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## Correspondence.

### Cattle and Cornstalks.

Kansas Farmer:

I have the honor to request a small space in your columns in which to say a word in reply to your correspondent from Mapleton, Bourbon county. In quoting part of a paragraph from an article one ought hardly to be charged with sustaining the title, more particularly so if the author of the article in question disproves the tenability of the seeming affirmative declaration made by such title as is the case in Prof. Kedzie's article; for he shows by his experiments, as set forth there, that smut does no harm. That is about what I think of it. Furthermore my friend misquotes me; for I never used the term "smut and rotten corn," but "indigestible fodder and rotten corn." Nor did I say that cornstalks are "valueless" as food, but that the nutritious matters of the corn plant as it ripens are rapidly converted into cellulose and woody fiber, "matters wholly indigestible and valueless as food"—i. e., the cellulose and the woody fiber. That cornstalks have a certain food value can be denied by no one who knows the facts, but that this value is not a fixed quantity each season and in every locality is equally as well known. Certain fields of stalks have a much higher food value than others, depending on the soil, season, etc., even within the limits of a county, so that the experience of one man on his own farm, or even in his own neighborhood cannot determine facts and results for other localities. Your correspondent from Bourbon has had no evil results from feeding stalks. That is true of many intelligent feeders who have fed stalks for twenty years and who believed they knew how to feed them; and yet this year they have lost cattle from this cause. Of course no one denies but there is a proper time to cut and make hay, and it is just as injudicious to make prairie hay in May for food as to make it in November. The same is true of the cornstalk; if it gets dead ripe standing on the ground it is less valuable as a good food than when cut earlier. No absolute date can be set when all fodder should be cured; that is to be determined by the season and the object of saving the fodder. When cattle are eating all the corn they can, any kind of fodder which may be properly masticated answers nature's purpose in so subdividing the mass of ground corn that assimilation may take place readily. But if an animal is required to live exclusively on fodder, it makes a vast difference whether that fodder has nutritious matters in it that may be digested, or whether it is all cellulose and woody fiber.

Having seen this trouble distributed over a large portion of our State, and having had the opportunity of determining (I think beyond question of doubt), by many *ante* and *post mortem* examinations, the exact nature of the disease and its cause, I feel justified in saying that all these cases arise from derangement of digestion. In nearly every instance either the third stomach is filled with hard, dry, well-masticated masses of stalks, causing an interruption to the process of digestion and giving rise to the peculiar nervous symptoms seen in some cases; or else the partly masticated stalks, husks and cobs are tangled together in an intricate mass so that they cannot be raised as a cud

for proper mastication, nor yet be passed through and out of the body. Now the latter condition will happen in spite of salt and plenty of water; the former when the fodder supply is unlimited and salt and water scarce. The precautions necessary in feeding stalks are: Plenty to eat; plenty of water and time to drink it; plenty of salt to aid digestion; plenty of time for mastication. If these conditions all exist and your animals do not go to their stalks after a long fast the losses will be small. If these conditions do not obtain, I repeat: "Keep your cattle out of the stalk fields," for a good steer is worth about as much as 100 acres of stalks.

Respectfully,  
A. A. HOLCOMBE.

### Stock and Stock Feeding.

Kansas Farmer:

Still the cold weather continues and every day we hear of cattle dying from exposure. Sorghum is plenty and thousands of tons offered at \$1 and no buyers; straw is in abundance and no buyers; millet and other hay and grain was never so plenty nor so cheap. The winter was never so severe in Kansas, but our fall grass has seldom been as good or plentiful. There are but little stock except sheep kept in my neighborhood, and every one has twice or three times as much rough feed as they can feed out and there is no sale for it. I have 150 tons of good sorghum and millet for sale, with yards and

Fowls take but little more than the wasting grain. Cows can be kept in a small pasture and fed daily in summer much cheaper than tied by the head out on the prairie basking in the hot sun suffering for shade and water. One cow, properly kept, is worth two run by chance or at the end of a picket rope; and the time spent in raising the feed and feeding it is no more than to bring her up twice a day to water and milk.

I commenced keeping hogs a little more than a year ago—(Poland-Chinas, the best I could find). I raised thirty pigs, have sold \$140 worth, and have seventeen left, besides the old stock. They have given me no trouble, and I have fed nothing but rye, green or in the straw, and sorghum. They have had nothing but sorghum since September 1st, and are in good fix. They have a lot with plenty of water supplied every day from the well by my mill, a good warm place to sleep, and shelter from storm or hot sun. Nothing has paid me better. I shall breed twelve sows this season, young and old. I let the young pigs run out through the lot fence into the green rye, and, in fact, where they like, until they get large enough to destroy the crop too much. If there is a more profitable way than this I will find it out.

I have not gone out of sheep nor do I intend to do so. Although they have gone back on me the last two years, they will come to the front again in time. I am of the opinion that we have injured our sheep by using sulphur and lime dip, but we have killed the scab even if we killed the sheep in so doing.

Larned, Kansas.

P. S.—I am of the opinion that stock fed exclusively on sorghum requires warm shedding or good protection from the cold.

W. J. C.

### Handling Sorghum Cane.

Kansas Farmer:

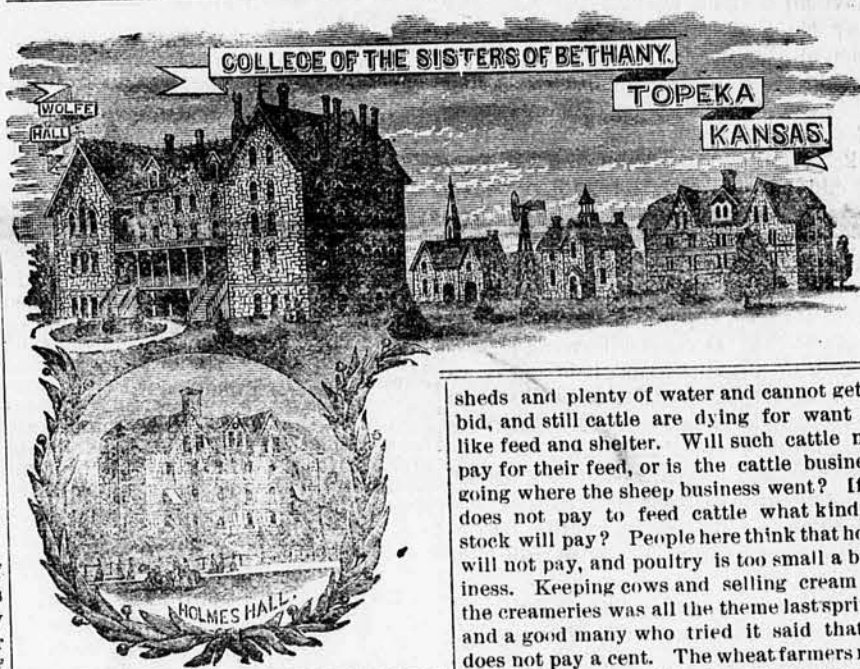
The article on this subject in the last FARMER no doubt touches the main question in this sugar industry. If the things are as the writer informs us, then we have at least a partial solution of this most interesting problem.

But at the present price of sugar and the present price of labor, there remains still a barrier in the way of producing sugar from cane. It does not seem to me that any kind of conveniences in handling cane can be found that will produce sugar so as to be remunerative either to the manufacturer or the farmer who produces the cane. At the present price of labor the farmer must have \$2 per ton for his cane to deliver it at the mill, or else he will raise corn instead of cane. This season corn at 18 cents per bushel has paid the farmer better than cane at \$2 per ton.

If it is remunerative to the manufacturer (at the present price of labor) to produce sugar at 8 cents per pound at wholesale, then we have a basis of calculation as to what the price of labor ought to be so as to produce sugar at 5 cents per pound. Here is the ratio: As 8 cents is to 5 cents so is \$1.50 to 93½ cents. Hence we see that when sugar is 5 cents per pound the price of labor should be only 93½ cents per day instead of \$1.50. By the same ratio it will be seen likewise that the manufacturer can pay the farmer only \$1.25 per ton for his cane instead of \$2 per ton. Thus: As 8 cents is to 5 cents so is \$2 to \$1.25.

It will not pay the farmer to raise cane at

(Concluded on page 4.)



### Items of Interest.

Kansas Farmer:

That which is most easily done for the accomplishment of certain ends is always most desirable. Therefore, I believe the application of Fraser's axle grease to the trunks of young fruit trees, or indeed such forest trees as rabbits molest, very desirable. I make this application by taking a spoonful of the wagon grease in my thumb and fingers and then grasp the tree and bring my hand up as high as the rabbits are likely to reach. It will not injure the trees. Such at least has been my experience.

The very best way to cure pork is this: To each one hundred pounds of pork—(whether sides, hams or shoulders,) use six pounds salt, two ounces saltpetre, and five pounds common light brown sugar. Mix these thoroughly together and divide into three equal parts: Rub all the meat on flesh side with one part of the mixture. Place the meat in any convenient box or barrel, flesh side up. After three days take up and rub on second part of mixture. In a week use last part of mixture same way and pile up meat flesh side up as before. In a month the meat is ready to smoke, and is never too salt. Most all cured meat is too salt. I mean farmers' cured meats.

The box should be placed so the meat can drain; and be sure and remember not to apply too much salt and too much niter. It kills the meat and renders it more than ever distasteful and indigestible. J. H. Dix.

Emerson, Kas., Jan. 8, 1885.

sheds and plenty of water and cannot get a bid, and still cattle are dying for want of like feed and shelter. Will such cattle not pay for their feed, or is the cattle business going where the sheep business went? If it does not pay to feed cattle what kind of stock will pay? People here think that hogs will not pay, and poultry is too small a business. Keeping cows and selling cream to the creameries was all the theme last spring, and a good many who tried it said that it does not pay a cent. The wheat farmers run behind as a rule, and the broomcorn men are even worse off. Now what in the world are we to do to make—what? A living? No; that is not the word. To make money fast is what it means. I see no other way than to get admitted to the bar and put out a shingle, and then get elected to some office or lie in wait for some man from the East looking for a home and swindle him out of a few dollars.

I do not wonder that cattle die, out in such storms with no protection but a wire fence and nothing but a little sorghum thrown on the ground and the pump froze up. And I do not wonder that hogs do not pay treated in the same way. I have not seen one pen in twenty that was comfortable even in mild weather. A hog is a hog, but he enjoys comfortable quarters and a warm bed in cold weather as much as any other animal and pays as well for it; and no animal on the farm pays better than hogs properly kept. A hog lot of half an acre or more according to the number kept, with a comfortable lying place and plenty of fresh water, would make better market for cheap grain than to give one bushel for getting two to market. A good breed is very essential, and to keep them where they belong is the next step; and by giving them comfortable quarters and enough to eat they are easily kept there, and in my opinion will be healthy.

Farmers will never prosper nor be independent in Kansas until they learn to make their own pork and butter, and keep sufficient fowls to supply their own table.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 March 18—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.  
 April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short horns.  
 May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.  
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short horns.

### LEASING PUBLIC LANDS.

#### National Cattle Trail--Stock Diseases, Etc.

The following communication appeared in a recent issue of the *Herald*, of Helena, Mont., upon subjects now interesting the cattle raisers:

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO, Dec. 9, 1884.

To the Editor of the *Herald*: As a proved friend of the best interests of Montana, I venture to advise no one of your people to commit himself hastily against the proposition to lease the cattle ranges to stock ranches. There are many reasons why this matter should be maturely considered before much is said about it. I read your editorial in the *Herald* of the 4th inst., with very great interest, but hardly think you understand the question at issue between the cattlemen and the government. The rights of the settler are sacred, and the stock growers do not desire to disturb the pre-emption or homestead laws. But evidently there is a greater danger than the jumper to the cattlemen, and that is the encroachment from foreign capital. Already the English own nearly one-sixth of all the herds west of the Missouri river, and they will soon own a half. These British cattle are fed on American free grass for the benefit of people who are not Americans and do not live in the United States. The dividends derived from these foreign investments are declared annually and sent to England, Ireland, Scotland and France, neither the people nor the government of the United States deriving one cent of benefit from them.

The grazing lands of the United States are worth at a fair rental about \$15,000,000 per annum, and it seems to me some means might be devised whereby the government could secure this revenue, especially if the lands are to be used to enrich foreigners rather than our people. My own ideas are to lease the grazing lands in the territories and apply the money derived to the education of the people. As to what methods and under what rules the lands shall be leased, I am not prepared to say, but I fully agree with you in declaring that monopolies should be guarded against, the rights of small owners protected, and the homesteader and pre-emptor left untrammelled. The necessity for some security as to range for the cattle-raiser has become imperative. While the country was unsettled and the question of the extent of a man's range left to his own judgment it did not matter, but now that the cattle are crowding upon the range, the limits of every man's range must be fixed so that he will know how to conduct his business and determine what number of cattle he may raise. The pernicious practice of one owner turning loose upon the range of another will soon lead to violence and bloodshed, unless we can fix the limit and extent of each range. At present nearly every cattle grower on the plains is a trespasser on the public domain.

