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KANSAS IN 1883.

Her Crops and Herds as Reported by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending December 31, 1883, is published and makes a grand showing for the State. Secretary Sims and his efficient assistants have put a great deal of work on this report.

We have not room for any part of the report except only the most important paragraphs concerning wheat, corn, oats, rye, and live stock and hay. The report contains 129 pages and may be obtained from the Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka

WHEAT.

The last published estimate of the wheat crop in Kansas was in the monthly report for the month of July. The product as then estimated was as follows: Winter wheat, 27,127,803 bushels; spring wheat, 1,255,116 bushels, or a total of 28,382,919 bushels. The reports of the legal and volunteer correspondents of the Board on December 1st, show that the estimate of July was below the truth. The crop of the southeastern counties was so much inferior to any previous one grown in that locality for several years, that the feeling of depression at the comparative failure affected the reports of correspondents, and the more than average yields that obtained in many parts of this district were overlooked. Now that it has all been threshed and measured, it is discovered that the yield is larger than was at first supposed, and an average of seven bushels per acre for several counties in the southeastern corner, as at first reported, has been augmented to above ten bushels. The yield in the "wheat belt" was also larger than was believed in July, the result in the great wheat counties of Harvey, Marion, McPherson, Sumner, Sedgwick, Dickinson, and Saline, being fully as satisfactory as the large product of one year ago. The extreme western counties, where general agriculture has met with but little success at any time in their history, harvested a crop of wheat that paid for the seed and labor, and left a small profit to the grower.

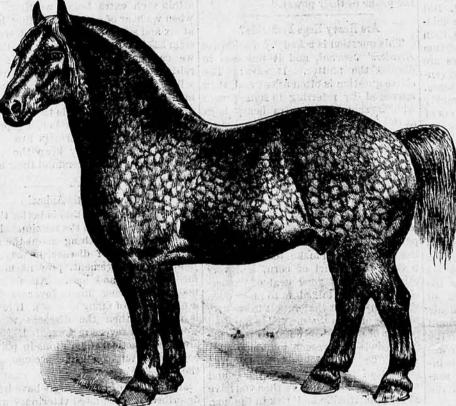
Spring wheat, now reduced to a small breadth as compared with a few years back -a reduction of 85 per cent. as compared with 1878-met with more success in yield this year than has been had for several years, and has added materially to the gross product of the State.

The product as now shown in the table by counties, which will be found in its proper place in the following pages, is: Winter wheat, 28,958,884 bushels, with an average yield of 19.56; spring wheat, 1,060,052 bushels, with an average yield of 13.47. The total product, therefore, is 30,024,936 bushels, and an average yield of 19.25 bushels per acre. This is within 5,000,000 busness of th great crop of 1882.

The breadth sown in the fall of this year while largely in excess of the previous sea son in the central and western portions, has fallen off in the eastern third considerably, making the area for the State but slightly in excess of last year. The most encouraging reports have been received as to its condition, and a favorable winter and spring will give to this Board the pleasure of, for the third time in succession, recording a large and remunerative product of this important cereal.

RYE.

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NORMAN STALLION CROWN JEWEL NO. 2072, N. R. N. H. Imported by DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill.

pasture is recognized by the Kansas farmer, and the increasing acreage from year to year demonstrates that this knowledge is becoming more generally diffused, and that it is being acted upon. In the great majority of the counties, the harvest of this crop for the grain is but an after-consideration-its value for pasture inducing its cultivation. Of the 321,508 acres sown in the fall of 1882, but 270,608 acres were harvested. While a small proportion of the original area was winterkilled, a much larger proportion was devoted exclusively to pasture. From the area harvested, an average yield of 18.79 bushels per acre was made, or a total product of 5,084,391 bushels—a most gratifying result. The area sown last fall is in excess of that sown in the preceding year, and its condition is much better than an average. CORN.

The reports received from correspondents in August, after a careful study and compilation, gave a total promised yield of corn for this year of 208,899,739 bushels, or an average yield of 44.4 bushels per acre. The reports for the month of September reduced the yield to 190,363,287 bushels, or an averages of 40.9 bushel per acre. This large falling off occurred in the central and we portions of the State, the eastern third maintaining the high averages of August.

The large yields reported in August for the southern portion of the eastern third, have again been reported in December. The yield is not only large, but the quality is superior. The counties on the southern tier, and those adjoining, have harvested a phenomenal crop of corn, it being much heavier and of a better quality than was ever grown before in that region.

From the causes mentioned, the estimate of September has been reduced to 182,084,526 The value and importance of rye as a fall bushels, or an average yield per acre of of the State made an unusually heavy yield. Pacific coast is hoping.

39.13. Although this final estimate of the corn crop is less by 24,000,000 bushels than what we could reasonably have hoped for earlier in the season, it is yet large enough to place Kansas among the leading cornproducing States of the Union, both as to quantity raised and the average yield per acre.

While the corn crop of the United States for this year falls considerably short of an average year, and as a consequence much below the demand, it is also well understood that its quality is very inferior. The great bulk of it is "soft corn," unfit for seed, and unfit for export. While this is a lamentable condition of affairs as effects the country at large, Kansas, with her 180,000,000 bushels of sound, hard corn, excellent for seed, superior for feed, and especially adapted to exportation, should congratulate herself on the prosperous year with this great staple OATS.

There has been a steady increase from year to year (with the exceptions noted below), in the acreage of oats. The seasons of 1879, '80 and '81 were not favorable to its growth, and the area fell off largely, but the fine yield of 1882 induced a large acreage for this year. The yield has been unprecedented in the history of this cereal, in this country. The first report of the Board this year, upon this subject, placed the average yield at 41.3 bushels per acre. The report for the following month increased the yield to 42.2 bushels per acre. It is now conceded that both of these reports, were below the truth. There have been many instances reported by correspondents where 100 bushels per acre have been harvested, and one field in Reno county made 125 bushels per acre. A few of the extreme western counties failed in this cereal, but all the rest

The final estimate makes the State average to be 44.61 bushels per acre, or a total product of 30,967,864 bush-

It is too early to yet arrive at the products of other States for 1883, but there is every indication now that the young State of Kansas stands among the leading States of the Union in the average yield per acre, and in the total product of the three great crops of wheat, corn, and oats.

HAY.

Including millet and Hungarian, there were this year 3,730,150 acres of land devoted to the raising of hay. The yield per acre was 1.61 tons, or a total product of 6,002,576 tons. None of the tame grasses have as yet attained a large area in this State, the most extensively grown being timothy, which had an area of 92,844 acres. The great bulk of the grass lands mentioned above is the prairie, protected by fence. The eastern third of the State probably contains fourfifths of the tame grass area. The question of the growing of tame grasses in Mahaas is receiving much attention from our farmers, it becoming of vast importance as we increase the numbers of our farm animals. The question no doubt will be satistactorily solved within a few years, and the tame grass area will increase to its just proportion.

LIVE STOCK.

As compared with the preceding year there has been a very gratifying in all kinds of farm animals. The total value of live stock in the State the year 1862 was \$83,866,199, while for year it is \$104,539,648 - an increase this \$20,673,449. Horses have increased from 398,678, in 1882, to 423,426; mules and asses from 56,654 to 59,262; milch cows from 433,381 to 471,548; other cattle from 971,116 to 1,133,146; sheep from 978,077 to 1,154,196; and swine from 1,228,683 to 1,393,968.

The history of stock operations in Kansas during the past year shows an uninterrupted success. There have been no epidemics, and no serious losses. There have been isolated cases of disease reported, but it has never gone beyond a single case or a certain neighborhood. There is now a large capital invested in the stock business, and more is being invested. The boundless ranges of free pasture that were to be found in Kansas a few years ago can be found no more. The prevailing and conquering wire fence has inclosed the prairie, and given to the industry of stock grazing an intelligent direction. Not only have the numbers of live stock increased, but the quality is being constantly improved. The exhibits of thoroughbred tock at the State Fairs, and at the Fat Stock Show held at Kansas City this year, is a convincing proof that superior quality is being diligently cultivated, and that it has made rapid advancement.

In Donegal, Ireland, there is a rock cavity into which the tide rushes with great force, producing a sound which can be heard twenty or thirty miles, and sending a torrent of water several hundred feet into the air. It is called McSwine's Gun.

A tunnel under the waters of San Francisco bay is one of the things for which the

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the

KANSAS FARMER. February 37 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short horns, Pesbody, Kas. March I, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas. April I—John X. Griffith, Shenandeah, Iowa, Short pril 10 and 11 -- Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, C. M. Gifford & Sens, Short-horns, Manhatrs.
7 and 8—Jsokson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Associashort-horns, Kansas City.
14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways,
as City.

–J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.

–W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.

–J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS. mary 12, 18 and 14, 1884.—Woodard & Brasfield, xington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and mets. April cale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

Take Good Care of the Sheep.

Sheep need special care now. is no time when they do not need good care—every sheep man knows that. But there are the best reasons why, in midwinter, farmers should be more than ordinarily watchful over the condition of their sheep. Crowded quarters are bad this frosty weather. Deficient ventilation is a certain breeder of disease. Wet ground, filthy stables, muddy walks, all these are active promoters of foot-rot and scab. Dusty and mouldy feed is a generator of fevers and lung diseases, and too much dry grain feed with too little water, salt and ground feed, brings on liver derangements and resulting dangerous diseases.

The lambing season is near at hand, and that needs preparatory care. Ewes which are soon to drop lambs ought to be in the best of health. There are so many things at this season of the year that bring on fever and lung disorders among sheep that we cannot be too careful: Even with best care in all other respects, if sheep are suddenly driven, or permitted to run out into hard storms, there is danger of injury to the lambs as well as mothers. Sheep are very tender, and this tenderness is increased in the ewes as the lambing season approaches. Take good care of the

Something About Shoeing Horses.

The American Street Railway association, at a recent meeting received and approved the following:

The hoof of the horse in its natural state is adapted only to the soft and yielding soil; and so when we wish to put them to practical use on common roads and paved streets, it becomes necessary to protect the foot from the unnatural wear they become subjected to. The practice of protecting the foot in some manner dates back for centuries, and from the rude devices then used we have come down to the present day, in which many forms of shoes are made, all of which have their claims to superiority. In selecting the shoe, the kind of feet should be considered: but. as a rule, in our judgment, a flat shoe that will leave the foot in the most natural state, allowing the frog to receive a portion of the weight or blow, is preferable, particularly for the forward foot; that purpose. As a rule, horses coming fresh from the pasture have sound and healthy feet, with broad frogs, and we should so adapt the shoes as to retain the natural formation as near as possible. Too much care cannot be used in preparing the foot for the shoe. The frog should never be cut; the shell requires more or less cutting. The shoe foot to the shoe, as is often done. Corns, allowing them to remain on long enough how farmer so-and-so is getting rich and symptomatic fever, very nearly in

for the shoe to become imbedded into the heel, and is often the result of unskillful shoeing. Moisture, we believe to be essential to the preservation of the foot. The railroad horse stands on the floor about twenty hours of the twentyfour, and consequently the feet get very dry; therefore we would recommend the application of water frequently, not only to supply the natural moisture, but for cleanliness. In shoeing the horse the workman should bear in mind he is protecting the foot from the unnatural wear, and that it is only for that purpose; therefore all prejudice as to opinions of how it should be done should be laid aside. The horse commences life with sound feet, but too many of them are ruined by unskillful shoeing, and thus brought to comparative uselessness the prime of their power."

Are Heavy Hogs Profitable?

This question is asked by the Swine Breeders' Journal, and it proceeds to discuss the matter. It says: The above question is often asked and then answered by referring to some person who has sold a lot of extra heavy hogs at the very highest market price. Just as though it cost no more to raise a four or five hundred pound hog than it does to raise one weighing two hundred, when at the same time it is a well established fact that it costs nearly if not quite double per pound to raise a hog weighing five hundred than it does to raise one that only weighs two hundred pounds. Now, it takes very good feeding, ordinarily, to make ten pounds of pork to the bushel of corn, and very often requires a good deal of "houseslop" and grass mixed in to make even that gain, and at that rate it takes fifty bushels of corn to make five hundred pounds of pork. The corn at fifty cents per bushel-the present market pricewould be worth \$25; five hundred pounds of pork at 6 cents per pound would be worth \$30; here then you have \$5 for your trouble and risk in the hog, house-slops and grass thrown in, not an extra profit for the labor and risk in-curred, say you? But then it is a fact, well understood by careful feeders, that you can't make ten pounds of pork per bushel if you feed your hogs till they weigh four or five hundred pounds, and I here venture the assertion that in most instances where such heavy hogs are marketed they have cost more than they bring on the market. Take the average farmer who carries his pigs through the winter as stockers, runs them on grass the next summer and then feeds them out in the fall so as to weigh from four to five hundred pounds or even three hundred, and in a large majority of cases the corn and grass they eat is worth more than the hogs would sell for, especially so where the hogs are kept in a muddy pen and the corn fed to them in the mud. I will also venture the assertion that there are more farmers who make less than six pounds to the bushels of corn than that make ten pounds the natural formation of the frog being to the bushel. As a general thing farmof a soft, spongy growth, with elastic ers are poor calculators. They worry inflammation; or, if a horse, while sufproperties, would seem to be made for and work along until they get a "right fering under this fever, be kept in a foul smart" lot of hogs together, then they nally, they get their hogs ready for action of the filth or exposure. The market, and that, too, perhaps, after symptoms of idiopathic fever are shivfeeding them through the very worst ering, loss of appetite, dejected appearseason of the year, regardless of cost, ance, quick pulse, hot mouth, and some and possibly get them to weigh three, four, or five hundred pounds; they sell should be fitted to the foot, and not the them at the top of the market and of times, likewise, quickness of breathing, course get a "right smart" sum of money the most prevailing disease we have to for them, and away they run to the first accompany colic. Idiopathic fever, if contend with, appear in the angle of the editor they can find and report their it does not pass into inflammation, never foot near the heel, and are caused by the sale. In the next issue of his paper the kills, but is generally curable. shoe not being concaved enough, or said editor gives a wonderful account of

raising hogs, and hog-raising pays, etc.. when probably if he had kept a correct account of the cost of these hogs-those very twelve hogs that averaged 444 pounds which Joe Anderson's father sold for \$26.65 each cost the said Joe Anderson's father over \$30 per head in care; and, in other instances, has a corn and grass. There have been hun-steady and unintermitting character, hundreds of hogs marketed within the last three months that, although they were sold at a high price, yet the corn required to feed them would have brought more money had it been marketed the same time the hogs were sold, and for these reasons we conclude that even if a farmer sells heavy hogs at a high price it is not conclusive evidence that he makes money thereby. Take the figures of the Chicago Fat Stock Show and you will soon see that there is at a time of life when they should be in no money in feeding stock until they attain such extra heavy weights; but when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at six and seven months old that weigh from 225 to 250 pounds each we think we can figure out a little profit in hog raising or when we hear of a farmer selling hogs at from eight to nine months old that average from 300 to 350 pounds each, we conclude there is some money in them; and further, it is proof positive that such farmers are good feeders, and that they keep the best breed of hogs and understand their bus-

Fever in Domestic Animals.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, says the maxim. If a farmer knows something about the nature and causes .of disease, he may, by judicious management, prevent much inconvenience and loss. Among animals, as among men, fever is the ground-work of many diseases. If fever is avoided, then the diseases which would follow fever are prevented. Here are some practical suggestions in point, copied from our excellent contemporary, the Prairie Farmer:

Many kinds of horse fevers have been described by antiquated veterinary writers; but most exist only in the imagination of the writers, or have been manufactured out of the mistaken analysis of human fevers. All the real fevers of the horse may be comprised in two,-the idiopathic, pure or simple fever, constituting of itself an entire disease, and the symptomatic fever, occasioned by inflammatory action in some particular part of the body, and constituting rather the attendant of a disease than the disease itself.

