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### Public Sales of Thoroughbred Stock.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Not only did the heavy rains operate against the public stock sales last week, but what was more disastrous was the quarantine against the State of Missouri by Kansas and Illinois, and the action of the Chicago & Alton railway company refusing to receive cattle for shipment for any point. These, in connection with reasons obvious to all made the past week an unfortunate one for public sales of pure bred stock; however, it is gratifying to note that really well bred stock in good condition brought good prices. The Short-horns that sold were the offerings of associations and the low average prices were in no little degree due to poor cattle offered by some members of these associations who seemed to take the opportunity of a combination sale to get rid of "culls" and "tailings" which they would, as professional breeders, either refuse or perhaps fail to sell at private sale. These animals are sure to bring discredit upon the association, as well as being a source of annoyance and chagrin to those breeders who really offer acceptable or representative animals. Associations should not permit any of their members to make their annual combination sale a sort of cesspool, into which they put stock they would be ashamed to offer at private sale as their own breeding. This evil of the association sale may be avoided by doing as some of the most successful organizations of this kind have done in appointing a committee of competent breeders who have some pride in the business to pass upon the pedigree, condition and individuality of each animal proposed for sale and then not allow any to be catalogued for sale unless they are worthy of the association.

The Woodward's combination sale of horses at Lexington, Ky., makes a favorable showing for this class of stock. Seventy-three head were sold for \$40,125 and an average of \$550. The best sales were Lexington Wilkes, a bay stallion, 5 years old, bred by Dr. S. Price, Lexington, Ky., by George Wilkes to E. Blaine, of Wisconsin, \$4,000; Boston Wilkes, 3 years old, by George Wilkes to Dr. J. H. Bennett, Kentucky, \$2,000; Elies A., bay filly, 3 years old, by George Wilkes to J. J. Johnson, New York, \$1,600; Jesse Ames, a bay gelding 7 years old, by Edgewater to H. Brown, Ohio, \$1,160. Twenty others ranged from \$300 to \$900 each.

The sale of Aberdeen-Angus at Kansas City last week by the Geary Bros., of London, Canada, was considerable of a failure, owing to the Kansas quarantine. The sale closed after selling eight head at an average of about \$300. The cattle were very good ones and the sale bid fair to have been successful.

The Saline County, Mo., Short-horn Breeders' Association held their sale on Tuesday and Wednesday last at the fair grounds, Marshall, Mo. The attendance which was mainly local was large. The cattle were not in the best of condition. Twenty-six different men had stock in the sale. The principle breeders were Messrs. J. & J. F. Buness, G. G. Hawkins and W. H. & A. Leonard. Col. Judy & Son did the selling and they were knocked off to the buyers quite rapidly. The prices for the females ranged from \$30 to \$350, and 47 cows and heifers made an average of \$119. The bulls brought from \$30 to \$215, the lowest and highest prices realized. Ninety-five

Short-horns sold for \$8,885, an average of \$93.50.

The day following the Saline breeders' sale, the Lafayette County Thoroughbred Live Stock Association held a Short-horn sale at Higginsville, Mo. The sale tent was well filled with a large local attendance. The cattle were nearly all plainly bred and not in good condition. The cows and heifers brought prices ranging from \$35 to \$205, and the bulls from \$30 to \$125. Twenty cows and heifers averaged \$93.75 and twenty-one bulls \$58. Forty-one Short-horns sold for \$3,085, an average of \$75.

On Friday, May 1, the Pettis county breeders held their first annual sale of Short-horn cattle at Sedalia, Mo. The cattle were uniformly the best lot of cattle sold in the central Missouri series, and the lot of cattle offered were quite creditable for this new association, and while the prices realized were low and unsatisfactory to members of the association, yet the association is to be congratulated for their first effort, and would have had a good sale but for the unfortunate circumstances which kept buyers away, from a distance. We look for some fine sales in the future from this association. Col. Muir was auctioneer and made the sale of 25 cows and heifers at prices ranging from \$45 to \$135, making an average of \$85. The bulls brought from \$30 to \$150 each and thirty-one head made an average of \$65. Fifty-six Short-horns sold for \$4,140, an average of \$74.

HEATH.

### Rotation of Crops.

Kansas Farmer:

It is a generally accepted fact that a rotation of crops is essential to successful farming; the only question being the proper order of succession of the different crops. Two years ago I had a hundred-acre field put in small grain. That was a little more small grain than I desired on my farm; I had it all put into small grain in order to secure the benefit of the after-harvest pasturing of the stubble field, which I could not have done had a part been put in corn. The north end of the field I had put in rye the fall previous (September, '82). In the spring of '83 I put the rest into spring wheat and oats. All three of these cereals yielded a fair crop, except a small portion of the spring wheat and oats that was on rye land, which was inferior in a marked degree.

In the spring of '84 the whole field was put into corn, the rows running north and south across the rye, oats and wheat land. So marked was the difference in the corn crop that the limits where the different kinds of small grain had been could be easily traced by the corn. That on the oats land was best; that on the rye land only about half as good as that on the oats ground, culture and ground being equally good. If the difference will extend yet to this year's crop this summer's experience will show.

I used to think much of rye, especially on account of its affording much pasture; but since the successful introduction of the tame grasses I have almost discarded it, only sowing it when I want to sow down a piece into timothy, which by sowing under a thin stand of rye, I have never failed to secure a good stand of grass without missing a year's crop of the land, and also not being bothered with mowing weeds.

We have had no frost here for almost two weeks, but quite a rainy spell, which was much needed to replenish the wells and little

creeks. As spring opened so late, not as much small grain was sown as usual. That which was sown is getting a good start during this damp spell.

The notes of the nocturnal whip-poor-will were first heard this spring on the eve of the 15th inst. Now the merry song of the mockers' and other songsters greets our ears, and the swallow, that harbinger of warmer days, has made its appearance.

The corn land will be mostly listed here, as usual of late years, but many farmers are trying to plow a piece of corn land to be planted with a planter, in order to get the corn in quickly, in time to vary the culture of the land and to prevent the necessity of pushing the teams too much during listing time.

Apple buds are unfolding, showing numerous flower buds. H. F. MELLENBURCH.  
Carson, Brown Co., April 23d.

### Crop Prospect in Southern Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

At this writing the prospect for a good wheat crop is quite encouraging, and much of the wheat in this section of the State that was supposed or reported winter killed is coming out finely, and with the beneficial effects of the recent copious rains will, if not hurt by other agencies, produce a good crop. In fact, the damage to wheat by winter killing has been over-estimated. In this immediate vicinity the damage is very slight, and only in certain localities of this part of the State is the injury to the crop particularly noticeable.

The recent heavy rains which are almost unprecedented, following the cold backward spring, may prove damaging to the corn and potato crop, possibly, causing what seed is planted to rot in the ground or deter planting so long that the usual dry hot weather of the summer months will be upon the crops before they are sufficiently matured to withstand it.

The prospects are flattering for a most abundant hay crop, and the continued rains are most favorable to the growth of newly-set trees, of which a great many have been planted this year, both fruit and ornamental.

Winfield, April 25, '85.

REPORTER.

### More on Mixed Husbandry.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been a resident of Kansas nearly two years, and am now living on a claim in Edwards county, which I will prove on soon, and out of which I hope to make a permanent home. I am seeking to become a practical farmer. I get the KANSAS FARMER and read with much interest all its matter pertaining to farming, stock raising, etc. I read Rev. Sternberg's article on the subject of "Mixed Husbandry," and was very much pleased with what I conclude to be the many practical points and good sense with which it abounds. I have also read Mr. Swann's reply, and, to quote the last gentleman's language, "I feel so much out of humor" after reading Mr. Swann's unwarrantable reply that I cannot refrain from saying something. I say unwarrantable, because he does not do what he promises to do, viz.: ventilate Rev. Sternberg's weak points, and because he has not replied with that spirit of courtesy which I think the former gentleman's article is entitled to. No, instead of ventilating any "weak points," he has succeeded remarkably in ventilating his own weakness, and has endeavored to effectually squelch Rev. Sternberg by bluster without

making a single argument to combat his views.

Mr. Swann says that failures in crops are the farmers' own fault, (local causes such as storms and frosts excepted). Had he added drouth, wet weather, indolence, etc., he would have embraced the whole catalogue of casualties. In this I fail to see any striking argument as against Mr. Sternberg. Mr. Swann says "There is no year but what some crop will grow in any country." Well, I think he is nearly correct, and that proposition does not combat Mr. Sternberg's views; but the question is, what is it that will succeed as a crop? That is a matter to be tested only by actual experiment. Mr. Swann says "Farmers must learn what the seasons are going to be beforehand." Shades of the departed! Did you ever hear of the like? I wish I could look into the unexplored future. If I just had the gift of prophecy I should conceive that I had found the fabled Philosopher's Stone and would not now be toiling on a sod claim. But I am neither a prophet or the son of a prophet. The bitter fact is I cannot tell for my life what is best to do in the way of crops. If I knew it would be too dry by-and-by, I would not plant corn. I cannot tell whether or not I ought to put out any forest or fruit trees this year; it may by-and-by be too dry and then I would have all my labor for naught.

But I have decided, and put into practical operation the timely and sensible advice of Rev. Sternberg, and have planted a nice garden, five to 10 acres of corn, some oats, millet, cane, etc., hoping that out of all these something at least will succeed, and that I will get some reward for my labors. I am firmly convinced and defy successful dispute, that no mortal man, not even the men who make almanacs, can tell what a season will be, and as a matter of course can not tell what kind of crop will best succeed. Suppose we could foretell the seasons, and knew that this year would be peculiarly favorable to corn; everybody would raise corn to the exclusion of every thing else and glut the corn market. I am convinced that a general crop planted is the best for the country even though there be very little of some kinds raised.

I do not know whether I shall be at the fair in Topeka in 1885, as I cannot, like my friend Mr. Swann, see that far into the future; but I know that I shall not attempt to wring Mr. Swann's neck, as I cannot see far enough into the great future to know whether I should come off safe with my own.

Yours respectfully, A. N. REED.  
Mullinville, Edwards county.

The manuscript of "The Arabian Nights" was taken to England by Mr. Claudius James Rich, Consul at Bagdad. He was a very remarkable man, and before the age of 17 had made himself master of Hebrew, Chaldee, Persian, Arabic and Turkish, besides Latin and Greek and French and Italian, and many other modern languages. He began Arabic at 9 and Chinese at 14, was devoted to the study of music, and was well skilled in horsemanship and in the management of the cineter and lance.

A medical observer who has been taking notes in the infant homes and asylums of Paris, reports that infants under 3 years of age cross the left arm over the right, older children crossing the right over the left, 60 per cent. doing so at 6 years of age. Robust children cross the right arm over the left; the idiotic and weak, including those who are incapable of working, cross the left over the right.

There are 25,000,000 squirrels killed annually in Russia for their skins.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 May 8—Miller & Roddick, Herefords and Polls, Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 13, 14, 15—Jackson County Short-horn Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short-horns.  
 May 28—Leavenworth Short-horn Breeders' Association.  
 June 3—Col. W. A. Harris and the Giffords, Short-horns, Manhattan.

### Spring Management of Sheep.

Anything pertaining to the handling of sheep is useful now. Here are some very good suggestions from a Michigan farmer, which we copy from the Ohio Farmer:

"In caring for a flock of breeding ewes the greatest pains and care are necessary, to be successful, and if we are successful they are kept with as much profit as any other live stock. When wool and mutton bring a fair price, by feeding the lambs the first winter, a ewe will pay five to six dollars each year, and still have her left.

After getting them into winter quarters they should receive close attention or they will lose flesh. And we should not wait till the storms of December drive them to the barn for shelter. When grass commences to fail, feed a little grain, also corn fodder or clover hay, as soon as it will be eaten, and shut them in from cold rains. By doing this our ewes will come into their yards for winter in good flesh, which is one-half the battle. Timothy hay is not a suitable feed for them, and if fed to ewes after the lambing season it will kill the lambs. The sharp points of the hay will pierce through the intestines, causing death. I know of facts that will maintain the above statement. Early-cut clover hay is an excellent provender in stimulating the production of milk. I am of the opinion that bright corn fodder, cut before many of the leaves are dead, comes nearest being a perfect coarse feed for ewes than any other that I am practically acquainted with. I have been raising early lambs for the past eight years, and my ewes have always had plenty of milk. Corn fodder, corn and bran have invariably been their daily ration up to the lambing season. The amount of grain fed before they drop their lambs will be governed by the condition they are in when yarded for the winter. If they are in fair flesh, one-half bushel shelled corn, one bushel bran, once a day to 100 head. They should be kept in good flesh. The dairyman knows that a cow well wintered and in good flesh when she comes in, will give double the amount of milk that a cow will when poorly kept and skin poor. The same is true of the breeding ewe. She should be in good order to withstand the draft on her system through the summer. But if we keep them in good condition, and they are kept in small pens constantly, it will be detrimental to the growth of fetus. If we have large yards and give them exercise on every pleasant day, they will be in good flesh and the lambs will be strong and vigorous.

I believe it is the foundation to success that our ewes have greater range than can be found in the yards and stables. It is generally conceded by sheep-raisers that the mortality among lambs is greater when the winter is severe and snow deep, like the present one. The reason is obvious. On account of cold and snow the ewes are kept in an inert state, causing the lambs when weaned to be puny. Give them the run of the straw stack. Turn them on the corn stubble or old meadow. A stack of hay or fodder some distance from the barn, and giving a feed every few days is a good plan. My aim is to raise as many lambs as ewes, and I generally succeed. One year I raised sixty-eight from fifty ewes. Attribute my success in part to keeping the ewes in good flesh and giving exercise.

After the lambing season, by degrees increase their daily ration of grain to double the amount aforesaid. They should be fed heavy enough to keep them from losing flesh; one peck of roots to twenty-five head, three times a week, will increase the flow of milk. They should be cut up and fed in troughs. Throw the amount you have in a box, and with a shovel you can have them ready to feed in three minutes, by the watch. Under no circumstances

allow other kinds of stock to run within the same enclosure. The ewes are liable to be chased and jammed, causing serious damage. Don't bunch them in too large flocks and crowded quarters.

For mutton lambs, breed the ewes from September 15th up to October 15th; lambs for wool about a month later. An early lamb generally does the best. And we can save as great a per cent., providing we have warm stables and attend to business. We can give our sheep more attention at this time of the year than when spring work comes on. Now if we have bred our ewes at the proper time and have cared for them well, given them access to salt and water, fed bright corn fodder or early cut clover hay, corn and bran, and given plenty of exercise as we approach the lambing season, our ewes will be healthy and in good flesh, with an udder full of milk, which is requisite in raising a large per cent. of large, healthy lambs.

### LAMBING SEASON.

All successful farmers are ready for the different kinds of work as it comes along. When corn planting is upon us they have seed corn that will grow, for it has been tested. When grass is ready to cut and wheat harvested, all the machinery is in good repair and the work goes bravely on. If we would be successful in raising lambs, have everything in readiness and the stable snug and warm. We are not all favored by having a bank barn, but we can have a place warm enough for a lamb to be safe when the mercury stands at zero. Batten the sheep house. On inside nail boards to posts or studs, three feet high around the building, then stuff in straw or chaff. A ground floor is best, which should be well littered with straw. If the floor is of boards and above ground, bank up the outside of the building so that the cold cannot get in under it. Shut the ewes in every night, for they are liable to stray out and drop their lambs out in the cold, and perhaps lose them. A bottle with a nipple should be provided, and half a dozen pens 3x4 feet will come very handy. Draw the ewes out as fast as they drop their lambs, and keep them by themselves. When the lamb can not start the milk the ewe should be caught and a little of the milk drawn, then let the lamb have his fill. If the dam is a good milker it will be four or five days before the lamb will take all the milk and it will find its living from only one side of the udder, causing the other to be inflamed and caked, and perhaps lose the use of it entirely. It is therefore very important, for the first week, that the milk be drawn from the udder. When a ewe will not own her lamb, tie her in one of the pens or place her in a dark stable, and she will soon allow it to suck. Putting the skin of the dead lamb on the one you want her to own will sometimes prove successful. I have given a twin lamb, six weeks old, to ewes that have lost theirs. Sometimes it would take ten days before she would knuckle under, but we are well paid for our trouble. Switch her when you see her bunting the lamb, and she will soon give up, and the moment the little fellow sees you coming it will bunt away for dear life. So divide the twin lambs and give them to ewes that have lost theirs. The milk of a fresh cow is the only kind suitable to feed lambs. If a farrow cow's milk is used, put in a little sale molasses. The ewe ought not to be disturbed when she is lambing unless she has had labor for some time and is exhausted. Grasp the legs and at every three, pull gently. If the presentation is proper, the fore legs and nose appear first; sometimes the legs appear all right, but the head will be twisted to one side. Push the lamb back far enough so that the head can be placed in a proper position and the ewe will yearn without further trouble. The hands should be well oiled, and we should be as careful as possible. See that all is well the last thing before going to bed, and many a lamb will be saved by so doing. Through the lambing season we should have nothing else on hand but the care of the breeding ewes. A man can not expect to be in town through the day, lounging around the groceries, going home at chore time, throw the sheep a little fodder, and raise many lambs. If his neighbor was to ask him, 'What success are you having with your lambs?' his reply would be 'bad luck, John, bad luck; have lost most all of them.' I might add, died for want of care. The lambs will grow faster if fed a little corn meal and bran. Place your trough where the ewe can not have access to it. The lamb will crawl through any place left for them."

### Arabian Horses.

The following is from the notes of a British officer, written during the first Egyptian war, and given by his grandson to the *Canadian Breeder*:

The horses of the Arabian race have been at all times distinguished on account of their excellent qualities and admirable figures. They are generally esteemed throughout Asia, but there are certain tribes in the desert in possession of the finest breeds; these are the Arabs who live on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris between Bagdad and Bussorah.

The Sheikhs take great care to preserve the races uncontaminated, and without alteration.

The horses are divided into two classes, the nobles and the plebians; the latter are crossed in a variety of different manners, and form the most numerous species, but it is not intended to mention any other than the first. And here it will be necessary to make an observation on a singular custom, which appears in sufficient conformity with experience; it is, that the genealogy of the Arabian horses is transmitted by the females alone, the nobility of the male is only individual.

The Arabs are accustomed to say, "such a mare is the produce of such a mare," and they are at great pains to prevent the breed from being adulterated.

When the mares are horsing, they take care they shall be covered by stallions whose descent is well known; and when they are sent to grass they are carefully tethered. No sooner is a foal dropped than the chiefs attest the fact, by means of a patent drawn up in due form and signed by several witnesses.