This is not his fault, but the fault of the law under which he lives. There is at present no way to lease the public domain for stock purposes, so the stock raiser is obliged to be a trespasser. It was to remedy this defect that the memorial to Congress favoring the leasing

of the public domain to stock growers was passed at the late convention. The right of the cattlemen to petition Congress cannot be denied, and they did no more. The method of fixing the leases of the lands was left entirely to Congress, and a plan was not even suggested. The outcry against these men by the press because they are wealthy is most unjust. Suppose they own \$200,000,000 of the material wealth of this country. Is that fact any reason why their business and their wealth should not be protected the same as that of the manufacturer, the farmer, or any other producer?

First of all the products of the United States to-day stands meat; then comes corn, then wheat; fourth, hay; fifth, dairy products; sixth, cotton, and so on. That the growers of the first product of America should meet together and consult about their business is most natural, and that they should ask Congress to give them some protection and aid in conducting their business is neither revolutionary nor alarming.

The men who met together at St. Louis were perhaps as intelligent and well behaved a body as ever assembled on this continent, and I defy any man to point to one line in their proceedings that was unjust to others. These men have their own papers—scores of them—and are better able to defend themselves than I am to defend them, but they have no money to spend to influence legislation in Congress, and they have no designs against the settler or any one else, be assured of that. The men at the head of their organization would scorn to become lobbyists, and they would have no need to importune Congress for what they want. It is likely, if they visited Washington, they would be able to command sufficient respect to have both the executive and Congress desire to know their opinions on matters affecting the first business in the United States—the producing of meat for the people.

As to the "Texas trail" we must not proscribe a state because it is unfortunate. Some of the Texas cattle have fever, and it is not safe to drive them over other peoples' ranges, but we cannot wall up Texas and her 8,000,000 head of cattle because some of them are diseased and dangerous to other cattle. What then? Give Texas a trail over which her cattle can be driven, quarantined and made safe. Texas must not be boycotted on account of a misfortune, but rather helped out of her present distressing difficulty, which few in the north appreciate or understand. It will be objected that the trail will cost something, and suppose it does? Is not an industry that exports annually over \$18,000,000 worth of meat deserving of the fostering care of Congress? Besides, if Congress can expend millions of money and donate billions of acres of the public lands to railroads, it can afford to expend a small sum and grant a small portion of land to establish a great national cattle highway for our stock and in providing a supply of cheap meat to the people. Texas has just as good a right to get her products to market as any other State in the Union, and I stand squarely with Texas on this subject of a national cattle trail.

The consideration of the national cattle trail naturally brings with it the subject of animal diseases. Of course we all desire that pleuro-pneumonia, Texas fever, and all other infectious animal diseases should be stamped out, and Congress has wisely taken steps looking to that end. It is to be hoped Congress will continue to give an intelligent and careful consideration to this important subject, and that the end so much desired may soon be accomplished.

The practice of fencing the public

lands cannot be too strongly condemned. It is alike unlawful, unjust, and destructive to animal life. The cattle in winter drift before the storms against these fences, and their onward progress being stopped by these wires, they huddle and die of cold and starvation.

The method of leasing the public lands for stock purposes cannot yet be arrived at, but when done it must be done on some just basis, so that the system will work no wrong to any one, or else I would myself be the first one to oppose it. I think it can be done, but we should go slow about it. The selfish stockmen who are opposing the land leases under the impression that they can buy their ranges, or that they are so isolated they will not need to lease, will find out their mistake soon enough. The government will not sell them their herd lands, and as to the isolation, let them wait a couple of years and they will be crying out lustily enough for some protection against the English herds that will be driven in upon their favorite ranges.

To conclude these hastily written suggestions, let me say I am entirely opposed to a large owning of cattle in America by foreign capital from which we derive no benefit. I believe in America for Americans, and would rather pay double tax than to see a foreigner escape untaxed under our flag.

I believe in cheap meat for the people, in being just to all men and wholly unselfish in asking laws and privileges. For these reasons I favor:

1st. The leasing of the public grass lands of the United States to native Americans for a term of five years or less.

2d. The establishment of a national trail from the Gulf of Mexico to the British line.

3d. The passage by Congress of additional legislation looking to the stamping out of all contagious animal diseases in the United States.

JAMES S. BRISBIN.

### Health and Thrift of Swine.

A prize essay written for the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa., by Wm. E. Smith, of Massillon, Ohio.

The first step in securing the health and thrift of this useful domesticated animal, in any marked degree, would be to convince the many thousands of farmers all over the country, who raise annually from twelve to twenty hogs each, of the gross neglect and shameful treatment that these poor animals are receiving at their hands. The health and thrift of swine may be brought about by observing rules under three general heads, viz:

1. A good beginning.
2. Proper care.
3. Judicious feeding.

#### HOW TO GET A GOOD BEGINNING.

This head embraces the following points: (1) Selecting sow and boar; (2) Treatment of sow just before and during whole period of gestation. In selecting sow and boar for breeding purposes, care should be taken to use only those that have had a steady growth, never having been stunted nor overfed. They should also possess individual merit, for it must be acknowledged by all who have had experience in raising hogs, and who have been keen observers of facts, that some hogs (of both sexes) are far more meritorious than others whose chances have been equal. The sow should not be bred too young, at from eight to ten months old being the right age to begin; and for a few weeks previous to gestation, and for the first few weeks after, should be fed rather lightly, so as to become a little thin in flesh. Increase the feed as gestation proceeds, so that at time of farrowing the brood will be in good condition.

#### PROPER CARE.

This head includes three particular points to be observed: (1) kind treatment; (2) comfortable quarters; (3) regularity in feeding. Kind treatment means that the pigs should never be stoned, clubbed, worried by dogs, etc. In short the pig should be made to understand that its owner is its friend. This is a very important point, for it is a fact acknowledged by all successful stock feeders that the more docile the stock become the better they will thrive. Furthermore it is useless, as well as cruel, to maltreat a hog, for he can scarcely ever be forced to go where he determines not to go. Again, abuse of any kind causes excitement, and ex-

citement produces an abnormal action of the stomach; indigestion follows, and growth stops for a time.

Comfortable quarters includes pen for stock hogs, room for exercise, cleanliness, and shelter from storm for fattening hogs. The pen for stock hogs should be built, if possible, with gables east and west, facing the south, and have glass windows the whole length of the pen, to admit the beautiful health-giving rays of sunshine in cold frosty weather. This may seem useless to some, and too expensive to others; but sunshine greatly promotes the health of all domesticated animals. The pen should have a tight plank floor, with matched boards for siding, or else have the cracks covered with strips, if common barn boards are used. Openings should be made at bottom and top to admit pure air, and allow noxious gases to escape. These openings should have sliding doors, and they should be almost closed in real cold weather; especially the openings at bottom. The pigs should be provided with straw, leaves or corn fodder for bedding, and the bedding changed often and the pen kept scrupulously clean at all times. Stock hogs should not be crowded in pens, and should have an outdoor pen or yard for exercise in winter. For fattening hogs it is only necessary to have a board shed with good roof, since fat keeps out the cold; but if kept until late in the season in this latitude I think it would be more economical to provide a warmer pen.

#### JUDICIOUS FEEDING.

Under this head we may notice: (1) Regularity in feeding; (2) how to feed; (3) quantity and quality of food; (4) variety of food. The strictest rules should be enforced regarding the regularity of feeding, since the internal organs, like those of other animals, move like clock-work, and must be supplied with food at regular intervals; otherwise the whole system suffers. The brood while suckling and the pigs while young, say the first three months, should be fed every four hours during the day, three meals per day being sufficient for older hogs. The food should be quickly and evenly distributed, so that the smaller and weaker ones will get their full share.

As to quantity and quality of food, no definite rule can be laid down, since the larger and coarser breeds require more food than the smaller varieties. In this respect judgment by the feeder must be exercised. Swine should never be allowed to become very hungry. The quality of food is a very important item. The swill should not be given sweet, nor yet allowed to become very sour. The proper condition is just after it has turned sour. The best way to regulate this is to mix enough in the evening for morning, and leave just enough in the barrel each time to start fermentation before the next meal. Care should be taken to never put raw vegetable matter, such as potato and apple parings, cores of cabbages, etc., into the swills.

On variety of food we may lay down as a rule that the greater the variety, if fed in proper quantities, the more thrifty will be the swine. For swill, milk and dishwater should be thickened with mill-feed or middlings, and allowed to sour as above stated; in winter bran and middlings, equal parts by measure; ground corn may also be added both summer and winter, but less in summer than in winter. The food in summer, from about the middle of May until the middle of September, should be mostly clover, with enough orchard grass, blue grass, etc., for variety.

In addition to pasture in fall, the pigs should be fed new corn, and should begin feeding quite green, while full of milk. This makes an excellent food, and every raiser of swine should make it a point to plant several strips of corn for the hogs, some very early and some late, so as to have as long a time as possible in fall to feed corn in the milk. After the season for feeding corn in the milk has past, pumpkins should be fed in moderate quantities, also some new corn, and as the season advances increase the ration of corn. For colder weather, December and January, corn with an occasional feed of potatoes or roots, with some clover hay, is all that is required, in addition to swill. They should have access to salt, slack coal, or old rotten wood. As spring advances the ration of roots should be increased and corn decreased, until the pasture becomes rank enough to take the place of roots.

In addition to the above, swine should always be supplied with an abundance of pure water, such as you would not hesitate to drink yourself.



## In the Dairy.

### Education of Cows.

A correspondent of the New York Times suggests that a cow is a reasoning creature.

A cow is certainly a reasoning creature. Its instinct in this respect is greatly increased by maternity. A cow with a young calf certainly reasons, and if we wish to make the most of her instinct and reasoning capacity we must educate her. There is in all sorts of animals a differing hereditary capacity for being educated—a reasoning ability, which aids them in understanding the desires of the owner and the means he uses for communicating this knowledge. A young calf inherits chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct, which is natural, by an effort of reason, which is wholly artificial. This is taught by the constant exercise of kindness and gentleness, until the natural fear is wholly expelled, and a docile confidence in its owner is created. This is the first step in the education of cows. After this has been firmly established the cow learns by experience; and surely the ability to learn from what has passed, and to exercise memory, is reason, or closely akin to it.

The first lesson to be given is the handling, and this is of the first importance, because a successful education in this respect avoids all the vices and disagreeable habits which detract so much from the value of a farm animal. The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive to the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors and sometimes vices in the early education of the animal; so too is the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are so often complained of. One of these may be more particularly mentioned, viz., the habit of cleanliness. There are cows which can never be kept clean, and which seem to delight in fouling their udders and hindquarters, and of plastering their sides with filth by dipping their tails in the gutter and lashing their flanks with them. This all comes from education. A well-trained cow has no such unclean habits, and once brought up in a cleanly manner will preserve the habit and save a great amount of labor and worry thereafter.

The feeding is also a matter of education. This fact is rarely thought of or considered, and yet it is of the greatest importance. A cow is a machine for the conversion of food into milk and butter, and as the machine is more perfect, so the product will be more satisfactory in exact proportion. The training in this respect should begin with the new-born calf. It is well known how an animal that has been starved in early life is stunted all through its future existence, and how a well-fed calf will make a cow that has a large capacity for the consumption of food and its change into valuable products. The quantity of food, however, is not the only element in the calculation. Food varies greatly in its character, and as it is more highly nutritious its products are richer and more valuable. But rich food and feeding call for a peculiar disposition of the digestive organs, and one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the high feeding of dairy cows is the inability to digest the concentrated foods which their owners are desirous of using. Many cows that have not been trained in this direction fail and perish from this inability to sustain a regular course of high feeding. It is therefore necessary to success in this direction that young animals should be "forced," as the term is, from their ear-

liest infancy, and thus become able not only to hold, but to use to the best advantage, a large quantity of rich food, with a healthy proportion of such bulky food as may be required. In this article we do not propose to enter into details, but simply to mention a few leading principles from the consideration of which details of practice may be resolved. And there is no other question appertaining to this subject which admits of greater diversity of practice and requires more study and practical investigation and experiment than this one of feeding. Training to milking is another branch of a cow's education, which should not be overlooked. It is one thing to make a good milker and quite another to keep her good. In this respect the milker needs more training than the cow, perhaps, for the cow cannot be expected to be better than the teacher. Milking is a nice art and needs to be studied in the very best manner by a dairyman. We have read instructions in this respect which are altogether wrong and misleading and even disastrous in their effects. For instance, a writer once urged that heifers should be left unmilked for long intervals for the purpose of stretching the udder and making greater capacity. It is quite safe to believe that one who so thinks and advises is not a milker, and is not competent to teach the art to a novice, for he must evidently be a novice himself. For as soon as the udder is filled and the ducts gorged the glands must stop secreting; an injurious congestive condition is induced, and reabsorption must occur, to the serious damage of the cow. There are several other points which might be referred to, but we prefer at this time to merely suggest the consideration of the whole subject from the few texts here given.