Though idiopathic fever is comparatively infrequent in occurrence, it unquestionably meets the attention of most persons who have extensive stable management of horses, and its general tendency to degenerate into local inflammation and symptomatic fever, seems to arise far less from its own nature than from foul air, vicissitudes of temperature, and general bad management. If idiopathic fever is not early reduced, the blood accumulates in the lungs, the viscera, or some other internal part of the body, and provokes or ill-ventilated stable, or be exposed to "calculate" that it will take a "right alternations of heat and cold, he speedsmart of corn" to feed them out. Fi- ily becomes locally inflamed from the degree of debility; generally, also, costiveness and scantiness of urine: someand such pains of the bowels as

Cattle are subject to both idiopathic

the same manner as the horse, and re quire, when suffering them, to be very similarly treated. The idiopathic fever of cattle has, in many instances, an intermitting character, which may be easily subdued by means of ordinary and is exceedingly liable to resolve itself into pleurisy, enteritis, or some other inflammatory disease. The symtomatic fever of cattle is strictly parallel to the symptomatic fever of horses, and is determined by the particular seat and nature of the exciting inflammation. But besides these fevers, cattle are subject to two very destructive and quite distinct kinds of fever, both of an epizootic nature, the one of a virulent and the other of a chronic character,-and former inflammatory and the latter typhoid. Numerous modifications of these fevers, or particular phases of them, are more or less extensively known among our readers as black-leg, bloody murrain, etc, The fever which in many instances follows parturition, particularly in the cow, is familiarly known as calving fever, or milk fever; and the ordinary fevers of sheep, swine, dogs, upon the whole, follow the same general law as the ordinary fevers of the horse, and are classifiable into idiopathic and symptomatic.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

Do not overlook the fact that sheep require shelter as well as other animals.

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

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WINTER IS THE TIME TO PUT UP

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In the Dairy.

How Butter May Compete With Oleomargarine.

According to the Chicago Tribune, the question of supplying the demand of the country for good, pure butter is certainly one worthy the attention of every farmer and butter-maker in the land. Dairymen and all classes of butter-producers may continue to rail against butterine, oleomargarine, or any of the compounds which are manufactured and sold in lieu of genuine butter, but with no avail until they come squarely into competition with the manufacturers of these compounds by making and putting into the markets a superior article. Oleomargarine finds a ready sale, more because it is really better as an article of food, and it is known it is bad enough—than very much of the socalled country butter. The amount of butter of this latter class, and which is made by farmers, outside of regular dairy-farms, is enormous. The final market for the greater part of this is the large cities. An examination into the treatment it is subjected to, through its various stages of production, and until it reaches the table of the city consumer, often hundreds of miles away from the point of manufacture, may throw some light on the question why it pays to manufacture oleomargarine. First, from the farm it goes to the country stores, where, as a rule, good, bad, and indifferent qualities are dumped promiscuously into sometimes tubs, but often old shoe-boxes; and at any rate, whatever may be the receptacle, it is too frequently stinking and rancid to that degree that good butter put therein is no longer good.

Herein lies a great evil. The country dealer seldom thinks of grading this butter. He generally pays the same price for whatever comes in on the same day, regardless of whether it is good or bad. When bought, it, as stated, all goes together to assist the accumulation of a sufficient quantity for shipment. During this time it is not infrequently kept in a cellar, poorly ventilated, and reeking with poisonous gases escaping from decaying vegetables, which are seldom absent in the average country storekeeper's cellar. Is it any wonder that city people, as a rule, have not a good opinion of what is often sold as "fresh country butter."

It is doubtless true that not more than one-half the farmers know how to make good butter. It is also true that it is just as easy for one to make good butter as for another. Indifference and indolence have as much to do with it in many instances, as have many other

If the country dealers would strictly grade every pound of butter handled, and adopt a scale of prices according; if they would not hesitate to tell Mrs. A. that her butter, because of inferior quality, was worth only half as much as Mrs. B.'s, who makes a first-class article, the chances are that Mrs. A. would go home and begin in earnest to learn how to make butter equal to the best.

grading by the dealers all over the country would doubtless do more to raise the standard of excellence of "country" butter than any other one thing. But until something is done in this direcof so desirable a result, it is idle to raise oleomargarine. It may not be a palataare at the present time greatly assisting respect, and these terribly homely specthese manufacturers to get rich by imens of the breed are rapidly disapsimply giving them a field practically pearing.

clear from opposition. This is not a question of legislation, but one of supply and demand; and one in which the amount of the latter depends on the quality of the former. If the producers of butter can make a good article, one in every way superior to the compounds now in the market butter will win the day and oleomargarine be retired from the position of an important factor in the problem. In a nutshell the question fairly stated is this: Between good butter and good oleomargarine the consumer will take the former every time; but as between a good article of the latter and a villainous article of the former, it can easily be seen where the preference would fall.

Jerseys For Prime Butter.

When butter of a prime quality is the object, the Western Rural thinks that Jerseys are the cows. So far as farmers are concerned, however, they usually want an animal that can be made profitable for beef as well as for milk-a sort of general purpose cow. But the Jersey will hold her own. Her characteristics are so marked that they will command attention, and even if there were no demand than that to supply those who wish to engage in fancy dairying, it would be quite sufficient to exhaust an immense supply.

Jersey cattle were first introduced into this country about fifty years ago, and came from the Channel Islands, Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey. It is believed that the race was originally derived from Normandy, in France. There have been marked improvements made in the appearance of these cattle, they originally having been coarse and ugly. Some think there is not much beauty about them at present, and there is not to one who sets up the round, symmetrical Short-horn as his standard. But the standard of beauty is of individual creation, and there are many who see real grace in the little animal from the Channel Islands. But, however the individual fancy may be struck by this animal, a great improvement has been made, although much more will have to be made before the verdict of being beautiful will be rendered upon the Jersey cow. Beauty is as beauty does, however, and the animal certainly does splendidly. She has suffered in form from like causes that the Short-horn has suffered in milking qualities. The latter have been bred for beef until their naturally excellent milking characteristics have been greatly obscured, and the former has been bred with a view to milk and the development of certain useless points to the neglect of everything else. This course will not always be followed. The wild and fanciful ideas which have been the directing power in thoroughbred breeding during the years past will give way to better sense sooner or later. In some respects they have already thus given away, and breeding has settled down upon more substantial principles. Notably is this the case in the matter of extravagant and fancy prices which for so many years was a serious drawback to the prosperity of the improved stock interests. So tenaciously have the breeders A general adoption of this system of of these Jerseys in their native home, tuck to the depelopment of milking qualities, that as George E. Waring Jr., remarks, "even now there are to be found in Jersey a very large number of ill-formed, slab-sided cows, hollowtion, and looking to the accomplishment backed, cat-hammed, and sloping at the rump, which show largely the points of a tirade of abuse against butterme and beauty have been neglected." But the foreign demand for these cattle, ble truth, but it may as well be stated especially in England and America, that the farmers and butter-producers have stimulated to more care in this

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Chards of three bines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for siz months; each stiffstonal time, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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OAK WOOD HERD, C. S Eichholtz, Wichita, Ks. Live Stock Auctioneeer and breeder of Thorough-bred Shert-horn Cattle,

A LTAHAM HERD, W. H. H. Cundiff Pleasant Hill, Mo. Fashionable bred Short-born cattle. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Young cattle for sale; bulls suitable to head any show herd.

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W. C. McGAVOCK. Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of thoroughbred and High-grade Here-ford and Short-born cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heliers for sale.

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CUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importor ers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shrop-J shire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Eliwood Stock Farms, Belleville, Ill.

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

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

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

W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Tur-keys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottswatomic Co., Ks., breeder of Thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

W.M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates.

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

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-Chima Swine. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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E. COPELAND & SON, Douglass, Kaniss, breeder of Span-ish or improved American Merino Sheep; noted for size, hardinood and heavy fleece. Average weight of fleece for the flock of 594 is 18 lbs. 7 fisce for the flock of 594 is 18 is ounces. 200 Bucs and 60 Rame for sale.

COLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH. Henry & Brun-on, Abliene, Kansas, breeders of Improved Amer-ican Sheep. 150 Rams for sale. Dickinson (508) at head of herd, clipped 33% lbs.

PURE-bRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Fowls for sale. Satisfac-faction guaranteed, R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Sum-mit. Mo.

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POULTRY.

WAYELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas, W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas Plymouth Bocks, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochin eggs.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain— \$5,00 per trio; eggs in sesson. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS. Closing out sale—Cheap! Write for particulars. Address S. L. Ives, Mound City, Kansas.

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

A. N. BAKER. Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins. White Leg-horns. Partridge Cochins Hondans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. 1823, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 25, Also Black and tan Dogs.

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

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

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

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

JAC WEIDLEIN, Peabody, Kas., breeder and ship per of pure bred high class poultry of 13 varieties. Send for circulars and price list.

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THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas,

W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is comdosed of Victorias, Violets, Lavenders Brawith Buds, Secrets, and others from the celebrated herd of A Cruickshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Golden Drops, and Urry, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Also Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Lady Elizabeths, etc. Imp. Baron Victors 42824, bred by Cruickshank, an Golden Drop's Hillhurs 39120 head the herd.

37 Liuwod, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. F. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Form joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

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

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

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

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

Photograph. Terms reasonable and work gardeness. THE YORK NURSERY CO.—Home Nurseries and I Greenbouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital 244,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres't; U. B. Pearsoll. Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References:—First National Bank, Tort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iewa.

Correspondence.

Hedge Laying.

Kansas Farmer:

A three year growth is large enough to lay if properly laid. I have a hedge that was laid two years ago by one of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's machines that is now a good fence, and some that is not as good for the reason that it was not properly laid. My experience is to take a three or four years' growth of hedge, then take a wide, chiselshaped tool and commence at one end of the hedge and cut the roots just under the top of the ground between each plant as you advance along the hedge, which makes the plant yield more readily and does not injure it as bad as to cut it above the ground. Then, when laid down straight will remain so, where if the roots are not cut they will bend up as the plant grows and form holes in the fence between the plants. It does not particularly hurt the growth of the hedge to lay it in frozen ground, but would not recommend it, for the reason that while the ground is frozen it does not lay down as well.

B. J. DOWNING. Independence, Kas.

Laying Hedge.

Kansas Farmer

In reply to I. S. Dyer, I will say: When the body of the hedge plants will average two inches in diameter, is small enough to lay down. Never do it when there is frost in either wood or ground, as the wood will split and run out and not bend. Put down low enough to stop all holes by first trimming the limbs as high as you can reach, then cut at the ground, so near off that it will bend and not split. Press down to the desired position, then cut the top off where it will make the fence the right height. Leave small ones upright occasionally to hold the others in place. Let grow three years; then trim—the oftener the better.

I think the machine is a failure from the fact that it costs more to put it down with it than by hand, and it is not so good when done. A light ax, or a hatchet with handle 15 inches in length, is the best. Your costume needs to be of heavy ducking, with buckskin mittens, and boot-legs drawn on your arms for protection. E. FOOTE.

Burlingame, Kas.

About Lopping Hedge.

Editor Farmer:

Your correspondent asks if "a three-yearold hedge is old enough to lay." My answer would be: Right here is where many make a mistake. They commence when the hedge is too young, while the plants are all sap. Five or six years after a young hedge is lopped you can hardly tell that it has ever been lopped at all. The plants being young and most all sap, they soon rot off where they are cut, and the largest sprouts grow up, and after three years your hedge is about where it was when you lopped it. I think hedge should be at least five years old before it is lopped. The plants should be from one to two inches in diameter. Most of them will have "heart" in them when they have five or six years' growth, which makes them durable. If an occasional one should die it would remain in situ for years before it would rot out.

There is another advantage gained by having plants large. You can fill up all the gaps, and make a good strong hog-fence, which you could not do with young hedge. Where you wish to make a hedge that will turn hogs you will have to be very careful or you will fail. Every one that has had much experience with hedge knows how difficult it is to make a hedge that will turn hogs successfully.

Where the fields are large and the job well done, it works tolerably well, but in small fields, or where the hogs shade they will soon kill the best hedge. So the best plan is to keep them away from the hedge in such

Any one can lop a hedge if they feel inclined to take hold and give it a trial, but one not used to the work will think it a bad job before they work at it very long. A hedge thorn will go through the best glove or mitten, or even a good cow-hide boot. A sun from scorching it and after the flax is person should have heavy duck clothes, and heavy mittens made of boot-legs, a good hedge-knife and axe, and they are ready for business. First, trim all the limbs off the

hedge on a given line, then you are ready to lop. Now comes the most important thing about the trade. Here is where most all make the mistake. They take an ax and whack away and cut off about half of the plants, and the other half they split up from six inches to a foot, and ruin their hedge. You should be very careful to trim your plants so they will not split when you bend them over to lop them. Commence about six inches above the ground and hew off the plant until it is a little over half off, ending your cut about the surface of the ground. Then, when you go to lay the plant, don't let it split. If it goes to split, hew off a little more. Cut off a plant three feet high for stakes about every four feet; weave the plants into these stakes so they cannot rise up. Lay down to an angle of forty-five degrees. Don't throw your brush in the public like many do. DR. J. BERGER. Oak Valley, Elk Co.

What a Live Newspaper Does.

Kansas Farmer:

I think the KANSAS FARMER a valuable paper for all and a safe reading paper to old and young. I do not detect any too much of either temperance or politics; simply enough to show its patrons where it stands. My interest in the paper is the interest I have or feel in the prosperity of the State. It is the only agricultural paper that is of much value to the agricultural and stock interests of Kansas. I think it is admirably well managed. I would be pleased to read more communications from farmers and stock men, and poultry men, and in fact any one engaged in any business. The 'Ladies' Department" is very interesting to me and must be much more so to the generality of lady readers.

My inquiry about the disease in lambs was answered by a card from Mr. Wellington that exactly hit the case, and one operation saved the price of the paper for more than two years. Many instances of the kind occur to most of us, but is soon overlooked or forgotten. W. J. COLVIN.

From Allen County.

Kansas Farmer:

Winter so far has been very dry, which, with its many advantages has two serious drawbacks: scarcity of stock water, and damaging effects on the coming wheat crop. But we hope the present snow will, in a counteract the dry, freezing measure,

Feed of all kind is abundant and stock in fine condition, with no disease. Crops of all kinds were above an average the past season, and for reasons well known prices are good. But little grain is shipped from this county as farmers are beginning to see the advantage of feeding more grain to stock, always keeping them in thrifty, growing condition. In this way a steer may be put upon the market a year sooner than under the old plan of roughing it. Prices of land are in the ascendant, good farms readily bringing from \$20 to \$30 per acre. Land rents for from two to four dollars per acre. A few farms are still rented for a share of D. D. SPICER. the crop.

Geneva, Allen Co.

From Anderson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Anderson county has been heard from and the farmers all look very pleasant. Good crops, healthy stock, and good prices for surplus produce is the secret. Never was the county in a more prosperous condition. Corn is nearly all husked and much of it is going off rapidly at present prices, i. e. 33 cents per bushel.

There has been much said and written about the desirability of raising more of the tame grasses; but with all the experiments most people yet find it difficult to get a stand. One of our thriving and successful farmers tion in this State, or in any of the States. says he has the best success sowing with In this State it is the outgrowth of a great flax. He says the soil should be mellow and at the same time very compact, that the surface may not dry too rapidly. He says the seed will catch better in the dooryard than on very light soil. He thinks that flax is a and make room for others who would do good crop to sow with because-1st, It does not shade the sprouting grass so as to weaken its vitality but just enough to keep the hot

Oriticisms and Inquiries.

Kansas Farmer:

I rise to second Wm. Short's motion, but that gentleman has covered the whole ground so well in his short letter that he has left little to say for those who come after him on the same subject. I fully indorse all he says as to what he thinks would be a great improvement in the FARMER, and would ask you to hurry up the time when we farmers will have an exclusive agricultural paper, and one we can be proud of. At the risk of being thought impertment I will give my opinion of the two models that the future FARMER should pattern after, 1st, For typographical appearance and general mechanical get up, the Rural New Yorker; 2d, For contents, the Breeders Gazette, with this exception, that the last named journal is exclusively stock matter; and while the future FARMER should cover the whole homestead, that is, every different interest on the farm, at the same time it should be exclusively Kansan.

