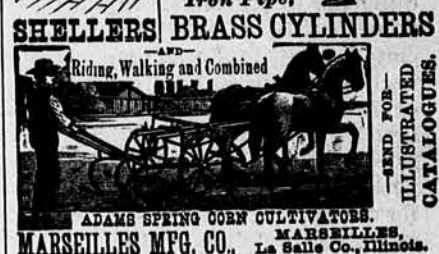
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New and old, medium and late variety for sale. Those wishing to raise Cranberries, will please send for circular, relating to culture and planting soil, etc. F. THOWBRIDGE, Milford, Conn.; or E. H. OLIN, Jewett, Conn.

The Poultry Yard.

Winter-Laying Fowls.

Eggs usually are scarce and high during the winter months, and a flock of fowls which are constant layers is the great desideratum. Many breeders have supposed that they have approached perfection in this direction, and at one time and another such claims have been laid before the public. But the public have never been so fortunate as to realize the fact, for it is an impossibility to obtain fowls that will lay all the time; a few months at a time is all we can expect the same fowls to lay without rest. The frequency and duration of these periods of rest determine the value of the birds. There is a great difference in breeds, and a still greater difference in the care given the fowls. Some breeds of fowls lay only a single clutch of eggs in the spring, and then begin setting; others will lay two, three or more clutches before becoming broody, while there are others which rarely or never sit; yet all have their periods of rest; at least a short season for moulting. Good treatment and good care are always promptly paid for, and often here is where a fault lies with the average keeper.

The natural tendency of all fowls is to produce eggs only in spring and summer, and our improvements in this particular are due to good care, selection and improvement in breeding. To make it comparatively easy to obtain eggs in winter some previous arrangements are essential. Chicks of the larger breeds should be hatched as early as the middle of April, that they may obtain a good growth. The small breeds may do well enough hatched by the middle of May. For winter layers hardy breeds with small combs are best, as less liable to injury in extreme cold weather. All fowls require warm houses, from which cold winds are shut off and much sunshine is admitted, so that the fowls may be comfortable. Plenty and variety of food and drink should be always before them, or given at stated intervals, and should not be ice cold. Constant good care is necessary if it is intended that they should lay eggs in winter. It is necessary to keep in mind that good substitutes for all the fowls gather running at large in summer should be provided and given daily.

With all the conditions perfectly favorable, the farmer may have to feed his fowls until he is discouraged, and ready to give up, before he sees any prospect of eggs. But if he perseveres intelligently the eggs are sure to come, and pay him well for all his care. Fresh eggs in winter always sell readily at extra prices, beside furnishing the farmer's table with many a luxury which otherwise would be missed. Winter-laying fowls should have plenty of shelter, where they can bury themselves without the necessity of going out in the rain or wet when the ground is damp and cold, as such exposure affects the health and the product of eggs. Stimulating and heat-producing food should be freely given all through the winter. By good management I have had fowls lay regularly, averaging four to six eggs each per week for the winter months, and sometimes have had as many eggs per day, for successive days, as I had hens.—W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.

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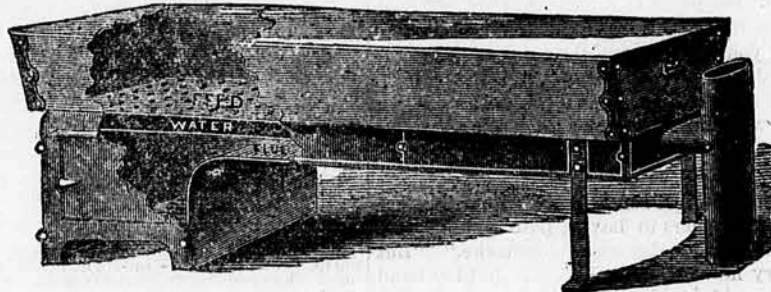


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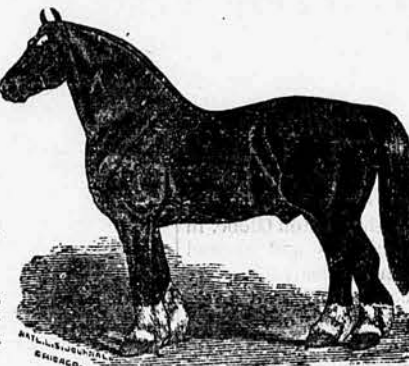
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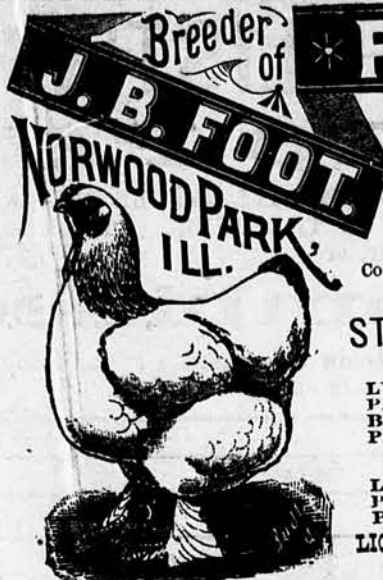


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The Busy Bee.