### Dairy Notes.

Beware of fat cows. They are generally better for beef than for milk and butter.

If you expect your cows to give a large flow of milk, give them food that is conducive of milk secretion.

If you keep cows for making butter, test each one's milk separately, and see if she is performing the work for which you keep her.

The first thing to be done to secure a large flow of winter milk is to make the cows comfortable; the next, to feed judiciously and liberally.

The necessity of having a suitable place for keeping the milk is felt at no time more than during freezing weather. Frozen milk will not make good butter, nor will the cream rise properly.

One of the strongest points in a really good cow, says an exchange, is that she will continue to give a good mess of milk during a long time. Many otherwise good cows fail in this respect. They give a large quantity in the first flow but soon drop off and are dry half the year. The habit of the heifer with her first calf fixes her habit as a cow in this regard. It is therefore not advisable to allow a young heifer to drop a second calf within a year of the first. It is better to wait so as to have the calves fifteen months or more apart, in which case the heifer can be kept in milk a year or more.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, 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 cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated 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 ad-remitting with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

**LOCUST RETREAT FARM**, Bacon & Campbell, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo., breeders of HOLSTEIN CATTLE and PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS. Holsteins excel in milk, butter and beef. They are the all-purpose cattle. First-class stock for sale. Plymouth Rocks are the farmer's fowl. Pair, \$3.50; trio, \$5.00; eggs, \$1.50 for 13.

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

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

**U. P. BENNETT & SON**, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

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

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

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

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

**J. W. LILLARD**, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

### Hereford Cattle.

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

**E. S. SHOCKEY**, Early Dawn Hereford Herd, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Hereford Cattle.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

**J. E. GUILD**, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

### SHEEP.

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

**G. B. BOWWELL**, Breckenridge, Mo., has 1,100 Merino rams for sale. 250 of them are registered. His ven best stock runs shear from 27 lbs. to 33 lbs. weigh from 145 lbs. to 180 lbs.

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

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO.**, Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 45 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

### SWINE.

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

**V. B. HOWEY** Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of 10m Corwin 2d No. 2037 Hoosier Tom 1625 Bravo 3377 Give or Take 1685. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

**S. H. TODD**, Wakarusa, Ohio, breeder of Recorded S. Premium Chester White Swine and imported Shropshire Down Sheep. Send for circular with price list and particulars. It pays to get the best.

**100 POLAND-CHINA PIGS**, from three to six months old, from Registered stock, for sale. J. W. Blackford, Bonaparte, Iowa.

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

**I. L. WHIPPLE**, Ottawa, Kas., breeder of Recorded Poland-China and Red Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at all seasons. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

**A SUPERIOR LOT OF MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** at \$3 each, \$5 per trio, and Plymouth Rock Chickens at \$2 each, \$5 per trio, for sale by H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

**W. J. McCORM**, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeds Bronze Turkeys, Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and Pekin Ducks. Bronze Turkeys for sale cheap before holidays.

**FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS**, Mrs. G. Taggart, Parsons, Kas., breeder of L. and D. Brahmans, B. Leghorns, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, P. Cochins, G. L. Bantams, Wyandottes and B. R. Games. Send for price list.

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

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

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

**GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE.** Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds, 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3 1/2 cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. Two Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**PROSPECT FARM**—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 11 registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

**J. G. D. CAMPBELL**, Junction City, Kansas, Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States. Satisfactory reference given.

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

### HIGHLY GRADED

**Short-horn Cows, Heifers & Calves**

For sale. Bred to a Sharon Bull. Apply to

**MAKIN BROS., Elmer, Kas.**

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

**J. S. HAWES**  
Importer and Breeder of  
**HEREFORD**  
Cattle.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" of S. Campbell; EVELYN "own brother to Sir Bartle Frere," Imp. "DAUBIN 18th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Daubin 18th;" and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

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

**THE LINWOOD HERD**  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

**IMP. BARON VICTOR**  
W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas.  
The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWNIES, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Strivon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Golden Drops and URYs, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224 bred by Cruickshank and Imp. DUBLE GLOSTER head the herd.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



(Continued from page 1.)

\$1.25 unless he can secure farm laborers in the same ratio. The average farm laborer has been receiving \$20 per month. Hence: As 8 cents is to 5 cents so is \$20 to \$12.50.

To produce cane at \$1.25 per ton the farmer must be able to hire his help at \$12.50 per month. But men cannot labor for \$12.50 per month unless what they eat and wear is also reduced proportionately. If he pays \$5 for a pair of boots when wages is \$20 per month, then he ought to pay only \$3.08 per pair when wages is \$12.50 per month. The price of staple articles, such as corn, wheat, sugar, pork and beef, must rule the price of labor, and these together must rule the price of most of the articles consumed by the laborer.

We in this country deprecate pauper labor; but should the present price of sugar and wheat continue for a number of years, the wheat and cane growers and sugar manufacturers will soon all be paupers themselves unless they can employ pauper labor. Of course, this touches the tariff question, and also the Chinese question.

The contrivance for stripping and sorting cane and feeding the carrier, described in the article alluded to will require twenty men to handle and place upon the carrier from sixty to eighty tons per day, or at an average cost of about 45 cents per ton when labor is \$1.50 per day. At our Sterling sugar factory five men will place upon the carrier 150 to 200 tons in twenty-four hours, or at an average cost of 8½ cents per ton; yet it is quite evident that the company did not make expenses during the present season. This factory has all the modern contrivances and appliances to produce sugar from sorghum cane. It has a capacity of twenty-five to thirty barrels of sugar per day. It makes a superior article of sugar. It usually has about sixty men on the pay-roll during the sugar-making season. It runs day and night. The whole business is in embryo and experimental stages, and it is unfortunate for this enterprise just now to have such an unsettled state of affairs in the sugar trade.

Sterling, Jan. 3. J. B. SCHLICHTER.

#### Millet as a Medicine.

##### Kansas Farmer:

It seems the cry comes up again this winter as usual of serious losses of young cattle from impaction of stomach from over-eating of dry cornstalks. In my experience the best preventive which I have found is a good stack of millet hay in one corner of the stalk field. In fact, I make it a practice to sow three or four acres in each forty to millet, and make the hay and stack in the field so the cattle can have access to it all the time. No doubt it could be fed much more economically in a rack, but this is too often neglected; so by having the millet stacked in the field, the cattle will help themselves. Of course, in addition to the millet, the cattle must have an abundance of water easy of access, and also plenty of salt always on hand. Some of my neighbors have tried the millet and speak highly of it, not alone as a preventive of impaction, but as economical feed for cattle without regard to its sanitary qualities.

SAMUEL DETWILER

Hiawatha, Kansas.

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children. "Oh, yes, they are twins," replied the lady. "Excuse my curiosity, madam; but are you the mother of both of them?"

The fiber of silk is the longest continuous fiber known. An ordinary cocoon of a well-fed silkworm will often reel 1,000 yards, and reliable accounts are given by Count Dandolo of a cocoon yielding 1,295 yards, or a fiber nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

The ears of the African elephant are said to be much larger, in proportion to the size of the animal, than those of the Indian species. Baker, the Indian traveler, says that he has frequently cut off an ear of one of these animals to form a mat, on which he has slept comfortably.

In 1836, Charles Dickens once appeared in public dressed in "a swallow-tail coat with gilt buttons, crimson velvet waistcoat and white under-ditto, black satin stock, two breastpins conjoined by a little gold chain, large gold chain meandering over waistcoat, black kerseymere pantaloons, silk stockings and pumps, and yellow kid gloves."

#### OLEVERLY CAUGHT.

##### The Rich Man's Fear of Burglars--The Story of an Electrician.

[Buffalo, N. Y. N. W.]

At the dead of night, Mr. J. B. Anthony, a wholesale grocer of Troy, N. Y., was awakened by his burglar alarm annunciator, which told him that his house had been entered through the roof scuttle. He hastily dresses, rings for a policeman, hurries to the upper story, and hears the burglar in the servant's room, threatening her with instant death if she made a loud noise.

He was captured, convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for ten years.

So said Mr. C. H. Westfall, the electrician of Westfield, N. Y., to our reporter.

"Do city residents generally use burglar alarms?"

"Yes, all first-class houses are provided with them and I have never had any dissatisfaction from my customers, many of whom are the best known and wealthiest people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities."

"Do wealthy men have much fear of burglars?"

"As a rule, wealthy men do not keep valuables in their house, and yet they are not sure that they shall escape burglarious attacks, and they don't feel secure without a first-class burglar alarm apparatus in their house. Every door, window and scuttle is connected with the annunciator, and it is quite impossible to effect an entrance without the fact becoming at once known."

"Don't electricians run considerable risk in handling wires?"

"Even the most careful of them sometimes get a shock. A few years ago, while I was descending stairs at Elmira, N. Y., with a wire coil in my hand, I felt as if I had received the entire charge from the battery. For over a half hour I suffered the keenest agony. I did not know but what I had been fatally injured. After completing my business circuit, I returned to Boston, and for eighteen months did not get over the shock. I lost my appetite; all food tasted alike. I could not walk across the common without resting several times."

"My head whirled, and I reeled like a drunken man. I consulted the best physicians in a good many large cities, but none of them seemed to understand my case. About a year ago I was in Albany, and a physician there stated that I would probably not live three months. But to-day," said Mr. Westfall, and he straightened himself up with conscious pride, "so far as I know, I am in perfect health. I weigh 170 pounds, eat well, sleep well, feel well, and am well. One of my old physicians gave me a thorough examination a few weeks ago, and told me that I was in a perfect condition."

"You are a very fortunate man, sir," remarked the scribe, "to have escaped instant death after an electrical shock."

"O, it was not electricity that prostrated me. It was a uremic convulsion. For all my physicians told me I was a victim of a very serious kidney disorder. And when they and a dozen widely advertised medicines failed to benefit me, Warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health. That preparation is invaluable to every grade of society, for it is a priceless blessing."

"There is no need of death from handling electrical wires if the operators will exercise care. In our burglar alarm attachments there is no possible danger from that source."

#### Kansas City to New Orleans.

I have much pleasure in advising you that for the especial accommodation of the large number of people in the west who will attend the World's Fair, at New Orleans, the Memphis Short Route South is now running two daily through trains, each way, between Kansas City and Memphis, with a daily line of Pullman Buffet sleeping cars, Kansas City to New Orleans.

No other line runs through cars between Kansas City and New Orleans. There is no other direct route from the West to the South.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1894.

The custom of dotting the face with black patches of different patterns, was introduced into England and France from Arabia, and was at its height during the reign of Charles I., of England. The ladies, old and young,

covered their faces with black spots shaped like suns, moons, stars, hearts, crosses and lozenges.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The Pan-handle stockmen have petitioned the Texas Legislature to establish a cattle trail through northwestern Texas.

A lot of sixteen choice cattle, averaging 1,678 pounds, were recently sold in the Pittsburgh market at \$6.62½ per cwt.

It is said that the stock yards at Allegheny City, Pa., will have to be moved at an early date, and a new location is now being looked after.

The losses of stock throughout western Texas from the late northerners have not been nearly so great as it was feared they would be. Thin cattle only suffered.

The Kansas Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association are holding an annual meeting in Topeka as the FARMER goes to press. A report of the proceedings will be published next week.

A New Orleans dispatch says there has been considerable loss of stock on the north and south sides of the Red river, caused by floods from the recent rains. The Calcasieu was three feet higher than ever known before and the Little river is three feet higher than in 1884.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Marshall county, Kas., write that they have 100 head of choice high-grade Hereford bulls, from eight to eighteen months of age, a car load of grade heifers add a number of thoroughbred males and females for sale. Good bargains to all who come.

Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, is gaining a wide reputation for fine cattle of various breeds, but more especially as a Hereford stronghold. The firm of F. H. Jackson, W. A. Pearce and Geo. A. Fowler, of that place, now have on hand as good Herefords as the country affords, and other importations will arrive soon.

That big-hearted and reliable breeder of thoroughbred swine, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., writes that he is too busy to fix up an ad., but remarks that he has added to his herd the boar Jumbo, from B. F. Dorsey, and Royal Duke, from Gentry's herd. He is now breeding fifty sows and reports his herd in a No. 1 condition, which includes a number of World Beaters.

The Southeastern Texas Live Stock Association met at San Antonio on the 6th, this being the first annual meeting of that body. The Association recommended a memorial to the Legislature in the interest of a bounty on the slaughter of certain wild animals; the trail question and quarantine laws were discussed, an opinion being read to the effect that the Kansas and Iowa "dead line" statutes were void. A committee was appointed to visit the Kansas Legislature in the interest of Texas cattlemen.

Live stock quarters at New Orleans are ample. There are six distinct buildings for horses and two for cattle, with stall room for 1,000 horses and 500 cattle. The buildings for horses will be the two parallel rows indicated on the plan of the grounds. Each will be 368 feet long by 60 feet wide and 24 feet high, and have stalls on either side, permitting the heads of the animals to face outward, thereby leaving a broad passage-way through the middle of the building. The buildings for the cattle stand at either end of the building mentioned and at right angles with them. They are 378 feet long by 72 feet wide and 24 feet high.