Mr. Editor, I have five acres of good land that slopes to the South, that I broke in June, '82; last year I sowed it to oats and last fall I plowed it eight inches deep with the idea of sowing it to Orchard grass next spring; but on reading your editorial on tame grasses that the land should be drained. has quite discouraged me; and what I would like to know, is whether you think I had better go on and sow, or wait till I get able to drain the field, which will not be this year. I would like to hear from the farmers who cultivate upland farms. Take one year with another, what kind of corn they think is the best to plant. Prof. Shelton recommends the early kinds, but from what I can judge of early corn here, it yields from 14 to 16 less than the large late corn, all things being equal. Now, is this a peculiarity of the last two seasons, and is the large late corn too slow starting to make a sure crop, or will it (the late) corn out-yield the early corn every year we have a crop?

The agents of Mr. Barnes, of Lawrence, are asking for A. 1 2-year-old apple trees, 25 cents each, some less by the hundred; budded cherry trees, 75 cents each. They must think we have a county overflowing with milk and honey to stand such prices. Minneapolis, Jan. 8, '84.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—If land is naturally drained, it needs no artificial draining, except that under-draining any clayey land will improve its productive properties. In our article, we proposed an experiment on a small piece of land, and desired the best condition of the ground so as to produce best results. Surface draining is all that is imperatively needed, and where that is had by the "lay of the land," it is enough. Go on and sow your seed and report results.

What Newspapers Should Contain. Kansas Farmer:

I think our friend Short, of Winfield, is too fastidious in his ideas of a first-class agricultural paper. According to his views a religious paper should contain nothing but religious matter, and the same of a political paper—it should contain nothing but political matter, which would be a novelty, indeed.

Not many of us feel able to take a large number of agricultural or any other papers; and if we did take them we would never find spare time to read them all; therefore, the papers we do patronize should contain something upon all the various topics that so deeply interest us as does the great question of prohibition. I like the Kansas Farmer as an agricultural paper all the better because it contains a range of information not always found in every paper, and because it so enlarges itself as to offer us an occasional article upon a subject that so vitally interests the producer as does the liquor traffic.

Prohibition is not simply a political quesmoral element which forced itself upon the attention of the party then representing the people, and it was obliged to respect the demands imposed upon it or step back so. Whatever position political parties may assume upon this great question will

voice of the people will ultimately settle the question.

There is no class of the people who pay which was carried out as shown by the so large a proportion of the expenses of names and addresses, in the advertisement, that ruinous traffic as the farmers do, and of some of the receivers.

there is no one who better deserves to know all of the workings of prohibition than the man who delves at the tail of the plow. I sincerely hope that the FARMER will have the back-bone to spread the whole facts before its readers, and I trust that our friend Mr. Short will, after a second thought, be generous enough to indulge us in that respect. J. B. COOLEY.

Mound Valley, Kas.

Grass and Sorghum.

Kansas Farmer:

As I have never seen anything in all the writings on tame grass about the yield of Orchard grass seed per acre or the way of saving and threshing it. I would like to hear through the FARMER the best way, and which would be the cheapest—to try and raise the seed or buy it for, say 70 or 80 acres for pasture. I sowed 6 acres last spring and am satisfied that it is the thing for this part of the State. I don't know but it could be improved for pasture by sowing some other kind of grass seed with it to fill the spaces, as it seems to grow in bunches.

I also tried sowing sorghum for feed in winter. Am satisfied that it don't pay to depend on wild grass. I can get 5 times as much feed off of an acre of sorghum as I can off of prairi: grass, and don't have to feed grain to cattle either. What the cattle leave (and that isn't much) I scrape up and give

to the hogs, and they finish it.

I think the FARMER is all right on the temperance question. Don't think we get any too much temperance reading in any of the papers.

Delphos, Ottawa Co., Kas. P. S. What has become of the promised book of GERALDINE?

[GERALDINE was not put into book form, and there is no present certainty that it ever will be.—Editor K. F.]

Weather, Cane and Wool.

Kansas Farmer:

The cold wave reached us with the new year and hit us so we will remember it in years to come. Stock of all kinds was in good condition. With the fine weather up to Jan. 1st and plenty of feed it could not be otherwise.

Winter wheat is looking well in most cases—one-half more sown than the year previous. A great amount of corn is being marketed, commencing at 25 cents and has reached 34 cents per bushel.

Have fed sorghum and like it very much better for sheep than other stock. Have found it most convenient to harvest to drill with grain drill one bushel per acre and cut with self-rake machine. The Champion handles it well. Set up in large shocks same as corn. The finer the better stock will eat it. When planted in the usual way stock will not consume the stalk. With a bushel to the acre it will grow about 5 feet high on ordinary land, is easily harvested and makes desirable feed. We had a fine crop this season sown on sod and turned under. I think every grain came through the sod. We consider it equal to 20 bushels of corn per acre.

Would it not be well for Mr. Emery to state definitely in what way the wool growers' will be benefited by the scouring mill? He says it will better their price 5 cents a pound. Now if he can demonstrate this satisfactorily to the wool grower, the wool will be forthcoming without any trouble. It looks like a move in the right direction, and should be sustained, and will be without a doubt, if we can obtain but a trifle more for our wool; not be losers by it at least. One-half of Kansas wools should be worked into cloth within her borders. All legitimate means should be encouraged to build up manufacturers for our raw material and give employment to as many as possible within our State and thereby permanently increase her wealth.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Farm, Field and Fireside, offering \$50,000 in presents to new subscribers. This publication ranks among the best and handsomest of family and agricultural papers, and its proprietors are fully not materially affect the final result. The able to carry out any offer they may make. An award of forty thousand dollars was made in December to its subscribers all of

Hartford, Jan. 8, '84. I. F. SNEDIKER.

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

The Pawnee Valley Wool Growers' association held a meeting last week to consider Mr. Emory's wool scouring proposition. It was generally regarded with favor, but the growers did not feel like entering into any contracts in advance.

Wool growers in the Pawnee valley and contiguous regions are talking about establishing a central wool house where their wool may be gathered and stored for shipment in bulk. That is in accord with what this paper has been preaching the last two years.

William Booth, a wool grower of Leavenworth county, has a strong article in the Daily Standard on the effect of the revised tariff on prices of wool. He says he sold his wool in 1882 for 284 cents per pound; in 1883 for "a trifle less than 14 cents per pound."

Kansas State Cane Growers' Association.

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

The Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture, just issued, contains some instructive articles on sorghum culture, tame grasses, breeding and feeding calves, fattening and caring for cattle, raising and feeding swine, sheep husbandry, fish culture, silk culture in Kansas, lower coal measures of southeastern Kansas, three noxious insects, meteorology, etc.

Mr. Cowgill states that five companies have given notice of their intention to make sugar the coming season, viz: The Kansas Sugar company, at Sterling, Rice county; the Kansas Sugar Refining company, at Hutchinson, Reno county; the Buckeye Sugar works, at Dundee, Barton county, with offices at Great Bend; the Lawrence Sugar works, at Ottawa; and a factory at Larned.

From a report of the Kansas City stock yards for the year 1883, we make the following summary:

An artist of the second	ceceived.	Shippea.
Cattle	460,780	Shippea. 460,598
Nogs1	.879.401	1,379,005
Sheep		119,180
Horses and mules		
By way of showing the	increa	se since

By way of showing the increase since the beginning, we have these figures:

	R	eccipte in 1871.	In 1883.
Cattle		20,827	460,780
Hogs		40,186	1,376,401
Sheep		4 527	119,665
Horses and	mules	809	19,860
			1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000

As showing how rapidly southwestern kansas is developing, we have a few figures from Belle Plaine, Sumner county. A side track was laid between Wellington and Belle Plaine, and in ninety days three farmers shipped 125 car loads of corn from that track. In the year 1883 Belle Plaine shipped 414 cars of corn, 205 cars of wheat, 2 cars of rye, 81 cars of cattle, 100 cars of hogs, 7 cars of sheep. The wheat shipment was 97 cars less, and the corn shipment 111 cars more than in 1882.

The publisher of the Leader and Illustrated Australian News, has favored us with late copies of those periodicals. They are published weekly at Melbourne, Australia. The Leader is a massive paper of forty-eight pages of fresh matter, much of it of merit; and, coming as it does from that far-off land, it has afforded us much entertainment. The News shows taste in selection of topics and a very high degree of merit in execution of the engravings. Some incidents of life among men and horses are drawn with exquisite skill, and the lithograph—"Will you buy?" is very

HYPOCHONDRIA.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Arouses Vague Apprehensions--What Actually Causes It.

The narrative below by a prominent scientist touches a subject of universal importance. Few people are free from the distressing evils which hypochondria brings. They come at all times and are fed by the very fiame which they themselves start. They are a dread of coming derangement caused by present disorder and bring about more suicides than any other one thing. Their first approach should be carefully guarded.

Editors Herald:

It is seldom I appear in print and I should not do so now did I not believe myself in possession of truths, the revelation of which will prove of inestimable value to many who may see these lines. Mine has been a trying experience. For many years I was conscious of a want of nerve tone. My mind seemed sluggish and I felt a certain falling off in my natural condition of intellectual acuteness, activity and vigor. I presume this is the same way in which an innumerable number of other people feel, who like B. C. myself are physically below par, but like thousands of others I paid no attention to these annoying troubles, attributing them to overwork, and resorting to a glass of beer or a milk punch, which would for the time invigorate and relieve my weariness.

After awhile the stimulants commenced to disagree with my stomach, my weariness increased, and I was compelled to resort to other means to find relief. If a physician is suffering he invariably calls another physician to prescribe for him, as he cannot see himself as he sees others; so I called a physician and he advised me to try a little chemical food, or a bottle of hypophosphates. I took two or three bottles of the chemical food with no apparent benefit. My lassitude and indisposition seemed to increase, my food distressed me. I suffered from neuralgic pains in different parts of my body, my muscles became sore, my bowels were constipated, and my prospects for recovery were not very flattering. I stated my case to another physician, and he advised me to take five to ten drops of Magende's solution of morphine, two or three times a day, for the weakness and distress in my stomach, and a blue pill every other night to relieve the constipation. The morphine produced such a deathly nausea that I could not take t, and the blue pill failed to relieve my constipation.

In this condition I passed nearly a year, wholly unfit for business, while the effort to think was irksome and painful. My blood became impoverished, and I suffered from incapacity with an appalling sense of misery and general apprehension of coming evil. I passed sleepless nights and was troubled with irregular action of the heart, a constantly feverish condition and the most excruciating tortures in my stomach, living for days on rice water and gruel, and, indeed, the digestive functions seemed to be entirely destroyed.

It was natural that while in this condition I should become hypochondrical and fearful suggestions of self-destruction occasionally presented themselves. I experienced an insatiable desire for sleep, but on retiring would lie awake for a long time tormented with troubled reflections, and when at last I did fall into an uneasy slumber of short duration, it was disturbed by horrid dreams. In this condition I determined to take a trip to Europe, but in spite of all the attentions of physicians and change of scene and climate, I did not improve and so returned home with no earthly hope of ever again being able to leave the house.

Among the numerous friends that called on me was one who had been afflicted somewhat similarly to myself, but who had been restored to perfect health. Upon his earnest recommendation I began the same treatment he had employed but with little hope of being benefited. At first I experienced little, if any, relief, except that it did not distress my stomach as other remedies or even food had done. I continued its use, however, and after the third bottle could see a marked change for the better, and now after the fifteenth bottle I am happy to state that I am again able to attend to my professional duties. I sleep well, nothing distresses me that I eat, I go from day to day

without feeling a weariness or pain, indeed I am a well man, and wholly through the influence of H. H. Warner & Co.'s Tippecanoe. I consider this remedy as taking the highest possible rank in the treatment of all diseases marked by debility, loss of appetite, and all other symptoms of stomach and digestive disorders. It is overwhelmingly superior to the tonics, bitters, and dyspepsia cures of the day, and is certain to be so acknowledged by the public universally. Thousands of people to-day are going to premature graves with these serious diseases, that I have above described, and to all such I would say: "Do not let your good judgment be governed by your prejucices, but give the above named remedy a fair and patient trial, and I believe you will only be rewarded by a perfect restoration to health, but you will also be convinced that the medical profession does not possess all the knowledge there is embraced in medical A. G. RICHARDS, M. D., science."

468 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

This, That and the Other.

The beginning of the Jewish year was changed and the passover instituted 1491, B. C.

An Italian distiller who never drank liquor at all recently became insane from inhaling the vapors of impure alcohol while strengthening poor wine.

"What do you propose to take for your cold?" said a lady to a sneezing gentleman. "Oh, I'll sell it very cheap; I won't higgle about the price at all."

It was a French woman who exclaimed, holding up a glass of sparkling fresh water, "Ah! if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would taste!"

"Walk slower, papa," cried the little girl, whose short steps were no match for the strides of her masculine progenitor: "Can't you go nice and slow like a policeman?"

The theory that the English learned the practice of bathing frequently in cold water from the ancient Hindoos has no foundation. It was common among the ancient Britons

There are about 10,000 private cabs plying for hire in the Paris streets, and the drivers include persons of every class of society, from unfrocked priests to broken-down cooks.

The word "worsted," applied to woollen yarn, is derived from the town of Worsted in Norfolk. "Worsted" stands for Worthstead, from Worth, an estate, and "stead," a place.

A gentleman was giving a boy some peanuts the other day. The mother said, "Now, what are you going to say to the gentleman?" The little fellow looked up and replied, "More!"

"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones?" asked a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It's so very weak, ma'am," replied Jones, "I thought I would let it rest."

Gossip About Stock.

Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kansas, sold the Percheron stallion Quimpes, 400, to A. D. Ellis & Co., Manhattan.

W. W. Adams, Lexington, Ky., advertises a sale of horses and jacks, January 30. The stock is represented as first class.

M. Madison, near Topeka, is proud over his Holstein-Jersey heifer calf, dropped during the cold weather; and he has a % grade Jersey bull calf that brings on another smile.

Alex Peoples, the Chester White breeder says: Some years ago Caot. James Jefferis, in one of his voyages between Liverpool and Philadelphia, brought home a pair of Bedfordshire hogs, which are admitted, beyond a doubt, as being the origin of what is now called the Chester County breed, or Chester White hogs.

New England farmers are becoming interested in making sugar from sorghum. Henry B. Blackwell, of Massachusetts, has published an instructive article on the subject, part of which we hope to find room for some day.

Book of Seeds.

sional duties. I sleep well, nothing distresses me that I eat, I go from day to day N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., will send, free of

charge, on application, to any of our readers, a book in which is described all the tested new and standard varieties of vegetable, flower and field seeds, which is well worth sending for and reading carefully.

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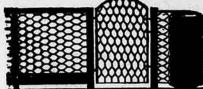
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The Some Circle.

One Bachelor of Many.

There's one thing to the ladies I plainly wish to say;

I'm a man of no pretenses; I'm fifty, if a

I'm neither gay nor amiable, I'm fussy, and I'm plain;

But, girls, you needn't plot for me-all plotting is in vain.

I never see the brightest eyes, and all their witchery Is wasted ammunition, if its aim is hurting

I never see the reddest lips, I'm proof

against all smiles; I rather think I'm not the man for any woman's wiles.

I can sew on my own buttons, my stocking I can mend, And women's hands around my room are

not what I intend; I want no knitted, netted things, no travel-

ing bags, no wraps, No slippers and no comforters, no painted plaques, no caps.

I buy the things that I require; so, ladies, hear me say,

All such attentions spent on me are simply thrown away:

So shake your curls and give your gifts, bewilder all you can,

But just remember, if you please, that I am not the man.

I've heard there's twenty-one old maids consider me their "fate,"

And clever widows five or six that wish with me to mate;

There's pretty school-girls who insist I "must have had some loss," And say I'm "so romantic," when I'm only

tired or cross. But, ladies, all attentions from this date I

hope will cease; The only favor that I ask, is to be left in

For I consider one thing sure as anything

I will not marry any girl, and none shall marry me.