That of the male, as we have already observed, does not pass to his descendants, but of the female makes mention of all her maternal progenitors. This certificate always accompanies the sale.

There are four distinguished races of the Arabian horses in the neighborhood of Bagdad, the names of which I have forgotten. There is some difference in their form, which of course does not escape the notice of the jockies; as for them, they have no occasion to pursue patents in order to discover either if a mare be noble or from what stud she comes.

The Arabs wean their colts after having sucked fifty or sixty days when produced in towns, or when the proprietor is not desirous to rear them himself, the females are sent among the inhabitants of the desert.

The usual mode of bargaining on this occasion is in their language, to give one foot of the mare, and sometimes two, or in other words, they pay to the person who has had charge of her a quarter, or even one half the value, according to an estimate made by experienced judges.

The Arabs carry on a great trade in horses; they sell them at two or three years old, and for the most part keep the mares, from which they derive considerable profit. It is also pretended that they prefer these because they do not neigh, which would discover them during their nocturnal expeditions. The princes never mount any other; the Turks, on the contrary, make use of entire horses only.

The traffic in horses is not confined to strangers, they carry on a species among themselves which is singular enough, for they sell the future produce without entirely alienating the possession; in consequence of this bargain the colts appertain to the purchaser, except the first filly, which reverts to the seller, but the former has still a certain claim on her first filly, so that the pretensions are continued for ages.

The Arabs begin to place the saddle on the colt at the age of fifteen or sixteen months, and it is never taken off after this, even during the night.

The stirrups, constructed in the form of an oblong square, are about a foot in extent and a little convex, they hang lower than the belly, which prevents the animal from lying on one side.

They soon after experience another constraint, being obliged to submit to a snaffle, which is fixed pretty near the pommel of the saddle to accustom them to hold their heads in almost a perpendicular direction; they are then left in that position during the whole of the day.

It is also, perhaps, for the same reason that the manger is constructed both high and deep.

The Arabian horse is neither accustomed to hay, nor used to the manner in which it is distributed in Europe;

his food consists of six pounds of barley, avoirdupois weight, which is given at sunset. This custom renders him patient and indefatigable during the whole of the day. While kept under cover he is allowed a little cut straw, which is trodden in small lengths by the horses, which are driven about on the barley in an enclosure. This is the mode of threshing the barley all over Asia.

It follows from what I have just said that an Arabian horseman, carrying sixty pounds of barley behind him, can traverse the deserts during the space of ten days.

A few dates, or some pounds of wheaten meal, which he converts into bread, contribute his sole food; these are carried by him in either a leathern or wooden box.

Another of these, passing round his belly and attached to the two skirts of the saddle, satisfies the thirst of both man and horse.

The Arabs, before they are two years old, begin by making their children mount their horses; they are perfectly well acquainted with them, as they are all brought up together under the same tent.

They give them but two paces: the walk and the gallop. They also cut the mane and shave the tail that they may become more bushy.

The saddle necessarily leans forward, on account of the position of the horseman, whose stirrups are very short. They differ greatly from the Mamelukes of Cairo in this particular, and but little from our own light cavalry. It does not belong to me to say what kind of saddle affords the firmest seat to the horseman, but on examining the arms of the Arabs of the Desert, it would appear that the manner in which they sit is advantageous. They make use of javelins, which they keep underneath their thighs, of lances, and of sabres. The management of these obliges them to be seated high in order to use them to advantage.

The Arabs, as every one knows, make war both by attack and flight. Their present position in the saddle affords them an opportunity of leaning over the neck of the horse to avoid the lance and javelin. They accustom them to gallop at full speed and stop all of a sudden, in order to wheel about with celerity and dart the pike at the enemy. One of the greatest recommendations in these horses being to know when to retire at the proper moment, they pursue while young with the lance at their posteriors, and they are so much accustomed to this management, that when they perceive a horseman near them, it is only necessary to let the bridle go in order to be out of sight in an instant.

The lance of the Arabian is formed of the Chinese bamboo, knotty, light, and elastic, about twelve feet in length, terminating in an iron point, well tempered, and surmounted by a tuft of silk. It is not immovable in hands as it was formerly in those of our ancient warriors; when they attack, they hold it within one-third of the end and allow it to glide along through their hands, without quitting it however. The Arab is so nimble that he will mount his horse with the assistance of his spear only.

These people have a most excellent custom by means of which they preserve the feet of their cattle; when they have ridden any distance and the animal is in perspiration they never tie him up until he has been walked backwards and forwards by a person leading him for at least a quarter of an hour. They afterwards leave him fastened to the saddle for an hour or two longer before they give him anything to eat.

The Arab horses scarcely ever exceed 14 hands 2 inches. They display much grace and elegance in their actions. The Arabian horse is remarkable for the smallness of his hoof and soundness of his legs, which are all muscle and bone. They are of all colors except black, but bay and grey are the prevailing colors. They do not possess the quickness of the English race horse, although I believe our first race horses were bred from Arabian blood.

Every Arab possesses a horse, which he maintains at a trifling expense. The price varies according to the certified breed, frequently as low as five or six pounds for a young and sound horse, and it is not an uncommon thing for a noble bred mare to sell for a thousand, or even much more if they are of a distinguished breed.

It is said that eggs from hens in close confinement seldom hatch well. It is also advisable in selecting fowls to breed from not to take the largest.



## In the Dairy.

### Dairy Farming.

A Pennsylvania farmer, in writing to the *Pittsburg Stockman* says upon general farm dairying:

"I see by the writers of many of your dairy articles, especially the high grades, that they tell all farmers who make butter or send their milk to the factory to have scales in their barns, and to weigh each cow's milk, and if she does not come up to a certain standard, or more especially to the standard which they set, sell her for beef, and buy again. Now if every farmer should adopt this plan, there would not be a dairy of cows in the State of Pennsylvania—that is, a dairy kept by the common farmer. Thirty years ago this spring, when I first commenced to keep a dairy, my head was full of high notions in regard to cows, and I went to work to get a dairy of cows that would come up to the notions of high grade farmers (for I took agricultural papers, and they contained more or less nonsense, as they do now) about weighing milk. So for ten years or more I bought and sold, sold and bought, until I lost about \$2,000 by being a fool; or, in other words, if I had kept my cows, if they were fair milkers, until they became too old for milk, I should have had that much more money, instead of the cow-buyer having it.

Now for some facts. It is more in the farm than it is in the cows, about giving milk, and there it was where I was fooled in my ideas about cows. The farm that I then owned was a clay farm, but about one-half of my pasture land was swamp, which had never been reclaimed or seeded for tame grass. But there was a wild growth of wild grass and weeds, which kept the cows in good flesh, and made them look well, but it was not good to make a large flow of milk. One of my neighbors owned a farm joining mine, composed of upland and swamp, not much different in quality—both splendid grass farms. He used this one for young stock, as he owned another one on which he lived and kept his dairy.

The pasture land being mostly river bottom land, the rest had been plowed and seeded to tame grass. He kept about the same number of cows that I did, and his cheese weighed almost as much again as mine did, and his cows looked no better than mine did; and after we commenced to send to the factory his cows were far ahead of mine in the number of pounds of milk which he sent to the factory. So I would sell and buy, and raise calves for cows to try to get them to come up to his. But one winter he sold his river farm and moved to his farm adjoining mine, bringing his dairy of cows with him, which for years I had been trying to imitate. Now for the result. When we came to take our milk to the factory from the same number of cows for the season, mine were far ahead of his in the quantity of milk. And it was a year or two before his cows gave as much as mine did, for they had to get used to their feed; but they looked better than they did on his river farm. So the young farmers who are going into the dairy business should look more to their farms, in regard to the grass they produce, than to a pair of scales in the barn.

Now for some more facts. My farm now is a new one, the pasture being most all new land, being seeded to tame grass, and on which the white clover comes up spontaneously, and with good water. There is no need of a pair of scales, for the large painfults they give night and morning convince me that they are good cows. I am talking about cows that are not fed anything after they are turned to pasture, except what the pasture affords. The farm that joins mine is a farm that has been cleared for fifty years, and plowed and sowed to oats, until it is called a poor farm; and they have kept the same number of cows, with a larger number of acres of pasture than I had, and my cows have made three dollars to theirs making one. Now what good would a pair of scales do in his barn. I will make an assertion, without fear of contradiction. I will take his cows, and in two years will have them give as much as mine do now, and he can take mine and in two years they will give no more than his do now. If he should try to bring his cows up to what mine give it would cost him as much as his farm is worth, and then he could not do it.

I will tell how I have done since I have learned something besides what I found in the papers. After leaving Ohio and settling in Pennsylvania I de-

cided to try dairying on a common-sense plan without a pair of scales, and that was to buy some good cows and keep them well, and keep them as long as they give a fair quantity of milk. So I bought 12 three-year-old heifers, and have kept them until they gave out or got hurt. Of these 12 I have two left yet, and they will be 18 years old this spring, and I have one cow that is 21 years old, and last summer gave 40 pounds of milk per day through the month of June, but is farrow now, and will have to go this summer. I have some two and three-year-old heifers which I expect to milk for 15 years, unless something happens to them. The point which I wish to make is to let well enough alone. Take a common sense view of things. Let every tub stand on its own bottom, instead of what you find written by men who are able to carry out their high ideas. Bring up your cows to the best standard which your farm is capable of doing, and do not buy, and sell, and weigh, to try to bring them up to the standard of your neighbor's farm, which is no better than yours, but the grasses of which are richer in milk-producing food."

### Dairy Notes.

Test each cow's milk and if it does not reach the average, dispose of the cow.

In purchasing a cow for butter and milk do not be carried away by the breeding of the animal, but see that she has individual merit.

According to Prof. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, the simplest test of pure butter is sulphuric acid. A few drops combined with the butter will turn it first a whitish yellow, and in 10 minutes, a brick red. Oleomargarine treated in the same way turns at first to a clear amber and, in 20 minutes, a deep crimson. Use a glass rod in mixing the acid with the butter.

It is estimated by many intelligent men that dairying is one of the most profitable lines of business for the small farmer, among all the occupations of the agriculturist. Milk and butter are all bringing better and steadier prices than formerly. Another great advantage of the dairy is the enormous amount of valuable manure which can be made to bring the farm up to the highest state of fertility. Perhaps dairying should be carried on in connection with grain raising or market gardening, to obtain the greatest profit, as the large amount of manure enables them to be made profitable also; and so the two fit together quite well.

The care of the milk cannot be too thoroughly understood. The temperature is the first point that should receive attention. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is said to injure the butter yield. The degree of temperature most conducive to a thorough separation of the cream from the milk, and of the butter globules in churning, must be studied, and the milk so managed as to reach this result. The science of butter making is easily learned, if only a little attention is given to the work. The milk-house must be so arranged that the temperature is directly under the control of the dairymen. This requires only little attention and a separate building. The building need not be expensive, and certainly every farmer, whether he follows dairying or not, loves good sweet milk and butter well enough to provide suitable buildings.

A correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette* thinks in these days of small profits and limited dividends it behooves the farmer to pay special attention to the class of stock kept upon the farm. The farmer can keep no more scrub cows, worth say \$30 per head, than thoroughbred cows worth at least \$200 per head. That is to say, the pastures are capable of supporting just as many cattle of the one class as of the other. Thoroughbred cattle require just as much stable room as the veriest scrubs, and no more. Although careful and painstaking farmers, having invested their money in well-bred cattle, are very apt to be disposed to care for these animals in a somewhat different manner from the way in which dung-hills are cared for, yet the stock-supporting capacity of the farm is the same in the one case as in the other. The fact remains that the animal of maximum value can be kept as cheaply as the animal of minimum value, and any extra care and attention bestowed upon the more valuable animal may be regarded as something that will pay for itself.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### CATTLE.

**SARCOXIE HEREFORD HERD.** J. Gordon Gibb, Lawrence, Kas., importer and breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

**OAK WOOD HERD.** C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle.

**J. W. LILLARD.** Nevada, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

**WALNUT PARK FARM.** Frank Playter, Prop'r. Walnut, Crawford Co., Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn cattle in Southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

**W. A. POWELL.** Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

**POWELL BROS.** Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

**U. P. BENNETT & SON.** Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

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

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

**T. M. MARCY & SON.** Wakarusa, Shawnee county, Kas. We now have 116 head of recorded Short-horns. If you wish a young bull or Short-horn cows do yourself the justice to come and see or write us.

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

**W. M. D. WARREN & CO.** Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. R. station, St. Marys, Kas.

**DEXTER SEVERY & SONS.** Leland, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

**JOHNSON & WILLIAMS.** Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**H. S. FILLMORE.** Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Farm, Place, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Jersey Cattle, Poland-China and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

**COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS.** J. J. Malls, Manhattan, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and BERKSHIRE SWINE. Orders promptly filled by express. The farm is four miles east of Manhattan, north of the Kansas river.

### SHEEP.

**E. COPLAND & SON.** DOUGLASS, KANSAS, Breeders of Improved American Merino Sheep. The flock is remarkable for size, constitution and length of staple. Bucks a specialty.

Registered Merino Sheep, Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs for hatching. Catalogue free. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

**C. F. HARDICK & SON.** Louisville, Kansas, breeders of REGISTERED AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP, Having good constitution and an even fleece of fine, dense wool. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO.** Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Wooly Head" 695 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### SWINE.

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

**F. M. ROOKS & CO.** Burlingame, Kas., importer and breeders of Recorded Poland-China and Large Berkshire Swine. Breeding stock the choicest from the best herds in seven States. I have special rates by express. Write.

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

**J. A. DAVIDSON.** Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of Poland-China Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. P.-C. R. Call or write.

### SWINE.

**CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM.** J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.** The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

### POULTRY.

**BAKER & MYERS.** Sabetha, Kas., breed Buff and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, W. Leghorns, W. C. B. Fowls, Langshans, W. F. B. Spanish, B. B. E. Game Bantams, also, Pekin Ducks, and Black-and-Tan, St. Bernard, and English Collie Shepherd Dogs. Send for prices.

**GEO. H. HUGHES.** North Topeka, Kas., 14 first prizes (Feltch and Pierce, judges,) on W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs, \$3 for 13; 26 for \$5. Prepared shell, 100 lbs. \$3. 12 egg baskets, 90 cts. Poultry Monthly, \$1.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.** Eggs for hatching, from the finest breeding pens in the United States. Fowls have taken first premium wherever shown. Eggs safely packed for shipment. Setting of 13, \$2.50. Fowls for sale in the fall. Address E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Missouri.

**FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.** Write postal for price list of fowls and eggs. Six varieties. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kansas. Lock box 764.

**J. M. ANDERSON.** Salina, Kas. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Shepherd Puppies and Jersey Cows and Heifers. Write for prices.

**EGGS FOR SALE.**—From Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, 18 for \$1.75; 26 for \$3. Also Pekin Duck eggs, 11 for \$1.75; 22 for \$3. Also Emden Geese eggs, 6 for \$2; and Bronze Turkey eggs, 12 for \$3. W. J. McCollum, Waverland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.**—\$3.50 per 12. Our Tom weighs over 40 pounds. Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 13. H. V. Pugsley, Plattburg, Mo.

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

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

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

**ONE DOLLAR** per thirteen for eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls or Pekin ducks. Plymouth Rock cockerels \$2 each. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 951, Kansas City, Mo.

**S. R. EDWARDS.** Emporia, Kas., breeder of high-class Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Cochins. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.**—Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochins fowls for sale, and eggs during the hatching season. Watson Randolph, Emporia, Kansas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**PROSPECT FARM.**—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 15 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 8 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

**MERINO SHEEP.** Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

**REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.**—Henry R. Avery, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder of Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Send for catalogue.

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

## Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

**T. J. KELLAM,**

183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Colony, Anderson Co. Kansas.

**J. S. HAWES**

Importer and Breeder of

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Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Garwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1883 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" by "SIR EVELYN," own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere," Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

To parties wishing to start a Herd I will give very low figures. Write or come.

## THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWTH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER 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.



### Percheron Horses.

[This letter was on file in the office several weeks. It is published only at the urgent request of Mr. Dunham, who insists that he was wronged by the publication of "Job's" letter.]

#### Kansas Farmer:

I notice in your issue for March 4th an article on Percheron horses, signed "Job,"—evidently from the fact that he is sore. If a breeder of Clydesdales or of English Draft horses, it must be admitted that he has suffered terribly from the corroborative statements of nearly all the large dealers of the country who handle and supply the great majority of the horses which are used for draft purposes in our large cities. He admits that Mr. I. H. Dahlman is the most extensive dealer in draft horses in America, but takes exception to the fact that Mr. Dahlman said that the great proportion of the draft horses he sells are grade Percherons, and that they are docile, intelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, powerful, compactly built, standing the work on the pavements better than any other breed, and, also, that he handled very few Clydesdales. If "Job" will consult the *Chicago Tribune* of July 16th, 1881, (a copy of which I mail you), to which credit for the above statement was given in your extract, he will find that Mr. Dahlman further said that "the Norman-Percherons have the best feet of any horse in America. They have a high cup foot. They are short-coated, thin-skinned, stand the hot weather best of any breed, and, generally, give the best satisfaction to those who buy them to wear out." And "Job" will also find that Mr. Dahlman's opinion, based on long experience, is corroborated by the testimony of nearly every one of the largest and oldest draft horse dealers in New York and other large cities, one of which is A. S. Chamberlain, who has kept for forty years the old "Bulls Head Stables" at 147 E. 24th street, New York city, and who said:

"I keep exchange and sale stables for dealers. Don't deal on my own account to any extent. All classes of horses, amounting to several thousands annually, come to my stables from all sections of the country. A large number of these are draft horses of the different breeds—the Clydesdales, the French horses called Percherons or Normans, the English, and Belgian. There seems to be a larger demand for the French horses than for any other breed.

"Some years ago we used to get a great many horses from upper Canada. These were Clydesdales, and would weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, but they did not seem to answer the purpose; as a general thing their feet were thin-shelled and flat, and being heavy horses, their feet would become sore and would not stand the pavements. The French horses have good feet, and stand the pavements better than the Clydesdales. That is the reason they sell better.

"The Clydesdales are heavy-boned, heavy-limbed horses, strong in the shoulder and strong-hipped. They are, however, short-ribbed, slim-waisted, and lack action. Comparatively few Clydesdales are now brought to this market. Either they don't raise them or don't bring to this market. The demand is largely for the Norman horses.