D. M. Magie Co., Oxford, Ohio, write: Our sales for the last eight years amount to over 4,000 head for breeders, and have shipped stock within that time to seven foreign countries and from the Lakes to the Gulf and Maine to California in the United States. Our herds are healthy and better than ever before. Kansas has been a very profitable field for us—we have sent hundreds of our swine into your grand State. A country that can produce corn so abundantly as Kansas does needs plenty of good hogs. Nothing pays a farmer one year with another like corn and hogs, and nothing will make your State rich faster.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

#### The Canton Combined Lister and Drill--A Strong Testimonial.

DONIPHAN, NEB., December 13, 1894.

The Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.:

GENTLEMEN: Being the first man west of Lincoln (Neb.) who ever used listers and advocated their use, and after having used one of the Canton Combined Listers on my farm for four years and selling them for two years, the time has come when I have the exact figures to talk by. This year I have corn in the same field, with a wagon road running through the center, one side of which was planted with a Canton Lister and the other with a corn-planter. I hired the corn gathered this year by paying for same by weight, and my listed corn averages fully seventy bushels per acre and the planted corn forty bushels. I have made inquiries of many farmers using the Canton Listers, and they all to a man say that listed corn is always the best.

Yours truly, W. J. BURGESS.

[For descriptive circulars of the above Lister and Drill, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Ed.]

What a man gets for nothing, he is very apt to value at just about what it cost him.

Attention is called to J. Baker Sapp's advertisement. He offers his entire herd of Berkshires for sale.

Go slow, young man; if you tap both ends of your cider barrel at once, and draw out of the bung hole besides, your cider ain't a going to hold out long.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The earliest record we have of nations trading with each other occurs in the Book of Genesis, when Joseph's brethren sold him to a caravan of Ishmaelites who were carrying spices, balm and myrrh into Egypt. The balm was from Gilead and the myrrh from Arabia. Thus commerce is of great antiquity.

The advertising business has become quite an art, and only men who make it a life business can hope to become experts in successful advertising. The well-known firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, have been doing business with us for years, and they well deserve their first-class reputation as advertising agents. Information of how, when and where to advertise will be furnished by them to any advertiser.

"No," said Mrs. Hiffligh, "now that Sunday breakfasts are so fashionable, I really don't get time to attend church any more, but I send one of the servants to sit in the pew and put my card on the plate. I understand it's all the go now in Boston."

We call attention to the Grebe Iron-Tooth Revolving Stalk Rake, manufactured by Henry Grebe, Omaha, Nebraska. Judging from the testimonials he has received from different parties both in Kansas and Iowa, we would conclude that the rake was all he recommends it to be. He refers those needing rakes to Chas. E. Murphy and W. S. Blakely, of Junction City, Kas., and Shugard, Waite & Wies, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. See his advertisement in this paper.

It is said that Mrs. Belva Lockwood got very indignant when she came home after a hard day's electioneering and discovered no fire in the kitchen stove, and her husband leaning over the back fence gossiping with a neighbor.

The Reporting Style of Short hand is now taught to local classes, which are organized in towns and cities, everywhere by the Iowa State University School of Short hand. Each student receives personal instruction by mail and drill lessons are given by a qualified class leader, who is given the full course in exchange for such service. This is the most successful plan ever devised of teaching Stenography. For free test lessons or other information address UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SHORT HAND, Iowa City, Iowa.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister, plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.







## The Home Circle.

### The Dear Long Ago.

In the gray of the gloaming o'er lowland and highland  
The storm-wind is sounding its bugles afar;  
The billows roll black on the desolate island;  
In vain shall the mariner seek for a star.

O keeper, look well to thy beacon forth-gleaming;  
O fisher, steer boldly, with eye to the light,  
Lest slumber unbroken by waking or dreaming  
Thy portion shall be in this turbulent night.

Yet quiet I sit, thinking not of the sobbing  
So eerie and dreary of tempest and snow,  
For tones in my heart with strange sweetness  
Are throbbing

The runes and the tunes of the dear long ago.

I am borne to the days that were swift in their flying,  
All pulsing with music and sparkling with mirth,  
The days when my childhood no space had for sighing,  
No place for the phantoms of darkness and dearth.

On the hearth pales the fire's red glow to dull ashen;  
Without, the trees moan in the deepening chill;  
But fancy recalls to my spirit the fashion  
Of spring on the meadow, the plain, and the rill.

I remember the lilacs that budded and flowered,  
The willows that dipped in the full-flooded stream,  
The orchards with blossoms so lavishly dowered,  
In times when joy held me unchecked and supreme.

Ah, wild is the winter on lowland and highland,  
And black break the waves on the storm-battered coast,  
And sound the long bugles on peak and on island,  
And gathers the tempest with haste and with host.

I sit by myself in the gray of the gloaming,  
I muse on the days that were tender and true,  
And my heart, like a child fain to rest after roaming,  
Is back in the bright days, my mother, with you.

—Margaret Sangster, in Harper's.

### New Year Resolutions.

"So sleeps the pride of former days,  
So glory's thrill is o'er."

The quadrennial American political drunk is ended. The Beast was loose awhile, and how he did upset back-door receptacles is untidy to mention. Preachers ministered unto him, and demon sanctity lured weaker human souls to worship at his shrine. The whisky shop and mock prohibition religionists joined willing hands and cried, Long live the Beast! Morals? A Miltonic place of the Lost seemed all around, as though—"Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seemed Of ancient pile."

And yet, so very entertaining to a student of human kind we almost did enjoy it. What of the hour?

The great American Negative is victor. Already the great Cabiric rites are solemnized. We are promised the Delosian fire in the Ides of March. Fifty-five millions of "Dandies" and "Poor Slaves" have sealed the compact, and lo! a great compromise. And all compromise is fraud. Who has lost—who has won? Do you care? The "Poor Slaves" have little cause to care—let the "Dandies" fight.

And the great Affirmative, what of it? And its future? Blazoned civic and sanguinary victories crown its past record. Its Canopian light beamed brightly across the desert years of masterful woe. It ever thought, it ever worked, it ever fought. Conscience was its heart, human progress its head, and aggression its sword. And yet maybe it is time to rest awhile. We went so far and so very fast across the plain of time there must be many far behind. Four years, or ten times four, are as but a day after all. Never mind it. Those at the front will not retreat, the rear will come up by and by. And the National Negative will then rejoice with the great Affirmative that so much real progress has been made. The difference, then?

But some there are who will not rest. Tongue liberty is secure. Praying houses are untaxed and privileged. What shall we drink? Water, or mixed? The dispute is ages old yet never old. And human kind

must always combat human kind or seeming weaker grow. We uncontrol ourselves the better to master others. And so the leaders onward madly lead and the fray is scarcely yet begun. But greed of private gain is strong and Arnolds will betray. Moses among the rushes is undiscovered yet. And the real Joshuas will be the loving mothers who teach their sons how to live aright.

And flowers will bloom, and the corn ripen, and the factory shuttles fly to and fro. The birds will sing and merry songs be sung by happy hearts and tears will flow from weeping eyes. Woman's victory and progress is secured day by day in her own home kingdom. The good resolutions we all so lately made are the banners under which we strive for twelve months more, and when the chilling winds of next December blow will we enjoy victory or defeat?

MRS. A. J. HOISINGTON.  
Garden City, Kansas.

### American Wood Carving.

Wood carving in the later Gothic and Renaissance periods of architecture was an art which ranked as almost the peer of painting and sculpture. But the time when men spent their lives in liberating a row of griffins from the stone, when an Italian artist of no mean fame passed eight years in carving a pair of sacristy-doors in the Vatican. Now the art of wood carving has become a trade. But it is still a trade which demands the freest intelligence, the truest eye. The wood-carver must have a spice of the artist in him or he fails to give expression to the varied forms which come to him. The greater facility afforded by the material, places the wood carver above the stone cutter, because the former knows that the slightest slip of his chisel may ruin a piece of delicate tracery over which he has spent many days. A wood carver takes that pride in his work which few other mechanics do. It is not sufficient to him that his "job" is done, but he desires that it should be done well. But the one fact that the wood carver no longer creates the design, that it is not his own thought that he chisels into the oak or amaranth withdraws from him the title of artist and places him in the honorable rank and file of mechanics.

The methods of obtaining original carving in wood are simple and perhaps different from the methods of the old world. A wealthy man who is desirous of having an exceptionally fine hall or mantle, goes to a sculptor and tells him his wishes. The sculptor goes to work precisely the same as though he was modeling for stone. He makes his clay studies and changes them as he thinks may suit the surroundings for which they are intended, and then he makes a plaster cast of them. This cast he sends to a wood carving shop and the carvers go to work on it. If the work is a large one and intends strength and breadth of outline, it is not put directly into the hands of the workmen. A carving machine first comes into play. This machine has a plane full of little knives, which is first placed over the plan and the knives adjusted to the various elevations of the design. Then the plane is taken to the machine, placed over the block of wood and set in motion. In an exceedingly short time the outlines and exact elevations of the cast are "roughed" out and the block is ready for the finisher. His work consists in more clearly defining the design and completing the carving in all of its details. The machine is used, however, only in large pieces of work, and especially in designs which include the figures of men or animals. These designs, because of the difficulty which attends the execution of them by the artist, have to be treated exactly by the carver, or in many instances their effect is spoiled. In conventional designs, such as flowers, fruits, foliage, scroll work and the like, the question of texture does not enter into the same consideration as in the carving of animal forms. So perfect must the texture be followed in the forms of animals that work of that description is given only to the master carvers. There are only a few of these carving machines in the city, not alone because they are expensive, but because their mechanism is so intricate, and by reason of their repeatedly getting out of order. Still one machine is capable of doing a vast amount of work in a short time.—Orange County Farmer.

I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy  
Than reign a graybeard king!

### Recipes.

**Breakfast Puffs.**—One pint of flour, one pint of milk, and one egg. Stir the milk into the flour; beat the egg very light, and add it, stirring it well in. Meantime have a set of gem pans, well buttered, heating in the oven. Put in the dough (this is sufficient for a dozen puffs), and bake for half an hour in a very hot oven. This is one of the simplest but most delicate breakfast cakes made.

**Lemon Pie.**—One cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, one lemon, two tablespoons of cornstarch, one cup and a half of boiling water, and boil all together. Bake the crust first; and for frosting take whites of the three eggs, beat to a stiff froth, then add a tablespoonful of white sugar; spread your frosting over your pie, put in the oven and brown slightly.

For a good and cheap cake, take two eggs, two cups of sugar, one-half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; any kind of flavoring you like.

A delicious roll may be made of four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder. Spread very thin in a bread-pan, or it will not roll. Bake quickly. When thoroughly done, turn on a cloth, spread with jelly, and roll up.

To polish knives, use brick-dust rubbed on with a raw Irish potato or turnip. Keep a board and dust near by; lay the blade of the knife flat on the board and rub—you see, bearing on the point of the blade might loosen the rivets in the handle. This method of rubbing knives is so easy that one can afford to polish at least once a day.

I will tell how I manage my milk in winter to get the cream to rise. I strain my morning's milk in large tin pans, set it on the warm stove, cover it, and keep the stove just warm enough to bear your hand on. I let it remain there until I go about dinner, and the cream will be thick enough to skim. I do my night milking the same, and I always get all the cream off my milk, no matter how cold it is.

### Table Covers.

A pretty and not expensive cover for a library table can be made of a square of dark blue, green or maroon felt, large enough to hang over the edge five inches all around. Cut the edges into teeth two inches wide and three inches long, leaving the ends straight, and pointing them at the ends; work a daisy or star with gold colored silk on the right side of every other scallop, then turn the cloth and work the same pattern on the wrong side of the alternate ones, pinking the edge with a single scallop pinking iron. Turn the reversed teeth upon the right side, fastening them on with the stitch known as crow's foot, done in gold or blue floss in each pinked scallop. Bind the other teeth with a black galloon and sew a chenille or wool ball upon each. Fit the cover at each corner by cutting out a small square, or by slashing it and turning in a piece each side of the cut. Make eyelets on each side of the opening and lace together with small cord.

### Spiced Beef.

Take about twenty pounds of round of beef, which rub well with about three ounces of coarse brown sugar, and put into a pan for twenty-four hours. Pound up to a powder two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of black pepper, two ounces of allspice, a little nutmeg, one blade of mace and six cloves. Mix this with twelve ounces of common salt and the juice of four ounces of pounded juniper berries, and rub well into the beef, repeating this daily for three weeks. When ready to be cooked, wash in cold water and place in a deep covered pan the size of the meat, to which add a quarter pint of water. Cover it with beef-suet chopped very fine, over which put a common paste crust. Place on the cover and put into the oven; when done let it get cool before taking off the crust and suet.

### Writing and Lettering Upon Steel.

Steel can be written upon or engraved by first cleaning it with oil and then spreading a coating of melted beeswax upon it. The writing can then be done on the beeswax, with any sharp instrument, and the lines and marks thus made should be painted with a fine brush dipped in a liquid made of one ounce of nitric acid and one-sixth of an ounce

of muriatic acid. When the written lines are filled with this liquid, it should be allowed to remain five minutes, and then the article should be dipped in water and afterward cleaned.