That's just exactly what he said about a year

Now, if you could but see his rooms, they are a perfect show Of netted things, and knitted things, and

painted plaques and screens, Of photographs of famous men, and Beauty's living queens;

While on the hearth-stone sits his wifeshe's sweet and good I know.

And if you tell him of the words he said a year ago, He answers you, without a blush, "Oh, that's

the usual way; No one believes a single word old bachelors

may say; When the right angel comes along, they

marry any day." -Harper's Magazine for January.

Paper Gas-Pipes.

This novelty in paper is made by passing an endless strip of hemp paper, the width of which equals the length of the tube to be produced, through a bath of melted asphalt and then rolling it tightly and smoothly on a core to obtain the required diameter. When the number of layers thus rolled has reached the thickness desired, the tube is strongly compressed, the outside sprinkled with fine sand and the whole cooled in water. As soon as entirely cold the core is drawn out | child wanderers of the earth, wa and the inside coated with a waterproof composition. In addition to being absolutely tight and perfectly smooth, these paper pipes are cheaper than iron ones and possess greater strength. With the sides a scant three-fifths of an inch thick they have withstood a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. Buried underground the paper gas-pipes cannot be broken by the settlement of superincumbent earth and stone, nor fractured when violently jarred. Paper being a bad conductor, the paper pipes do not readily freeze.

"Do you buy your music by the roll?" inquired a young lady of the deacon's daughter. "Oh, no," she replied, "I always wait until Sunday, and then I get it by the choir." a claim, and being a man of energy and not

ROMANCE FROM LIFE.

A Young Husband and Wife Separated by the War--Reunion After Twenty-One Years.

Twenty-one years ago in a beautiful val ey of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, at the foot of Cumberland mountains, in that loveliest of all picturesque regions, the headwaters of the great Kanawha, there lived a young farmer named Goodman. He was born and had grown to manhood in that region, and had, by his indomitable industry and energy, acquired the title to as fine a farm as any that dotted the little valley. Some two years previous to the opening of the story he had married a buxom mountain lassie, and settled down to enjoy the happiness of married life.

Time passed on, and a baby son came to increase their happiness. With the birth of the child came the news that Fort Sumpter had fallen, and the tocsin of civil war had been sounded. Although a Southern born, Goodman was a bitter opponent of slavery, and it had been said of him that he had individually aided many a runaway slave to a haven of refuge over the mysterious "Underground Railway.' When the first rumors of war reached the quiet valley, Gooodman bade farewell to his family, and, accompanied by four of his neighbors whose sympathies were with the cause of the Union, they secretly left the valley that same night and rode northward. They proceeded to Cincinnati by boat, where they enlisted and in course of time were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. In the dark days of September, 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga, and in the retreat to Chattanooga in one of the innumerable skirmishes during the retreat, Goodman was captured and shortly afterward sent to Andersonville Through a comrade came a few prison. brief lines to the mountain home in Virginia, that Goodman had been captured and sent south, and a few months later came the sad intelligence that he had died a lingering death in the southern prison pen. Close upon the heels of the awful news came the wakening on a dark night with the roof of her home ablaze by the incendiary's torch, applied by a marauding band of Confederates to more than one Union home in the hitherto peaceful valley. Crushed by the double loss, and having no relatives near to whom she could apply for refuge, Mrs. Goodman made her way to Cincinnati, where she expected to find a home with an uncle, whom she had visited once in childhood; but upon reaching the city, her hopes were doomed to disappointment, as he had left for the West some years before, and his present residence was unknown. Her limited supply of money becoming rapidly reduced, she was forced to place her child in an orphan asylum, and through an advertise ment in a daily paper she obtained employment in a great establishment on Fourth street, that had a contract for furnishing uniforms for the Federal troops. She was thus employed for nearly a year, receiving a bare pittance that scarcely kept soul and body together, but through the influence of a physician who attended her during a serious illness, she obtained a position as nurse in the Cincinnati hospital at more remunerative wages.

The report of Goodman's death at Andersonville proved to be false, and after weary months of imprisonment he was exchanged in the fall of 1863, with some two hundred others and sent Noth. He had heard no news from home in all that time, and the scene that met his gaze after a long and tiresome journey was heart-rending. Ruin, desolation and woe on every hand, wife and crush even a stronger spirit than his, weakened by a long siege of imprisonment. He heard that his wife had gone to Cincinnati and in a few days he was in the city; but a thorough search by detectives and repeated advertisements in the daily papers failed to find any trace of the loving object of his search. After some weeks' faithful and persistent inquiries, he was forced to the conclusion that his wife and child were both

At this time the silver excitement in Nevada was at its highest, and having nothing to retard him, Goodman went West, in the hope of forgetting his great sorrow in the dizzy whirl of the mining camp. He staked

addicted to the vices so prevalent among the miners, he succeeded in a few months in amassing quite a fortune, which he invested in real estate in the already flourishing town of Virginia City. Success crowned his every undertaking, and it was not long until Goodman was considered the wealthiest man in all that region, where scores of men were counted millionaires. In 1876 Goodman removed to San Erancisco and became senior partner in a great banking firm. One morning, in answer to an advertisement for book keepers, a young man presented himself in his private office, who by his striking resemblances to Goodman, led to inquiries and investigation. To make a long story short, the young man proved to be the long lost son of Goodman. He had been adopted from the orphan asylum at Cincinnati, by a wealthy and childless couple of Dayton, Ohio, raised in luxury and given a good education. Financial reverses and the death of both his banefactors threw the young man on his own resources, and he had finally drifted to the far West, carried thither by the reports of the new Eldorado. Henry, for that was the young man's name, was immediately installed as junior member of the firm.

In October last, a gentleman named Warren, an old neighbor of Goodman in his Virginia home, and, by the way, one of the comrades that went out with him from the quiet valley to battle in the war of the Union, was in San Francisco, and having a draft to negotiate, he stepped into Goodman's bank to transact his business. the money was being paid over to him by the elder Goodman, Warren casually re-marked that he (Goodman) very much resembled an old friend whom he knew years ago in West Virginia. Goodman stated that he was from Greenbrier county; explanations followed, the identity of each disclosed, and Warren was invited to the home of the younger Goodman, with whom his father was residing. That evening after tea the party were around the fireside exchanging reminiscences of the past. Finally Goodman related the disappearance and supposed death of his wife, when he was interrupted by Warren, who excitedly stated that Mrs. Goodman was still alive and a resident of Covington, Ky. The revelation came like a thunderclap on a clear, cloudless day, and the shock nearly proved too much for Good-Joy seldom ever kills, and so it proved in this instance. Warren happened to know the address of Mrs. Goodman, who had never married, and at an early hour in the morning they drove to the telegraph office and an exchange of telegrams confirmed Warren's statement, that Mrs. Goodman was yet in the land of the living.

Goodman, accompanied by his son and family, took the first train for the east and in due time arrived at Cincinnati. No pen can picture the meeting after twenty year's separation, and the joy that came to at least two hearts after all those long years of sorrow and pain.

The entire party passed up on the steamer Fleetwood the other evening, and a happier or more joyous coterie was never seen aboard that boat. The story was related to the reporter by Goodman pere himself; and it may be well to remark here that Goodman is an assumed name, but were the real name given it would be recognized as a strong one in financial circles, and one that has been, and is yet, prominent in the councils of the nation.

The party will visit the scene of their old home, and spend Thanksgiving there, and it is safe to say that there will be none more truly thankful for the many blessings showered upon them than the happy party that will gather around the festal board on our National anniversary on the headwaters of the picturesque Kanawha.—Cincinnati Ga

Beefsteak Pickled.

Lay a steak in a pudding dish, with slices of onions, a few cloves, whole pepper, salt, and bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, one of marjoram, and some parsley; add oil and tarragon vinegar in equal parts, just to come up to the steak, and let it steep in this for about to the steak, and let it steep in this for about twelve hours, turning it occasionally; then either broil it or fry it in butter, and serve with mashed potatoes. It may also be slightly fried in butter, and then stewed with a little common stock, and served with

A child was recently sold for sixpence in Oldham, and its mother offered another for

Jellied Chicken.

Select a chicken that weighs about five pounds. It is not necessary to inquire its ige, as most any fowl can be boiled tender. Joint it and put it on in cold water, with salt and pepper. Boil until the meat slips easily from the bones, and the broth will measure less than a quart. Then strain the broth and let it cool so the fat can be removed. Dissolve a half package of gelatine in a little cold water, heat the broth boiling hot, and add the gelatine to it. Cut the breast in strips, and the rest of the chicken in small pieces, boil two eggs hard, and cut in thin slices. Slice half a lemon very thin. An oval vegetable or pudding-dish will make a good mold, as it will correspond to the shape of a platter. Lay the strips of the breast, the slices of the egg and lemon close against the dish, and then lay in lightly the rest of the chicken, placing the meat so all the fibres will lie in one direction, that in slicing you may cut across the grain. Now strain on the broth until the dish is nearly full, then set it away to cool. The amount of broth and gelatine must be in proportion to the quantity of chicken, a half box of gelatine being sufficient to stiffen a quart of broth. When cool, it should be stiff enough to slice and retain its shape. To remove from the mould, dip it a moment in hot water, and then turn it out on a platter and garnish with parsley and slices of hardboiled eggs. Pressed chicken differs from jellied chicken only in being solid meat, with just enough broth and gelatine to hold it firmly together. Jellied chicken is a meatjelly with pieces of chicken through it, and is a beautiful dish for New Year's refreshments.-Floral Cabinet.

Preserving Shoe Leather.

The London Field says: There is one simple article which will render any decently made boot thoroughly impervious. It is nothing more nor less than cold-drawn castor oil "pure and simple." It is best applied before a moderate fire. The boots to be dressed should be quite clean and dry; and especial care should be given to the welt and the tongues, and their stitching to the upper leathers. I generally begin by pouring the oil from the bottle all around the welt, so that the angle between the sole and upper leather is quite filled with oil, and then proceed all over the boot, including the edges of the soles, rubbing in with the hand. When one is done, have a turn at the other, and so alternately till you have got in about a tablespoonful and a half to each boot. The tongues, being thinner leather, should be quite saturated. Subsequent dressings will not require so much oil. I have never found anything to touch this as a wateproof dressing; the gelatinous oil seems to effectually stop every pore in the leather. There is another advantage for those who are natty in such matters; the boots will soon take a good (common blacking) polish, so much so, that a man may, if he likes, water-proof his ordinary walking boots for bad weather without spoiling their appearance. With a common walking boot of ordinary thickness, apply the oil all over the sole. I wear boots so treated, shooting, over thick woolen socks, for from eight to twelve hours a day or more, without feeling the slightest inconvenience in any way; but they have the chilly feel inseparable from all boots that are oiled in any way.

Home.

There is one spot of earth supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest, Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride, While in his softened looks benignly blend The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend,

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,

Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life. In the clear heaven of her delighted eye An angel-guard of loves and graces lie; Around her knees domestic duties meet, And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.

Ladies

-Montgomery.

Afflicted with weaknesses peculiar to their sex will find in Leis' Candelion Tonic a genuine friend. If it be taken persistently in small doses it will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, iron and other tonic and nutritive principles, the lack of which in the system causes

The Houng Folks.

Mentone.

"And there was given unto them a short time before they went forward."

Upon this sunny shore

A little space for rest. The care and sorrow Sad memory's haunting pain that would not cease.

Are left behind. It is not yet to-morrow. To-day there falls the dear surprise of peace:

The sky and sea, their broad wings round us sweeping,

Close out the world, and hold us in their keeping

A little space for rest. Ah! though soon o'er,

How precious it is on the sunny shore!

Upon this sunny shore

A little space for love, while those, our dearest, Yet linger with us ere they take their

To that far world which now doth seem the

nearest So deep and pure this sky's down-bending

light. Slow, one by one, the golden hours are given A respite ere the earthly ties are riven.

When left alone, how, 'mid our tears, we store

Each breath of their last days upon this shore!

Upon this sunny shore

A little space to wait: the life-bowl broken. The silver cord unloosed, the mortal name, We bore upon this earth by God's voice spoken,

While at the sound all earthly praise or blame

Our joys and griefs, alike with gentle sweet-

Fade in the dawn of the next world's completeness

The hour is thine, dear Lord; we ask no more.

But wait thy summons on the sunny shore. -Harper's Magazine for January.

Chinese Gardening Around San Francisco.

The stranger who happens to make an early visit to the streets of San Francisco, witnesses a sight which he is not likely to soon forget. From early dawn a singular procession begins to move along the silent thoroughfares, coming out of and vanishing into the morning mist. Now a long string of men in single file, each with a yoke over his shoulders and baskets dangling from its ends, goes trotting by. Again comes a donkey, the panniers covered with a blanket or tarpaulin, and a driver at his side. These are followed by a rickety wagon, drawn by a phantom of a horse, and behind these a drove of jackasses similarly loaded. The vegetable supplies of San Francisco, borne by the market gardeners, defile before you. These ghosts of the dawn are all Chinamen. Even before it is light enough for you to see them, their voices satisfy you of their nationality. As they trot along under their yokes, beside their donkeys, or behind their shadowy steeds, they keep up that chatter to which your ears soon become accustomed in certain districts where the Mongolian flourishes. In a string of half a dozen yoke bearers, the leader will be talking to a man in the middle, while he chats with the man next to the leader, the words and sentences flying back and forth without any one turning his head, until you wonder how the threads of conversation can keep out of tangle anyhow.

The Chinaman began his usefulness as a market gardener in and around San Francisco early thirty years ago, in the days when the Americans had greater treasures to dig for in the earth than vegetables. Men enjoying the prospect of turning up a gold mine with their spades, were not likely to apply them to a potato patch. Yet these men had to eat, and others, not above the humble occupations, worked to feed them. The first of the Chinese vegetable farmers throve so well that compatriots followed suit, and the housewives of San Francisco soon became familiar with the queer yoked figures and their heaped-up baskets, who announced their coming with a shrill cry, not unlike that of a New York milkman. At first each farmer made his day's trade on

the contents of two baskets. Then the more enterprising hired men to carry supplies. The farmer himself always led, and still leads, the van in these processions, which number from two to a dozen men. He carries the same burden as his hired hands, and does the bargaining for them; and as their baskets are emptied they are sent to the rear, instead of back to the farm to work. The procession leaves town as it entered it, in single file, while the usual chatter is still continued, as if keeping time to the pattering of their slipshod feet.

The business has expanded until some Chinamen now come in daily with several wagons or droves of pack donkeys; but the majority of them continue to do business on a moderate scale, because lacking the means

to amplify it. The Chinaman farmer lives on the most economical basis, and does his cultivating on strips of waste land, by roadsides, and on hillsides so abrupt and naturally sterile that the white man never dreams of utilizing them; also down in ravines and gullies which he had to reclaim from the original wilderness. We rembember one Chinese farm in a deep and once savage gully which used to be the bed of a creek that the spring floods transformed into a furious torrent. On one side the railroad passes over a steep embankment; on the other is an abrupt and rocky bluff. By damming the creek at the head of the gully and diverting the water down the hill range of which the bluff is a part, the ingenious Mongolian has turned the bed of the ancient torrent into a productive farm, and so fertilize the barren slope that he can raise a crop upon it also. He utilizes every available foot of ground. He will even build his house on piles over a creek, or on stilts besides an enbankment, in order to save the surface soil he finds so

All his farm work is done by hand, usually on the methods of his native country. His vegetable farms are as neat and trim as the great flower-studded gardens of the millionaires whose tables he helps to supply. He has apparently, measured the productive capacity of the earth to an inch, and crams more into a given space of soil than would seem credible but for the fact itself.

His system of cultivation seems to be as mathematical as his calculation of the resources of his plot. He measures the ground in feet and inches instead of by acres and rods, and allots spaces to his beans, potatoes, peas, tomatoes, cabbages, etc., in proportion to the demand for them; and he never cultivates anything for which there is not immediate call. Wheat, grapes, and truit do not seduce him, they require too much space and care; the competition in them is too great, and the market too fluctuating. He works not for the whole world, like the farmers who have made the State famous, but for a single city whose denizens must have a certain amount to eat every day. So his venture is a sure one, and only a rare convulsion of nature can impair his prosperity. An earthquake, or a landslide, or a season of heavy rains, may cut into his profits, but the climate is so friendly that it soon repairs the ravages. His crops are perennial, too. When one product is not flourishing, he manages to have another that is in season, and he thus keeps busy all the year round.