"I would advise the farmers and breeders who are breeding horses to sell on the New York market for draft purposes, to breed from the French horses in preference to all others."

Your readers will appreciate the value of the disinterested testimony of men, who have had such extended opportunities for comparing the worth of the different breeds, over the prejudiced opinions of the importers of any one breed. As the *Chicago Tribune* very properly editorially remarked in a preface to these interviews, these facts "will be of immense value to all those engaged in breeding horses, as well as those who have horses to buy and have not had experience upon which to base their judgment in purchasing. This evidence is of the very best that can be obtained, for it is the accumulated knowledge of years of experience of those who furnish perhaps 40,000 horses annually directly to those who buy them to wear out."

It is useless for "Job" to attempt to distract attention from the main issue by relating the wonderful performances of animals 5,000 miles away. As large numbers of all breeds are being brought to this country, we have the animals themselves and the evidence of their capabilities before us. What the American farmer wishes to know is, what horse when bred to the common mares of the country will produce the animal best suited to his needs or the needs of his customer. The men who handle 40,000 horses per year for city use and who know better than any others what horses are in the greatest demand, say "breed to French stallions." "Job," who probably owns a stallion and

seeks patronage, says not. Which evidence is most worthy of belief? "Job" criticizes you for publishing extracts which, though beneficial to your readers in general, may be detrimental to his personal interests. If he had used that nice sense of honor in writing his communication that he applied in his criticism he would not have given the *Live Stock Journal* (presuming he means the *National Live Stock Journal*) as authority in disparaging the value of the Percheron Stud Book of France, as the *National Live Stock Journal* has never taken that position. But he would have told you that statement appeared in a *verbatim* report of what was said in a meeting of an association composed of American importers who seek to establish that horses of unknown blood are of equal value with those of authentic pedigrees. This association had already established in France a so-called stud book with a name not applied in France to any draft breed, receiving for registry and giving, under oath, certificates of purity of blood to animals of whose pedigree nothing is knowing; that is, swearing that an animal is pure-bred without even knowing who his sire and dam are. "Job," therefore, in giving the depreciating statement as that of the reputable *National Live Stock Journal's* is just as dishonest as though he should hereafter quote his own statements in his communication to the *KANSAS FARMER* as the utterances of its editor.

He also gives as authority the *Western Agriculturist*, an obscure paper published at Quincy, Ill. Its editor, Mr. Butterworth, has been for some time, under pay, the Secretary of the society above referred to. The other paper mentioned is *Wallace's Monthly*, and the statement to which he refers was taken from a communication to that paper from Mr. Hiatt, the predecessor of Mr. Butterworth, as Secretary of the same association. The worthlessness of "Job's" cited authority is as apparent as is his disreputable attempt to make the expressions used in a partisan discussion appear as the utterances of the editor of the oldest and most respected live stock journal of the country.

Again, had "Job" been honestly inclined, he would not, wilfully, have misled your readers in the belief that the horses called "Anglo-Normans" (properly Anglo-Normands,) are the draft horses that are being imported from France to this country, for he knows that it is false; that they are not of the same breed at all, being the coach horses of France produced by the cross of the English thoroughbred and the mares of Le Merlerault. His insinuations regarding the manner of recording horses in France might be expected from a man who, either through ignorance or wilful falsehood, would attempt to deceive your readers with the idea that the Anglo-Normands and the Percherons are of the same breed. He tells you that the method of recording horses in the Percheron Stud Book of France is—"first you buy your colt and then choose your pedigree, selecting the sire that is most thought of." While I cannot for a moment suppose that the credibility of your readers could be imposed upon by such a ridiculous statement, it may be proper to briefly give the rules of registration in France: First, the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France is composed of about 400 of the most prominent breeders and stallioners of the Perche, and the Stud Book is published under the authority of the French Government. The pedigrees of all animals offered for registration have to be certified to by the Maire of the Commune in which the owner resides, and be passed upon by a board of registry composed of officers of the Society and twelve members of the Association selected from different parts of the Perche. Since the 1st of January last no animal can be recorded unless both the sire and dam have been previously recorded. No man is permitted to register an animal without being a member, and in case fraudulent entries are detected the party is irrevocably expelled, which prevents him from ever making any more entries. Probably no association controlling a stud book has ever surrounded it with any greater safeguards for the preservation of its purity than has the *Societe Hippique Percheronne*, the Percheron Stud Book of France. The esteem in which it is held by the Government is shown from the fact that its President has been honored with the decoration of the *Merit of Agricolture*, presented in person by the Minister of Agriculture. The Governor of the Department is one of the active officers and the Governor of Noreant is the publisher of the work. Yours truly,  
Wayne, Ill. M. W. DUNHAM.

### Gossip About Stock.

A meeting of the Inter-State Short-horn Breeders is called for May 14, at 10 a. m., at the Metropolitan hotel, Kansas City.

Henry Blakesley lately purchased the grand Rosabella bull, 6th Royal Ravenswood, bred by the Leonards, for \$1,000.

Junior K. King, Marshall, Mo., purchased five suckling Berkshire pigs of N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., for the neat sum of \$180.

A. W. Rollins, the well known Berkshire breeder of Manhattan, has lately sold to Dr. Lackey, of Peabody, his fine Berkshire boar, Lord Wolsely, at a good figure.

We hope that none of our readers will fail to read James Elliott's new advertisement. He has a fine lot of pure Berkshire hogs for sale. Write him and get his prices.

T. W. Ragsdale, Paris, Mo., is well known in north Missouri as one of the most prominent breeders of fine stock, but his wife, whose card appears this week, is one of the careful and reliable breeders of Light Brahma poultry for which her birds are justly famous as first-class.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., Merino sheep breeders, send us a report of their late shearing, from which we gather—one lot of twenty rams, 2 years old, averaged 24½ lbs. of wool; one lot of ten ewes averaged 20½ lbs., and lot of 125 ewes averaged 15½ lbs. Their sheep are in good condition.

It affords the writer pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the catalogue of W. T. Hearne, who makes a sale of sixty Short-horn cattle at Lee's Summit, Mo., May 21. The pedigrees indicate that they are all good representative cattle, such as attract buyers from a distance. We hope to see most of them come to Kansas.

The Desdemona show cow, Bessie, weighing 1,875 pounds, belonging to A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kansas, which attracted so much attention at Western fairs last year, gave birth last week to twin bull calves in her 13th year. Dam and twins doing well. The youngsters were sired by Imp. Grand Duke of Barrington 3d.

Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*: Of our auctioneer friend, Col. S. A. Sawyer, who made the Hereford sales at Denver last week, the daily *News* of that city makes the following highly complimentary remark: "Auctioneer Sawyer can talk as well and learnedly on the merits of blooded cattle as any man who ever mounted the stand. He gained golden opinions by his excellent work yesterday."

Isaac Wood, of the Pioneer Herd, Oxford, Kas., writes: I am well pleased with my spring pigs. The sows are raising an average of seven pigs to the litter. Trade never was better; have sold fourteen head in the last ten days; among the lot a Gala Gaines male pig to W. M. Plummer, Oage City; a Gala Gaines sow pig and a Kentucky King male pig to A. D. Steele, Meade county; a pair of fine ones to H. J. Donnelly, Arkansas City, and the sow No. 7770 to D. H. Reede, North Fairfield, Ohio.

Breeders and stockmen generally, will be pleased to learn that Col. Jas. Richardson, of Roanoke, Mo., will make another public sale of his eminent Short-horns, at Kansas City, May 19 and 20. Readers of this paper will remember that the sale made in July of 1883 was one of the best that had been made at that point that year, or since that time. The cattle were all large and useful and of the very best families. His show herd has been second to none in Missouri, and in connection with the Messrs. Brown, he promises a better lot than he sold in 1883. Send for catalogue and then attend the sale.

The pleuro-pneumonia scare in Missouri is about ended. A St. Louis dispatch of May 1 says: Governor Marmaduke, in reply to a letter from Colonel Morse, general manager of the stock yards at Kansas City, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to take action regarding pleuro-pneumonia, says that he does not consider it necessary to do so, and asserts that the plague is now practically suppressed, that it has not at any time been outside of Callaway county, and that official reports just made by competent authority, express the belief that the disease is confined within a radius of eight miles of Fulton, the point where it originated. The Governor further states that everything possible is being done to eradicate the plague, and says he believes sufficient money will be raised by private subscription and that the disease will be entirely eradicated within thirty days.

The Illinois House of Representatives, a few days ago passed a bill which has much interest for stock dealers. It is a measure to regulate charges of the Chicago stock yards for yardage on freight, grain, hay and other articles furnished, and to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination. It provides among other things that the stock yards shall not receive for yardage more than 15 cents per head; for horses, cattle and mules, 5 cents; for hogs, 4 cents; sheep, not more than 5 per cent., additional to the current market wholesale price for hay, corn, or other articles supplied by them for sustenance of such animals, and that sales shall be made by actual weight. The penalty for collecting higher rates or unjust discrimination is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the first offense and not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 for the subsequent offense. At present the yardage charge per head on cattle is 50 cents and other articles in proportion.

G. E. Hutton, of Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas, breeder and importer of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, has one of the largest herds of this noted breed of cattle to be found west of the Missouri river, where breeders, ranchmen and farmers generally can be supplied with Herefords of choice breeding, rare individual merit and the most desirable ages. Horace blood predominates in his herd, and it is a well known fact that more prize-winning animals trace to him than any other bull. At this time sixty thoroughbred, acclimated Hereford bulls, fifty-five of the number selected and imported from best herds in England, occupy his stables, are for sale, offered at reasonable prices, and are representatives of such sires as Lord Wilton 4057, the Grove 3d 2490, Horace 5th 6491, Franklin 6961, Horace 2d 4353, Horatus 5390, Highland Laird 7015, Hardwick 5556, Sylvester 8092, and many other prize-winning sires. Thirty of the above mentioned bulls are 18 months to 2 years old, and thirty are 14 to 18 months old, are in thrifty, vigorous condition, and cannot fail to please the most particular judge of a good animal. His thoroughbred Hereford cows and heifers equal if not surpass any in the West. He also has twenty thoroughbred Short-horn cows and 125 high-grade Hereford cows and heifers, all of which are bred to the best imported Hereford bulls. Mr. H. sold, April 23d, to Mr. Hutson, manager of the Kansas and New Mexico Land and Cattle company, twenty-six Hereford bulls and thirty-one cows and heifers; also sold Mr. J. Muir, Salina, Kas., Imp. Merry Lad, by Lemon Boy 3d 7781. All the thoroughbred Herefords are recorded in American Hereford Record or are eligible and entered for record in Vol. V. Mr. Hutton enjoys the pleasure of showing his fine herd to all interested in the improvement of the stock of the country, and will be pleased to mail illustrated catalogue to applicants. See advertisement in this number.

### Map of Topeka.

A new map of the city of Topeka, embracing the topography and divisions of the territory from east to west between the city cemetery and Martin's hill, and from north to south between Soldier creek and the Shunganunga, has just been issued by Col. Tweeddale. It was prepared from official records and actual surveys, and is without a doubt the most accurate map of Topeka ever published. The four wards of the city are shown in colors, and in the margin is indicated the location of the seventy-eight additions to the original limits of the city, with twenty-two subdivisions; the thirty churches; the three cemeteries; the State house, with its height from the ground, from the Kansas river and from the sea level; the location of its four theaters, eight hotels, railroad depots, and the A., T. & S. F. general offices; the city water works, with its system of water pipes; the location of the city gas mains; of the fire-alarm signal stations and their keys, with explanations of the several signals, embracing in all about two hundred different items. The names of the streets, location of the State house, Bethany and Washburn colleges, the city hospital and fair grounds, are given on the plat. The execution of the map reflects great credit upon the delineator, Mr. C. D. Moore. The value of this map will increase as the years go by. It is in three different styles, and is on sale at the book stores of T. J. Kellam, H. Armstrong, H. D. Fisher & Co., T. H. Crouch, the Windsor news stand, Fred Tompkins (North Topeka), and at the office of the publishers, the A. E. Sexton printing company, on Seventh street, in the rear of the Windsor hotel.

### Notice to Wool-Growers.

Having bought last year, for the manufacturers direct, some 250,000 pounds of medium Kansas wool, and the factory finding it just what they want, we have made arrangements to buy this year's supply direct from the producers. Parties having wool for sale this year will make it to their interest to call on or write to Gale & Wilber, Winfield or Rock, Kas. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. Please find our card in the *KANSAS FARMER*.



## Area and Condition of the Wheat Crop.

From the April report of the Department of Agriculture, the following information is copied:

The unprecedented glut of wheat in the markets of the world, the inevitable result of gradual increase of area, to supply the deficiency caused by a series of bad harvests in western Europe, has occasioned much discouragement to wheat-growers. The return of average productiveness abroad, as predicted in these reports, has shortened greatly the foreign demand, and left a surplus on the hands of American producers. The striking, though anomalous, result of a reduction of eighty millions of bushels in the crop of 1883, with a constant reduction of prices through the year following, was in accordance with the law of supply and demand. We had still more than enough for home consumption, and foreign stocks were redundant.

This reduction of price, affecting the pocket nerve, has had its inevitable effect. There has been a reduction in the area of winter wheat, according to the returns of April to this Department, of over 10 per cent. A partial investigation in December made the shortage 8 per cent. This is less than some of the estimates of commercial and other amateur authorities, but it doubtless covers the entire loss, and is equivalent to a reduction of 40,000,000 bushels, upon the basis of the yield of 1884. It probably accounts for much of the winter-killed area, as it exceeds by over 2 per cent. the reported reduction in December.

A decrease in area is reported in every State except Oregon. It is 22 per cent. in Kansas and Virginia, 20 in Mississippi, 15 in California, 14 in Alabama, 12 in Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri; 11 in New York and North Carolina, 10 in Maryland and Texas, 8 in New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana; 7 in Georgia and Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania and Delaware, 5 in Michigan, 3 in Arkansas, and 2 in South Carolina.

The present condition of wheat, as reported, is worse than in 1883. It is 77 per cent. against 96 last year and 80 in 1883. In 1881, the year of lowest recent rate of yield, the condition April 1 was 85, and serious loss was sustained afterwards. The real status of the crop will be better shown a month hence, when the vitality of the roots has been demonstrated and the character of the spring determined. On the present showing the reduction of yield on the basis of last year's production promises to be more than 50,000,000 bushels, from winter-killing and low vitality, in addition to the loss from diminished breadth. Whether the crop will exceed 400,000,000 bushels, or fall short of it, depends upon the reliability of present appearances and on future conditions affecting growth and ripening.

## This, That and the Other.

It is but one step from companionship to slavery, when one associates with vice.

At a sale of unclaimed freight in Baltimore not long since, a lot of old tomb-stones found ready purchasers.

As paint and putty cover the mistakes and blunders of the carpenter, so the grave does those of the physician.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

A liar begins with making falsehood appear like truth, and ends with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

Beware of inquisitive persons; a wonderful curiosity to know all is accompanied with as great a desire to tell it again.

There is a bell in Kyoto, Japan, which is rung in a novel way. Eight natives strike it on the outside with the end of a heavy beam.

No man can enlist in the regular army of China until he has shown his courage by having a tooth pulled. If he yells he is dismissed.

The Medical Times says that the solution of cocaine is being used by New York dentists to render the filling of teeth a painless operation.

The asphalt pavement in the town of Reading, England, was recently raised and broken by a large number of mushrooms growing underneath.

A Newburg (N. Y.) man has 200 different sorts of apples grafted upon one tree. One hundred and thirty-seven of them were in bearing last year.

No life is without some profit. A man is born into this world without clothes, but the poorest pauper has a raiment of some kind when he is buried.

The present reigning dynasty of Japan dates back 2,546 years, and is considered the oldest in the world. The records of Japan are accurately preserved for that time. All the nations now called civilized, without exception, have had their beginning since then.

How blest should we be, have I often conceived, Had we really achieved what we nearly achieved!

We but catch at the skirts of the things we would be, And fall back on the lap of a false destiny.

The name borne by the largest number of vessels is Mary. There are over 200 sailing vessels and five steamers named Mary, over 100 Mary Anns, and about 700 vessels in which Mary is the first word in the name. Next to the Marys come the Elizabeths, James and Sarahs, and then the Williams, which alone of male names exceeds 160.

## GENERAL GRANT'S CASE.

"Some One Has Blundered!"—Can It Be Possible?

The New York Herald says: "If General Grant should recover from a disease which should prove not to have been what it has been described, then his medical attendants \* \* \* will be expected to explain the reasons for one of the most remarkable instances of discrepancy ever recounted in the history of medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole purpose of General Grant's attending physicians. They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting better!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treatment, being purely experimental, is just as likely to be wrong as right.

Had the General an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically, very scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her remedy would not be one recognized by the code!

The General's physicians excuse themselves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflicting. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they discover they have made a mistake! A horrible mistake! The other day a prominent merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease!

Some one has blundered. For weeks the American public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of General Grant's death. To-day, the General is up and around and riding out.

People get well often in spite of what their doctors say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith? No.

They live because outside the medical profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme power over disease, and in thousands of cases win triumphs where the so-called scientific treatment utterly fails.

A prominent ex-Cabinet officer is to-day on the very edge of the grave, suffering from an extreme disorder of the liver. His doctors know they cannot cure him. They simply are making dying comfortable.

The agony of death in many cases is read by surrounding friends in screams of pain, in convulsions of nerve, in spasms of torture—the fixed eye, the chilly breath, the dreadful coughing, the bloody sweat—the supreme inflictions of pitiless disease upon a helpless body,—indicate the limitations of professional skill.

Seven tenths of the deaths of this country every year are from hepatic and renal disorders, over which physicians have so little power. They will give this, that and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they know they cannot cure and yet they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whether they are allopathic or homeopathic. If the system, as is common at this time of the year, has no tone, and one has tired and depressed feelings, the doctor will tell you that the blood needs purifying, but he will not tell you, what he knows to be true, that the blood is impure because the liver and kidneys are not performing their blood-purifying functions.

The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eye-opening effect upon the public. It ought to see the futility of trusting entirely in a profession whose practice is so largely experimental. The test of merit is success and when an agency has won a record proved by the testimony of prominent men and women in all ranks of society, it stands to reason that such a preparation is worthy of universal confidence. Who has not heard of it? Who has not used it? Who can gainsay the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discovered inside the ranks of the medical profession? And yet many physicians who are bound hand and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's safe cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular merit by thousands every day, rests satisfied with the record it has won, and challenges comparison with the record of the most reputable physician.