The latest is a gilded wall basket with a stuffed kitten, a bright ribbon about his neck, peeping out of it.

Spreads and shams are now said to be altogether out of fashion. Round bolsters or silk or satin spreads of any favorite color have taken their place.

A very pretty tidy is made of scarlet or any shade of bright felt. Put on strips of black velvet and embroider on them little fans of bright colored silks.

An ordinary pall makes a pretty scrap receiver when lined with silk, the outside painted in some bright design and the handle replaced by a silk cord.

Pretty lambrequins for bed-rooms can be made of soft gray linen with borders of lace crocheted of red or blue wool and worsted braid and an edge can be made by setting points of plain satin upon the linen, turning them upward like pyramids and fastening them in place by two rows of feather stitch in crevices of the same color.

Oh Thou who driest the mourner's tear,  
How dark this world would be,  
If when deceived and wounded here,  
We could not fly to Thee! —Moore.

That, sir, which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the storm. —Shakespeare.

His gracious presence upon earth  
Was as a fire upon a hearth;  
As pleasant songs at morning sung.  
The words that dropped from His sweet tongue  
Strengthened our hearts; or, heard at night,  
Made all our slumbers soft and light. —Longfellow.

The class below reflects the upper's strength or weakness.  
Its folly or good sense, its arrogance or meekness.

Wise men have said this, not for mere humiliation  
Of princes, nor yet for the people's exculpation.  
Bad models do not force men to be bad who have them,  
But doubly sinful they who bad example gave them. —Wisdom of the Brahmin.

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## The Young Folks.

### The Outside Dog.

You may sing of your dog, your bottom dog,  
Or of any dog that you please;  
I go for the dog, the nice old dog,  
That nicely takes his ease,  
And wagging his tail outside the ring,  
Keeping always his bone in sight,  
Cares not a pin in his sound old head  
For either dog in the fight.

Not his is the bone they are fighting for,  
And why should my dog sail in  
With nothing to gain but a certain chance  
To lose his own precious skin?  
There may be a few, perhaps, who fail  
To see it quite in this light;  
But when the fur flies I had rather be  
The outside dog in the fight.

I know there are dogs, injudicious dogs  
That think it quite the thing  
To take the part of one of the dogs,  
And go yelping into the ring.  
But I care not a pin what all may say  
In regard to the wrong or the right,  
My money goes, as well as my song,  
For the dog that keeps out of the fight.  
—Philadelphia Call.

### Lincoln and His Mother.

A gentleman not long ago was riding by rail over southwestern Indiana, and he passed within sight of the farm on which Abraham Lincoln's boyhood was passed. From a letter, describing the place and relating other interesting facts, we extract the following:

Lincoln always manifested the strongest affection for his mother, and ever strove to relieve her as much as was in his power of the cares and burdens of their hard life. Although her lot was cast in that humble sphere, it is evident from all that I could learn that she was a superior woman, possessing all the traits of a true and noble mother, and that she left an impression for good upon her young son which he never threw off.

Thomas Lincoln and wife were of strongly marked religious character and were members of the Baptist faith. Whenever services were held in the log building a mile distant which passed for a church they and their two children were there, but the wife and mother was not long to be with them. The fatal disease of consumption had fastened upon her and her life was slowly wasting away. Day by day young Abraham sat by her bedside and read to her for hours such portions of the Bible as she desired to hear. During the intervals in reading she talked to him of goodness and truth, and urged him to walk in the ways thereof. She portrayed to him the beauties of the Christian faith, the hope of the Christian life, and the joys of the Heavenly Kingdom to which she was going. The end was at hand, the faithful watchers at the bedside of the dying woman felt the shadow creeping upon the walls—it was the shadow of death—the light of the lowly cabin went slowly out—the mother had rest. Abraham gave way to grief that could not be consoled. They laid her tenderly away in an opening in the timber an eighth of a mile away from the house. No minister could be procured at the time to perform the last sad rites, but sympathizing friends offered up sincere prayers over the dead. This simple service did not seem to the father and son to be a sufficient tribute to the memory of the true and exemplary wife and mother whose loss they so sorely felt, so when springtime came the boy wrote to Elder Elkin, who lived near the family when they were in Kentucky, appealing to him to come and preach a funeral sermon over his mother's grave, adding that granting this request would be to him and his father and sister a lasting favor. The good man cheerfully complied with the request, though it involved a journey of over 100 miles on horseback; and a lovely day the people came from all the country around and gathered about the grave, the minister discoursed to them the virtues and estimable qualities of the departed, and commended her worthy example for the emulation of all. As the last prayer was said the whole audience fell upon their knees on the ground around the grave, and this, the last scene in the burial of his mother, was ended. The grave is inclosed with a high iron fence, and at its head stands a beautiful white marble stone, on which is inscribed the following: "Nancy Hawks Lincoln, who died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 35 years. Erected in 1879 by a friend of her martyred son." This friend, I

was informed, is one of the Studebaker Brothers, extensive wagon manufacturers at South Bend, Ind.

### Indian Medicine Men.

A writer in *Tribune and Farmer* recalls some interesting incidents in Indian life. He says all tribes of red men have their doctors, but many of them do not depend upon drugs as curative agents. It is believed that disease is some spiritual or mental influence upon the physical part of the patient and can be charmed away.

Different tribes have medicine men who dress differently, and use different means of driving out the evil by some, to us, grotesque action. All of these savage doctors, however, use every possible effort to make themselves hideous. Some dress up in close-fitting skins, with face blackened and bearded, and drag around after them a long tail of different colors. They creep or leap over the patient, and drag the tail across the sick one's face to charm away the plague.

The medicine men of the Apache Indians dress in bear skins, and carry a rattler made something after the manner of a tambourine; also a wand made like a spear and loaded down with strips of different-colored skins, or perhaps leaves and dried poisonous animals like the lizard. The bear-skin costume is also decked out with turtles, poisonous reptiles, spiders, birds of prey, etc. As a breastpiece, the bat is frequently used. The appearance of such a doctor is not only enough to frighten the bad spirit away, but to terrify the patient, if he has not become familiar with the demon.

The Sioux Indians have a medicine man who has a queer way of treating the sick. The doctor has a lodge to himself, and when any one is taken sick a messenger is sent with a rattle-box and present to call the medicine man. On entering the wigwam, the messenger rattles his box and goes up and kicks the doctor and then runs for the lodge where the sick man is. If the medicine man overtakes and kicks the messenger before reaching the patient, the doctor goes back without seeing the sick, and another and better runner is sent with another present, and so on until one beats the physician, then he gets his gourd covered with figures in different colors and decked with fancy quills. His gourd contains teeth of animals, claws of birds, etc., so it will rattle when shaken. This the medicine man shakes as he chants about the sick, crawling upon hands and knees a portion of the time.

At length the physician pretends to get sick and he groans, gags, and makes all sorts of grimaces and distressing sounds. Finally, perhaps, he takes the patient's hand and placing his lips to the palm pretends to draw out the evil spirit; then placing his face in a vessel of water he blows, and he professes to see in the bubbles which arise the image of the animal, the spirit of which has taken possession of the sick one.

This animal is then whittled out of a piece of bark by the doctor and plunged into another bucket of water which is carried from the wigwam and shot at by others of the tribe until the image is broken into atoms. The doctor then creeps to the bucket and again buries his face in the water and blows out blubbers. While he is doing this, a squaw leaps upon his back, seizes him by his long black hair, and rides him back into the wigwam. If this does not cure the sick one the same has to be repeated, only the medicine man sees different images each time and whittles out different animals to be shot. If the patient gets well of course all the tribe believe the great doctor did the work. If he dies the medicine man is not blamed, or considered less powerful, for it is then believed that the Great Spirit possessed him, and no human agency could effect a cure.

### Grandmother's Spectacles.

Grandmother's pair had done good work in their day. They were large and round, so that when she saw a thing she saw it. There was a crack across the upper part of the glass, for many a baby had made them a plaything, and all the grandchildren had at some time tried them on. They had sometimes been so dimmed with tears that she had to take them off and wipe them on her apron before she could see through them at all. Her "second-sight" had now come, and she would often let her glasses slip down and look over the top of them while she read. Grandmother was pleased at this return of her vision. Getting along so well without

hem she often lost her spectacles. Sometimes they would be for weeks untouched on the shelf in the red morocco case, the flap uplifted. She would now look off upon the hills, which for thirty years she had not been able to see from the piazza. Those were mistaken who thought she had no poetry in her soul. You may see it in the way she puts her hand under the chin of a primrose or cultured the geranium.

Sitting on the piazza one evening in her rocking chair she saw a ladder of cloud set up against the sky, and thought how easy it would be for a spirit to climb it. She saw in the deep glow of the sunset a chariot of fire, drawn by horses of fire, and wondered who rode it. She saw a vapor floating thinly away as though it were a wing ascending, and grandmother muttered in a low tone, "A vapor that appeareth for a little season and then vanisheth away." She saw a hill higher than she had ever seen before on the horizon, and on the top of it a king's castle. The motion of the rocking chair became slighter and slighter, until it stopped. The spectacles fell out of her lap. A child hearing them, ran to pick them up, and cried: "Grandmother, what is the matter?" She answered not; she never spoke again. Second-sight had come! Her vision had grown better and better. What she could not see now was not worth seeing. Not now through a glass darkly! Grandmother had no more need of spectacles.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

### A Bear Story.

HOBBY MILLS, Penn.—On Sunday word was received here that a big bear had been seen near Tamarack swamp, at the foot of Pocono mountain, and William Ayers took his dog and gun and started in pursuit of it. The dog struck the trail and the hunter followed it for a mile in the swamp, before any other sign of the bear was seen, when, hearing a noise to the left, he had barely time to turn in that direction when he saw the biggest kind of a bear come tearing out of the bush, and, apparently, making straight for him. The appearance of the animal was so unexpected that Ayers, who was a novice in bear hunting, dropped his gun and ran for a small tree, which he climbed in double-quick time. When he reached the lower branches Ayers looked around and saw the bear going as fast as his legs could carry him, while the dog was but a few jumps behind. Ayers dropped from the tree and recovering his gun started in pursuit. By the time he had started the dog had seized bruin in the rear. This brought the bear to a stop and it turned on the dog. Ayers ran to within twenty-five feet of the spot where the bear was trying to get the dog into his hug, and, taking good aim, sent a ball into the bear behind the shoulder. Bruin whisked about and started at full speed up the creek. As he disappeared in the swamp Ayers sent the contents of his buck-shot barrel after him. The dog followed the bear closely, and the hunter loaded his gun and hurried on, believing he had mortally wounded bruin. He had no difficulty in following the trail, as it was marked plainly with blood. Ayers tramped for fifteen minutes before he again sighted the bear, and then just in time to see the wounded and infuriated animal kill the dog with one blow of its great forepaw. Ayers shot the bear again, and it again rushed away in the swamp. Ayers, being without the aid of his dog, hesitated about following further, but, feeling certain the bear's wounds were mortal, he summoned up courage to follow and be in at the death. The bloody trail led him easily along the creek about 300 yards when he disappeared. The hunter was mystified, but suddenly a loud snort startled him, and turning in the direction he saw the head of the bear protruding from a deep place in the stream. Its body was submerged and the water was reddened with its blood. The bear did not wait, but rushed from the water towards the hunter. Ayers quickly discharged his buck-shot barrel at the advancing animal, but it seemed to have no effect. Ayers ran behind the roots of the tree to evade a close contest with the bear, hoping it would be but a short time before its wounds must prove fatal. The bear followed so nimbly, however, that Ayers was unable to avoid the deep hole in the ground made by the tearing out of the tree roots and he fell headlong to the bottom. Before he could regain his feet the bear came tumbling down after him. Ayers, nearly dead with fright, sprang to his feet.

and the bear did the same. Bruin, however, fell as soon as he arose, and the hunter saw, to his great delight, that the animal was in his death throes. Ayers climbed quickly out of the hole. The bear attempted to follow him, but fell back dead. Ayers returned to the mills and procured help to carry the bear in. It had been hit in a vital spot by every one of Ayers' shots.

The bell of the Chicago Board of Trade, weighing 5,500 pounds alone, and more than 1,000 more with its fixtures, was raised to its position on the tower on November 11. The clock will be placed in position in a few days. There will be four dials, each ten and a half feet in diameter; the clock will also operate a six-foot dial in the main hall, and a thirty-inch dial in the delivery room. The cost of clock and bell was \$4,800. The outside scaffolding being taken down, a view of the weather-vane is obtained; this is a regular two-masted, fore-and-aft schooner, built of sheet copper. Its weight, with fixtures, is about 500 pounds; it is 8 feet long, 9 feet high, and cost \$625.

The cataracts of the Nile are due to granite veins, which the river, while working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy or remove.