The Chinese cheap farmer is cheap only in his metods of production, and expenditure. His market prices are regulated by the larger markets of the white man, and, like him, he gets the most he can for what he sells, but spends the least he can and exist. When his little fortune is heaped up. he sells his farm to a foreman, whose thrift has made him a small capitalist, and returns to China to end his days there in aristocratic leisure. The farms pass from hand to hand for years, until the march of progress claims the land, and new ground is broken elsewhere.

The Chinese began in the suburbs of San Francisco itself, on waste land, for which they paid no rent, and, as the city spread, retreated and now they rent and own land on both sides of the Bay, one or two hours' journey into the interior. Their truck boats form a singular and picturesque feature of the glorious Bay at early morning. They are characteristic craft, long, low, and capacious with sails of irregular shapes, made of matting and frequently decorated with grotesque symbols in colors.—American Agri-culturist. The Whip Trade.

The Springfield Republican says that the leading whip firms of Westfield and those in other parts of the country are trying to revive, in a modified form, the "combination" which went to pieces two years ago because of outside firms refusing to be governed by the schedule rate. The old combination was a good thing for the whip trade, as it gave the leading manufacturers a uniform scale of prices, and when sales were dull they did not hesitate to keep their factories running and make up a large stock of goods, well knowing that prices were established and could only be changed by vote of the association. The combination of these large firms was also a great assistance to the small ones, for the latter could offer some classes of whips at lower prices than the association rates, and so benefit themselves without materially affecting the business of the large concerns. But this advantage was used so largely that the combination firms in a couple of years found they were being seriously injured by it. Not only did these "outside" concerns grow and extend their business into more distant territory, but new factories were started by men with capital to invest, so that the combination found it necessary to meet and vote to disband the association unless all the whip manufacturers, except the very smallest, would consent to be governed iy its schedule of prices. This was agreed to by all but two or three, and their holding out resulted in the dissolving of the combination and a general breaking of prices. Since then the manufacturers have not been making much money, and for various causes the business has been growing duller and duller. Of course the advance in the price of whalebone from about \$3 per pound a year ago to over \$7 has much to do with the dullness. The movers for a new combination propose to establish a uniform price for whalebone whips and for some of the better class of rattan goods. But the prospect is not promising, as some firms seem to have a strong objection to joining. A meeting was held at Westfield recently to consider the matter, but no definite action was taken, and the manufacturers and their employes can only hope for a revival of business by a general revival all over the coun-This is looked for after New Year, and will be gladly welcomed by hundreds - ho are employed but part of the time and others who have no employment at all.

A Goose-Eating Mule.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of Warm Springs District, has been losing his geese for a long time. He attributed his losses to the foxes which have their haunts in his neighborhood, though he was astonished to find the geese eaten entirely, nothing but a few feathers being left. One night recently, hearing a disturbance among his geese in the horse lot, he seized his gun and rushed to the lot to investigate the cause of the commotion. Getting as close as caution allowed, he fired in the direction of the noise made by the struggling goose. At the report of the gun his ears were greeted with a most terrific squalling from one of the mules. A light being procured it was discovered that the mule had received a part of the load in his nose, a stray shot or two passing through the animal's ear. It was the mule that had been eating the geese and a bloody nose was the result of his detection. No serious damage was done to the equine lover of goose flesh--Merriwether (Ga.) Vindi-

The Nimble Lie.

The nimble lie

Is like the second-hand upon a clock; We see it fly, while the hour-hand of truth Seems to stand still, and yet it moves unseen And wins at last, for the clock will not strike Till it has reached the goal.

A Wahnin'.

De man what 'pends on de rooster fer to

An' wake 'im up arly in de mawnin', May sumtime fin' dat de rooster is no mo', But was stolen sev'al 'ours 'fore de -Georgia Major. dawnin'.

"Rough on Rats."

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Published Every Wednesday, by the KANSAS FARMER CO.

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A. PEFFER, Editor

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Sibley's Tested seeds. We have not yet learned of any losses of stock in Kansas because of the late

that we do not allow any commission on our clubbing rates with other papers.

The twenty-fifth annual fair of the Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical society will be held on the fair grounds at Cedar Rapids, Ja., September 9 to 12, 1884.

Mr. J. W. Smith, in ElDorado Republican, tells of an eight acre field of sorghum cane that netted \$28 per acre. The yield was: 825 gallons sirup and over 200 bushels of seed.

To persons complaining of what they call mange or eye itch in cattle, one of our correspondents suggests that it is lice. Destroy the lice, he says, and the mange or itch will disappear.

The Nortonville Farmers' Institute was very interesting. A brief but comprehensive report of the proceedings will be found in another place, written by our special correspondent, Mr. Heath.

a subscriber says: "As a farmer and citizen of Kansas, I consider the above investment of two dollars one of the make during the coming year.

We have a kind letter from a friend in Concordia, objecting to language which recently appeared in some of our correspondence, and asking us to "grade up the moral tone of the paper." The pen slips, sometimes, as well as the tongue. We will try to keep one eye on these irascible scribblers hereafter.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS.

Their Relation to Subjects of a Political

Nature. No part of the correspondence coming to this paper the last two months has been of as much interest to the editor as that part which has criticised the conduct of the FARMER and suggested methods of improvement. These kindly suggestions, coming as they do, modestly and honestly from people who are paying their money for what we give them, furnish hints and helps that give us courage as well as wisdom.

Thus far it appears that there is but one feature in our editorial management upon which readers disagree. That is what some of them regard as political.

We are seriously troubled to know how far this criticism is intended to reach; that is, how much of what we publish is regarded as political matter. One particular subject has been mentioned by several writers as coming within the line; but, except that one subject, nothing has been pointed out to us as objectionable on the score of politics. This presents the question-What is political matter; and, when that is determined, why is it out of place in an agricultural paper?

Politics, properly defined, is the "Science or art of government." Anything, then, that pertains to or concerns the science of government—anything that relates to the administration of public affairs, is political in its nature. Under this definition, whenever one talks or writes about any public measure, any law of the State or Nation, the management of any department of government, any policy, or rule, or regulation existing or proposed, or any proposition to amend, modify or repeal any law or public custom, or when he proposes any new line of public policy, or any new law, he is talking or writing about political subjects. Politics is an exalted theme. It includes all that is good and useful and true among men; its scope is universal, relating to all things which make for peace and tend to build up human government. To study politics is to study men and their wants. It To Club Agents.—Please remember | makes of us doctors of humanity, for it covers the entire field of human needs.

That which is commonly called politics—the organizing and manipulating of vicious elements to accomplish or further wicked schemes, is not politics, any more than theft and burglary are commerce. To call men who thus behave themselves politicians is like to saying that the village strifemonger is a lawyer. A politician, properly defined, is a statesman.

Upon such a plane of thought as this, why is political matter out of place in an agricultural paper? It could be upon one ground only, as it seems to us-that farmers have no interest in public affairs. But is that true? Has a farmer no necessary relation to anything beyond the mere gathering of subsistence from products of the soil? Are not farmers the most numerous class of men on earth; and are they not, for that reason, more interested than any other division of workers in governmental affairs? In ordering the FARMER and Capital, meat to send to market, and does he not need to purchase family supplies and have them shipped to him; and is he not, therefore, interested in at least two best, if not the best investment I shall important matters of public policytransportation and the tariff? Does he not, as well as other men, need peace and good order preserved in the community; does he not need protection of life, name and property against vicious and lawless men; and is he not, for these and other reasons, interested in good

affairs be had perpetually? All these questions will be answered affirmatively by every one who thinks about the matters proposed. Again, then, we ask why are they out of place in a journal devoted to the interests of agriculture? What class of papers is more interested in such matters and more likely to discuss them fairly? Farmers, like other men, have party preferences; they take party papers, and usually only such as preach according to their faith. These party papers are not always safe counselors on grave matters. They are blind through prejudice sometimes, and often they follow party rather than duty. It is always healthy to have an independent paper about the house, one with clear cut opinions based on facts that any one may know for himself. Such papers grow strong and powerful in proportion as they are honest, well informed and reasonable. Farmers, as much as any other persons, need information touching the operation of political machinery, and there could be no more reliable channel through which to receive it than that of well posted agricultural papers.

But, though political matter may properly be admitted to the columns of agricultural papers, it ought to be handled judiciously and measured with care. The subject matter should be considered in its relation to the people and not to any particular party; no political matter of any kind should be admitted unless it directly or indirectly affects interests of farmers or their laborers; and the extent of such matter should be limited by its real importance under the rule that unless it is of importance it ought not to appear at all. It seems to our minds that anything which is of special interest to rural people, and particularly to farmers, may be and ought to be discussed in journals devoted to their interests. If a convention of wool growers may properly pass a resolution asking Congress to modify the tariff on wool; and if a convention of farmers may ask Congress to take measures toward eradicating lung plague in cattle and cholera in hogs or to reduce the duty on lumber or wire, why is it improper for agricultural papers to approve such action and to discuss its propriety?

Our ideal of an agricultural journal is one that is large enough to cover all interests and relations of the farm and herd, with facilities for collecting correct information from reliable sources, and courage enough to speak truth to the people.

The Wool Market.

Skies are no brighter to the wool grower than they were three months ago, nor are they any darker. The prospect is for a low and steady market. In reviewing the year's trade, a well known commission firm says: "In regard to the future it is impossible to predicate; opinions differ widely on this subject, some dealers think that prices will be higher within a short time, while others believe that values will take the opposite course. With only moderate supplies of desirable fine wools, it is probable Does not the farmer have grain and that these will maintain their present monia, and to circumscribe and stamp basis, but until there is more life and activity in other branches of industry, we cannot expect any permanent advance in wool.

Kansas wools, in Boston, are rating at 20a23c for fine, 22a24c fine medium, 17a19c coarse.

Those wishing to secure first-class singing books should address W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio, who advertises "The Way of Life" for Sunday schools, and "The Drill Master" for day schools. government and in obedience to lawful | They are both fresh, new, attractive and authority? Is it not good for him that popular books by an author whose coma wise and just administration of public positions always please.

Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. This body had an interesting meeting in the secretary's office last week. The following named gentlemen were present, either as members of the Board, or as lawful delegates:

R. W. Jenkins, of Clay Center, president of the Board; H. C. St. Clair, of Belle Plaine, vice-president; Hon. Wm. Sims, of Topeka, secretary; John Francis, of Iola, treasurer; J. M. McFarland, of Topeka, assistant secretary; W. P. Popence, of Topeka, auditor; Prot. O. St. John, of Topeka, geologist; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, botanist; Prof. G. H. Failyer, of Manhattan, chemist. Members of the Board-Gov. Geo. W. Glick and Secretary Jas. Smith, Topeka; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; O. D. Harmon, LaCygne; J. W. Johnson, Hamilton; Martin Mohler, Osborne; Neil Wilkie, Douglass; J. M. Harvey, Vinton; S. J. Carter, Burlington; I.O. Savage, Belleville. Delegates - Bourbon County Fair association, J. S. McCord; Butler county, S. L. Shotwell; Cherokee county, L. M. Pickering; Clay county, D. A. Valentine; Coffey county, H. C. Kellerman; Cowley county, Jas. F. Martin; Elk county, S. C. Hanna; Ellis county, P. W. Smitz; Greenwood county, S. Brookove; Linn county, O. D. Harmon; Morris County Agricultural society, A. J. Eastman; Osage county, Wm. Thomson; Phillips county, J. M. Crozier; Sumner county, M. B. Keagy; Saline county, A. P. Collins; Chase county, H. P. Brockett; Ottawa county, J. M. Snodgrass. E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, United States agent for the collection of information in regard to the sorghum industry, was also present.

Verbal reports-(statements as to the general condition of things)—were made by Messrs. Pickering, Mohler, Smith, Collins, Crozier, Thompson, Wilkie, St. Clair, Martin, Wheeler, and Harvey, and also by other persons at odd times during the sessions as occasions offered; and these reports, on the whole were very creditable to the State.

The officers reported their work and the condition of the finances, which, upon investigation, were approved.

Among the important matters discussed was-Experiment Farms. No official action was taken upon this subiect.

The following telegram was forwarded:

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 10, 1884, Hon. Geo. S. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: SIR:—The State Board of Agriculture

of the State of Kansas, now in session, thank you and the stock breeders' com-mittee for the efforts you are making to secure the assistance of Congress to prevent the introduction and spread of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of the West. They hope your efforts will be crowned with success.
G. W. GLICK.

Governor of Kansas.

The committee on pleuro-pneumonia submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our members of Congress be and are hereby respectfully requested to favor such legislation as may be necessary to determine and clearly define the territory in the United States now infected with the disease among cattle known as the pleuro-pneumuch areaded a country by the purchase, if necessary, at the expense of the government, and slaughter of all animals infected with the disease or known to have been ex-

posed thereto. And be it further Resolved, That our members in Congress be also requested to introduce, if necessary, and urge the passage by that body of such laws as will prevent the importation into any State, of cattle from other States or Territories, in which the infectious disease known as Spanish or Texas fever is indigenous, except during the month in which the spread of said disease is liable to occur, to-wit: November, December, January, February and March.

The resolutions were adopted and

Secretary Sims was instructed to forward copies to the Kansas delegation in Congress.

The committee on exportation of American pork reported as follows:

"We, your committee, ask leave to make the following report: WHEREAS, Certain countries unjustly

WHEREAS, Certain countries unjustly refuse to receive exports of pork products from the United States, claiming the same to be diseased, therefore be it Resolved, By the Kansas State Board of Agriculture that we ask our delegates in Congress to use their influence to make such enactments as will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude any and all importations of materials or manufactured goods from all countries that refuse to receive our exports of meats."

Adopted.

Hon. R. W. Jenkins, of Clay county, was reelected president, and H. C. St. Clair was reelected vice-president. Major Wm. Sims, present secretary, was reelected; Hon. John Francis was again selected for treasurer; and the following reappointments were made: Mr. J. M. McFarland, of Topeka, assistant secretary; W. P. Popenoe, of Topeka, auditor; Prof. O. H. St. John, of Topeka. gelogist; Prof. F. H. Snow, of Lawrence, entomologist; Prof. J. T. Lovewall, of Topeka, meteorologist; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of Manhattan, Prof. J. H. Carruth, of Lawrence, and Prof. John W. Robson, of Cheever, bota, ists; Prof. G. H. Failyer, of Manhattan, chemist; and E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, was appointed sugar commissioner.

The question of appointing a State veterinary surgeon was discussed, but no action was taken in the matter.

Five vacancies occurring in the Board by expiration of term, they were filled by election of Messrs. Carter, Harvey, Savage, Wilkie and Pickering.

Mr. E. B. Cowgill's paper on the sugar interest will be published soon in the KANSAS FARMER.

There were many good things said at this meeting which we cannot now report, but which will appear in the official report of the proceedings.

Governor Glick, in a short address before the State Board of Agriculture, last week, stated that Kansas history is the most remarkable on record; that in 1883 her people had made more money to the head than any other people under heaven; that we had received 60,000 immigrant population in 1883; that we will receive 160,000 in 1884: that in ten years we will have 2,000,000 people, and that thereafter we will not care anything about bureaus of immigrationwe will have people enough to work with, and the rest will come as fast as they are needed.

Our Correspondence.

We present some interesting letters this week from readers of the FARMER. There are more on file just as good as they, but they must lie over. We hope the writers will not be discouraged or offended. Our correspondence has been very meager for some months, and we had become accustomed to reserving but little space for it. Letters now on hand are good-every one of them, and they will appear soon.

A number of gentlemen in attendance farmers and ranchment of the West. upon the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture honored the FARMER with brief calls. Among them was James M. Crozier, of Phillips county, an old army companion of the editor. They had not met before since the day they were mustered out of service in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Crozier was as true a the hoof is appalling. The practice of soldier as ever wore a uniform.