It is a terrible thing to lose our friends, especially if we find out afterwards that they might have been saved.

We are glad General Grant is getting well. He deserves to live and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly over disease; that "scientific medicine," so-called, is not infallible; that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not die with them.

## Book Notices.

**MONEY IN POTATOES**—Is the title of a very interesting little book, containing a great deal of useful information about the culture of potatoes, and has some new and original ideas. Sold by Franklin News company, 237 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Good Housekeeping** is the title of a new aspirant for public favor in the line of semi-monthly journalism. It has, pre-eminently, a field of its own, no other journal of its kind being published, and a broad and fruitful field it is, indeed. **Good Housekeeping** has some solid material among its foundation stones. For instance, it says in its announcement that "Our homes are what we make them—good, bad or indifferent—and their precepts and practices are necessarily more or less sharply defined, intensified and demonstrated in our own individual lives. They are the fortresses from which the battles of life are really fought—the embassies from which are fired the shot heard around the world, with more telling effect for weal or woe than any other worldly actions known to humanity. Good housekeeping makes good homes, speaking after the manner of men. Tolerably good housekeeping makes tolerably—and never more than tolerably—good homes. Poor housekeeping produces only poor homes. Grapes are never gathered from thorns, nor figs from thistles, along the highways and byways of mankind's domestic heritage. To produce and perpetuate perfection—or as near unto perfection as may be attained in the household—is the purpose and mission of **Good Housekeeping**. **Good Housekeeping** has a long list of the best writers on home topics, including E. C. Gardner, Marion Harland, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Miss Mary E. Dewey, Miss Marian S. Devereux, Mrs. D. H. R. Goodale, Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Mrs. Lucretia P. Hale, Mrs. H. M. Plunkett, Milton Bradley, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, W. Paul Gerhard, etc., all of whom have a well-earned reputation as leading specialists in some part of house-keeping, besides a score or more of prominent writers, representing The Sick Room, Care and Treatment of Children, and other General Sanitary Features. Also many practical writers on Furnishing, Decoration, Heating, Lighting and Household Miscellaneous Economies. **Good Housekeeping** is published every other week, and sent out post-free, for \$2.50; six months for \$1.50, or four months for \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents. Every subscriber for a full year, will receive a premium—a valuable book to be selected from a carefully-arranged premium list made up from some of the best and most popular books on household topics of the time, and these will also be sent post-free. Published by Clark W. Bryan & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; New York office, 111 Broadway.

## YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co. of Marshall, Michigan, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

## FOR SALE!

Fifteen extra fine PEDIGREED SHORT-HORN BULLS for sale at reasonable prices. G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

## 1,000,000 POUNDS

## WOOL! WANTED.

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Sacks furnished or exchanged, by applying to

**GALE & WILBER,**  
(Postoffice Address)  
WINFIELD or ROCK, Cowley Co., KANSAS.



H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo.,  
Breeder of pure Merino Sheep. Registered in Vermont and Missouri Registers. Largest flock in the State. Plymouth Rock chickens and Bronze turkeys. Catalogues free.

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## RIVER VIEW

## Stock Farm.

## 50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

## JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize-winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal bear in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11861, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never atained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

I have reduced rates for shipping. All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address  
**N. H. GENTRY,**  
Sedalia, Mo.

**FOR MARRIED LADIES.**—(No risk.) Ont this out and send 5 cents for sample. Why fret when you can avoid it for so small a sum.  
**RUBBER CO.,** Box 75, Rock Falls, Iowa.

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## The Home Circle.

### General Grant.

[The following poem was composed by Joseph G. Waters, Esq., of Topeka, and read in that city on the occasion of celebrating the 63d anniversary of General Grant's birthday.]

I.  
God bless the land from sea to sea!  
May all its years of joy increase,  
Strife, hate and war forever cease,  
And down the ages yet to be,  
Around its brow bind, fair and free,  
The trophied victories of peace!

II.  
We meet to mark a natal hour  
That long shall live in story,  
As comes the sunrise after shower  
To green the field or wake the flower,  
Or flame the flag with glory.

III.  
Unfurl the flags, the same as when  
They swept the restless ocean,  
And up the heights, through fog and fen,  
He led in triumph, brave, strong men,  
With loyal, high devotion.

IV.  
Give, bells, each victory a tongue;  
Belmont to Lee's surrender!  
Let prayers ascend and songs be sung,  
And to the April air be flung  
Our wishes warm and tender.

V.  
The bugles blare, the loud drums beat,  
With sullen guns replying;  
Forgotten strains the fife repeat,  
The marching columns down the street,  
With tattered banners flying.

VI.  
We see not all who here to-day  
Our speech and song are sharing;  
The missing in the battle's fray,  
The army's dead from heights away,  
The loved, the lost, the daring.

VII.  
By each remembrance of the past,  
Our prayers for him are given;  
The love of comrades, true and fast,  
While pulses throb and life shall last,  
And trusting all to Heaven.

VIII.  
God bless the land from sea to sea!  
May all its years of joy increase,  
Strife, hate and war forever cease,  
And down the ages yet to be,  
Around its brow bind, fair and free,  
The trophied victories of peace!

### A Pretty Lace Pattern.

Cast on sixteen stitches.

First row.—Knit three plain, thread over twice, purl two together, knit two, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow, knit five.

Second row.—Knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.

Third row.—Knit three, thread over twice, purl two together, knit thirteen.

Fourth row.—Knit thirteen, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.

Fifth row.—Knit three, thread over twice, purl two together, knit two, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow, knit five.

Sixth row.—Knit seven, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit two, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.

Seventh row.—Knit three, thread over twice, purl two together, knit sixteen.

Eighth row.—Bind off five stitches, knit ten, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.

Mrs. Hunter, I am with you in the cause of temperance, and, indeed, what lady would not be? They cannot fail to see what comfort and happiness will result from it.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

A nice dish for supper is made thus: Line a vegetable dish with well-seasoned mashed potatoes, leave a large space in the center, wet it over with the white of an egg, or with milk, sweetened with a very little sugar, put it into the oven to brown delicately; take about two dozen oysters, a little milk, with butter, pepper and salt, and let it come to a boil on top of the stove. Put in with the oysters a few thin slices of cold roast beef; when this is sufficiently heated and the oysters cooked, pour it into the space left in the potato-lined dish. This is a most appropriate children's dinner dish, but may be enjoyed by any one.

Look carefully after the wash-stand and the various utensils belonging thereto. The soap-dishes and the tooth-brush mugs cannot be kept too scrupulously clean. All sops and foul water should be emptied very promptly. Wash out and sun all pitchers, glasses, and whatever vessels are used in the sleeping room. Never allow water or stale bouquets of flowers to stand for days in the spare chamber after the departure of guests. Towels that have been used should be

promptly removed, and no soiled clothing allowed to hang or accumulate about the room. Closets opening into a sleeping apartment are often the receptacles of soiled clothes, shoes, etc., and become fruitful sources of bad air, particularly where there are small children. After such places the housewife should look with a keen eye for objectionable articles, and remove them with an unsparing hand. I have encountered such closets, in which one might find all the odors traditionally belonging to the city of Cologne, any one of which was enough to suggest ideas of disease germs.

### Fussiness.

There is a class of housekeepers who are always in the suds. Somehow they seem to have a great deal more than others who, appearing to do little, accomplish everything worth accomplishing. These fussy housekeepers weary the life of all quiet-loving folks who are so unfortunate as to be in their neighborhood. Instead of sitting comfortably down and inquiring what is to be done, how it can be done that it shall have a logical beginning, middle and end; what must be done, what may be left undone; what is urgent, and what can wait; they begin anywhere, and "charge all along the line." Or, what is almost as bad, they devote themselves to some trifling detail, which might have been omitted altogether, and let all the rest of the household machinery drift into confusion.

The fussy housekeeper has specialties and whims and notions. Her plumage is always ruffled, her manner is always agitated, she is in a perpetual stew, and unfortunately never gets quite "done," till the last quiet sleep overtakes her. The worst of it is that these fussy folks always persuade themselves and try to persuade others that they are accomplishing a great deal by their fussiness, which is only true in that they make total destruction of all peace and comfort within the limits of their petty sovereignty. Now there is a great deal to be done in every household, however small, and it can be done, all of it, without any fuss at all. The whole operation of house cleaning can be gone through with by only disturbing one room at a time, or two rooms at a time, while the rest of the house is kept in its usual order. There is no sense in tearing things to pieces unless one can at once put them to rights again, and when they are torn to pieces the thing to do is not to fret, nor to scold, but to set such agencies in operation as will restore order and wholeness again. It has always been observed that all the great agencies are noiseless. Sleep, death, heat, light, electricity, gravity,—not a sound does either of these make as they all move on in their nightly mission through the earth. They come and they go, and we know naught of their coming or going save by the results they leave behind. Our most distinguished citizen is a silent man. He is known not by his words but by what he is and by what he has done. He has gone round the world raising a tidal wave all the way, but a child can count all the words he has spoken! The best housekeeper we ever saw never raised her voice above a whisper. When she spoke you had to listen to hear what she said. You could tell the seasons by looking at her house. The various preparations for spring, summer, autumn, winter, were made always in season, but so quietly that everything was done without the "stroke of a hammer." No parade was made about things left undone, and though she often had to wait for the accomplishment of her plans, there was no fuss made about the waiting, no attention called to it, and only she herself knew that everything was not as she wished. The secret of her success lay in the quietude of soul, the clearness of her intellect, and the patience of her disposition, and these could not fail to be impressed on all about her.

If the housekeeper would be a housekeeper as well, she must avoid fussiness. The home is infinitely more than the house, and there is such a thing as destroying the home by what is supposed to be the very perfection of housekeeping. The most immaculate of housekeepers are not always the most lovely of women, for they often time mint, anise and cummin while they neglect the weightier matters of the law, justice and judgment and the love of God. In proportion as a woman is fussy is she inefficient. The efficient woman has an eye for the main chances and never sacrifices them to side issues. The fussy woman is forever pottering over non-essentials, and of course is forever behind hand with the essentials. Fussy people are usually afflicted with a "diarrhea of words," and have no appreciation at all of the maxim "silence is golden," or of the proverb, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Promptness, punctuality, serenity are utterly incompatible with fussiness; and here we give a hint as to how those who are disposed to overcome fussiness in themselves may do so. By being prompt in the performance of duty, ignoring and neglecting all side issues and going for the main chance. By cultivating punctuality, timing themselves by the clock and forcing themselves to be "ready on the dot" invariably. By keeping calm and cool and undisturbed in the midst of confusion, heat and irritation.—*American Farmer.*

A pretty table scarf is of old gold Turkish satin, with bands of rich autumn leaves embroidered on the ends, which may be finished in plain or single ball fringe of gold color.

A novelty in colored cheese cloth is very attractive. Bed-room curtains of the material in pink, crimson, pale blue and lemon colors are very pretty.

### Infectious Maladies.

Diphtheria is so infectious a malady that we cannot be too familiar with its causes and prevention. Preventing is always easier than curing. We may do much toward preventing in various ways. Those persons, young or old, who have sore throat, offensive breath, and a feverish habit, should be secluded from all other persons. The former may not have diphtheria, but they have so many of the early indications of it as to warrant proper seclusion from others. As soon as they are known to have this infectious malady, they should be promptly and thoroughly isolated from those who are well, especially the young, who are always more susceptible to infectious diseases than are adults. The health officers, even of rural and sparsely settled districts, have duties to discharge in restricting the spreading of any disease that is apt to be severe and often fatal. They should be prompt in notifying all families that live near houses infected with such diseases. Scarletina, smallpox or diphtheria never do any good, but often a large amount of harm. No time, then, should be lost. The health officers of every village or town should consider what they ought to do in case any disease of an infectious character dares to show its colors. These officers should not "make haste slowly" to do their duty in the premises, but hasten at once to the discharge of their official duty in notifying all interested that an enemy to the health and life of their constituents is slyly approaching their happy homes—an enemy that may prefer infancy and childhood to youth and age.

Among the duties that are imperative when this enemy is supposed to be on his way, and whose germs are growing, is that of investigating the fact, under the guidance of some intelligent physician. By his advice exclude the sick, keep them in their homes, and forbid the sick, however mild the disease may be, to visit others. We have seen children infected with the early indications of diphtheria, scarlatina and smallpox, and yet were coming in contact with the well. No parents of common sense and discretion would allow any member of his family to transmit the germs of these severe maladies. But the truth is that these diseases are in their approach, and so some parents are so unsuspicious of their coming that they take the citadel before they alarm the inmates. We have seen many cases of diphtheria well developed at our first visit. It is wise for parents, when cases of this disease exist in the vicinity of their homes, to examine the throats of their children every day, so that they may nip poison at once, and expel it from their premises. At the outset diphtheria is limited to the mouth and throat, but, if neglected, its germs may be inhaled, enter the rapid courses of the blood, and extend to every section of the frame.

Not only should the health officials give notice of infected places, but should advise and insist that all persons who die of this infectious malady should be interred with no funeral ceremony more than is absolutely necessary to gratify the near relations. The caskets in which those who have died of diphtheria have been placed may be filled with some strong disinfecting powders, and diminish very much, if not entirely, the number of living germs that otherwise would vitiate the air. The health officers should know how to disinfect perfectly the rooms in which diphtheritic patients have been sick and died. Such rooms should be cleared of all needless carpets, drapery, clothing, and all other materials that retain the poisonous elements of this malady.

The health officers should be well informed what to do with the poisonous secretions from the throat, mouth and nose. Mere secretions often transfer the malady, and so should be received in proper vessels containing a strong solution of the sulphate of iron, or, if received on cloths, should at once be buried at some distance from the house—300 feet or more. This direction applies equally well to the secretions from the kidneys and intestines. Even the washings of the skin may well be poured into some distant hole, from which they can never rise, or run into any well from which water for drinking is never drawn.—*C. A., in Western Rural.*

### Home Suggestions.

A bag of royal blue velvet, with daffodils in chenille embroidery, is very handsome.

Little or no woodwork is shown about the most elegant furniture, but mahogany is the favorite wood.

Very effective lamp shades are made of alternate strips of lace insertion and ribbon. The ends are finished with tassels the color of the ribbon.

A pretty banner for the wall is of black satin with a cluster of wheat and a few daisies embroidered upon it; it has tassels in three colors across the bottom, and one tassel on each end of the pole at the top; in the right-hand corner is a bow of narrow ribbon; it is almost like a rosette, so many loops and ends compose it.

Stockings usually wear out first at the heels. They may be protected and also made warmer by cutting a piece of cloth folded on the bias and rounded up into a point at the back and hemming it on closely all around. Do not turn in the edges, as that will make a bungling ridge, and set it on the outside of the stocking.

To make oatmeal porridge put a coffee-cup of oatmeal into a tin pail, and add three or four times the quantity of water. Place the pail in a kettle with as much water in the kettle as can be added without the pail floating. Put a tight cover over the kettle.

Place over the fire when you put on your teakettle, and when breakfast is ready the oatmeal will be done to perfection. Stir in a little salt and it is ready for the table. The Scotch style of having the milk in a separate bowl, dipping a spoonful of oatmeal with the milk as you eat it, is much better than pouring the milk over.

A young goose, not more than 4 months old, is nice cooked in this way: After dressing and singeing it carefully, sprinkle pepper and salt and a little sage in the inside; put a lump of butter in also, to moisten it; then put it into a pan, and then into the oven; baste it frequently with water in which you have put some butter and pepper and salt and a little bacon fat. Serve with a nice brown gravy and with gooseberry jam or apple butter. Cover the platter with thin slices of buttered toast moistened with the drippings in the pan; then lay the goose upon it.

Nay, do not quarrel with the seasons, dear, Nor make an enemy of friendly Time. The fruit and foliage of the falling year Rival the buds and blossoms of its prime. Is not the harvest moon as round and bright As that to which the nightingales did sing? And thou, that call'st thyself my satellite, Wilt seem in autumn all thou art in spring. When steadfast sunshine follows fitful rain, And gleam the sickles where once passed the plow.

Since tender green hath grown to mellow grain, Love then will gather what it scattereth now, And, like contented reapers, rest its head Upon the sheaves itself hath harvested.

Marrow bones, now so frequently served at formal dinners, and for which a special spoon of peculiar shape has been devised, are prepared as follows: Have the bones evenly sawed about three inches in length, so that they will stand upright on the plate. Place over each end a thick paste made simply of flour and water. Put the bones in a saucepan large enough for each bone to stand upon its end. Tie them up firmly so that they will not change position, and boil them for two hours. Serve hot in a napkin, after removing the paste from the upper end of each bone, and eat with delicately-toasted bread. This is certainly a very rich dish, and many persons call it a dainty one.

Four score years and ten have not seen the equal of Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the head and Hay Fever. It works like magic, giving relief at once, and permanent benefit. A thorough treatment cures the worst cases. Apply with the finger into the nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

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## The Young Folks.

### A Bear Story.

"I know a new bear story,"  
I said to the little folks,  
Who, surely as the twilight falls,  
Begin to tease and coax.

"And did they live in the forest,  
In a den all deep and dark?  
And were there three?" "Yes three," I said;  
"But they lived in the park.

"Let's see! Old Jack, the grizzly,  
With great white claws, was there;  
And a mother bear, with thick brown coat,  
And Betty, the little bear.

"And Silver Locks went strolling  
One day, in that pretty wood,  
With Ninny, the nurse, and all at once  
They came where the bears' house stood.

"And without so much as knocking  
To see who was at home,  
She cried out in a happy voice,  
'Old Grizzly, here I come!'

"And thereupon, Old Grizzly  
Began to gaze about,  
And the mother bear sniffed at the bars,  
And the baby bear peeped out.

"And they thought she must be a fairy,  
Though instead of a go'den wand,  
She carried a five-cent paper bag  
Of peanuts in her hand.

"Old Grizzly his red mouth opened,  
As though they tasted good;  
And the brown bear opened her red mouth  
To catch one when she could.

"And Betty, the greedy baby,  
Followed the big bear's style,  
And held her little fire-red mouth  
Wide open all the while.

"And Silver Locks laughed, delighted,  
And thought it wondrous fun,  
And fed them peanuts from the bag,  
Till she hadn't another one."

"And is that all?" sighed Gold Locks;  
"Pshaw! is that all?" cried Ted.  
"No—one thing more! 'Tis quite, quite time  
That you were all in bed!"

—Our Little Ones.

### Family Names--Some Account of Their Origin and Development.

(Concluded from week before last.)