Planting Crops for Honey.

The time is coming when more attention will be given to raising crops for honey, when the bee-keeper will no more think of expecting to get suitable returns from the bees without raising crops especially adapted to the honey yield, than the farmer now expects to get butter, beef and pork, without raising suitable crops to make them. There are many plants that yield immense quantities of honey, and a careful looking over the list, studying the habits and time of blooming, will give us an idea of how and what to plant to keep a rotation of blossoms so that there need be no total cessation of the honey flow from spring till frost. About the first thing in the spring that bees can get anything from is the maple pollen only. Then about the first week in May willow comes in bloom, which yields a large amount of very nice honey, though bees at that time are raising such an amount of brood that all gathered at this time is used for that purpose. During the month of May in this latitude, we have in bloom the various nut-bearing trees, red bud, cherry, strawberry, locusts, wild grapes, etc. If the weather has been warm and favorable, the bee-keeper attentive, and the cluster of the bees kept close and warm, these and kindred flowers should have stimulated the bees into such active brood rearing that by the last of May the hives are crowded with bees and in good shape to receive boxes or sections for the white clover crop which usually begins to bloom about the first of June. It depends very much on the weather if we get a good clover crop or not, for a protracted time of dry weather just now will almost stop the yield from clover. Basswood, which blooms also in June, yields large amounts of honey but can't be relied on over one year in three, as rainy weather is a total stoppage of its yield, which only lasts a few days at best. During the hot weather of the last of June, July, and fore part of August, there is little bloom for the bees to work on, and one season I knew of thirty stocks starving to death in July. It is for such periods that we should strive to have extra amounts of bloom for the bees to work on, to keep up the strength of the stocks by brood rearing if nothing more. To those who do not own any land, or at least not enough to spare for bee pasture, a good way is to buy, or gather, seeds of the various honey plants and sow them along the highways, in the vacant corners, along the hedges and fences at least two miles each way from your apiary. Our country roads are lined with worthless weeds, and if there has to be weeds why not have those that can be of use to something. Catnip is a splendid honey plant, an acre of it will afford a sure crop of honey to many stocks, and when scattered along the hedge rows, as soon as ripe in the fall, will get a fast hold and keep it. Rocky Mountain bee-plant is another worthy of a trial. Motherwort, borage, mustard and rape, mignonette, boneset, figwort, bergamont, all these are good honey plants, most of them blooming in July and August, some till frost. Seeds of these can be bought of seedmen. Some of them pay well as field crops, such as alsike clover, mustard and rape. A few acres of these would bridge over the vacant spots of our honey yield, and if not giving a surplus of themselves, will keep the stocks strong for the fall run. There is no question but what buckwheat will pay both for honey and flour, which comes in with our fall flowers in August, the bees working on buckwheat in the forenoon, and other flowers in the afternoon. Some have complained that they did not like buckwheat honey, but we have had some of these same persons come to our house for extracted honey; did not want any buckwheat honey; we said all right, how do you like this? Splendid! and off they would go with a pailful of buckwheat honey. Again others say it is so hard to get it out of the land. I have heard farmers say they can kill it as easy as they can corn. Study up the honey resources of your vicinity, find what is lacking to furnish your bees with employment, gather or buy seeds and sow them all over the country, or devote a few acres of the farm to some of the double paying crops, and we will hear less of poor honey harvests, bees don't pay, etc. In sowing seeds it is well to find the best time of the year in which to plant, as there are many varieties that will not grow till they are frozen.—Will M. Kellogg, in *Prairie Farmer*.



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

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

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

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BUFF COCHINS—1st and 2d on Fowls.

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—2d on Pair.

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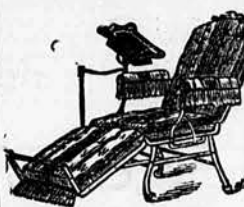


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The soil of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to Listing, and THIS PROCESS WILL ENABLE THE FARMERS OF KANSAS TO RAISE BIGGER CROPS OF CORN, AND RAISE IT CHEAPER THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION. The Ground is Plowed, Corn Planted and Covered, all at Same Time, by One Man and Three Horses, with our Sulky Lister, or

Our Canton Combined Lister,

The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market. We publish below a few letters of the many we have received, which go to show that Listing is THE Process, and the Canton is THE Lister to buy, and the only one.

An Open Letter from Gov. Glick, of Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAN., Dec. 13, 1882.

Parlin & Orendorf Co., Kansas City, Mo.:
GENTLEMEN—Your Canton Sulky Lister I bought of your agent, F. E. Shaw, proved a grand success. The great superiority of your Lister over all others I have seen is its side wings on the mould-board, and the sub-soller. The wings on the mould-board throw all the weeds and weed seeds to the center of the row, leaving the corn row clean and the surface soil to cover the corn.