The Wool Growers' Association was called for 2 p. m. yesterday-the hour when "copy" for the FARMER is ruled off. So there will be no report of the proceedings this week. prevent the expanding and contracting of HOGS Receipts since Saturday 5,752 head. The

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Held at Nortonville, Jefferson County. Jan. 10 and 11. Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

This Institute was organized and held under the auspices of the Farmers' Experiment and Test Club at Nortonville. The meeting was largely attended and was a highly successful and interesting institute. Gov. Glick, E. B. Gowgill, Sterling, Kansas and Professors Nihart, Kellerman and Failyer, of the State Agricultural College were present and participated in the exercises

As a matter of interest a brief sketch of the Farmers' Experimental and Test Club is appropriate here. This noted club, which to-day is one of the most interesting, valuable and worthy farmers' organizations in the State, was organized about five years ago and has been in successful operation ever since, outliving and surpassing in usefulness many other local organizations in other places. The club now has a membership of sixty, and includes representative, progressive and prosperous farmers and their wives of this part of the State. The club is divided into three departments by their constitution. Business, literary and social, and the Fair Association. The male members hold meetings the first and third Saturdays of each month, when business matters and questions of interest to the farmers are discussed and valuable papers and addresses are given. Once each month the members with their families meet in a social way at the residence of one of the members, and indulge themselves in a social and literary entertainment as well as a feast, such as only farmers can prepare. Then, once a year a Fair is held, which has been highly successful and growing in importance annually. G. M. Goddard is President, and Jas. Vanatta Secretary.

The Institute was held at the Methodist church and was opened by an interesting and enthusiastic address by Governor Glick, who was received with much applause, and made the best speech your correspondent ever heard him make. He reviewed the progress and development of Kansas from the time of its 64,000 population until the present time, which is the most rapid and remarkable of any State in the Union. The farmer has made Kansas, he said, and he could promise a new population of 150,000 this year which would enhance the value of our present property. Three millions dollars are paid out to school teachers alone annually, and to-day Kansas is placed ahead of any other State, the direct result of the energy of the farmers. Many interesting statistics from the last quarterly agricultural report were given. Kansas ranks fourth for pure bred stock, and has more thoroughbred cattle and hogs than any other. Our mixed husbandry and improved methods have made us prosperous. The successful developments of Gillett, of Illinois, should be a lesson we would do well to imitate. The Governor urged farmers to interest their sons in the farms and homes, and consult them and make them partners in the business. The uncertain risks of other lines of business as well as the trials of "counter hoppers" was graphically given.

This address was followed by an interesting address on the sugar and sorghum industry, by E. B. Cowgill, after which a number of queries were presented.

The session Friday morning was opened by a valuable paper on the "Coming Breed of Cattle," by J. F. True, Newman. The qualities of the black Polled cattle and their crosses, the speaker thought, was bound to become the breed for this country. Experiments so far have been very satisfactory and superior to any other breed for beef purposes and suited exactly to the wants of the

Prof. B. F. Nihart gave a very practical paper on "Horses and their feet." Good authorities are agreed that horses should live 30 or 40 years, at least five times as long as they are in maturing. The present practice allows a horse to be used about eight years. The chief source of trouble is in the feet. The average ignorance of the anatomy of smearing it with tar or beeswax is proof of ignorance as well as the practice of shoeing horses which does not answer the purpose of the yielding character of the back part of the hoof, and the heavy nails and the shoes

the hoof. Numerous other instances and objections were cited why horses should not be shod. Paring the hoof was also condemned.

Mr. Barnes: In twelve years in Kansas have not paid out \$5 for shoeing. The practice is useless.

G. W. Slane: 1 am an anti-horse shoer and am never troubled with lame horses The practice is inhuman.

John Shugart: I have not had a horse shod for 13 years, and I believe with Prof. Nihart, that with kind treatment our horses would be serviceable at 25 years of age.

Joshua Wheeler: For nine months in the year shoes are unnecessary, but during the winter when it is icy shoes should be used.

Objections were made against feeding so much corn to horses; also use of the heavy draft horse was discouraged for farm

L. P. King read a paper on Farm Machinery. The paper was humorous, yet a number of practical truths were developed.

Mr. Wheeler observed that the civilization of a country can be determined by its machinery, and science has done much to relieve the drudgery of farming; in fact, if we had to depend on old methods and old machinery, the world would be in want for products of the farm.

Prof. W. A. Kellerman gave a very able and instructive lecture on "Parasitic Enemies to Crops." In a most interesting manner the Professor minutely described the history, structure, growth and propagation of wheat rust and ergot. The lecture was illustrated, showing the results of investigation with the microscope.

The remedy suggested for wheat rust is to burn the straw and stubble and all the barberry plants. The ergot is found in rye and timothy, and is also injurious to stock. The only remedy is to gather every head of rye containing ergot, with the timothy; the best way is to cut the crop before it ripens.

W. I. McClure gave a talk on "Mixed Husbandry." Kansas, he thought, was peculiarly adapted to mixed farming on account of the temperature and climate. For the past 16 years the average time between frosts has been 198 days. The fertility of the soil is retained and many insects common to the one crop system are avoided.

W. H. Vannata: Mixed farming is overdone and entails many burdensome details that special farming does not. One cannot make a success of every branch of farming.

Joshua Wheeler: A country that exports its grain becomes poor; it should be converted into stock.

W. L. McClure: Special farming is a source of wealth and does not require such a great variety of expensive machinery and other accommodations.

"Horticulture" was next discussed by Joshua Wheeler. It means gardening and fruit raising. The interior location of Kansas, and our extremes of weather militate against horticulture. To be successful one needs close observation and experience followed with careful culture. In concluding his sensible address he made a gallant plea for flowers, and urged a more general culture, and stated that flowers can be easily and cheaply secured.

S. Stires read a paper on the "Management of Fairs," prepared by Mr. Ensley, Os-

Prof. Failyer gave a paper on Agricultural Experiments, which abounded in facts of vital importance to farmers and was received with earnest attention.

Swine Husbandry was the subject of a talk by W. D. Barnes, and "Sheep Husbandry" the theme of a paper by S. Stires; also a practical talk on "Horse Raising," by G. W. Slave-productions of real merit and were so practical that I trust they will give them in full to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. The concluding Institute was an essay on "Public Schools," by Miss Kane.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 14, 1883. STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports: CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,200. The market to day was steady for the better grades but weak and 10c lower for medium and light. Stockers and feeders were quiet. Sales ranged

4 95a6 20.

market to-day was firm with values a shade higher for choice heavy, while light and mixed lots were steady at about Saturday's prices. Sales ranged from 5 05a5 70; bulk at 5 40a5 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,200. Full and 10a15c lower on shipping grades. Exports 6 10a6 60; good to choice shipping 5 40a6 50; comnon to medium 4 10a5 40; Texas 4 50a5 25.

HOGS Receipts 21,000, shipments 4,000. Good hogs 10c higher; light, weak. Packing 5 15a5 55, Good packing and shipping 5 60a6 25, light 5 00a5 60, kips 3 25a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 2.500, shipments 1,400. Mar-ket easier. Inferior to fair 3 00a4 00, medium to good 4 25a4 75, choice to extra 5 00a5 75, Texas 3 50a4 25. New York.

CATTLE Beeves, receipts 5,009. Market dull, with common to medium lower, and good scarce, Extremes for steers 5 00a7 25.

SHEEP Receipts 15,000. Market opened dull and lower for all except prime. Extremes 4 25a 6 50 for sheep, lambs 5 75a7 50.

HOGS Receipts 17,003, Marketweak at 5 15a 6 10.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 21,000, shipments 900. Supply scant, quality poor. No tops here. Prices rather weak. Exports 6 20a6 59, good to choice shipping 5 50a6 10, common to fair 4 50a5 40.

SHEEP Receipts 1,500, shipments 500. Quiet. Common to medium 2 50a3 25, fair to good 3 50a 4 40, prime to choice 4 50a5 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 14,593 bus., withdrawn 18,078 bus., in store 476,419. The market was a shade stronger to-day, but was nominal except for May and February options, the former selling 1/2c off and the latter 1/4c higher. Cash No. 2 red was 1/4 higher and January 1/20.

No. 2 red winter, cash, 80%c bid, 81c asked. Jan, 80%c bid, 81%c asked. Feb. 10 cars at 81%c, 10 cars at 81%c. March 83c bid, 84c asked. May cars at 88c.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 49,268 bus., withdrawn 11,460 bus., in store 184,556. The market was weak at the opening but strengthened during the call. The demand for cash and month was good as also February. May options were nominal at 1/2c decline. No. 2 mixed opened %c lower at 89%c and advanced to 40c. January sold 1/8c lower and February 1/48%c over Satur-

RYE No. 2 cash, 48c bid. 491 asked. Jan. 48c bid, no offerings, Feb, and rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

OATS No. 2 cash, 29c bid, 30c asked. Jan. no bids 30c asked. Feb. and rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The supply of good butter is reported some larger to-day, but prices are unchanged as the demand for choice goods is sufficient to consume it. Low grades are nominal and creamery is slow.

LIS BLOW.	
We quote packed:	# PF4
Creamery, fancy	32a38
Creamery, choice	28a30
Creamery, old	15a22
Choice dairy	25a
Fair to good dairy	18420
Choice store packed (in single packages)	11812
Medium to good	88.10
	OMA
We quote roll butter:	Warner I
Common	84
Medium	12a
Fair to good	16a17
Choice, tresh	18a20
Eancy dairy prints	22828
EGGS The supply is good and market q	
	mice we
20c.	

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern;

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern; full cream:
Young America 13½a14c per lb; do flats 12a.
12½c; do Cheddar, 11½a12c. Part skim; Young America 1a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 10a10½c. Skims; Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; cheddar 8a8½c.
POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a45c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 40a45c for Early Rose; Peachblows 50c; White Neshannock 50c. Home grown in wasgon loads 40a45c % bus.
APPLES We quote consignments: Fancy 8 00 per bbl; assorted, 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown fair to good 60a75c % bus; choice to fancy 90ca1 00 % bus.
SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 50a60c % bus. for red; yellow, 70a75c.
BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per b; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.
SORGHUM We quote at 28a30c % gal for dark and 33a35c for best.

New York.

WHEAT Receipts 16,000 bus., exports none. No. 2 red January sales 268,000 bus. at 1 021/41 04. February sales 3,150,000 bus. at 1 04a1 063/6; May sales 3 496,000 bus. at 1 11/4a1 133/4. COKN Cash, market firm. Receipts 70,000 bus., exports 22,000, No. 2 621/4664/cc.

Chicago. WHEAT January 89%a91¼c, February 90%a
91%c, March 91%a92%c.
CORN Market active, average a shade lower,
cash and January showing the greatest weakness.
Cash 52%a53%c.
RYE Quiet at 58c.
BARLEY Quiet at 59c,
FLAXSEED Higher at 1 45.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red 1 011/4. CORN Market lower and inactive at 47% a481/40

cash.
OATS Market lower, 33½a33¾c cash, 32¾c
January, 35¾c February, 36¼a36¼c May.
RYE Quiet at 56c.
BARLEY Dull at 50a80c,

Borticulture.

Mist etoe.

The mistletoe is a parasite which fastens its suckers in the bark of the tree on which it lives, drawing its life from the juices until the tree droops and dies. It so closely and firmly unites itself to the bark that it seems to be a part of the tree; its branches grow quite large, and are covered with dull green leaves and white wax-like berries. It is said to grow best on old apple trees, and is made to take root by pressing a berry in the crack of the bark, as the roots run down between the bark and the young wood, where they are fed by the sap.

The hanging of the mistletoe has been the cause of a great deal of merry-making, as any one found beneath its branches must submit to being kissed by whoever chooses to take the liberty, and as the branches are usually suspended from the center of the ceiling there is consequently considerable dodging by those who do not care to put themselves in the way of such a greeting. A writer in the St. Nicholas says "that the origin of this use of the mistletoe is not known; but that we do know that more than eighteen hundred years ago, when the stars sang together over the manger in Bethlehem, and wise men brought gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh to a young Child in the peasant mother's arms, England was a chill, mist-covered island, inhabited only by savages, who wore garments of skins and lived in huts of mud and stone. Among these savage Britons there were pagan priests called Druids. These priests were a mysterious folk, who lived in dense woods far away from other men, and who, in the gloomy solitudes of the forest, performed strange secret ceremonies. The 'sacred groves,' as they were called, were of oak, for the oak was a divine tree according to their religion. Within these sacred groves the priests, it is recorded in history, offered their sacrifices, and in some the mistletoe. But all mistletoe was looked after earefully and good results will follow not sacred to the Druids. They would have none but that which clung to the trunk, and was nourished by the sap of the divine oak. To them the apple-tree mistletoe, which England uses so freely now in her holiday festivities, would be a worthless and common thing.

"When, in later centuries, England was taught the Christian religion by priests who went thither from Rome, the people, though professing a belief in Christ, retained many of their heathen rites and customs changed from their original meaning and purpose. At any rate, from the Druids has come the modern usage of the mistletoe-bough, strangely preserved in festivities which commemorate the birth of Him whose pure worship destroys all heathen superstitions.

"There is the story of an Englishman who was so attached to the Christmas customs of his country that when he removed his home to California he carried with him some of the mistletoe, and set it upon apple trees. But the transplanted parasite did not seem to care for the apple trees of America when it could have richer food, so it left these and fastened itself to the wild plum tree which grew profusely in that region. So strong did the mistletoe become in that fruitful climate that it finally sucked out the life-sap of all the wild plum trees in that vicinity, and the failure of the plum harvest, upon which a tribe of debased Indians called Diggers had always depended for their living, caused famine, distress and death among them."

and New York is said to be grown in the apple orchards of Normandy, and this writer, in describing the curious harvest. says: "Before Christmas, and when the apples have been gathered and carried to the cider-presses or stowed away in cellars, all the peasant children from the neighborhood and poor people from the towns, come out to the mistletoe gathering. They are hired by the farmers for a few cents a day, and they gladly come with huge baskets, and little donkey-carts, not much larger than wheel-barrows. These are piled so high with the harvested parasite that they look like miniature hay-carts going home to the farmer's barn.

"The mistletoe is in so much demand in English markets that the French farmers find it profitable to encourage its growth, even though the parasite kills the apple tree at last. So enough is left at every harvest to increase and multiply itself for the next year. It clings, like drowning men to a wreck, so that some times, in tearing it away, the branch to which it has fastened itself is riven from the tree, and some of the masses of foliage are so large as to be more than one person can manage to hang from the ceiling of a room. After the mistletoe is gathered it is tightly packed into great wooden crates, like hen-coops, and sent by steamer to England. From England a portion of it goes to America, where thousands of English families, in the home of their adoption, can eat and drink their hearty Christmas cheer beneath the familiar Druidical shadows."—Ladies' Floral

"Can Sleep Now and Feel Rested."

A clergyman writes: "Your Compound Oxy geu has done much for me. What I value mos is, that I can sleep now and feel rested in the Borning, a privilege which I did not have for two years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street Philadelphia, Pa.

The needs and wants of horses differ a great deal, consequently their food supplies should be varied. What one horse would live and thrive on would scarcely keep another of the same size manner not now known, they employed from starving. These little differences should be

> Dyspepsia, with its many evils, its sleepless nights and days of agony, can be speedily and permanently cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands once afflicted with this distressing malady are now in the enjoyment of perfect health through the use of the Dandelion Tonic.

The best record ever made by a trotter with a running mate was made at Fleetwood Park, New York, by an unknown little bay horse from Box on, named Frank. The first heat was made in 2:16, and the second in 2:11.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions,- Wells May Apple Pills-anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c.

Large consignments of old horseshoes are shipped from England to China, where they are converted into gun-metal for the armament of the Celestials.

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

Carelessness can be tolerated more in almost any other kind of work then in attending to the

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of D King's New Discovery for Consumption.