#### PURITAN NAMES.

Not even in the laws and history of England does the change in the nation's style of thought appeal so forcibly as in the names given to children. The New Testament names were neglected, but the oldest and most uncouth appellations that could be discovered in the Old Testament were dragged from their obscurity and forced into use. In their humility the Puritans used sometimes to change their names, giving themselves such names as Ananias, Sapphira, Cain, Absalom, Delilah, Abner and others, thereby expressing their unwillingness to bear better. Such names as Earth, Ashes, Delivery, More Fruit, Tribulation, the Lord-Is-Near, More-Trial, Discipline, Joy-Again, From-Above, and Free-Gift were not uncommon; but perhaps the best example to be found is that contained in a jury-list in the county of Sussex at the time of the Commonwealth. The indictment was for blasphemy, and the accused must have felt quite comfortable when he learned that he was to be tried before eighteen gentlemen named Accepted Trevor, Redeemed Compton, Faint-Not Hewitt, Make-Peace Heaton, God-Reward Smart, Stand-Fast-On-High Stronger, Earth Adams, Called Power, Kill-Sin Pimple, Return Spellman, Be-Faithful Joiner, Fly-Debate Roberts, Fight-the-Good Fight-of-Faith White, More-Fruit Fowler, Hope-For Bender, Graceful Herder, Weep-Not Billings and Meek Brewer. Praise-God Barebones is too well known to need mention, but his brother was still more gifted than himself in the matter of name, having been baptized as If-Christ-Had-Not-Died-For-You-You-Had-Been-Damned B rebones. But this ungodly acquaintance, after the restoration of Charles had relieved them from the fear of punishment for blasphemy, did not trouble themselves with so long an appellation, and he was forced to be content with plain Damned Barebones.

#### LOCALITY NAMES.

One of the most common methods of bestowing surnames was from the place of residence. The name of a street, a town, a particular district of country with the syllable at or after or by as an introduction, gave such names as Atwood, Byford and Byatt. Another class of names arose from the practice of appending to the name a termination indicative of the place of residence. Thus the rustic often became known among his acquaintance as Robert the Field or Fielder, Filder; if he lived in a forest, he was Wood-er, or Wood or Woodman; if by the church, he was Churchman, or in Scotland, Kirkman; if by a monastery, the Temple, or Templeman or Templer; if by the cross to be found in every village, he was Cross, or Crossman or Croucher or Crouchman; if by the bridge, he became Bridger or Bridgeman. From similar reasons came the names Brooks, Brookman, Wells, Weller, Wellman, Beecher, Beechman, Hollwood, Oker and many others. The word *hurst* or *hirst* is often found as a part of a proper name.

It originally meant wood, and the compounds formed with it are numerous. If hazels about, it is Hazelhurst; if lindens, it is Lyndhurst; if hawks are often found it is Hawk-hurst, and Brocklehurst is often seen for badgerwoods; Deerhurst for a deer forest, the proper names of men following these appellations. The *holt* was a less extensive forest than the *hurst*, and from it we have Aldershot, Oakshot and Bagshot. A *shaw* was a small woody covert, a common shelter for game, and it remains in our language as Hindshaw, Cockshaw, Henshaw, or Hershaw, and Earnshaw, an abbreviation of Heronshaw. In old English, a den was a sunken covert or shelter for animals usually of the more ferocious kinds, and so we have Wolfenden, Harden, or Hareden, Buckden, Ramden and Rowden, or Roe-den. The names of the domestic animals are found in Horsden, Oxenden, Cowden, Borden, Sowden and Ogden, or Hogden. While the den gave shelter the *lea* afforded pasturage for both wild and tame, and we thus have Horsley, Cowley and Kinley, Shepley, form Sheep-lea, Buckley and Hindley. The nature of the surrounding trees gives Ashley, Lindley, Elmsley and Oakley.

#### OTHER RURAL NAMES.

Some of the surnames of men indicate the clearings that were made in the forests. Thus a *rod* or *rood* was a cleared place in the woods, whence we have Acrotyds, where the acorn trees have been taken away, Lindrood, Holrood, and others of this kind. A *greave* was a woodland avenue graced or carved out of the forest, the idea of cutting being still preserved in our grave. Thus we find Hargrave, where the hares were numerous; Congreave, where the same was true of the conies, and Bargreave, indicating the former profusion of bears. A *slade* was a small strip of open land in a forest, and thus come Grenslade and Whitslade. A *lande* was a rich piece of grassy but uncultivated ground surrounded by trees, and hence the Laundes, the Landes and the Lowndes. A *knowl* was a small skull-shaped hill, whence our Knowles, Knowlers and Knowlings. The *holme* was a meadow land lying about the windings of a small stream, and from it are derived the Holmers and the Holmans. The *clough* was formerly a narrow fissure between the hills, and the proper name was thence derived, while the Clives, the Clives, the Cleves, the Clevelands, the Sutcliffe, the Nethercliffes, Topcliffe, Redcliffe, the Radcliffe, the Stonecliffes, Rockliffes and Hardcliffes are all from the same source. A *dune* was a hilly slope, and the Duns came from such a locality, while a *combe* was the cup-shaped depression of the hillside, whence we have Cumberland, Newcombe, Morcombe and Slocombe, with about a hundred others. Any prominence of earth or rock was a *cop*, or *cope*. Hence come the Copes, the Copleys, the Copelands and the Copestakes. *Cob* was but another form of the same word, whence come the Cobbs, the Cobhams, the Cobwells, the Cobdens and the Cobleys. A *knob* was a hilltop, and the various names of men containing this syllable as a compound testify to the fact that in parts of England the hilltop was a favorite residence.

#### NAMES OF TREES.

Some of the trees have given family names to quite a number of distinguished families. The Nashes once lived near ash trees, the Nalders close by alders, while the origin of the Nokes, the Beeches, the Linds and Lindwoods, the Lindhursts and the Birehes, is equally plain. But other rural objects also contributed their share to the names of families. A common English sight is the park gate, which is often conspicuous from afar, and the Lindrates, the Foldgates, the Parkates and the Kirkates still testify to the original occupations of those founders of the families bearing the names. A *hearne* was any nook or corner of land, so those who lived there became known as the Hearnes; while a *gore* was a narrow defile in the mountains, and gave a name to those living near it. A *croft* was an enclosed pasture, and has given us the Meadowcrafts, the Rycrofts and the Hayerofts. A *hay* was a hedge, whence come the Hayes, the Woodhayes, the Haynes, the Hawes, the Roundhayes, the Heywoods and others. An *acre* was a piece of cultivated land, whence the Akermans, the Oldacres, the Goodacres, the Longacres and the Whitakers. Of the Barnes it is not necessary to speak, but the Booths were so called from their habitation of boughs, as also were the Boothmans, the Bowers and the Bowermans. Town formerly meant farm, as Wycliffe used it with this signification in his translation of the Scriptures, and the Towns, the Townes, the Towners and Townsends, or the Townsends, still remain to perpetuate the name. The family residence in many parts of England is still the bury; the Burys, the Bourrows, the Burroughs, the Burkes, the Broughs and the Bugges still recall it. Another form of the same word was the *bere*, and the Berrys, the Berrimans, the Beers and the Beares commemorate the old significance of the word. Not the least among the influences which have brought certain proper names of men into common use was the sign of the tavern or ale-house. When these signs began to receive the names of animals is not a matter for present consideration, but whenever the custom came into use it was soon followed by the appropriation of the names of the signs by the men who conducted the business; or, as was more probable, the names were given to the owners of the houses by those who frequented the establishments. Thus such names as Bell, Horne, Horner and Sparrow came into use. Names of occupation are perhaps still more common than names of residence. No doubt to some worker in metals we owe the Hammers, to some dealer in earthenware our

Pottes and Kettles, to a hatter our Hatts, while the origin of Barkett, Last, Cheeses, Plows, Tubbs, Cades, Barrills and Puncheons is equally obvious. The fact that a man may have left his native place to push his interests in a foreign country may also entitle him to a name in the new locality, as is attested by the News, the Newmans, the Stranges and the Strangers; in short, it may be seen from even a cursory examination of the sources whence men have derived their family names, that every part of the farm, all kinds of natural objects, many features of scenery, varieties of plants and animals, and even unusual circumstances and abnormalities of any kind may and often do contribute to fill the list of the family names of a nation, and also that these names were not given accidentally, but on account of good and sufficient reasons, which, though forgotten, were once potent enough to the authors of the names sensible of their applicability and to render the subjects of the naming process willing to receive them as suitable. By easy stages these family names have come to be meaningless, but by equally slow degrees they have become cherished and valuable, until now their significance is no longer thought of in their utility.

### How Jackson Earned His Nickname.

Ben Perley Poore in the *American Cultivator*, says: Gen. Jackson was known among the soldiers who had served under him as "Old Hickory," a sobriquet given him during the Creek war. His brigade was making a forced march, without baggage or tents, to surprise the Indians in one of their villages, and were for several days and nights exposed to the peltings of a March storm, the rain freezing as it fell. Gen. Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain, as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Capt. Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled it and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins, the toper cried: "Hello, Old Hickory: come out of your bark and jine us in a drink!" Thenceforth the General was known in camp as "Old Hickory," and when he was talked of as a Presidential candidate, the nickname was adopted by his supporters. The "liberty tree" of the Revolution was revived in the "hickory tree," planted at every county cross-road and village by the enthusiastic Democrats, while they sang:

Freemen, cheer the hickory tree,  
Long its boughs have sheltered thee.

### Impressive Scene Among the Alaska Glaciers.

A vast ice field, the accumulation of ages, stretched back as far as the eye could reach, or rose still like seemingly limitless walls they met the horizon. Icebergs whose wondrous colorings and grotesque formations exceeded our wildest imaginings, surrounded us on all sides. A huge blue pyramid, growing fainter towards the apex where rested a mass of snowy whiteness, sailed slowly by to be followed by another, black at the water line, growing bottle-green, lighter olive and then by some inexplicable transformation becoming tipped with a delicate turquoise. Pinnacles, arches and domes in turn drifted by, till the speed of the Ancon was checked, and we found ourselves ready to drop anchor, while before us rose a vertical ice wall 500 feet in height and with a frontage of three and a half miles. Not daring to attempt a pen picture, I quote the words of Muir, the State Geologist of California: "The whole front and brow of this majestic glacier is dashed and sculptured into a maze of yawning chasms and crevices, and a bewildering variety of strange architectural forms appalling to the strongest nerves, but novel and beautiful beyond description. Clusters of glittering, lancet-tipped spires, gables and obelisks, bold out-standing bastions and plain mural cliffs adorned along the top with fretted cornice and battlement, while every gorge and crevasse, chasm and hollow were filled with light shimmering and pulsing in pale blue tones of ineffable tenderness and loveliness." When at the firing of a cannon huge masses of ice became detached and plunged into the water with a force that threw the spray hundreds of feet in the air, and even at the distance we were, caused our steamer to sway violently, the excitement culminated, and the cheers of our party mingled with the echoes of the fall as the distant crags sent them back to us. We were landed on shore and after almost the entire afternoon spent climbing the side moraine, looking back at our ship, an atom in the distance, we returned, feeling the half had not been told us.—*Providence Journal*.

From a single kernel of wheat 1,020 pounds of grain have been produced in three years in Grass Valley, California. The first year there were twenty-two stalks and heads, yielding 860 kernels. These were planted and yielded one fifth of a bushel, and last season there was raised from this seventeen bushels.

If we could only be as rich as some men we would almost consent to be as foolish as others.

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All reports agree that the wheat crop in the United States this year will be from 20 to 25 per cent. less than it was last year.

The war cloud still hangs over Russia and Britain, but both nations appear to be anxious to avoid war, and it may all pass away.

It seems to be very generally agreed that the wheat crop of 1885 will be about one hundred million bushels less than that of 1884.

There were four hundred and fifty deaths from measles in New York City since January 1, last up to the 28th day of April ult.

Weather indications the last few days are that summer is near. But the season is at least two weeks backward all over the State.

California wheat this year is expected to fall behind last year's yield from 20 per cent. in some parts to 75 per cent. in others. The decrease is largely due to decreased acreage.

There is a package in this office—received by express, directed to "H. McFarland, care of KANSAS FARMER office." Will the person to whom it is addressed call and take it away?

A number of persons were killed a few days ago in New York City by the falling of walls of new buildings that were being made of brick bats and other equally unfit material. The contractor is properly indicted for murder.

## Protection to Wheat Fields.

The last winter had many lessons for farmers in Kansas. At any rate it furnished food for a great deal of profitable thought. One thing in particular has been presented to our minds in relation to the matter. Our information is, that those wheat fields which were protected in some way are making the best showing now. The protection is of two kinds—trees and corn stalks. Our correspondents, all of them that touch the subject, say that wherever wheat seed was sown among corn stalks the plants came through the winter comparatively unharmed. A day or two ago, when conversing with a money lender, the writer of this was informed that a New England business man had just completed a tour of Kansas looking at the farms and their condition with an eye to their value as security for money borrowed, and he reported that wherever wheat plants had been protected through the winter by standing corn stalks, they are now in good or fair condition; that in most cases where there was no protection the plants are more or less injured, and that in all cases of serious injury the fields are those which had no protection.

The testimony as to effect of trees, groves, forests, etc., is not as full; that is to say, we have not as many letters or reports concerning the condition of wheat in fields thus protected as we have concerning those protected by corn stalks, but it is equally strong and clear; and we suppose that the reason why we do not hear more on that side of the subject is because there are not many fields in Kansas so protected, speaking comparatively. Take the State over, and we doubt if there is more than one-fifth part of it timber land; and taking the wheat area alone as it now is, or as it was before any wheat fields were plowed this spring, not fifteen per cent. of the acreage is or was in timber land or protected by timber belts. As it is, however, where drained wheat lands were surrounded by timber, or where there was timber, or a grove on the north and west sides, or only on one of those sides, the plants were in better condition than in the high and open prairie fields having no protection.

These are very important facts, and our farmers ought to give them most careful consideration and study. Every one of our farmer readers, probably, knows of one or more cases of the kind we are writing about, and where the subject may be studied from one or another standpoint. We would be very greatly pleased and our readers would be much benefitted to have reports from farmers in different parts of the State on this subject. All that need be said now can easily be put on a postal card; and where there are facts and circumstances of a peculiar nature attending any particular case and which ought to be known in order to understand the results and to form a correct opinion, let more time and space be used, so that the facts may be clearly expressed and with a fullness sufficient to convey all which needs to be understood. Now is the time to attend to it. A minute or two is enough in most cases.

We have been talking to our readers a long time at intervals, on this very subject, but we never had such a plain case before to present. Here is an array of testimony tending to show that wheat does better, (in very cold and long winters) in land that has some kind of protection. The fact that the same kind of protection on the higher and lower lands, on high prairie and on low bottoms, tends to prove that it is the protection and not something else which effects the difference. There is a great difference between a forest and a field of corn stalks. The trees, though they

are at one side of the field are a much better windbreak than are the thin stalks of corn. Indeed, so far as wind is concerned, corn stalks do not amount to much; but there is something about their presence in the wheat field that is useful in saving the young plants. This fact also, is of great importance and needs investigation. Does the good effect come from the breaking of the wind by the stalks, or is there another and a better reason? Is there anything in the fact of the presence of numberless corn roots in the ground not disturbed by the cultivator, and which serve as preventives against effects of freezing? Is there anything in the greater compactness of the soil from not having been plowed in the usual way? The writer of this thinks there is a good deal in both of these things—presence of roots just as they grew, and greater compactness of soil.

In case of the timber protection, other considerations must weigh. The trees do not stand in the fields nor are their roots, or any other roots in the ground where the wheat is growing. The only possible effects, so far as we can now see, are from their operation as a windbreak, and from their effect on the temperature and the nature of the soil near them. There is a difference between the soil in timber land and that on prairie land in Kansas, and more especially when the timber grows in a river bottom and the prairie lies on high ranges between them. The soil of the bottom is deeper and richer. It contains more vegetable matter and produces better corn and grass than the upland. Vegetable matter in soil is a protection against cold. Let any one try for himself, the enriching of a piece of high open land, by heavy manuring. Break up the ground very deep and get it thoroughly mixed with decomposed barn-yard manure. Have it rich enough to produce a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Then sow wheat on it, and also, at same time sow same quantity of seed and in same manner on the land adjoining, cultivated in the usual way, and note the difference of the winter's effect on the plants. It will be found that the greater quantity of vegetable matter in one piece will serve to that extent as a protection against cold weather.

This helps us some in reasoning upon the case of river and creek timber protection. But, suppose the timber to be grown on high land, either naturally there, or put there by men? In that case, there has not been any change in the nature of the soil surrounding by reason of any fresh admixture of vegetable or any other kind of matter. But the wheat has been saved; at any rate the presence of the grove has been good in its effect on the wheat plants. It is not easy to understand that the good effect comes from any fact other than the breaking of the wind's force and therefore maintaining a somewhat higher temperature.

We present the subject again to our readers in view of the very general loss of wheat in exposed fields by reason of the long continued cold weather of last winter. The fact is now fresh, and every farmer feels it more or less. Let us put our heads together and see if we cannot turn all the losses on this account to lessons of profit through the experience gained.

To persons who still wonder whether tame grasses will grow in Kansas the writer of this has to say that he has already mowed his blue grass lawn twice this spring, he had orchard grass a foot in height a week ago and has red clover from this spring's sowing (late) high enough to show at a considerable distance.

## Report Wanted.

Our readers know that we have taken a good deal of interest in the pressing down of the soil over seed dropped by drills in wheat sowing. The first machines for that purpose were those invented by P. S. Smith, of Shawnee county, Kansas—his roller attachment. A good many of them were distributed over the State. Following the roller attachment came the press drill which we thought was an improvement. Some of those were used in Kansas last fall.

Now, we would like to have reports from persons who used either of those machines or any other similar machine last fall or at any other time. We want the reports for publication that all our readers may have the benefit of them. Please give details, as to land, culture, time of seeding, quantity of seed used, condition of plant when winter came, condition in early spring, condition now.

There could not have been a better test of the value of the roller principle than was afforded on good and well prepared land last winter. If the theory is right, and we believe it is, it will show itself favorably in this case. Let us have the reports. A full report in every case can be written on a postal card if the writer desires, but a larger letter will cost only one cent more.