The sub-soller will thoroughly pulverize the ground at any desired depth, from 2 to 8 inches deep, leaving a fine seed bed under and around the corn; the ground being so deeply and thoroughly pulverized is a great deal less liable to wash. My listed corn remained green through the hot winds a great deal longer than that planted with a planter.

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

(Signed)

GEO. W. GLICK.

STERLING, RICE CO., KAN., Dec. 10, 1883

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.:
GENTLEMEN—The Canton Combined Lister and Drill I purchased of your agents, J. Hanna & Co., gave me much better satisfaction than I ever expected of any implement. With it I have planted 376 acres of corn and cane. The stand was perfect and the best possible results obtained. My corn remained green until fully

You will Find a Cut of Our

CANTON COMBINED LISTER

ON FIRST PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

matured, while corn planted the old way dried up, owing to dry weather. The drop of the Canton Lister is absolutely perfect. The draft is light, and I would say that your Lister has no equal. Entire cost of keeping Lister in repair while planting above was \$1.10. You may publish this.

Yours truly, J. G. EVANS.

STERLING, KAN., Dec. 8, 1883.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—The Canton Sulky Lister we purchased of your agents, Messrs. J. Hanna & Co., last April, has planted about 200 acres of corn and broom corn, both of which have turned out better than any we have ever raised in the State. Our listed corn yielded five bushels more per acre than corn we put in with a planter. The attention given to all was the same. We consider listing far superior to the old way of planting corn in this section and shall continue to use the Canton.

Yours truly, G. A. GONDER, et al.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., Dec. 8, 1883.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—I bought one of your Canton Combined Listers and Drills of your agent, G. W. Hardy, in the spring of 1882; used it two seasons. I greatly prefer it to the old way of planting with a Planter; in fact, if a person would offer to plant my corn the old way with a planter, free, I would not let him do so. I am satisfied I make from five to ten bushels per acre more corn with about half the labor.

Yours truly, HEBES JONES.

If our Canton Listers are not handled by your dealer, write us direct, as you cannot afford to experiment with any Lister that has not proved a complete success, and the Canton is the only one that has proven satisfactory. Also, inquire for the CANTON PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS, EVANS' CORN-PLANTER, and our line of Implements, if you want the highest grade and the latest-improved implements in the market.

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A Proposition to the Wool Growers of Kansas.

1st—To erect a Warehouse with a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of sack wool and Scouring Mill of 25,000 pounds capacity per diem.

2d—The Wool to be graded and sorted into eight grades and fitted for manufacturers and spinners.

3d—The Company agreeing to Grade, Sort, Scour, furnish full insurance (on wool) and Storage for four months, for 2 cents per pound, gross.

4th—On receipt of wool the Company will issue Warehouse Receipt to the Shipper, negotiable at any Bank or money center. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)

5th—To insure the Wool Grower protection, the Company provides that the Wool Growers' Association may appoint an agent to represent them during the Clipping and Shipping Season. Also shippers from any section, not in the Association, can have the same privilege. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)

6th—Any Wool Grower, not a member of the Association, can supervise the scouring of his own wool by appointing a day; and if he desires, the Company will act as his selling agent, without extra charge.

7th—In order to reduce Freight to a minimum, Wool should be shipped in Car-load Lots of not less than 10,000 pounds each. If from one shipper, will be sorted and scoured as one lot. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)

8th—Lots less than car lots, will be graded, scoured and sold in mass with other wools of like quality and shrinkage. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)

The Executive Committee of the Wool Growers' Association, having had this matter under advisement during the State Fair and since, do most heartily approve of this plan as the most practical solution of the problem of marketing the wool clip of Kansas.

The Buell Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, commend this plan as practical, and in the interest of the Wool Grower, and purposes that if the project is successful, to give the Company an order for 500,000 pounds of scoured wool for the coming year. Other manufacturers have assured us of their patronage for the reason they can buy just the grades they require.

The above proposition is submitted to the Wool Growers of Kansas for their consideration, to be discussed and acted upon at the annual meeting of the Association in January next. And upon the pledge (under contract in writing) of a sufficient number of individual growers guaranteeing 1,000,000 pounds of the clip of 1884, the Company will immediately carry out their part of the contract.

The growers not members of the Association are requested to send in their pledges to the subscriber, and for Circulars or further information address S. S. OTT, or the subscriber at TOPEKA. It is the opinion of all who have studied this matter in all its details, that it will increase the net income of the Wool Grower at least 5 cents per pound on unwashed wool, besides making a Home Market, Quick Returns, and overcoming many of the difficulties under which the wool grower now labors.

Very truly yours, JOHN S. EMERY.

8,000,000

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

BABCOCK & STONE,

North Topeka, Kas



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

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Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

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