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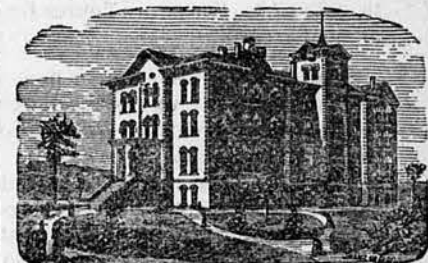
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A great many cattle were lost in western Kansas in the late storm—more than usual. Sheep not so great.

The failures in the United States last week were 382, considerably less than those of the last preceding week.

The storm of last Thursday and Friday was severe all over the northwest. A great deal of snow fell and it drifted badly, interfering very much with travel.

The Legislature is organized, committees in both houses appointed and a few bills introduced. Next week we hope to have something more interesting to report.

Last fall some of the employees of the Oliver Plow Works were discharged because of slack orders, and last week they undertook to compel the men who were at work in the shops to quit, and a riot ensued in which a good many persons were hurt. The end is not known yet.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes the record of corn production for 1884 at 1,725,000,000 bushels; wheat, 513,000,000; and oats 583,000,000. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels of corn, wheat 13, oats 27.4. These are figures for permanent record.

Some three thousand cigar-makers of Philadelphia sent up to Washington a remonstrance against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. They claim that the number of persons that would be thrown out of employment in this country by the operation of the treaty is greater than the entire population of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The fifth Annual National Agricultural Convention of the American Agricultural Association will be held in the hall for public meetings, Exposition grounds of the World's Fair, New Orleans, La., February 20, 21, 22, 1885. All interested in agriculture and kindred pursuits are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. Addresses will be delivered and papers read by the leading thinkers and writers on agriculture, live stock, dairying, ensilage and other practical subjects, and open discussion of each by the members.

## Remedy For Blackleg.

A. P. Browning, of Brown county, Kansas, presented the following remedy to the Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha. He has tried it and found it an effectual remedy. It was first recommended to him by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kansas, a noted Short-horn breeder. It is as follows:

Add to 100 pounds salt, 10 pounds sulphur, 6 pounds copperas, 3 pounds salt-peter and 3 pints of slaked lime. Mix and feed as salt is fed.

## The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Martin, delivered to the legislature last week is an important document. It is long, but the number of subjects introduced is ample excuse for the length. The subjects separately are very briefly treated. This brevity is commendable; and the message is plain, so that every reader can understand it. People will not all agree with the recommendations, but they will concede that the message is a document worth reading.

We have not room for half of it, and will therefore give a synopsis only. The Governor sets out by calling attention to the wonderful growth of the State, mentioning our acreage of cultivated lands, our crops, live stock, population, railroads, schools, etc. He presents the financial condition of the State and the various institutions and recommends that further restriction be placed on the authority of municipalities to contract money obligations. He believes that a majority of three-fourths of the voters should be required in every election to vote bonds. Attention is called to the importance of more uniform valuation of property for purposes of taxation. As the work is now done, property is not listed at its real value, but at 25 to 50 per cent. of it. Our educational methods are detailed, and a State Land office is recommended.

Concerning the charitable institutions of the State, the Governor thinks one of the Regents ought to be named as Secretary who should be a salaried officer that would give all his time to the work. "He should have an office at the State capital, in which all the records, accounts and papers of the board should be kept; he should be required to frequently visit and carefully inspect all the charitable institutions; and he should gather and compile, for the information of the legislature, facts and statistics concerning the management of the jails and almshouses of the State, and the local expenditures on account of the dependent classes."

The message recommends further protection to insurance policy holders. The spirit of our railroad law is commended. It has worked well in practice, and the only change suggested is to give the commissioners more authority. In some respects, the Governor says, he thinks the authority it confers on the commission should be amplified and enlarged. But the general scope and requirements of the law, the ever watchful oversight and constant restraint it puts upon the corporations of the State, should be adhered to.

The interests of agriculture in the broadest sense, including stock raising and fruit growing are commended to the careful consideration of the legislature. The pardoning power needs attention. The Governor thinks there ought to be "some kind of a tribunal" to examine all applications for pardon before they are presented to the Executive.

Amendment of the prohibitory liquor law is recommended in order to make it more effective. The Governor's language in part, is: "If the present law does not accomplish the results desired and expected, you (the legislature) are acquainted with the reasons, and it is your duty to so amend it as to make it what the people, by their votes, have said they wish it to be. The questions involved are not partisan questions, and should not be treated as such. The law enacted to give vitality to the prohibition amendment should be, like those for the enforcement of any other provisions of our constitution, as brief, simple and direct as possible."

There are some other matters referred to, but they are minor in importance.

## Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

At the special session of the legislature held last year, a Live Stock Sanitary Commission and a State Veterinarian were authorized and appointed. They have reported their work to the Governor. Dr. Holcombe has kindly furnished this office with a copy.

The first matter reported is the Neosho Falls foot and mouth disease, so called. This is followed by what was done in cases of glanders. The Sheriff of Shawnee county, acting under orders of the Commission, was about to kill a horse that was diseased with glanders when he was enjoined by order of the District Court. The injunction was afterwards made perpetual. The next matter taken up is Texas fever; this is followed by contagious pleuro-pneumonia and hog cholera.

The Commission recommends some changes in the laws of the special session, and also recommends two entirely new acts concerning glanders or farcy and Texas fever.

By way of showing what the State Veterinarian had on his hands since his appointment, we copy a few passages from his report to the Sanitary Commission. His report covers the time between his entering upon the discharge of his duties and the end of the year 1884. He says:

"The present State Veterinarian entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 25th day of March, 1884. During this period of service there have been received 791 official communications, now on file in this office. Of these, 415 related to glanders and farcy; 148 to Texas fever; 76 to black leg; 28 to hydrophobia; 49 to hog cholera; and the remainder to various diseases of the domestic animals, and to the duties imposed by this office. Three hundred and eighteen made call upon the State Veterinarian to inspect reported cases of suspected contagious diseases. Eight hundred and sixty-five letters have been written and sent out by mail, beside a large number of special reports, quarantine regulations, etc. The correspondence of the office has increased from 32 communications received during the month of April, to 210 received during December. Attention to this correspondence occupies a large portion of the time which should be devoted to the inspection of diseased animals, and the investigation of the nature, causes, etc., of certain contagious diseases. Whenever possible, these communications have been answered at nights and on Sundays; at present, at least three days in each week are required to keep the records of the office in proper order, and it can only be done in this time by working from 15 to 18 hours a day.

"Of the 318 calls, made by letter, for the inspection of diseased animals, nearly 200 remain unanswered. In addition to the 118 calls which have been made by letter and answered in person, more than twice that number of verbal calls have been responded to. In answering these 350 or more calls, it has been necessary to travel on an average about 2,440 miles a month, or a total of 21,960 miles. The incidental expenses incurred by reason of this travel, and which have been charged to the State, have averaged \$56.01 a month, or a total of \$504.11. The exact number of animals inspected during this time is unknown, but is something over 2,300."

Dr. Holcombe says that sixty-seven counties of the State have reported glanders, and "reports of new cases are constantly coming in." Thirty-seven counties reported Texas fever "during the summer and autumn just past. The estimated number of deaths, according to these reports, is 3,983." As to pleuro-pneumonia, the Doctor says he believes "the danger of the introduction of this

disease into our State is greater to-day than it has ever been in the past." Of deaths from hog cholera, 9,584 cases were reported in forty-seven communications. From forty six counties, 1,904 cases of black leg have been reported. The Doctor thinks this is but a small portion of the actual loss in the State. Two cases of lung consumption (tuberculosis) were reported, some cases of contagious ophthalmia, foul in the foot, and twenty-eight cases of hydrophobia.

This is an interesting report. It is published for the people and may be had, as long as there are any left by addressing Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, Topeka, Kas.

We take this opportunity of testifying to the energy and industry of Dr. Holcombe. He is always engaged in the work which the people have given him to do. He merits the confidence of all, and we hope the legislature will equip his office properly and give him needed assistance.

## State Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of this important body was held in the State House last Wednesday. At the election of officers for the ensuing year, Joshua Wheeler, Jefferson county, was chosen President, and J. W. Johnson, Greenwood county, was elected Vice President. John Francis, Shawnee, was re-elected Treasurer.

Seven persons were elected members of the Board as follows: R. W. Jenkins, Clay county; John Kelly, Sedgwick county; Martin Mohler, Osborne county; George T. Anthony, Leavenworth county; J. F. True, Jefferson county. These five gentlemen were elected for the full term. Other two were elected to fill vacancies—J. F. Martin, Cowley county, and F. M. Potter, Marion county.

An evening session was held Wednesday when several addresses were delivered by competent persons. Prof. E. M. Shelton, State Agricultural college, related "Recent experiments at the College Farm." This was an instructive lecture upon experiments and results, with bits of philosophy thrown in at every susceptible point. Prof. Shelton is a very useful man. Kansas farmers learn from him more than they recognize.

F. P. Baker, United States Commissioner of Forestry, delivered an able lecture on "What has been done for Forestry." We hope to present this address, or part of it to our readers before many weeks.

Prof. F. H. Snow, Kansas State University, in an address brim full of useful information, discussed "Insects injurious to Wheat." This, in part, at least, our readers shall have in due season.

On Thursday the Board discussed some matters of interest to farmers, such as feeding and management of stock; cultivation of tame grasses; growing and use of sorghum cane, etc.

Mr. Anthony declining to serve as a member of the Board, his place was filled by the election of N. P. Collins, Saline county.

E. B. Cowgill, of Rice county, United States agent to look after the sugar interests, delivered an address on that subject, giving a history of sugar-making in Kansas thus far. Mr. Cowgill made known some useful facts discovered by experimenting.

The new Board met Thursday afternoon, and after being sworn and listening to addresses from the retiring officers, Messrs. Jenkins and St. Clair, President and Vice President, and an appropriate inauguration talk by the new President, Mr. Wheeler, the members discussed freely Dr. Holcombe's ideas on "Corn stalks as food for cattle."

The following appointive officers were



announced for the ensuing year: Assistant Secretary, J. M. McFarland, Topeka; Geologist, Prof. G. St. John, Topeka; Entomologist, Prof. W. H. Snow, Lawrence; Meteorologist, Prof. T. J. Lovewell, Topeka; Assistant Meteorologist, John H. Wolfe, Wellington; Botanists, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan; Prof. J. H. Caruth, Lawrence; Prof. John W. Robson, Cheever; Chemists, Profs. G. H. Failyer, Manhattan, and Bailey, of Lawrence; Sorghum Commissioner, E. B. Cowgill, Sterling.

#### The Louisville Exposition.

It is doubtful, in our minds, whether the proposed national fair at Louisville is not premature. It cannot be made successful without government aid, and it seems to us that there is no good to come of an application in that direction just now. The Centennial Exposition had historic associations to interest the people and that made government aid proper. Then, the New Orleans effort was worthy of national support because of our relations with southern nations, and still more because of the very general desire to make our own people friendly among themselves.

But what is there in the Louisville fair move to interest the people at large which Kentucky cannot do herself? Every week, or nearly that often, we receive circular letters urging us to join in booming this Louisville fair. We believe it is being worked in the interest of Louisville and Kentucky, and for that reason we do not see why the people of the whole country should pay for the advertisement. Kansas is well advertised; but she does not ask an appropriation from Congress to pay for it. Kansas paid out about thirty thousand dollars for her show at Philadelphia, and she has received three times that much in return for the outlay. How much did Kentucky spend on that occasion?

We would like to see the fair go on, and we would like to see the people particularly interested bear the expense.

#### Curing and Feeding Sorghum.

It has been demonstrated, we believe, that sorghum cane is the coming feed in Kansas, and especially in the western half of the State. Those farmers that have had experience are so well pleased with their success that they expect to increase their crop in subsequent years. Information as to methods of culture and feeding this plant, therefore, are in order.

We have a letter from Mr. W. J. Colvin, of Pawnee county, (P. O. Larned) in which he describes his method of curing and feeding. Mr. Colvin is an experienced farmer and stockman. What he says is always worth listening to. This particular letter is dated Jan. 4, but was delivered to us only a few days ago.

After stating that sorghum is the principal stock feed in his locality, he says:

I cut mine all before the first hard frosts, and it remains as sweet as when cut. Some of the lightest we mowed and raked, and put in bunches, some containing a ton, and others in smaller piles. Some was left in the windrows, and a part we put in shocks after it had wilted. But the bulk of the cane was large, and we cut it with a Toledo self-rake and let it remain in the gables. We have been feeding from all the different lots and find that our stock eats the cane taken from the ground better than any either piled or shocked. It is much greener and sweeter, although the birds and rabbits have taken a great deal of the seed. We also find it as easy and fast loading from the gables as from either piles, windrows or shocks. My teams have nothing but

sorghum, and are gaining every day. My hogs have had nothing but sorghum since September first, and they are fat. The old hogs do better than the younger ones as they have no growth to support. But one thing I have noticed is that they seem to suffer more from the cold than usual, and I think it is the same with the horses and sheep.