## Cheap Fuel.

A correspondent of an eastern paper refers to fuel used in France. His descriptions will be interesting and possibly suggestive to Kansas people. He says:

"In going from Geneva, via Dillon, we pass through the best portion of France. For hundreds of miles every inch of land is cultivated. The abrupt side hills are in grape vines, and the flat land in grain. Here we see the phenomenon of double crops—a crop of grain and vegetables growing under a crop of trees—the Normandy poplar trees from an inch to three feet in diameter. They are planted thickly, but give no shade. They are trimmed within six feet of the top. The boughs, which are cut off every year, make fagots enough to warm France. We often see men and women cradling wheat or hoeing beets in the midst of a wood giving no shade. When you look across the country the tall boughless trunks look like black streaks painted against the sky. They make the view very picturesque. Wood is sold in France for 1 cent a pound. It is worth as much as corn in Kansas by the pound. So when the Kansas man burns corn, he is no more profligate than the Frenchman who burns fagots."

Lombardy poplar grows well in Kansas, and while we are not prepared to advise the French method of raising trees and grain on the same ground, there is something in the tree matter above worth considering. If in every grove planted a large sprinkling of Lombardy poplar were used, they grow so slenderly that they would not affect the other trees by shading them, and their more rapid growth would result in making wood some years before the rest would be fit, and when they should no longer be needed they could be easily removed.

It would be a pretty good idea to plant this variety in groves at any rate because of what they would add to the grove in the way of picturesqueness and beauty.

A temperance meeting was disturbed and the speaker, Dr. Philip Krohn, beaten by a mob of ruffians headed by a liquor seller named Haug. Another meeting was to have been held in the Baptist church in the evening, but the trustees were notified by the "Leavenworth Legion" that the meeting must not be held, and it was not. This cowardly and villainous outrage will make at least five thousand more prohibitionists in Kansas.



Wherever the wheat plant in this State was not killed by fly or freezing, it is doing well, and promises much better than it did a few weeks ago. In many places there will be a full crop. This is the case in nearly every protected field—protected by trees or corn-stalks.

Sow plenty of grass seed when you do sow. Orchard grass, when very thin, will lie down and grow in flat stalks along the ground; when it is thick enough, it grows upward. Thin clover is sickly and seems to be looking about for company; when thick enough it grows up sprightly and vigorously like a lot of school children. Thin timothy and blue grass have a forlorn appearance that disgusts the observer; when thick enough, the bright green of the field enlivens the hearts of beholders. Grass is like men. Separate the stalks and they are "no good;" but bring them up together and you have vigor and growth.

April just past was the wettest April on the Kansas record. Prof. Snow, in his weather report says the rainfall for the month was 5.72 inches, which is 2.58 inches above the April average. Rain fell on 11 days. There were 6 thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the 4 months of 1885 now completed has been 9.37 inches, which is 1.51 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding 17 years. In rainfall and cloudiness this month surpassed all preceding Aprils of our 18 years record. The humidity also was excessive, but the temperature and wind velocity varied but slightly from the averages. No frost of the month caused damage to fruit buds and no frost occurred after the 13th.

A friend sends us a copy of the Quincy (Ills.) Journal in which we find an item of news worth recording even in Kansas. Prof. H. C. De Motte, President of Chaddock College (Quincy) and who is, also, President of the KANSAS FARMER Company, has been the main instrument in adding largely to the permanent improvement of the college buildings and grounds. At a meeting in Quincy addressed by Bishop Fowler, "President De Motte," the Journal says, "made an appeal in behalf of that institution of learning. Since his coming here, one year ago, \$1,500 have been expended in permanent improvements. The management now needs about as much more, and comes to the citizens of Quincy for aid. One thousand dollars were subscribed last night, and the college ought not to experience any difficulty in raising the balance. Chaddock College, under President De Motte, is doing a grand work. It merits support from all sides."

A Smith county correspondent of the Daily Capital tells of a case that has many counterparts, and it shows the folly and obstinacy of the average man. He says: "Court is now in session here and a controversy over a three-dollar pig and a fifty-cent dog occupied the attention of the court for three days and worked up over three hundred dollars cost upon the county." The correspondent does not tell how much money was paid to lawyers for attending to these important cases. If every lawyer would advise his client as he would his friend—honestly and candidly as he believes, these trifling cases would never get into court. The average lawyer, however, works for his living just as other men do, and he does not think honest advice is needed or desired as much as hard and faithful work in the line of his client's desires. A lawyer ought not to take a case that he does not believe ought to go into court. He would lose practice by such a course, we know well enough, but he would acquire great wealth in peace of mind over duty done.

#### Quarantine Rules.

By request of Governor Martin the Live Stock Sanitary Commission held a meeting Saturday to adopt rules of quarantine by which cattle known to be in good health and not from infected districts, could be admitted without lying in quarantine for ninety days or longer.

After reciting the Governor's proclamation quarantining against cattle from several eastern states and from Missouri unless all such cattle coming from the above named localities, are quarantined at the point of introduction for a period of ninety days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the state veterinarian of Kansas, and further that all cattle coming into Kansas from the above named localities be required to enter the state at Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City or Fort Scott, the board issued the following rules and regulations governing quarantine and the admission of cattle into Kansas, from the above named localities, to-wit:

First. All cattle coming into this state from localities quarantined against, will be required to furnish the following evidences that they are free from disease:

A. Certificate of health, signed by the state veterinarian of the state from whence they come, or by a veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or in states where neither of these officers exist, by a veterinary inspector named by the governor of said state.

B. Affidavits of two disinterested parties that they have known the cattle in question for a period of four months prior to the date of shipment, that they have been healthy, and exposed to no contagious disease, and that no contagious disease is known or believed to exist in the county from which they came.

C. Certificate of county clerk of said county, that parties making such affidavit are responsible and reputable citizens of the county.

D. Affidavit of owner, made at point of entry that his cattle are the identical cattle described in foregoing affidavits and certificates, that shipment has been direct, and without unloading, except for feed and water, and in cleansed and disinfected cars.

E. Affidavits of owner, that the cattle will be kept separate and apart from all cattle belonging to other parties for a period of ninety days.

G. On all cattle inspected and receiving permits for shipment, a fee of 50 cents a head will be charged.

H. No railway company, doing business in this state, will receive for shipment into the state any cattle coming from the quarantined localities unless accompanied by the aforesaid permit.

2. Cattle not receiving permits, and placed in quarantine in accordance with the governor's proclamation, will be held at the expense of the owner, subject to such rules and regulations as the commission may prescribe.

3. Chapter 2, section 21, special laws of 1884. Section 21, except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard or evade any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live Stock Sanitary commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars.

#### Kansas Session Laws of 1884-5.

The laws passed at the late session of the Legislature are now published in book form. The book is dated May 1, so that all acts which were to take effect from and after their publication in the statute book, became effective on that day.

The book is neatly printed in the usual style, and maintains the justly earned reputation of the State Printer, Hon. T. D. Thatcher and his excellent force of trained printers and binders. Assistant Secretary of State Cavanaugh did a very good job in arranging the table of contents of the volume so that the history of every act can be readily traced. In connection with every law is given the legislative number of the bill

with its proper designation as H. B. No. —, S. B. No. —. By going to the journals of the two houses, one can start intelligently from this index to trace the history of any bill that became a law.

The laws of the special session of 1884 are bound with those of 1885.

#### Cutting Potatoes For Seed.

If a sound, well matured potato is cut through the middle into two pieces, and a thin slice cut off either half on the flat side, and the slice held between the eye and a light, it may be observed that there is a line running through the middle, and other lines extend outward from the center line to the eyes. The middle line is a continuation of the line of growth, or root. A potato is a tuber, a mere enlargement of the root at that particular place. The eyes are connected with the middle line in much the same way that buds are connected with the branch of a tree.

When cutting potatoes for seed, if the eyes and their connection with the middle line are kept unbroken, it is believed we have the best seed. The material of the potato between and around the eyes and their connections is that much food for the young plant when it starts. Every seed germ in its natural state is surrounded by matter to feed it when it starts to grow. Potatoes are no exception.

By careful work any person may cut out the eyes according to this anatomy. If a straight blade is used it ought to be very narrow, so that it can be moved in a curved line through the potato. A curved blade is more convenient. By studying the form and direction of these lines any one will see how the cuts must be made. If a potato is held in the left hand with the stem end toward the right hand, the eyes may be cut so that most of them may have their lines down through and beyond the middle line kept unbroken.

If one takes a tree top for observation, and imagines all the space between and around all the branches to be filled with some soft matter, he may get a fair idea of the anatomy of a potato as we are trying to present it without illustrations, the main stem of the tree representing the center stem of the potato, and the long branches of the tree representing the lines running out, terminating in the eyes. It will be seen that the eye lines, as they extend outward, also extend forward, toward the top end of the potato if we may use "top" to distinguish the end opposite the stem end or base. Set the potato on its base and the eye lines will extend upward as they go out from the middle, just as the branches of trees do. Cut off the stem of the tree just below the first branch, then cut it off again above the branch, and you have one branch and all of the main stem. That is the way many grape growers prepare their cuttings. Cut the potato the same way, and you have our idea precisely.

#### Inquiries Answered.

**SOWING GRASS SEED.**—It is rather late for sowing grass seed now; still, if the ground is in very good condition, and the work well done, it may not be too late, and especially if the season is good up to July.

**FENCING RAILROADS.**—Section 1 of the new railroad fencing law reads: "Any person owning land by or through which any railroad has been or may be constructed, who has or may inclose the same or any part thereof and adjacent to the line of such railroad with a lawful fence, may demand of such railroad company that it inclose its line next thereto with a lawful fence and maintain the same."—If the company fails to build the fence within sixty days after notice (except in December and January) the person owning the adjacent land may build the fence himself and recover its value with his attorney fee from the company. And where a road is enclosed the adjoining farmer may put on additional wires or plank to keep pigs from getting on to the road.

#### Sow Plenty of Seed.

Farmers and others often fail in obtaining a "good stand" of grass because they did not sow seed enough. In seeding to corn, or wheat, or rye, or oats, or any kind of grain whose kernels are heavy and large enough to be easily counted in the hand, light seeding is often best. But it is not so in case of light and small seed, such as timothy, blue grass, orchard grass, clover, etc. It is not as important in case of clover as it is with the lighter seeds that are easily blown away and that are more difficult to cover. We well remember our first experience in sowing blue grass. We were exceedingly stingy with seed, the grass that came was not enough to the acre to keep a kildeer reasonably well. Next time we put it down thick enough to show as it lay on the ground. That time we got a good stand. We know of many similar instances.

Farmers, often, but more particularly persons living in towns and on small tracts of land, take their instructions from seed catalogues. "These pamphlets," says Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural College, "often have a very wide circulation, and many people rely on them for information about sorts, particularly new sorts, and the methods of their cultivation. That this confidence is often misplaced, may be shown by a reference to any one of the half dozen catalogues before us. Here, for example, is a seed catalogue published in New York which advises that orchard grass be sown in the fall. In this State orchard grass sown in the fall, unless it gets very firmly rooted before winter, will certainly fail. Coming nearer home, as near as Atchison, Kansas, a seedsman advises using six to eight pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. He would have done better to have advised sowing none, for then no disappointment would have been felt. Not less than twenty pounds of alfalfa seed should be used upon every acre. Nearer still, at Lawrence in fact, a seedsman recommends the employment of one bushel of orchard grass seed to the acre of ground. This amount is not much more than half enough."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 4, 1885.

#### STOCK MARKETS.

##### New York.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 5,180. Market 10c higher. Extremes, 5 10a 30 for steers and 3 80a 60 for bulls; 8 car-loads of corn fed Texas steers sold at 3 9a 40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 8,700. Market dull. Unshorn 4 50a 52, yearlings 6 0a 7 12 1/2.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 13,200. Market nominal; 4 20a 40.

##### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 7,000 shipments 2,900. Market fairly active and values steady. Shipping grades 4 65a 80 butchers' stock 2 50a 4 50, stockers and feeders 3 80a 4 90.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 29,000, shipments 6,000. Market dull and very weak; prices 10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 25 packing and shipping 4 30a 4 50 light 4 80a 4 45.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 487, shipments 2,000. Market active and firm. Shorn 2 25a 4 00, woolled 3 50a 5 12 1/2.  
The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable reports an advance of 1c per pound on American cattle, best making 13 1/2c per pound dressed.

##### St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,300, shipments 1,000. Market steady and good demand for light to good shipping steers ranging from 1 000 to 1 400 lbs. at 4 75a 50, 600 but her steers 4 5a 4 90, cows and heifers 3 00a 4 00, stockers and 1 feeders 3 50a 4 80.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 10,200, shipments 8,000. Market lower and slow. Yorkers 4 20a 4 25, packing 3 75a 4 00.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 700 shipments 200. Market scarce and firm. Clipped sh-ep wanted at 2 75a 4 00, unshorn slow at 3 25a 4 50.

##### Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 1 400. Exports 5 25a 5 40, good to choice shipping 4 75a 5 20.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 5,900. Lots averaging 198 to 370 lbs sold at 3 90a 4 10, bulk at 3 95.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,795. Market steady. Fair to good muttons 3 50a 4 05, common 2 50a 2 75.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### Chicago.

The peace news from London which came in with a reservation early in the day but explicitly later on, caused a severe break in prices all along the line on 'Change to day, accompanied by a heavy feeling at the close.  
**WHEAT**—Sales ranged, May 87 1/2a 88 3/4c.  
**CORN**—Cash, 47 1/2c.

##### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Cash No. 2 red, 1 04 1/2a 1 05.  
**CORN**—Cash, 46 3/4a 47 1/2c.

##### Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—Cash No. 2 red 78 1/2c.  
**CORN**—Cash nominal; May sold at 40 1/2c.  
**OATS**—Cash, 36c bid, no offerings.  
**RYE**—Cash, 53c bid.  
**FLAX SEED**—We quote at 1 20a 1 35 per bus.  
**BUTTER**—Receipts light and market slow except for fancy stock. Quotations. Creamery 22a 28c, fine dairy 19a 20c, roll 10a 17c, storepacked 10a 12c.



## Horticulture.

### FORESTRY--NO. 5.

#### PROFITS OF CULTIVATING FOREST TREES.

In considering the question of profit in the cultivation of forest trees we have not only to reckon the cost of seed or stock in the beginning, labor expended in cultivation, and the direct cash returns for product as in the case of other farm crops, but aside from the direct results and profits of the crop of wood or timber itself is to be counted the indirect gain by the beneficial influence of forests upon ordinary farm crops in general, upon stock interests, upon climate, etc., by which means great profit is derived to the cultivator. It has been shown or attempted to be proven in former articles that forests increase the quality, quantity and value of all crops, render the profits of stock growing more sure and regular, equalize climate, and in every way enhance the growth of all farm products. If this be so, as all are doubtless convinced is the fact, then the indirect profits of forest cultivation are amply sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind and render the question of the advisability of cultivating forest trees on the farm no longer one of doubt. The term indirect profits is here used to distinguish between the profits or gain derived through their influence on other crops and farm interests, and the direct returns from the yield of wood and timber produced in the forests. A few acres of forest trees planted now will, with ordinary results, furnish in ten years an ample supply of fuel, fencing, etc., and consequently yield a direct profit to the cultivator to a degree little thought of. Had the first settlers of our State begun at the start to plant one-tenth of their land to forest trees of various kinds and their followers adopted the same practice and all continued it up to this time, no fuel nor fencing, and little lumber would have to be brought into the State at this time from other localities, and consequently the productive wealth of the State would be far greater to-day than it is. Any persons who have been careful to observe, know that ten or twelve years growth on many of the common kinds of forest trees will produce timber large enough for fuel and for fencing material. The cost of cultivation is but trifling compared with the results, as a thorough breaking of the ground once, the planting of seeds or setting trees, a little after cultivation and trimming once a year for three or four years ends the work, and the trees go on growing continually and with increased rapidity from year to year until before we are aware of the fact a sufficient growth is accomplished to yield profitable returns from the crop.

The single item of fencing on the farms of Kansas is one that imposes a great amount of expense upon the occupants and owners on account of which many farms go wholly or partially unfenced to the serious detriment of farming interests. Farming can be carried on the most successfully only on farms properly enclosed and subdivided by good fences, and the hedge fence, though having perhaps some desirable features has many more objectionable ones; and considering the waste of land they cause, the care required, etc., are in the end doubtless more expensive than good post and rail fence would be if the material for the same was grown on the farm. The wire fence, though easily erected and maintained is expensive in the first instance at least, and considering the injuries caused to stock by contact with them is no doubt more expensive also than wooden fence of

the description named. For the cultivation of forest trees in quantities the poorest land of the farm may be used, consequently little or no loss of land is actually realized; and as very little cultivation is necessary to their growth, there is but small expense attached to the cultivation of timber. Indeed, the only actual outlay is the cost of seed or shrubs, which is small, the work of cultivation being done by the farmer at such times perhaps as he has no other pressing work, while the growth goes on constantly day and night, during the hours of sleep as well as daylight, and without any expense to the planter. The time required for putting up wooden or rail fences is of course larger than that required to build wire fences, but the material raised as described is far cheaper and may be cut, prepared, and the fence built at such times in the year as the farmer has nothing else of importance to do, or at least has much spare time for this work. The saving of expense in fencing of this kind is an item of profit creditable to the cultivation of forests and helps to make timber a profitable crop to grow. Fences of this kind are also good material for fuel when they have subserved their purpose as fences and required to be replaced by new fence. Wood fences waste less land than hedges, and do no injury to stock as wire often does, consequently are more profitable fences to maintain, and this profit should be credited to the account of the tree land of the farm.

The item of fuel is a great expense to farmers of our State on account of the scarcity of timber land and the scattered supply of coal. A great deal of time as well as money is expended by farmers in procuring fuel, most of them hauling it from long distances and obliged to leave important work perhaps at times to go for it because unable to keep on hand a large supply, and to go frequently at such times as travel is very bad and the weather severe. Had each farm a small piece of forest or timberland with new trees coming forward as the old ones were utilized, all the trouble and expense of obtaining fuel would be overcome, for in that case the farmer could get quickly and readily a load of good fuel close at home. Wood can be cut at times of the year and in conditions of weather when no other outdoor work can be done; and the farmer can prepare during cold weather a year's supply of fuel, saving much valuable time in busy seasons now spent getting fuel, and also avoid the great expense of coal which in most sections of the State is very expensive. For fuel alone, therefore, there is great profit in cultivating forest trees. Beside this are the many uses timber may be put to on the farm for building barns, grain bins, sheds, etc., repairing of wagons and implements, the manufacture of utensils about the farm which renders it a most profitable crop to cultivate.