Unsalted butter, straight from the churn, is sold in considerable quantities in Iowa.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegeteble remedy for th speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bron Cailure of the plum harvest, upon which a tribe of debased Indians called Diggers had always depended for their living, caused famine, distress and death immong them."

Most of the mistletoe used in London chitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of case, has felt this duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Accided by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. chitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung

GEORGE E. BROWN & CO., AURORA, Kane Co., ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Cleveland Bay, English Draft. Clydesdale

HORSES. 150 STALLIONS and MARES on Hand.

A large importation just received, and others to folow, carefully selected from the best studs in England.

HOLSTEINS.

OHAMPION HERD.

Never Beaten in Ten Vears at Leading Fairs in the

Over 200 Imported this Season,

selected personally from the most celebrated herds of deep milkers in Holland. All ages, male or female, on hand. hand.
Send for our illustrated catalogue, and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

Send for catalogue.

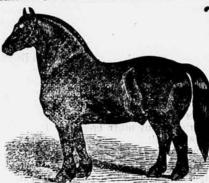
JOHN VIEGIN.

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM HENRY AVERY, Proprietor, eeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES



consists of choice selections ds of E. Dillon & Co. and M. n breeding. I am prepared to 1th and West. Imported, Na-es from the best strains ever climated, at prices as low as

HEFNER & CO. BETHANY, MISSOURI, AND PAXTON, ILLINOIS.



Importers and breeders of

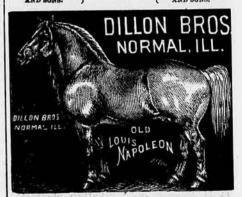
NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions

We keep on hand a choice lot of imported and high-grade stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required.

\$1000 Positively sure to Agents everywhere solling our New SILVER ROULD WHITE WIRE COULD WHITE WIRE COULD WHITE WIRE Chesp. Bells readily at every house. Agent Every 1000 Days clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$400 to clear to clear

ISAIAH DILLON

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NORMAN HORSES.

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

THREE IMPORTATIONS IN 1883. 200 head of Normans on hand.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LO-CATED AT NORMAL,

Opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill. - Send for free Illustrated catalogue.



CRESS BROS. NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,

WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.,

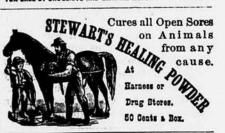
Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large Importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest stude in the werld. Clydesdales made a specialty, Quite a number of them are direct sous of the grandold stallions Darnley, Topgallant and Lord Lyon, Visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. TERMS EASY.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHÉNOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

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

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



SIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. Col. L. BINGHAM,

The Poultry Hard.

The Egg.

Of the many millions who daily use this most appetizing and delicate of foods, how few know anything of its formation or structure, and yet, small as it is, its mechanism is wonderful. As every one knows, it is composed of yolk and white in a thin membrane, all enclosed in a shell very brittle, and of various colors. The yolk is composed of blood assimilated through the working power of the hen, and a proportion of oil drawn from the grain she eats. The white is a thick mucilage derived from the green or vegetable portion of her daily diet, while the membrane, or skin, is made from the woody, fibrous substance of the same. The yolk, or ova, grow in a cluster on the spine and pass through a tuft of soft skin between the lungs and the kidneys, one being formed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours while the hen is laying, which is enclosed in a very thin skin. On the maturing of the yolk this skin breaks. letting it drop into the mouth of a funnel-shaped duct, in length from fifteen to twenty inches, consisting of three divisions, the terminus of each being an elbow. The inner side of this canal is very soft and pliable, being composed of folds lapping partially over each other, the last division being very much finer in texture than the others. While passing through the first division, the length of which is five inches, the yolk makes three distinct revolutions and the white is put on in the same number of layers. In the second, the same length as the first, the yolk, with the white around it, gets its shape from the rotary motion of its course, and also the membrane which encloses it; while in the third division the shell is received, which is a thin fluid, in color to suit the breed. At the turning of this division the duct is globe shaped, and here the egg turns and comes out big end or head first. The egg is fertilized by the influence of the male bird, which passes through a small duct along the spine to the cluster of small ova. The yolk is suspended in the center by two spiral cords, one end being attached to each end of the yolk, the other end, passing through the white, being fastened to the membrane lining the shell. These cords are "laid right and left handed," thus holding it with the heavy side down, no matter in what position the egg may be held or

The chick is formed entirely from the white, and here we see the use of the three revolutions in the first division. The first layer forms the bone and sinew, the second the flesh, the third the skin and feathers. The first part formed is the eyes, appearing as two black specks, one on each side of the suspending chord at the large end, next the skull bone between, and in order the neck, spine, legs and wings. At nine days there is a complete circulation and life, and at fourteen days the white is all taken up. The cords have now made a connection in the stomach and protrude from the navel in a number of blood vessels and enclose the yolk in a Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. network of smaller ones, and through these the chick draws its nourishment from the yolk transformed to its original substance, blood. After the shell is cracked, and the chick has gained strength, these two large blood vessels draw into the belly what remains of the yolk, the navel is closed, the course is all clear, and having cracked the shell all round, the little creature gets its head against one end and its tiny feet against the other, the parts separate, and out rolls the chick. Nothing more interesting can be imagined than closely observing the process of incubation in

its various stages, and the mind is deeply impressed with the wisdom and power of that Great Being "who doeth all things well."-T. J. H., in Farmer and Dairyman.

Spirit of the Farm says that to thrive and keep healthy, fowls should have a variety of food, but there is no question but that certain kinds of food have a tendency to produce more eggs than others; for this particular purpose, after much experience, most fanciers have concluded that wheat screening or the pure wheat itself is superior to all others. It is generally conceded that grain, either corn, wheat, oats or buckwheat, is superior as egg-producing diet to soft food, meats or vegetables; but it is a debatable question as to the advantage of feeding grain alone, as stated above; a change or variety of diet is best for keeping fowls, as it is for all our domestic animals, in a good healthy condition and less likely to be affected by disease of any kind. We are inclined to think that the profit in the aggregate from a flock of this kind will be greater than these fad for aggregators. than those fed for eggs alone.

HEREFORD

Thoroughbred Bulls, Grade and Cross-bred Bulls Grade Hereford Heifers, Grade Short-born Heifers in Calf to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls, FOR SALE

OLIVER & SHOCKEY Breeders and Dealers.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Lawrence, Kas Stock near City.

CATTLE



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

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

Near 400 Bulls.

Will sell males or females at all times as low as they can be bought elsewhere. The Annual Public Sale will be held the first Wednesday and Thursday in June of each year. Parties wanting to buy Short-horns Write to

J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.; H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo. or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, - - Kansas (Office, Washington State Bank,)

BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE MERINO SHEEP, Poland China Swine,

Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

Stock for Sale. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."

COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS

Established in 1876.

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

-Breeder of-SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with buke of Oakdale 10,899, a Young Mary Bull, at the lead of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of centry and perfection.

My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows, easted by Keillor's Photograph 3551, a massive bog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Atherton's Hero 4401, a young and well bred Sally loar.

Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

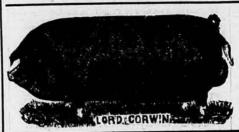
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.





River Side Herd

Established in 1868.



J. A. DAVIS,

West Liberty, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of

Herd numbers 150 head of the best and most popular strains in the country.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

First Prize Herd at New York State Fair, 1879, '81, '82,'83

LARGEST HERD. BEST QUALITY. MOST NOTED FAMILIES.

At head of herd are four best bred Milk Bulls living We now offer for sale the best bred lot of young Bulls ever collected in one herd, as their pedigrees show, and all backed by wonderful records.

FINE CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETO-NIAN STALLIONS AT LOW FIGURES.

Catalogues on application. Correspondence and per mal inspection solicited.

SMITHS & POWELL,

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

HEADQUARTERS' FOR HEREFORDS

In the Southwest,

HUNTON & SOTHAM,

Abilene, - - Kansas.

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

WHITFIELD & SOTHAM.

ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Headquarters in the Southwest for WHITFIELD

SHORT-HORNS.

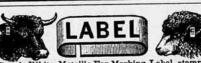
Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



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

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



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

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



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bread and for sale by ALEX. PEO-PLES, West Chester. Chopter Co., Pa. Bend stamps for circular and price-list.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured an and of the very best strains of blood. I am three splendid imported boars, heared by the sple prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in 0 in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for p either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Teasonable, Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for logue and price list, free.

S. MCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kan

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansa

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plynouth
Rock Fowls. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred
to Blackfoot 226i. Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu
1921. We are booking orders now for spring pigs.
For further information, send for circular and pricelist. Address

Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twen-years. The long experience obtained has enabled to select none but the choicest specimens for breed-ig gurposes. We now have

Hogs of Quick Growth

Easily fattened and early matured, showing a great improvement in form and style, especially in the head and ears.

Our breeders consist of the finest lot of Sows and three of the best Boars in the State, being descendants from the best families in the United States. Those wishing choice pigs should send orders in early as there is a very large demand for stock. Mail orders filled with dispatch. Pedigrees furnished with all hogs cold:

B. V. WALTON & SON,
P. O., Wellington, Kansas; Box,
seidence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mays

THE STRAY

HOW TO POST A STRAY. BY AN ACT of the Legilature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 instrays. 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 ist day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-

except when found in the lawful enclosure of the takerup.

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 netified in writing of the fact, any other
citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of
ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the
Peace of the township, and file an affidayt stating
that such stray was taken up on his premises, 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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days

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 falls to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a condicte title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Feace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to the 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

stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the strice.

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 vest-din 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 Jan. 2, 1884

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Pitzer, in Reading tp
Nov 20, 1833, one red yearling steer, branded D on right
hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer with a round
hole in each ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by J G Strain, of Emporia tp,
Dec 15, 1883, one red yearling heifer; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Richards, in Emporia
tp, Dec 6, 1883 one roan yearling heifer, half of right
ear off, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Jno H Fritz, in Emporia tp.
Nov 9, 1883, one 3-year-old brindle steer, dim mark or
brand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at
\$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm Severy, in Reading tp. Dec

prand on right hip, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm Severy, in 'Reading tp, Dec 12, 1883, one 8-year-old red and white speckled cow, no visible brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T C Martin, of Jackson tp, one red-roan yearling sieer, crop off right ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Jas Dunn, in center tp, Dec 7, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Stanley, in Fremont tp, Nov 39, 1883, one 3-year-old brown mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by R W Brown, in Fremont tp, Dec 2, 1883, one 3-year-old dark bay mare, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by R W Brown, in Fremont tp, Dec 2, 1883, one 3-year-old dark bay mare, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

COW and CALK—Taken up by Dan C Overly, in Jackson tp, Dec 1, 1883, one 4-year-old cow, pale red, right born droops down, crop off right ear, branded 3 on right hip, switch of tall white, roan bull calf with white face, at ber side; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by G O Davis, in Fremont tp, Dec 2, 1883, one red-roan yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Usage county—C. A. Cottreil, clerk.

Usage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk.

Osage county—C. A. Cottreil, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Laft, in Ridgeway tp,
Nov 17, 1883, one 2-year-old red steer: crop in right ear
and plese out of left ear; valued at \$20.
COLT—Taken up by Thos B Bentley, in Ridgeway
tp, Dec 13, 1883, one 2-year-old sorrel mare colt, spot in
forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$50.
MARE—Taken up by J P Shreck, in Olivet tp, Nov 3,
1833, one dark bay mare, 16 hands high, white spot in
face, collar and saddle marks, small wart on left side
of neck; valued at \$55.
STEER—Taken up by A M Wilson, in Olivet tp, Nov
1, 1833, one yearling steer, black, white stripe over
shoulders; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by Michael Luby, in Scranton tp,
Dec 15, 1833, one light red yearling steer, right ear torn;
valued at \$14.
COW—Taken up by Nelson Wilkins in Scranton tp.
Dec 19, 1883, one 4 year old red and white spotted cow,
crop out of left ear; valued at \$20.
Greenwood county—J. W. Kenuer, Clork.
STEER—Taken up by W I Wickersham, in Selt I

STEER-Taken up by W I Wickersham, in Sall Springs tp, one red and white or roan steer, about year old, marked with slit in both ears, no brands year old, marked with development of the valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Fred Ott, in Janesville tp. Nov 17, 1883, one blue-roan cow, 5 years old, branded H. B. or R. B. on right hip; valued at \$25.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Isaac Meats, in Everett tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red yearling steer, white belly, white line on back, swallow fork in right; ear; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by F C Henderm, in Perry tp, Nov 17, 1883, one red and white spotted steer, I year old, crop off each ear.

City tp. Nov 28, 1883, one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, white on hips, no marks or brands; valued forehead, white on hips, no marks or brands; value at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by Mrs Laura Paxson, of Scottp, Nov 5, 1883, one red-brindle-steer; valued at \$20.

Riley county .- F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H H Greely, in Ashland tp, Dec 27, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, dim brand on right hip. Chautauqua county-C. M. Knapp, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Hook, Salt Creek tp, Dec 2, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded with leter H on the right bip, has tipof tail of; valued at \$25.

BTEER—Taken up by John L Pate, of Jefferson tp, Dec 7, 1888, one pale red 2-year-old steer, branded with X; valued at \$25.

Pawnee County--J. F. Whitney, Clerk. COW-Taken up by J M Frizell in Garfield tp, one roan cow, 7 years old, branded with two squares above two curves on each side, and O on left hip; valued at \$25.

Harvey County---John C. Johnston, clerk. PONY CollT—Taken up by G W Schaefer, in Macon tp, Dec 3, 1883, one sorrel stallion pony colt, about 12 hands high, 4 white feet, scar on left fore leg, about 18 months old; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J F Hinton, in Union tp. Nov.

1883, one 2-year-fld white steer, ears tipped with red,
lack nose, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county--Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ann Clarkin, of Rossville p, one roan heifer 1 year old, branded J. B. on left hip; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Coffey county .--- R. H. Adair, clerk.

Coffey county,...B. H. Adair, clerk,
HEIFER-Taken up by R E Rdwards, in Lincoln tp,
Nov 20, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, no
marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER-By same, same time and place, one red
yearling steer, crep off right ear, branded O on right
hir; valued at \$18.

STEER-Taken up by B Fortner, in Lincoln tp, Nov
16, 1883, one small yearling steer, no marks or brands;
valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by W J Kershner, in Pottawatomie tp, Nov 20, 1883, one light roan yearling
heifer, crop off left ear and underbit in right; valued
at \$18.

HEIFER-Taken up by James W Bailey, in Pleasant tp, Nov 24, 1883, one pale red yearling heifer no
marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by Jacob Haehn, in Pleasant
tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red and white
spotted, line back, white face, branded on left hip with
indistinct brand, no marks; valued at \$20.

HEIFER-Taken up by Jon A Fields, in Hampden
tp, Nov 17, 1883, one yearling heifer, speckled roan,
tegs and belly mostly white, white forchead, branded
with cross on right hip; valued at \$15.

STERR-Taken up by Henry Todd, in Liberty tp,
one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at
\$18.

HEIFER-Taken up by Henry Todd, in Liberty tp,
one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at
\$18.

one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by W R Holmes, in Ottumwa to, one red and white 2-year-old heifer; valued at \$20.

HEIFRR—Taken up by C C Howe, in LeRoy tp, Nov 22, 1883 one 2-year-old heifer, mostly white, white face, with each side of face red, has had a calf of medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HORSE COLTS—Taken up by H C Hall, in Le Roy tp, Nov 23, 1883, two 3-year-old horse colts one of small size and sorrel color, small white strip on nose, left hind foot white, branded W. D on left hip, tail cut of square; valued at \$40.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

Elk county.-Geo. Thompson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W P Sailing, in Union Center tp, Nov 18, 1883, one 4 year-old red and white spotted steer, under-bit in left ear and fork in right ear, brand-ed with indistinct brand on left hip. STEER—By same, one 2-year-old red steer, swallow-fork in both ears, indistinct brand on left hip; both valued at \$45.