Mine is Early Amber, and I like it better than the Golden, although it does not seed as heavy and loses its seed early. My hogs prefer the coarse and large stalks, and I think I shall plant in rows for hog feed. I fed sorghum last season until January when it gave out, and I finished with corn, and I fancied that my hogs did better while the sorghum lasted. I have enough to last until July next season, and will feed it as long as they do well on it.

My hogs are thoroughbred Poland China. Whether that makes any difference or not I do not know as I have kept no other breed, except the native scrubs, and they hardly paid when fed on plenty of corn and other rich food.

I will say with reference to the Toledo mower and reaper combined that we have used no kind of machine that equals it for strength and simplicity, and its adaptability to all kinds of work. It is especially good in sorghum either large or small.

#### Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, Kas.

The third annual institute of the Brown County Farmers' Association was held at Hiawatha, Kas., last week, and although stormy wintry weather prevailed the entire time of the session, a very profitable and interesting meeting was held by a number of the representative farmers of the county. On account of our representative being "off his feed," we are unable to present a detailed report of this institute. We can say, however, that for three days, discussions, papers and addresses were presented of more than usual interest, and a wide range of topics relating to farm management, live stock interests and household economy were intelligently and practically considered.

The Kansas State Agricultural College was represented by Professors Shelton, Walters and Lantz, who presented carefully prepared and useful lectures, and also joined heartily in the practical discussions with the farmers.

The Brown County Farmers' Institute has become an institution of vital importance and usefulness to the farmers of that county, and farmers of other counties would do well to organize institutes of like character to be held every winter. The advantages are manifold, and the benefits that accrue to every farmer who attends and participates are beyond computation.

#### Book Notices.

**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.**—This is a very instructive little book of 64 pages, prepared by P. H. Jacobs, editor of *Poultry Keeper and Farm, Field and Fireside*, published by W. V. R. Powis, 89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. We do not know the price.

The first number of a new magazine is soon to be issued from a well known Buffalo publishing house. It will be known as *Queries*, a monthly review of literary, art, scientific and general educational questions of the day. All those interested in the above subjects, including music and drama, would do well to send for the first number which will be sent free, on application to *Queries*, 274-276 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**PLANT LIFE ON THE FARM.**—By Maxwell T. Masters, M. D. In view of the importance of plants as the direct or indirect source of all food, the intelligent cultivator must wish to know something of the machinery which does this wonderful work of converting the crude materials of the earth and the air into food for animals, and what are the changes which bring life out of dead materials. If the inquiring farmer or cultivator

is told that he can learn of these things in works upon structural botany and vegetable physiology, he is repelled by the titles, and by the fact that he will be obliged to select those matters concerning which he seeks information from many others that do not immediately concern him. David Masters has happily met this want in "Plant Life on the Farm." He presents such of the phenomena of vegetable life and growth as will give the farmer a clear idea of the work of the plant, without the use of unnecessary technicalities. The style of the author is admirably clear, and he keeps in mind the fact that while he is addressing intelligent readers, they are not versed in the sciences. We know of no better presentation of the latest discoveries and most modern views of the subject than is given in this modest work. Cloth, 12mo. Price, postpaid, \$1.00. ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 Broadway, New York.

Whether we agree with Mr. Beecher or not, few men can speak or write on any subject of public interest with so great a certainty that everybody will want to know what they say. In discussing the question as to how far ministers may properly go in politics—which he does in the *North American Review* for February,—the great preacher shows himself to advantage perhaps all the more because it is a matter that touches him personally as well as professionally. In the same number of the *Review*, the question, "How Shall the President be Elected?" is ably treated by five happily chosen writers, viz.: two United States Senators, Dawes and Vance; a college president, F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; a New York lawyer, Roger A. Pryor; and a well-known journalist, William Purcell. The substantial agreement of four of them on the same point is significant. Another notable article in this unusually strong number is a review of "Holmes' Life of Emerson," by the veteran historian, George Bancroft; and still another is an essay by Prof. C. A. Young on "Theories Regarding the Sun's Corona," which he skillfully brings within popular comprehension. The Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Sheild defends the dogma "Endless Punishment," and Prof. G. Stanley Hall writes on "New Departures in Education."

#### HOW TO PROPAGATE AND GROW FRUIT.

—By Charles A. Green, editor of *Green's Fruit Grower*. It contains 64 solid, condensed pages, full book size, over 50 illustrations and two beautiful lithographic plates. Over one hundred topics are discussed by those who are fitted by experience to advise. The writer of this book has had many years' experience as a practical fruit-grower, experimenting continually on the 134-acre fruit farm which is his home. Previous to the publication of this book there was no work on the propagation of small and large fruits which could be purchased for less than \$3; therefore the masses have been without a guide in this important branch of fruit-growing and know very little about propagating. The price of the book places it within the reach of all. Further than this, the book gives the latest and most approved methods found in no other publication. The new book tells how to propagate strawberries, black raspberries, red raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, propagating the quince, peach, apricot, etc., plum and cherry, the pear, apple; also general rules for propagation, with illustrations showing how to bud, how to graft, how to propagate from layers, stools, in-arching, with full instructions for laying out gardens and fruit farms, how to grow fruit, market and evaporate, etc. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

There are many oranges, of curious shape and flavor, which we seldom or never see in this country. Such are the pear-shaped kind grown in the far East, the orange of the Philippines, which is no larger than a good-sized cherry, the double orange, in which two perfect oranges appear, one within the other, and the "fingered citron" of China, which is very large, and is placed on the table by the Celestials rather for its exquisite fragrance than for its flavor.

Henry Ward Beecher, in the February number of the *North American Review*, is to discuss the question whether clergymen should "meddle with politics."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 19, 1885.

### STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports.

**HOGS**—Receipts 3,500, shipments 5,400. Market higher. Yorkers 4 25a 50, packing 4 50a 60, heavy 4 65a 80.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 600, shipments 300. The supply was scant and prices steady. The market was firm. Exports 6 00a 25, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a 60, common to medium 4 25a 50, butchers' steers 4 00a 45, cows 3 5, corn-fed Texans 4 00a 50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,600, shipments 900. Market slow. Common to fair 2 25a 3 00, good to choice 3 25a 3 75, extra 4 00.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**HOGS**—Receipts 18,000, shipments 5,000. The demand was good and market strong. Rough packing 4 25a 50, packing and shipping 4 55a 80, light 4 25a 60, skips and culls 3 75a 25.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 5,000, shipments 2,000. Market was strong and good grades firmer. Exports 6 00a 50, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a 90, common to fair 4 25a 50, stockers 3 40a 4 00 feeders 3 00a 4 60.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 3,000, shipments none. Common Indian sheep 2 25, inferior 2 50 3 00, medium 3 00a 3 40, good 3 50a 3 75, choice 4 00a 4 50, lambs 4 00a 25.

#### Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports:

**CATTLE**—Shipping steers: Supply light and to exceed 15 or 18 loads. Supported by higher eastern markets salesmen generally set prices 10c higher than they closed last week, and had no trouble in getting it. Natives ranged 4 45 to 5 35. Cows and mixed: There was a light supply of this grade of cattle on the yards to-day. Market opened strong, and in some cases sales were effected at a 5a 10c advance. The supply was all sold. Prices ranged 2 75 to 3 30.

**HOGS**—Supply light; 4 40a 60. Mixed: Supply light; 4 30 4 40.

**SHEEP**—Run light. Some extra fine sheep were on sale to-day, and one load brought 4 20 per cwt, the highest price for several months. The market was active at something of an advance. Range 2 80a 2 90.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, 87 3/4c cash.

**CORN**—No. 2, 37a 37 1/2c cash.

**RYE**—50c cash.

**BARLEY**—Dull; 55a 75c.

#### Chicago.

**WHEAT**—Jan 78 3/4 79 3/4c.

**CORN**—Cash 38 3/4c.

**OATS**—Cash 27 1/2c.

**RYE**—62c cash.

**BARLEY**—65c cash.

#### Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

**WHEAT**—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 13,249 bus, withdrawn 26,835, in store 634, 808. There was little trading until No. 2 red was reached, when a fair demand developed itself. No. 2 red, cash 65c.

**CORN**—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 29,335 bus, withdrawn 13,749, in store 103,753. Trading fair in Jan and Feb deliveries but little doing in more distant futures. No. 2 cash 30 3/4c.

**RYE**—Cash 52 1/2c.

**OATS**—Cash, 26 1/2c bid 27c asked.

**BUTTER**—Accumulations large and market quiet along with the general quiet condition of the markets.

We quote packed:  
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 28a29  
Creamery, choice "..... 26a27  
Creamery, fair..... 24a25  
Choice dairy..... 19a20  
Fair to good dairy..... 12a14  
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:  
Good to choice..... 18a14  
Common..... 10a

**EGGS**—No fresh stock in the city. We quote fresh laid at 26c, ice house and stale stock 19a20c, limed 15c.

**CHEESE**—We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwines or flats 13 1/2c; do Cheddar, 13 1/2c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8 1/2a9c; cheddar 8 1/2a9c. Skims: Young America 6a7c; flats 5 1/2a6c; Cheddar 5 1/2a6c.

**APPLES**—Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 25a 2 75 per bbl, common to good 1 75a 2 00 do. Home grown from wagons 5a65c per bus for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 1 00 per bus.

**POTATOES**—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a60c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 47a50c, White Neshannock 50a53c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a60c.

**SWEET POTATOES**—Home grown 60c for red per bus; yellow 75a90c per bus.

**TURNIPS**—We quote consignments at 60c per bus.

**CASTOR BEANS**—Quoted at 1 40a 1 50 per bus.

**FLAX SEED**—We quote at 1 18a 20 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

**SORGHUM**—We quote consignments in car loads: old dark 10a15c per gal, new good 20a25c, do fancy syrups 35a40c.

**BROOM CORN**—Choice green carpet brush per lb..... 3 1/4a  
Green hurl..... 3 1/2a4  
Green self-working..... 3 1/2a3 1/2  
Red or yellow tipped hurl brush..... 2 a3  
Red or yellow tipped self-working brush 2 a2 1/2



## Horticulture.

### TREES IN THE WEST.

Some Practical Suggestions on Tree-Growing in Western Kansas, by Martin Allen, of Hays City.

From advance sheets of the Kansas State Horticultural report for the year 1884:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society:

I am much pleased at being able to report a heavy wood growth for the past season, in fact the growth of almost everything has been luxuriant. The result is that our land is teeming with plenty; wherever the plow and the hoe have been judiciously used the result has been the ample reward of the husbandman for his labor, so far as plenty to eat, and farm crops being sold below the cost of production can be considered in the light of a proper reward. So ample is the supply of everything that the croakers are suggesting a new objection to the country. They now say it is too far between trees. In this objection we concur; in this last ditch they can be sustained. Much work is being done to cure this objection. The strangest thing about the productiveness of this season is, that the rainfall is below the average of the last sixteen years; it has been a season without any floods, and with no excessive drouths. Upon the capabilities and resources of the country I have nothing to add or detract from the vindication of it in my report to this body two years ago, (which has been so widely published and known as my review of Sargent,) and nothing to either add to or subtract from the list of trees or the manner of growing them, submitted to you in my last report one year ago; yet if such seasons as the one just past should become the rule, that list might be lengthened out almost indefinitely; but we think it best to hold fast to the old list of forest trees, a list that has been forced upon us by adversity. It will not be best now to forget this list during a period of success which may be only temporary; let us not forget the lessons of our failures, even while we appear to be successful. The more general planting of forest trees ought to be encouraged along the sides of our streets and highways, upon the lawn, about our buildings, and upon waste places and isolated corners, about the farm as well as in wind breaks and forests, where their planting has heretofore been more generally advised. If long lines are to be planted let the ground be prepared by twice plowing a few furrows, once in the previous summer or early autumn, and once in early spring, turning the furrows outward at each plowing; the dead furrow thus made will probably be deep enough to plant in without the laborious work of digging holes. The leveling up after the planting can be mostly done with the plow, and if the trees be small, say two and a half or three feet high, the cultivation can for the first year be done with a riding cultivator; afterwards a light annual plowing in June for three or four years, sometimes turning the furrows towards, and sometimes away from the trees, and mowing the weeds immediately in the row, where the plow cannot reach, will do; although twice plowing, once as soon as weeds get well started in spring and again at beginning of harvest, and hoeing cut weeds in the row would be much better. In this way a row of trees may be grown with almost unerring certainty, and with very little expense or labor, and when once well established would not be sold for ten-fold the cost of production. They will often add a hundred times their cost to the selling value of the property to which they belong. These trees

should not be crowded up by untimely and unnatural pruning, but the tops should be induced to shade the trunks as much as possible. For the better accomplishment of this result, care should always be taken with each tree to have the lowest limb of the top on the south side. This precaution alone, it is believed, will quite often defeat the efforts of that intolerable pest, the flat-headed borer. It seems that this insect is almost powerless to do mischief in the shade. This precaution in pruning will also be some help towards keeping the tree in an erect position. A very material additional help can be secured by once or twice during the season of active growth pinching the ends of the leading shoots on the north side of the tree, while it is small and can be easily reached. By these two methods it is even possible to grow erect trees upon the plains, where by many it is thought a very difficult thing to do. These suggestions about planting, are quite as applicable to fruit trees in the orchard as to forest trees upon the margin of the highway, and these directions about pruning, are intended to be of universal application, in the orchard, in the forest, or upon the lawn. I might also add, prune sparingly, and only while the tree is in an active growing condition. If done at such time, and the cut is properly and smoothly made at the junction of the limb with the tree, nature at once proceeds with the formation of a ring of new wood, holding the newly cut part firm against all damage by cracking, and the process of soundly healing over proceeds without delay. When a limb is cut off in the fall, winter or early spring, nature is then powerless to proceed at once to repair the wound; the cut cracks, and these cracks take up water from subsequent rains, and the result may be acidity, decay and permanent injury to the tree. In this connection I might add, when a large limb is to be removed it may be sometimes well to hold it in check by pinching its ends, and not allowing it to grow but little, for one or two years previous to final amputation. The growth of the tree has in the meantime gone on, and when the limb is finally taken off, the size of the wound is much less in proportion to the size of the tree, than if it had been cut off without this preparation.