Having said this much, the intelligence of the farmers of Kansas will be presumed to be sufficient, to form an estimate of the probable cost of the trees required to set one or more acres of ground, and the labor necessary to prepare the ground and do the setting. Suffice it to say that buying in quantities trees can be bought at a much lower price than is ordinarily paid for them in small lots as farmers usually buy. And the work of setting them out can be done with proportionately less labor in large quantities than small. It is therefore not necessary to go into a detailed and itemized statement of cost and expense to show or prove the practicability of planting forest trees for profit. This, however, could be more easily done than to calculate accurately the income and profits that might

be derived from any given area of forest, and the writer feels safe in saying that with a reasonable degree of success in their cultivation the profits from any considerable acreage of timber or forest trees would undoubtedly exceed in the end our most liberal estimate.

Wood land does not, like that devoted to ordinary farm crops, produce a single crop and require replanting before any further benefit may be derived from the same land; but once set in a vigorous growth of trees, new ones continually spring up to succeed and replace those cut for use, maintaining a perpetual crop to be drawn upon at pleasure as demand requires. No other crop on the farm does this, and the long period of growth required by trees is fully offset by the feature of self-perpetuation and continual growth.

FORESTER.

Winfield, Kas., April 30, 1885.

**STONE'S HARDY** All the leading Strawberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries. **STO E'S HARDY BLACKBERRY** is our specialty. Best plant, lowest price. Send for List. **Coe & Conve** at **BLACKBERRY** (Name per.) **Fort Atkinson, Wis.**

### CABBAGE PLANTS!

150,000 Premium Late Flat Dutch and Henderson's Summer Cabbage Plants, (grown from the justly-celebrated Puget sound seed), neatly packed in boxes and delivered at Express office in Kansas City. Per 1,000, \$2.00; larger orders will be discounted according to their size. Correspond with me, **WM. BAILEY**, Armourdale, Wyandotte Co., Kas.

### Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dade Co., Mo., 1837; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]

#### FORT SCOTT, : KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

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

### TIMBER TREE SEEDLINGS! SURPLUS STOCK.

20,000 Cottonwood and Yellow Willow 6 to 12 inches \$15.00; 12 to 24 inches \$20.00 10,000 White Ash, 2 years old, \$10.00 10,000 Elm, \$1.00 10,000 Sycamore, \$10.00 10,000 Sugar Maple, \$9.00 25,000 No. 2 Hardy Catalpa, \$35.00. Shade Trees cheap! Order quick if you want any of the above bargains. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD**, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

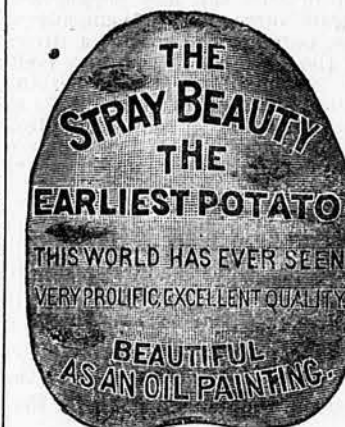
### TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

## Orchard Grass, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, :: BLUE GRASS.

Our Garden Seeds are direct from Growers, fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled. Send for Price List of Seeds.

Address

**DOWNES & MEFFORD,**  
78 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.



17 packets of seed and 60 cts. TWO

one whole potato for 60 cts. \$2. This is an offer never made before. To gladden the heart and brighten the way of every tiller of the soil and lover of the beautiful has met with such unbounded success that we renew it with a more tempting offer, and here let us say we grow these seeds by the pound, by the bushel, and by the acre. 18 PACKETS CHOICEST FLOWER SEEDS FOR 50 CENTS, one each of: Aster, Balsam, Petunias, Portulaca, Phlox, Pansies, Verbena, all finest strains and most beautiful colors. Large Double English Hollyhock, New Dwarf Marigold, extra large double Zinnias, bright colors. One fine ornamental grass. One splendid climbing plant. One beautiful Everlasting Flower. 15 pkts for 50 cts. TWO collections for 50 cts. Packets are regular size with directions for cultivating. Our beautifully illustrated and descriptive Catalogue accompanies each order. Address all orders to **SAMUEL WILSON, GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA** letters and money orders to

## 550,000 GRAPE VINES

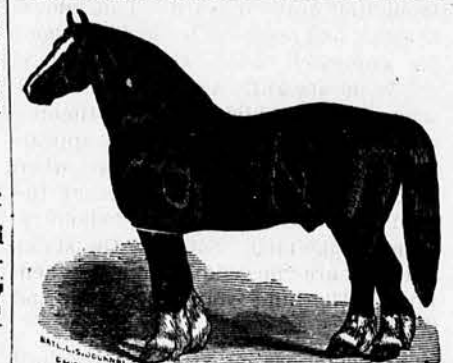
80 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true to name. Very cheap. Illustrated descriptive price list free. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

### Red Cedars and Timber Tree Seedlings!

**LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!** Transplanted Red Cedars (sure to grow) Hardy Catalpa Russian Mulberry, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Yellow Willow, White Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Mistletoe, Dogwood, Red Bud, Sweet Gum, Tulip Tree, Strawberry and Raspberry plants, Apples and grafts, Peach pits, Black Walnuts, the famous "Old Iron-Clad" Strawberry, the richest and best strawberry yet produced. Write for Price Lists. **BAILEY & HANFORD**, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

### OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clyde dale stallions and mares at the Percheron-Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale. Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. **SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.**

### PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.



### H. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders, Topeka, : Kansas. All stock registered. Catalogues free.



## SUCCESS TO OUR NEW SEED TRADE. Relief for the people.

Seeds at AT WHOLESALE PRICES. In order to introduce your door this wonderful potato into 50,000 homes free of cost, we make the following unprecedented offer: **FOR 60 CTS.** In postage stamps or money, we will send by mail a box new, highly-improved, and guaranteed seeds--**Dewing's Highly Improved Turnip Root**, best and earliest for table use. **Wilson's Improved Blood Warming Cabbage**, best and earliest; good for late. **New Golden Self-Blanching Celery**, excellent quality, easily grown; needs no banking up. **Early Green Prolific Cucumber**, best as cucumbers or pickles. **No. 1 Plus Ultra Sugar Corn**, productive, early, tender, and sweet. **New Golden Heart Lettuce**, best for heading; good all summer. **THE GREAT IRON-CLAD WATERMELON**, the world's largest, finest, sweetest, best-keeping watermelon in sweet, spicy, and delicious. **New Silver Ball Italian Onion**, beautiful, large, mild; grows 3-pound onions from seed. **Ruby King Pepper**, largest, finest, sweetest pepper ever seen. **Abbott's Sugar Parsnip**, greatly improved variety. **Ohio Sweet Potato**, enormous; productive, excellent quality; keeps all winter. **French Breakfast Radish**, one of our early radishes. **White Pineapple Squash**, extra quality, good for summer or winter. **New Cardinal Tomato**, largest and smoothest of any. **White Munch Turnip**, best for table use. **SAMPLE PACKET OF GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN**, most beautiful and productive of any in the country. Second, **THE STRAY BEAUTY, POTATO**, ever yet seen; very productive, excellent quality, beautiful as an oil painting.

**OUR PROPOSITION** To gladden the heart and brighten the way of every tiller of the soil and lover of the beautiful has met with such unbounded success that we renew it with a more tempting offer, and here let us say we grow these seeds by the pound, by the bushel, and by the acre. 18 PACKETS CHOICEST FLOWER SEEDS FOR 50 CENTS, one each of: Aster, Balsam, Petunias, Portulaca, Phlox, Pansies, Verbena, all finest strains and most beautiful colors. Large Double English Hollyhock, New Dwarf Marigold, extra large double Zinnias, bright colors. One fine ornamental grass. One splendid climbing plant. One beautiful Everlasting Flower. 15 pkts for 50 cts. TWO collections for 50 cts. Packets are regular size with directions for cultivating. Our beautifully illustrated and descriptive Catalogue accompanies each order. Address all orders to **SAMUEL WILSON, GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA** letters and money orders to



## The Veterinarian.

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

**LAME MARE.**—My mare is lame in the foot, above and around the frog. It appears to be festering, and smells very bad. Please give the disease a name, and give a remedy, if there is any. [We think it probable that the mare has received some injury of the frog—perhaps a stone-bruise, or a prick from a nail, picked up on the road. A frequent result of such injuries is suppuration. Pus once formed must find some means of escape; it cannot get through the horny frog unless the knife is brought into requisition. The pent-up pus detaches the horny frog from the sensitive frog in various directions, and finally breaks out at the heel-bulbs, between hair and hoof. The treatment is simple. Have the horse-shoer carefully remove all of the detached frog with a sharp knife; wash the exposed surface with a strong solution of carbolic acid—say 2 drs. of the acid to 8 ozs. of water; dress the sole and frog with pine tar and oakum; then have a bar-shoe adjusted with a leather sole to keep the tar and oakum in place.]

**PNEUMONIA.**—Some of my neighbors' hogs are dying with a disease that cannot be accounted for by any one here. They are taken with a short breathing and in a few hours after they die. One man lost some Jersey Reds. They froth at the nose and mouth and pant as though they had been running hard. What is the disease, cause, cure and prevention? [The symptoms are so meager and indefinite that we hardly feel justified in venturing an opinion. It is, however, probable that the mortality among the swine is due to some complicated lung disease, perhaps broncho-pneumonia. The usual causes of this malady are undue exposure, sometimes superinduced by high feeding, bad ventilation, filthy surroundings, etc. In regard to treatment, good nursing is as important as proper ventilation and cleanliness. A well-littered, clean, comfortable place should be provided for the sick; a nutritious slop diet, such as warm milk, soup, etc., should be given. For medicine, give of nitrate of potash, 2 drs.; bisulphite of soda, 2 drs.; gruel, 1 pint; twice a day. To prevent the disease, carefully observe the rules which govern health. Avoid over-crowding and undue exposure.]

**INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.**—My cow was found sick in her stall on the morning of March 27th. Her horns were cold and nose dry, and she seemed in great pain, groaning continually. I gave a dose of condition powder, and she apparently got better, as her nose was moist the next day; but as she had no passage, I gave her an injection and succeeded in getting her bowels to move, the passage being very much mixed with phlegm. I then gave her a dose of castor oil and turpentine, thinking she had a cold in her bowels. After giving the medicine, she got up and seemed relieved, as she stopped groaning. The next morning I found her dead. On opening her, I found that her intestines were entirely empty, but her maw was full of undigested food, and the inner coating was lead-color and perfectly dry, peeling off when touched. Her right liver was spotted with purple blotches: her heart much larger than I think it should have been, and filled with clotted blood; her gall-bladder enlarged, and filled with a dark, bloody-looking substance. She was about six months advanced in pregnancy, and the fetus had some dark spots on one side of neck. Her breath was very offensive before death, and after death a thin, watery substance discharged from her nose, which was also offensive. I examined the head carefully, but could find nothing wrong. She had no cough. Her feed had been, for some time previous, stalk fodder and mill offal. I am inclined to think it was acute indigestion, but had her buried, fearing contagion. Her lungs were apparently in a healthy condition. [It was undoubtedly a case of enteritis—inflammation of the bowels. This disease is caused by a variety of things—e. g. foreign bodies, impaction, obstruction, etc., in the bowels, strangulation or intussusception of the intestines, exposure, poison, acute indigestion, etc. If you have another case, give one quart of raw linseed oil with the following, as soon as possible: Chloral hydrate, 1 oz.; glycerine, 6 oz.; mix. Mix one pound of Coleman's English mustard with warm water until

a thin paste is obtained, then rub it all under the abdomen and on sides thereof. Give flaxseed tea as drink, or turn bottles full of it down the animal just as thick as it will pour out of the bottle. Half doses of the oil and prescription may be given every twelve hours until symptoms improve. Injections of warm water every hour are useful. Diet after such an attack should be nutritious, light and carefully regulated.]

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



**REGISTERED**  
POLAND-CHINAS.  
62 Page Illustrated Manual. Sent free on application to Shepard & Alexander, Charleston, Illinois.

If you want  
**A YOUNG SOW,**  
Bred to our crack Boars:

If you want  
**A YOUNG BOAR**  
Pig:

If you want  
**A YOUNG SOW**  
Pig:

If you want  
to place an order for  
**A SPRING PIG;**

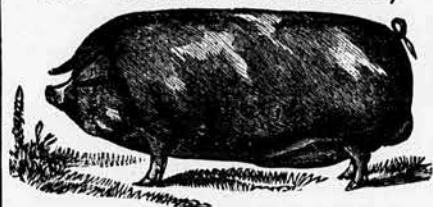
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
If you want  
**A SETTING OF**  
Plymouth Rock Eggs, at \$1.50;  
If you want  
a Thoroughbred  
**SHORT-HORN BULL,**  
From \$100 to \$125.  
Write to  
**MILLER BROS.,**  
Junction City,  
Box 298. - Kas.

### Acme Herd of Poland-Chinas



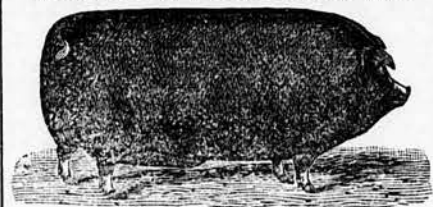
We are having a splendid lot of pigs for this season's trade, sired by "Challenge 4939" and "Kentucky King 2681." Orders taken now. Pedigrees gilt-edge and stock first-class. We claim that our "Challenge 4939" is the best boar in Kansas "for money, marbles or chalk." **STEWART & BOYLE,** WICHITA, KANSAS.

### Dr. Thomas Blackwood,

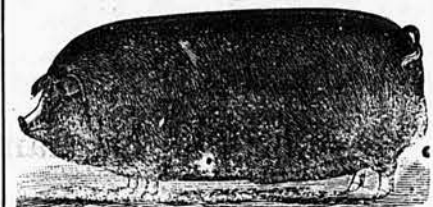


Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE.** My Poland-China herd numbers over 75 head. My stock is first-class, all registered, and guaranteed just as represented. Choice breeding stock not akin, of both sexes, for sale at all times at reasonable prices. All correspondence promptly answered. For full particulars and prices, address, **THOMAS BLACKWOOD,** Clay Center, Kansas.

### MEADOW BROOK HERD



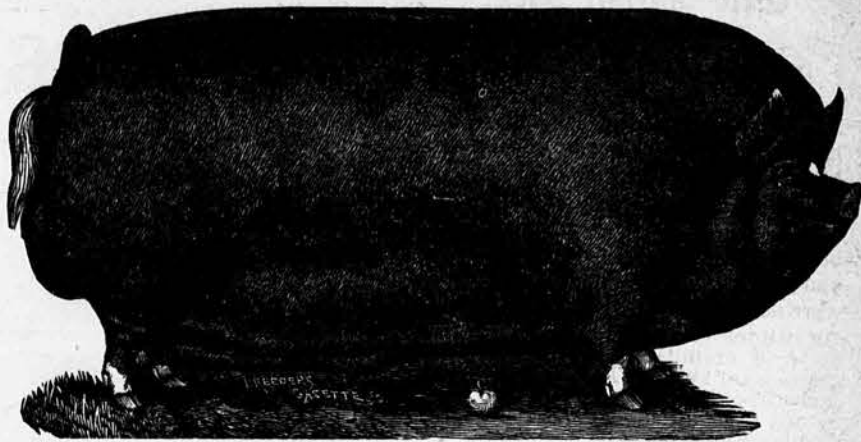
**OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**  
Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1675 A. P. C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered. **JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,** KINGMAN, KANSAS.



### RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry, and are good breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by E. F. Dorsey, heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.

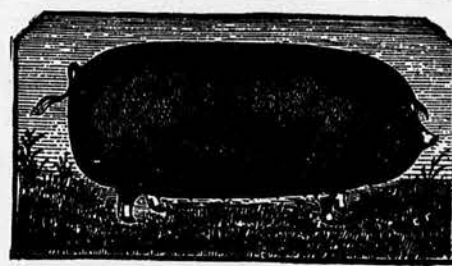
## Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



### SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819.—(From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year,—a record never attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 13 sweepstakes and 55 prizes for that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fourteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 40 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at a price to suit the times. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the past severe winter in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

**A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.**



### TIMBER LINE HERD

—OF—

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

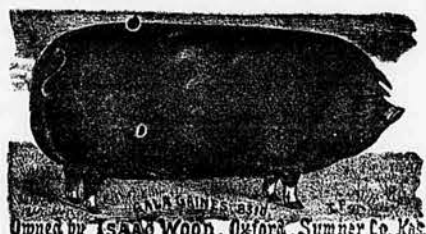
We have on hand 150 head of fine pigs for sale now and for spring trade. Also a fine yearling Holstein bull and a few grade Holstein cows for sale. Splendid milkers. We guarantee satisfaction. All correspondence answered. Inspection invited.

**W. J. ESTES & SONS,** Andover, Butler Co., Kas.

### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

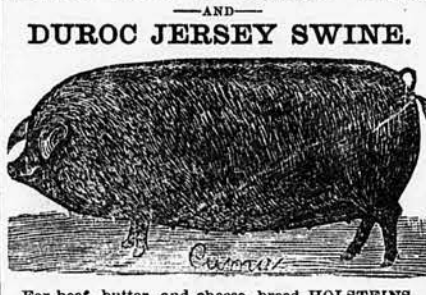


As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.



**ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER.**—The sweepstakes herd of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Comprising the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years a specialty. Pigs furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Price low and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P. C. Record.

### Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle



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

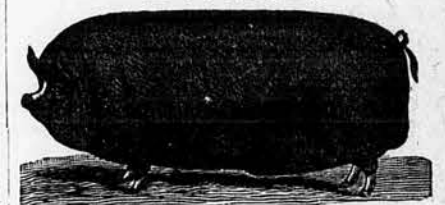
Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & Co.,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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



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

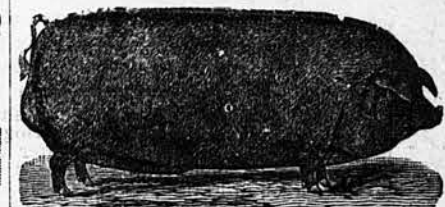
### PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

**WM. BOOTH & SON,** Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. Ours is the largest herd of pure-bred swine in the State, and the very best strains of blood of each breed. If you want any of our stock write us and describe what you want. We have been in the business many years, and have sold many hogs in this and in other States, and with universal satisfaction to our patrons. Our hogs are fine in form and style, of large stock, quick growth, good bone, hardy and of wonderful vitality. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,** EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.