Strays for week ending Jan. 9, 1884. Marion County---W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by A E Dean, Doyle ip, two red helfers 2 years old; one has ring in right car; no marks or brands perceivable.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk,
BULL-Taken up by C Lundgren, Bala tp, Dec 30,
1883, one spotted brown and white yearling bull, no
marks or brands.
COW—Taken up by P O Malley, in Ogden tp, Jan 5,
1884, one brindle cow, 4 years old, right ear cropped, no
brand visible.

Nemaha county-Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Eugene Amy, Harrison tp.
Nov 18, 1833, one red and white spotted helfer, 3 years
old, no marks or brands; valued at \$23.

HEIFER—Taken up by Isaiah Swisher, Gilman tp.
Nov 19, 1883, one roan helfer, 2 years old, no marks or
brands; valued at \$20.

STEEN—Taken up by Thomas Sullivan, Marion tp.
Nov 19, 1883, one red and white spotted roan steer, 1
year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by W Moss, Richmond tp.
Dec 14, 1883, one yearling helfer, nearly red, with a little white near the udder, no marks or brands; valued at
\$19.

COW—Taken up by James McCoy, Caploma tp. Dec
17, 1883, one white cow with red ears, 9 years old, branded '77!' on left hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Patrick Cline, Red Vermillion tp. Dec 9, 1883, one roan helfer, 1 year old, crop of
of right ear and slit in left ear, no other marks or
brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Mullin, Mitchell tp.
Dec 16, 1883, one roan helfer, 1 year old past, no marks
or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Timothy McLaughlin, Home
tp. Dec 11, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old, red neck, no
marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

Wabaunsee county---D. M. Gardner, clerk.

Wabaunsee county--D. M. Gardner, clerk.

FILLEY-Taken up by A J Vansyckle, of Newbury to Dec 22, 1883, one light bay mare colt. 2 years old. at \$45.

FILLEY-Taken up by Charles Brannin, of Kaw tp, Nov 20, 1883, one dark bay horse colt. 1 year old past, a little white on right hind foot, no other marks or brands; valued at \$45.

HEIFER-Taken up by Christ Wartzberger, of Washington ip, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white speckled helfer, white face, white under belly, both hind feet white, unknown brand on the left hip, good size, supposed to be 2 years old next spring; valued at \$18.

FILLEY-Taken up by R Charles Brannin, of Kaw tp, Dec 13, 1883, one dark gray mare 2 years old, white speckled helfer, white face, white under belly, both hind feet white, unknown brand on the left hip, good size, supposed to be 2 years old next spring; valued at \$18.

FILLEY-Taken up by R L Warren, of Newbury tp, Dec 13, 1883, one dark gray mare 2 years old, white the spot in forehead, no other marks or brands visible.

HEIFER-Taken up by R D Warren, of Newbury tp, Dec 19, 1883, one yearling helfer, white, no marks or brands visible the day the white under belly, white on end of tall; valued at \$40.

Wyandotte county-D. R. Emmons, clerk.

Wyandotte county-D. R. Emmons, clerk.

wyshuotte county—D.A. Emmons, 016FK.
STEER—Taken up by M B Mann, Dec 3, 1893, in Edwardsville tp, one red steer, bob-tailed, some white on lanks, about 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by S R Brown, 3 miles north of Edwardsville, Dec 15, 1883, one 2 year-old steer, red and white, round hole in right ear; valued at \$25.

Jewell county-W. M. Stephens, clerk. Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G W Mitchell, of Mound

PONY—Taken up by Willard Woodruf, in Sinclair tp, Dec 22, 1883, one gray Texas mare pony, dark mane and tail, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Jan. 16, 1884.

Jackson county-John Q. Myers, clerk. Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Mann, in Cedar tp, Nov
28, 1883, one helfer, I year old past, red, with star in
forehead, white belly and flanks; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Simon McCrony, in Cedar tp,
Nov 24, 1883, one small 2-year-old steer, red, some white
on belly, no brands or marks; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Pat McNell, of Washington tp,
Nov 27, 1883, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, spot and a
strip in face, left hind foot white, branded A on left
sboulder: valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Richard Guthrie, of Cedar tp,
Dec 14, 1883, one bay filley 2 years old, some white in
face, no other marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by S T Black, in Straight Creek
tp, Dec 29, 1883, one red helfer, 3 years old, branded E
on left hip, also C G on right hip; valued at \$15.

Lyon County—W F Ewing, Clark

Lyon County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W H Wyckoff, in Jackson tp,
Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling steer, crop and underbit
in right ear, indescribable brand on right hip; valued

at \$15

HEIFER—By same, one red vearling heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.50.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-vear-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.50.

MARE—Taken up by HT Swarner, in Americus tp. Dec 20, 1833, one 3-year-old black mare, hind feet white; valued at \$70.

MARE—By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, 4 white feet white spot in forehead; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Rossillon, in Center tp, Dec 15, 1838, one red yearling heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Alued at \$1.505, one red yearning nener; shift in center to, reluced at \$1.505, one red yearning nener; shift in Center to, pec 22, 1883, one 3-year-old black filley, shod in front, car on top of shoulder. Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by Elias I Winner, Pleasant
Grove tp, Dec 21, 1833, one dark brindle yearling heifer,
branded diamond square on left hip, dim brand on
right hip; valued at \$14.

PONY-Taken up by Lewis Lawhen, in Janesv.lle
tp, Dec 10, 1833, one bay Texas horse pony, about 10
years old, branded E. Y. on left hip and dim brand on
left shoulder; value at \$15.

COLT-By same, at same time and place, one roan
horse colt, 2 years old, branded W. D. on left hip; valued at \$20.

Linn county-J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by John Carson, of Paris tp, lec 4, 1883 two pale red yearling helfers,—one has a title white on the belly; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by M L Moore, in Potosi tp, Dec 10, 883, one red and white 4 year-old cow, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

on left hip; valued at \$25.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A Duffy, in Junction tp, Dec. 18, 1883, one 2 year-old red and white steer, I or 1 on left hip, underbit in left ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Robt Hill, in Dragoon tp, Dec 10, 1883, one 2 year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Francis Boquin, in Arvonia Hp, Nov 10, 1883, one red and white spotted yearing steer, split in left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

valued at \$18. HEIFER—Taken up by John W Jones, in Arvonia tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red and white heifer, 6 months old; valued at \$11.

Jefferson County.-J. R. Best, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W B Chitwood, in Fairview p, Nov 17, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, star n forehead, no marks or brands.

Sedgwick county.—E A. Dorsey, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm Andrews of Delrue tp, Nov 28, 1883, one gray mare, about 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40, PONY—Taken up by W H Misner, of Wichitatp, Nov 29, 1883, a black horse pony, 10 years old, white spot on face and on one hind leg, had on saddle, and bridle; valued at \$30.

Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wallace Baylor, of Grainfield,
one chestnut sorrel mare, blaze face,
about 18 years old; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county-Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by I L Deck, of Auburn tp, one oan helfer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk, STEER—Taken up by Thomas Russell, of Grasshopper tp (Muscotah P. O.), Dec 1, 1883, one small red steer, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, brush of tail white, white spot on left shoulder and on forehead. I year-old; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Richman, of Benton tp, (Effingham F. O.), Dec 4, 1883, one red cow, branded (O., 5 y ars old; valued at \$20.

HELFER—By same, one red helfer, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$25.

HELFER—By same, one dark red helfer, no marks or brands, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Merkle, of Shannon tp. (Atchison P. O.), Dec 29, 1883, one roan steer, crop off left ear, 2 years old; valued at \$30.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Tomlinson, Bazaar tp,
Nov 1, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red with some white
on the belly and a little white on the left hip, branded
A on right hip; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by M H Lewis, Toledo tp, Nov 1
1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 8 years old, branded
S on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

Son right hip, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

COW—By same. one red-roan cow, branded W on right—, no other marks or brands, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$25.

CALF—By same, one sucking calf, red and white spotted; valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Stone, Toledo tp, Now 10. 1833, one small yearling heifer, red, with star in forebead, some white hairs in tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by C S Ford, Toledo tp, one filey, supposed to be 2 years old, bay with 3 white feet, star in forebead, notch in right ear, an indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by G W Blackburn, Dec 4, 1883, in Cottonwood tp, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by S W Blackburn, Dec 4, 1883, in Cottonwood tp, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$45.

STEER—Taken up by S T seabaugh, Cottonwood tp, Dec 1, 1883, one white-roan yearling steer, with white

and branded something like J P on left hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by C N Moody, in Diamond Creek tp, one yearling helfer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW and CALF—Taken up by Bernard McCabe, in Bazaar tp, Dec 7, 1883, one cow, mostly red, white on each flank, also white spot on shoulder, marked with crop off left ear, branded M or N, dim,—sucking calf by her side; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up bp W A Smith, in Toledo tp, Dec 7, 1883, one black horse mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C W Ridgeway, Adams tp. Dec 28, 1883, one roan heifer, upper slope off of each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Riley County -- F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C 8 Houston, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, white forehead, no marks or brands.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Edward Camp, in Toronto tp, Dec 3, 1883, one bay horse, \$ years old, stripe on nose; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by O O McMahn, in Toronto tp, Dec 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, crop of right ear and split in same; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E J Demond, Emenick tp, Dec 24, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

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

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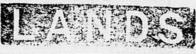
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The Veterinarian.

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

ASTHMA.—I have a mare that seems to have the heaves badly, but only once in three or four weeks, and is then quite sick, refusing to eat or drink. She has had these turns all the fall, but is getting worse, and they continue longer. Can anything be done to relieve her? She is useless half of the time. When she gets over these turns she is quite well. She has had a rattling in her throat for a number of years, ever since having the epizootic. [Feed a gill of raw linseed oil twice daily with oats and bran until the bowels relax. Then every few days give her a teacupful of lime water in each pail of drink.

WHITE FILM ON THE EYE.-A white film on the surface of the eye may be removed by touching it daily with a soft camel's hair brush dipped in a solution of three grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of water. The brush should be charged with the solution and swept over the film gently so as to coat it all over. This must not be done if the eye is inflamed and tender. In this case it should be treated with a solution of one dram of sugar of lead or sulphate of zinc and ten grains of morphia in one pint of water. Some of this should get into the eye and a cloth kept wet with the liquid hung constantly over it. Also give the animal a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in warm water to relieve the

A THIN Cow .- If a cow is fed too much meal she will be poor add thin, and the skin may be irritated and congested. Too much food has a similar effect, or is worse than too little, as it produces indigestion, which disorders the blood and causes a feverish condition of the system. As it is only the food that is digested healthfully that makes flesh, fat, and milk, these will not be made if a larger quantity of food be given than can be digested. A cow that is suffering from indigestion may be treated as follows: Give a pint of linseed-oil, and repeat it the second day after; then feed some bran slop or some cut feed with bran and a little meal in it, but in moderate quantity, until her appearance improves.

INACTIVE MILK GLANDS .- We have a cow bought near Montreal, which dropped, at about three years old, a healthy heifer calf, and has aborted twice since, about the middle of gestation. The fore part of her udder has not developed itself, and the two fore teats are very small, and feel cold and lifeless, although a teaspoonful of milk may de drawn from them, sometimes, at a milking. Immediately above each of these teats is a hard lump the size of a filbert, which remains without change. The hind part of the udder is small; also the hind teats. She yielded after calving about 21 quarts of milk, and is giving now, sixteen months after, about 2 quarts. She is a fine looking cow, and has grown much larger since we bought her. She lives mostly on bran mashes nangolds. Do you think her udder will develop itself if she had another calf, or can anything be done for it? [Give her a dram of fluid extract of jaborandi twice daily for a week; skip a a week and repeat. Apply spirits well rubbed into the affected quarters, for two weeks, then apply iodine ointment daily. When blistered, grease two days; wash; leave dry two days; grease as before, and so on, then repeat the ointment when the skin is free from scabs. Another calf would help matters, of course, in such a case.

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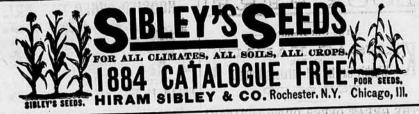
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The Busy Bee.

About Wintering Bees.

Mr. S. S. Garby, in a late number of the Indiana Farmer, gives his way of handling bees in winter. I winter on summer stands, he says. For several years I have not lost a colony by cold, starvation or spring dwindling. I have wintered some very weak colonies and had them come out strong in the spring. My bees the past season yielded me \$25 per colony net, besides doubling the number of colonies, which are all in fine condition now.

My arrangement is this: My apiary is on a gentle slope to the east. The stands are all on the north side of small bushes, cherry or pear trees. Immediately west of the apiary is a row of raspberry bushes and a common board fence. West of the fence and about thirty feet from the first row of hives is my dwelling, and north of the dwelling are our coal-house, wood-house, chicken-house and other out-buildings. North of the apiary is a trellis of grape vines, and north of the vines is the barn. East of the barn is the apple orchard. The bees are thus well protected from the north and west winds, which I think is the main thing in out-door wintering. During almost any sunshiny day in the winter, even at times when mercury is down to the freezing point or a little below, bees may be seen flying about the apiary. The first winter this caused me a good deal of uneasiness, as I feared that so many bees would be lost by their flying out when the temperature was too low as to cause the loss of all my colonies: but I have since concluded that the old and worn out bees are mainly lost and the young and vigorous ones rarely. In fact I am not prepared to admit that any more are lost in this location than would be in one more exposed, and where they fly less frequently. Very few of the old bees winter over anyhow, and the increased brood rearing promoted by a favorable location, much more than counter-balances the loss occasioned by the extra flying incident to a well protected location.

To begin the winter I endeavor to have each colony very strong, full of bees, and well provided with stores. I use single walled hives and protect the bees by laying several thicknesses of old quilts or carpet over the frames, sometimes chaff cushions. Last winter I found handsome nests of brood in each hive during every month. During the latter part of January I begin to feed sirup of sugar to promote brood rearing. A drop of anise oil in the sirup proves to be an excellent stimulant. The entrances to the hives should be closed so that the mice cannot enter. Last winter I was from home about four weeks at one time, and during my absence the mice entered several hives, and totally destroyed three colonies. The mice ate the head and thorax of the bees, rejecting the balance. They ate but little honey, seeming to prefer the bees. Of course the mice did their mischief in very cold weather, when it was too cold for the bees to protect themselves.

I think the sum of it is this: Have strong colonies of young bees, with ample stores; winter out-doors in well protected location, and have bees in tight, well painted hives. Your bees will then be very apt to come out strong and vigorous in the spring.

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

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An Open Letter from Gov. Glick, of Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 18, 1882, ATCHISON, KAR., Dec. 13, 1882.

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

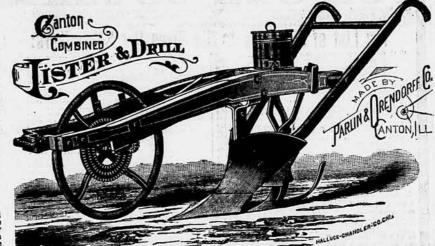
weeds and weed seeds to the center of the corn row clean and the surface soil to cover the corn.

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

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

GEO, W. GLICK.

STERLING, RICE Co., KAS., Dec. 10, 1883 Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.:
GENTLEMEN—The Canton Combined Lister and Drill
I purchased of your agents, J. Hanna & Co., gave me
much better satisfaction than I ever expected of any
implement) With it I have planted 375 acres of corn
and cane. The stand was perfect and the best possible
results obtained. My corn remained green until fully



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

STERLING, KAS., Dec. 8, 1883. Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City,

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

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

HUTCHINSON, KAS., Dec. 8, 1883. Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City,

Mo.; Gentlemen—I bought one of your Canton Combined Listers and Drills of your agent, G. W. Hardy, in the spring of 1852; used it two sersons. I greatly prefer it to the old way of planting with a Planter; in fact, if a person would offer to plant my corn the old way with a planter, free, I would not let him do so. I am satisfied I make from five to ten bushels per scre more corn with about half the labor.

Yours truly, HEBES JONES.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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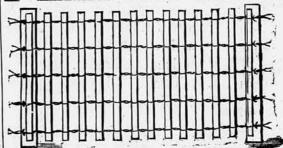


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Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as in midsummer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

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