## The Busy Bee.

Increasing the Number of Colonies.

As I have had some experience in increasing the number of colonies, and have accomplished just what some others may desire to do, I wish to state the course pursued to accomplish the desired end. During the fall of 1880, the bees in this section were short of stores, and some of the wisecracks at that time were advocating the use of a food safe for winter stores, composed of equal parts of granulated sugar syrup and grape sugar syrup. This was a cheap, innocent-looking food for bees, but before I got rid of it I was thoroughly disgusted with it.

The winter following the feeding of this "pizen" was hard enough on bees having the most wholesome food obtainable, but this above mentioned food, with such a winter, was too much for the bees, and by the following April, out of eighty choice colonies I had just fifteen that were only strong enough to cover from one to four Langstroth frames. These weak colonies were placed on the south side of a high, tight board fence, and were protected, stimulated, and cared for in the most approved manner. As soon as brood began to hatch rapidly, all were equalized. When the brood department became crowded, and the weather became warm, an upper story containing ten more Langstroth frames was given each colony, which was at once used for the extension of the brood. Soon these combs were filled with brood, and both stories packed with bees. One colony was confined to a single story, and induced to prepare for swarming by daily feeding, and was permitted to cast a swarm. When the young bees were within two days of maturing, a strong nucleus was formed for each queen-cell that I found in the hive, which numbered twenty-six, and just about the time these queens were ready to emerge from the cells, each nucleus was supplied with a queen-cell. In ten days twenty-five of these young queens were laying, one having been lost in her mating flight.

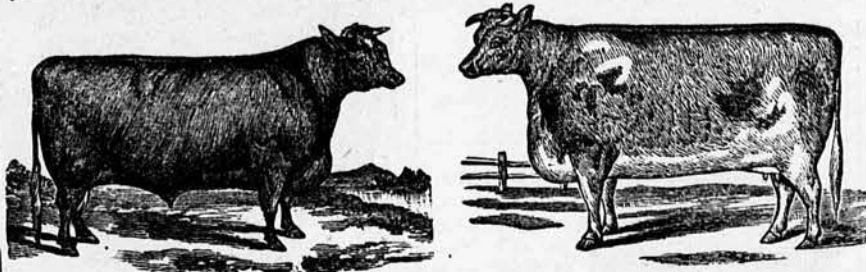
I now took frame after frame of brood from the upper stories of the old colonies, thus building the nuclei into full colonies as rapidly as possible, and at the same time giving the old colonies empty combs to fill with brood for future draughts in forming other nuclei, which were in turn built into full colonies as their young queens began to lay. In this way these fifteen weak colonies were increased to seventy strong ones, besides producing several hundred pounds of surplus honey.

One must so manage all through as to have young queens ready to hatch within a day or two of the formation of the nuclei. In my case I had plenty of combs, but comb foundation might be used instead; for without either, with but an average locality and season, I think it questionable if such increase can be made. If one's time is very profitably employed for the most part, it may pay to buy queens; otherwise not. Unless the bee-keeper has combs which he wishes to save by getting bees on them, it will not pay to more than double the number of colonies each year until the area of his apicultural field is fully stocked.—J. A. Buchanan, *Holiday's Cove, W. Va., in American Bee Journal.*

### Percheron Horses--What the Commissioner of Agriculture Says.

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, having promised to meet with the Percheron Horse Breeders of America, at Chicago, November 15, 1883, telegraphed as follows: "I regret exceedingly my inability to be with you. Am heartily in sympathy with your position. Physician positively forbids my leaving the house. My disappointment is greater than yours. The Percherons are recognized as a distinct breed in France, and are entitled to a Stud Book there and in this country as much as thoroughbreds, and as much as any breed of cattle to a herd book. Their introduction has greatly improved the farm and draft horses of this country, and will undoubtedly improve the large carriage and omnibus horses. I think the publication of a Stud Book in both countries will ultimately, in this case as in all others, add greatly to the future value of the breed." M. W. Dunham confines his purchases to pedigreed animals recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, and has purchased in France and imported to his farm at Wayne, Illinois, over 800 during the past twelve months.

## PUBLIC SALE —OF— SHORT-HORN :: CATTLE!!



BY THE BREEDERS OF LEAVENWORTH CO., KANSAS,  
At Leavenworth, Kansas, Thursday, May 28th, 1885.

We will sell 56 HEAD, one-third Bulls and two-thirds Cows and Heifers, of superior breeding and quality. The following families will be represented: CRUICKSHANKS, YOUNG MARYS, CRAGGS, LOUANS, etc.

TERMS:—Six months at 6 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale begins promptly at 1 p. m. Catalogues on application to  
J. C. STONE, JR., President. J. W. CRANCER, V. President.  
R. ORTON, Secretary. G. W. NELLES, Treasurer.

## Public Sale —OF— 160 head of Short-horn Cattle.

The Jackson County Breeders will hold their Tenth Annual Sale of Registered Short-horns, at

RIVERVIEW PARK,  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,  
MAY 13 and 14, 1885,

CONSISTING of about EIGHTY HEAD of choice Cows and Heifers of popular families, and same number of young Bulls, ready for immediate use. This offering will be fully equal to any of their former sales. All stock recorded or accepted for record. For catalogues address either of the committee at INDEPENDENCE, MO.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

C. C. CHILES,  
S. K. KNOX,  
G. L. CHRISMAN, } Com.

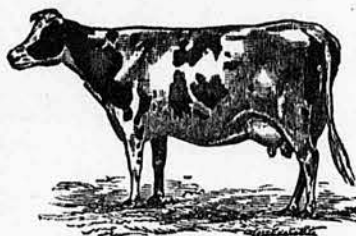
## PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

I Will Sell on  
THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1885,  
AT LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI,

TWENTY FOUR MILES EAST OF KANSAS CITY, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, 60 head of Short-horns—50 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls, of the following valuable families: Renick Rose of Sharons, and others that come from the full sister to the foundation of Mr. Renick's herd, and equally well-bred, Mason Goodnesses, Vanmeter Marys and Phyllises. Bates Fletchers, and several other choice families—altogether a grand lot of individuals and highly bred.

On account of failing health, I am including in this sale the bulk and best of my herd, many of which I had purposed never to part with. The stock should be seen to be appreciated.

Terms and full particulars given in catalogue, which can be had upon application, after May 1, 1885.  
L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.] Address WM. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo.



Every animal selected by a number of the best men in the country.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

550 Head on Hand.

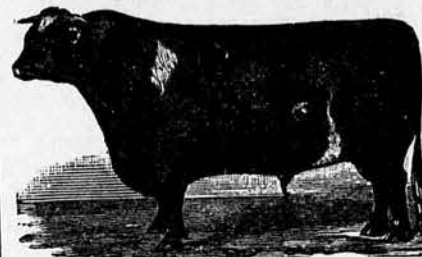
Over thirty yearly records made in this herd average 14,212 lbs. 5 ozs.; average age of cows four and a-half years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 ozs. In 1882 our entire herd of eight three year-olds averaged 12,388 lbs. 9 ozs. April 1, 1884, ten cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. each, averaging 15,608 lbs. 6 3-10 ozs. For the year ending June 1884, five mature cows averaged 15,611 lbs. 1 2-5 ozs. Seven heifers of the Netherland Family, five of them two years old and two three years old, averaged 11,556 lbs. 1 2-5 ozs.

### BUTTER RECORDS.

Nine cows averaged 17 lbs. 5 1-2 ozs. per week. Eight heifers, three years old, averaged 13 lbs. 4 3-4 ozs. per week. Eleven heifers, two years old and younger, averaged 10 lbs. 3 ozs. per week. The entire original import d Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) averaged 17 lbs. 6 1-6 ozs. per week. When writing always mention the KANSAS FARMER.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

## SHORT-HORN Cattle Sale!



JAMES RICHARDSON,  
CEDAR GROVE HERD.  
Of Roanoke, Howard County, Missouri.

I will sell at RIVERVIEW PARK,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Tuesday & Wednesday, May 19 & 20, '85,

A draft from my own herd, and also the entire herds of C. R. Brown, Geo. C. Brown and Samuel Brown, to consist of upwards of 100 head, about 80 Females and 20 yearling Bulls, ready for service, from some of the best families of Short-horns in America, such as

Young Marys, Princesses, Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllises, Adelaides, Ianthes, and other good families.

This will constitute one of the choicest offerings of Short horns ever made at Kansas City, both as to breeding and individual merit.

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## PUBLIC SALE —OF— SHORT-HORN —CATTLE—

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We will offer for sale our entire herd of 60 choice-ly-bred Bates-Cruickshank Cattle. This herd, composed of 45 stocky cows and heifers and 15 grand young bulls contains a number of prize-winners, and is made up of such representative families as WILD EYES, GOODNESS, CRAGGS, VICTORIAS, YOUNG MARY, YOUNG PHYLLIS, BELINA, etc.

Our bulls in service are Lord Wild Eyes Oxford 39707 and Lord Goodness 55854. Both these bulls will be included in the sale. The attention of breeders is particularly directed to the pedigrees of these two bulls. Both animals are dark red and of rare individual merit.

Lunch at 11 a. m. Sale commences at 12 m. Reduced railroad fare for parties attending the sale, over C. B. & Q., Wabash and Iowa Central lines.

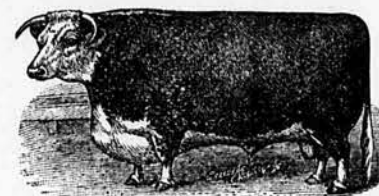
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Abilene, Kansas.  
May 1st, 1885.  
(U. P. Ry., 163 miles west of Kansas City.)

## Short-horn Bargains!

I have for sale 5 finely bred young Short-horn Bulls, fit for service. They are gilt edge individuals with select pedigrees. Come and see them or send for terms to

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Peabody, Kansas.

### Holstein Cattle.

Thoroughbred and High-grade Bulls, Cows and Calves, for sale on Dairville Stock Farm. Eagle township, Sedgwick Co., Kas. Inquiries answered by J. SIMON, Agent, Sedgwick City, Kas.



## 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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not 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 appraisement.

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

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

### Strays for week ending April 22, '85.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by S D Smith, in Adams tp, March 6, 1885, one bay filly, 2 years old, three white feet, roach mane; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by A E Davis, in Menoken tp, March 10, 1885, one little Soldier creek, one mile south of Jackson county line, one roan cow, 4 years old, D branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

### Strays for week ending April 29, '85.

Lyon county—Roland Lakip, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Daniel Gunkle, in Center tp, December 5, 1884, one red cow (and calf), 9 years old, brand something like a K or B on right hip, some white in forehead, hole in left ear.

COW—By same, one red cow, about 5 years old, marked same as above, on right hip, and T on left hip, bob tail, ears cropped, (with red steer calf, marked with hole in left ear).

COW—By same, one dry cow, 5 years old, branded same as above, pale red, some white spots, ears cropped.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by H. Metzger, in Rutland tp, April 1, 1885, one brown 2-year-old mare colt, white spot in forehead, some white hairs on nose, hind feet white, no brand visible; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 1 year old, white spot in forehead, no brand visible; valued at \$40.

Russell county—H. C. Hibbard, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Christian Roth, in Big Creek tp, March 24, 1885, one roan mare, 3 or 4 years old, diamond shaped brand; valued at \$65.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded P.; valued at \$25.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mathias Gale, in Cheyenne tp, March 10, 1885, one yellow mare pony, 5 years old, no brands; valued at \$40.

PONY—By same, one dark brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old, no brands; valued at \$20.

### Strays for week ending May 6, '85.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John Potucek, in Valverd, March 23, 1885, one sorrel or roan horse pony, 13½ hands high, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder, four white legs up to knees, blaze face; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by G. H. Kleinsteiber, in South Haven tp, April 1, 1885, one light bay horse pony, 4 feet 6 inches high, shoe on right fore foot, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Butler, in South Haven tp, April 1, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Marion county—W. H. Hamil, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by August Bierman, in Lehigh tp, April 9, 1885, one 2-year-old black horse colt, about 4 feet high; also one 2-year-old black horse colt, white spot in forehead, about 4 feet high.

Hodgman county—J. P. Atkin, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John H. Muir, in Center tp, August 8, 1884, one medium size brown mare mule, F on left hip; valued at \$50.

Woodson county—J. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. W. Barrett, March 23, 1885, one roan cow, 8 years old, two plits in right ear; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one dark red cow, 10 years old, split in left ear; valued at \$15.



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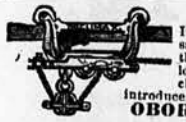




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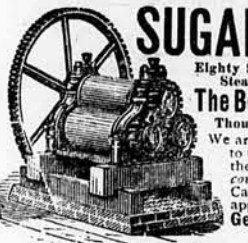
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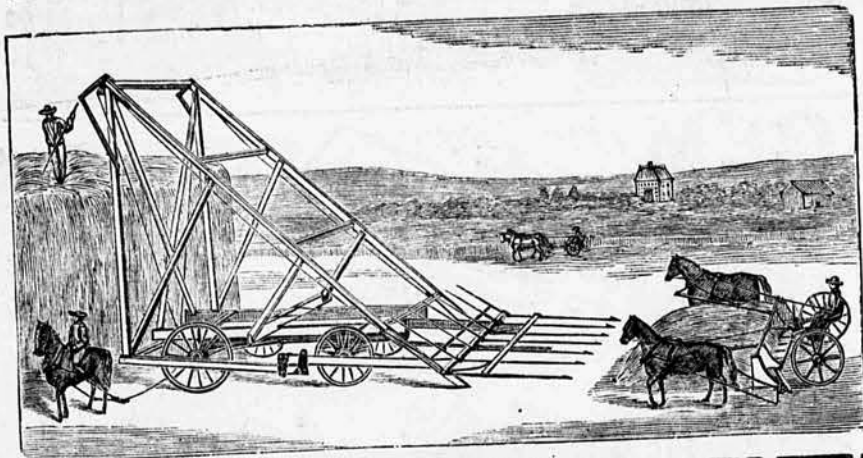
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WE QUOTE A FEW SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES, IN WHICH WE ARE offering unusually low prices, because we have good large stocks. We also have large stocks of all kinds of Grass Seeds. Will give prices promptly upon application. **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**—\$1.10 per bushel, packages included. **EARLY AMBER** and **EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED**—In lots of 1 to 50 bushels, \$1.00 per bushel. Fifty bushels to car load, 90 cts. per bushel. (Packages included.) Special prices in car lots. Cash to accompany order. We have large stocks of **GERMAN MILLET**, **COMMON MILLET**, **HUNGARIAN** and **BUCKWHEAT**, upon which we will be pleased to give special prices upon application. Write for our prices on **SWEET POTATO PLANTS** in season. It will pay all who have not tried our **RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS** to plant none other. **ANNUAL CATALOGUE FREE.** Address **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.**

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BREEDERS OF

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

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

### IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE —OF—

## 75 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Weston, Mo., Monday, May 18, 1885.

### THE PLATTE COUNTY SHORT-HORN ASSOCIATION

WILL SELL 50 Bulls and 25 Females of the following families: RUBY, WHITE ROSE, VICTORIA, YOUNG MARY, ROSE OF SHARON, MRS. MOTTE, and other noted families. A rare chance to buy first-class hardy animals. Most of them run out all winter, but will be in the best condition to be valuable to purchase.

WESTON is midway between Kansas City and St. Joseph. Special passenger rates over K. C. and H. & St. Jo. Trains arrive about noon from north and south, connecting with roads east and west. Sale under tent at 12:30. Write for catalogue to

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

C. THORP, Secretary,  
WESTON, MO.

AT MANHATTAN, RILEY CO., KANSAS,  
Wednesday, June 3d, 1885,

Messrs. W. A. Harris and C. M. Gifford & Sons,

WILL SELL  
ABOUT FIFTY HEAD OF  
Well-bred :: SHORT-HORN :: CATTLE,

Embracing ROSE OF SHARONS, FLAT CREEK YOUNG MARYS, and JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLISES, and other popular American families, together with a few of the CRUICKSHANK blood.

THESE CATTLE have been bred from the very best specimens of their respective families obtainable, and are the get of first class Bates and Cruickshank sires. The catalogue is particularly rich in its collection of choice young cows and heifers, which will either have calves at foot or (when of proper age) be served by the best breeding bulls of the two herds; the sire of the wood being of the best Bates top, and the sire of the Rose of Sharon being of the best Bates top, and the sire of the Linwood herd being the imported Sittytown Victoria bull Baron Victor 42824.

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### THE PERCHERON IS VICTORIOUS IN THE Contests of Breeds!

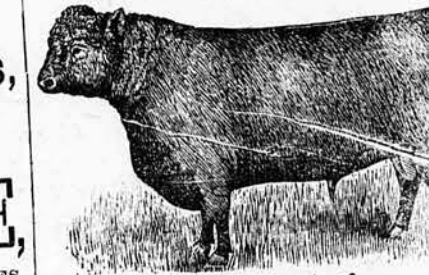
ONLY TWICE  
Have the Great Hinds of the Rival Breeds of Draft Horses met in competition.  
First, at CHICAGO IN 1881, where the finest collections of the British and French races competed for the \$1,000 PRIZE.  
offered, which was admirably won by M. W. Dunham's Herd of Percherons.  
Next, again at the WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans, 1884-5, where four of the Rose of Sharon in America of the different breeds were entered for the

\$500 SWEETSTAKES HERD PRIZE, and again M. W. Dunham's Oaklawn Stud of Percherons were victorious. Here, also, Mr. Dunham was awarded the First Prize in Every Stallion Class entered for, as follows: For Stallions 4 years old and over—29 entries—Brilliant, first; Stallions 3 years old and over—23 entries—Confident, first; Stallions 2 years old and over—13 entries—Cesar, first. Also, first for best Grade Stallion. M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS, now has the following Pedigreed Stock on Hand: 150 Imported Brood Mares, 250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service, also, 100 Colts, two years old and younger. 140 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Pictures of Prize Horses drawn from life by Rose Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

New Orleans, 1884-5,

where four of the Rose of Sharon in America of the different breeds were entered for the

F. MCHARDY,



Breeder and Importer of  
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My herd numbers over one hundred head, consisting of the best and purest strains of blood. It is composed of animals bred by the most noted breeders of Scotland—the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Galloway, Thomas Bigger & Sons, Cunningham, Graham, and others. I have thirty head of young bulls, fit for service, and by the noted bull MacLeod of Drumlanrig; also thirty high grade females of different ages that I will sell reasonably. Time given to suit purchaser, if desired.

IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.