Sprouts from the crown or near the surface of the ground, which are so annoying to many persons attempting to grow trees, may to some small extent be avoided by keeping the tree in an upright position, and an annual washing of the trunk with some alkaline substance to keep the bark youthful and vigorous, will also be a help; although sometimes in case of a diseased or damaged top or trunk, a sprout will be found a good thing, especially if one can be induced to start on the south side. Such a sprout will often make a surprising growth, because of its bark being thin, young and vigorous, having just the properties that are induced in the older tree by an alkaline wash; sometimes also in case of accidental or other wounds, such a sprout may be cut near the top to a proper slope, and the bark opened above the wound and the top of the sprout so cut inserted and tied. When it grows fast, as it generally will, it will aid very materially in restoring the diminished circulation between the root and top, by reason of the existing wound.

As long ago as August or September, 1859, I was present at a discussion of the question of fruit growing in northern Illinois. One gentleman ridiculed the whole matter, and inquired what was to be done with the rabbits; another answered if there was no other remedy he would fence them out with a stone wall. There and then rabbits were vastly

in excess of stones; the former were a natural home product, but the latter had to be imported. Since that time I have had a large experience with rabbits and I am quite frequently interrogated in regard to the best manner of saving trees from these pests. While there are many ways, any of which may be partially successful in coping with them, I really think most favorably of the remedy afforded by cats and dogs. A good, active English shepherd dog will readily take to hunting them and his efforts are often rewarded by an ample meal of his own capturing.

My apology, if any be needed, for sandwiching this rabbit business into this report, is that these rascals sometimes eat forest as well as fruit trees; in fact they are quite uncertain in their selections of food. The rule seems to be with them as it is with the goat—everything you don't want them to eat is just what they are sure to eat.

You will, as a matter of course, expect me to not close without recommending mulching, and saying it is a good thing; but while doing so I want to softly whisper in your ears the declaration that persistent and continuous cultivation is much better.

I don't want to let this meeting pass without calling your attention to the great value to be derived from an experimental station, to teach by example in the field how to deal with forestry.

Some of the older States have established stations for the promotion of agriculture, which in this State is amply able to take care of itself—but the forestry interest, (the importance of which can scarcely be realized,) is flagging for want, in a great measure, of knowing how, when, where and what to plant, how to prepare the ground, what sort of ground to use, relative value and cost of the various products when grown, and a thousand other equally important questions, that no one is able to answer with any degree of certainty. The probability is that more hard work and real effort is now being annually expended to no purpose, in this State, for the want of knowledge upon these questions—more I have no doubt, than would be necessary to establish and keep in motion 500 such experimental stations.

Such an experimental station should be out in the field, somewhere upon the region known as the treeless plains, and need not be a kid-glove affair, with an office in the Capitol. States both east and west of us are considering this question, but Kansas should be the first to reap the rich rewards of such an institution; and will be if her men who shape her legislation can only be brought to realize the necessities of her people, and their need of help to overcome her very small natural supply of forest.

GRAFTS, STOCKS, TREES—Everything for Nurserymen, Fruit growers and Amateurs. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo. 51st year 30c per.

**BIC BERRIES** and lots of them can be grown if you follow our method. Free Catalogue describes all varieties. HALE BROS., So. Glastonbury, Conn.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

The Russian Mulberry and Apricot specialties. Nurserymen and Dealers, write for wholesale prices. E. STONER & SON.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dale Co., Mo., 1857; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1884.]

FORT SCOTT, : KANSAS.

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

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

## FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Strawberries grown by an entire new process which saves at least 75 per cent. of the labor and expense of cultivation annually. It destroys Insects, Weeds, Grass Seeds, etc., Saves Runner-cutting and Re setting oftener than once in eight years. I have the Largest and Healthiest Vines in this section, and the total cost of cultivation has been less than \$4.00 per acre this season. I have for sale hundreds of thousands of STRAWBERRY, BLACK AND RED RA-PBERRY PLANTS, my own growing, all warranted pure stock and No. 1 plants.

The above system is free to every purchaser of \$2.00 worth of plants, to others \$1.00. Send for Price list of Plants and further particulars. FRED LUCIA.

Flushing, Genesee Co., Michigan.

## Lee's Summit Nurseries.

BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS,

Lee's Summit, Missouri.

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

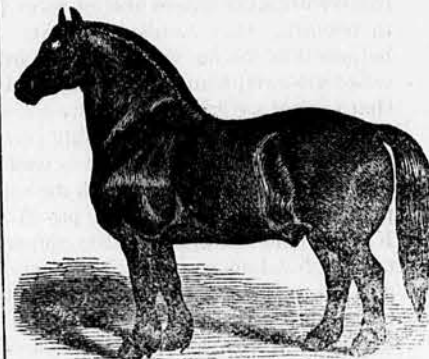
We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs. Hedge Plants Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low.

Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions.

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

BLAIR BROS., Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Mo.

## PERCHERON NORMAN, CLYDESDALE and ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

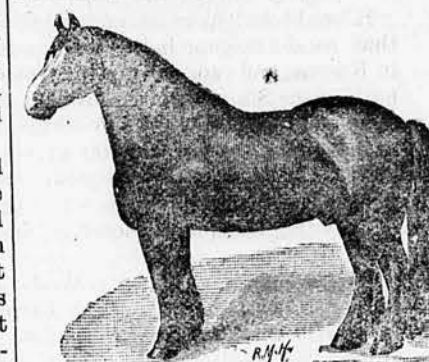


## E. BENNETT & SON

Importers and Breeders,

Topeka, : Kansas.

All stock registered. Catalogues free



## JOHN CARSON,

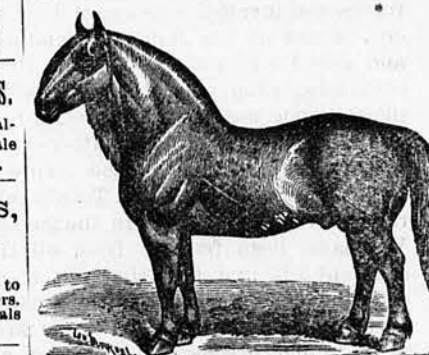
Winchester, - - Kansas

Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

Choice stock for sale. Also some fine Grades. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

## ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,  
Breeder and Importer of

## The Celebrated Shire Horses

Thoroughbred and Grade Stallions and Mares for sale. It will pay you to visit this establishment before going elsewhere. Also breeder of HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**DENTITION.**—Is a horse stronger, more healthy, and able to do more work at three years old than when four? If so, why? [A horse at four years old should be stronger and more able for work than he was at three years old. But the "cutting" of the tusches which takes place between the fourth and fifth year has perhaps a more severe effect on the system than any other process of dentition and may occasionally affect him injuriously at that age.]

**WORMS.**—Will you please tell me what is the best thing to stop worms in young colts? [There are many medicines that act as vermifuges, but perhaps the safest and most reliable treatment for the colts would be to give in the first place three or four drachms of Barbadoes aloes and a little ginger, according to the size and age of the colt, as a purgative to clear out the intestinal canal; this should be followed by about a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron twice a day in the food. Give plenty of salt, and allow sound, nourishing food.]

**COW OUT OF CONDITION.**—I have a very valuable Jersey cow that is very sick; she appears to eat very well, but what she eats does her no good; she is getting very thin, and cannot get up after she is down; keeps loose in the bowels all the time, and has some cough. What can I do with her. [It looks like a case of consumption; isolate her from all stock. Give one of the following powders twice a day in hop tea: Powdered rhubarb, 8 oz.; powdered iodide of potassium, 4 oz.; powdered gentian, 10 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 10 oz.; powdered charcoal, 1 lb.; mix. Make into fifteen powders.]

**EPIZOOTIC IN MARE.**—Please tell me what to do for my mare, three years old. She had the influenza or epizootic about six weeks ago, and discharged some at the nose; sometimes large hard chunks as big as the end of a person's finger. The discharge at the nose stopped about three weeks since, but has left her with a dry hacking cough, and her limbs swell considerable when standing over night. It is not the horse distemper or strangles, as horses used to have it. [Give the following: Powdered Barbadoes aloes, 2 oz.; powdered iodide of potassium, 2 oz.; powdered rhubarb, 4 oz.; powdered colchicum root, 3 oz.; powdered licorice root, 8 oz.; mix. A large tablespoonful put back into the mouth three times a day; regular exercise; plenty of flaxseed tea with food.]

**SCRATCHES.**—This complaint often occurs in animals whose blood is impure, and is much more frequent in fall or spring than at other seasons. For an internal remedy, to three-fourths of a pound of sulphur add one-fourth of a pound of pulverized saltpetre and mix thoroughly, so that every spoonful that is taken up will contain three parts of sulphur and one of saltpetre. Give a tablespoonful in the feed every night for a week, then every other night for another week. Wash the leg affected with scratches with carbolic soapsuds, or, if that is not conveniently obtained, use castile soap and add two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid crystals to each gallon of water. Rub dry with soft cloths after bathing, so as to avoid taking cold, which would aggravate the difficulty. If there is much heat and swelling in the leg, take one pint of good cider vinegar, half a pint of alcohol and two ounces of pulverized blue vitriol. Put into a bottle and let the

vitriol dissolve. Shake thoroughly, then with a sponge wet with the mixture spat the affected part of the leg lightly, being careful to wet all the sores thoroughly morning and night. This will help reduce the inflammation and cause the sores to heal. Should the skin be dry and covered with scurf after the sores have healed, add to a bottle containing six ounces of glycerine one ounce of carbolic acid in crystals, and when thoroughly mixed by shaking apply a light coating once a day, washing it off every few days with warm carbolic soapsuds or castile soapsuds with carbolic acid added, as suggested. Be careful not to have the animal stand where a cold draught of air will come in contact with its heels; also be particularly careful to remove all voidings as soon as they are dropped. One-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper two or three times a week, given in a bucket of water or at night in feed, will have a beneficial effect, as it serves to promote digestion.

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

It is said by some that the only sure remedy for the orange-colored rust which is so destructive on raspberry canes is to root up the plants and burn them.

There has been a decided decrease in the growth of swine in Great Britain during the past year or two, but the number of cattle and sheep have increased there.

It is now said that late experiments have demonstrated that wheat can be successfully and profitably grown in Cuba, and as a result flouring mills are being erected there.

### Catarth Cured.

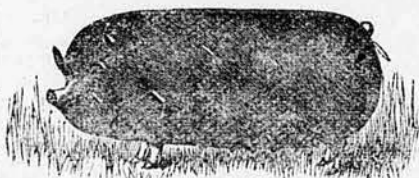
A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarth, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

People now wish more lean pork and the skilled swine-growers should recognize this desire and act accordingly. The more high-priced pork they can sell, the more profit they will realize.

### YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

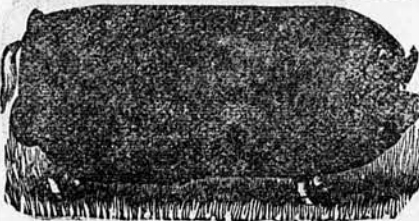
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Michigan, offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis,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

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



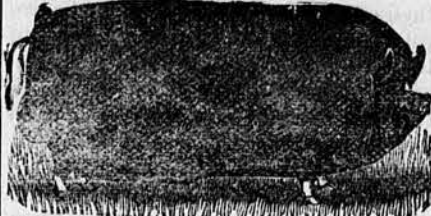
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2019, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

### WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



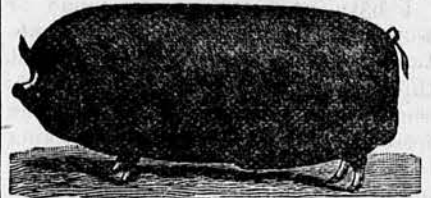
The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPFUL JOE 4839. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

### JAMES ELLIOTT Abilene, : Kansas,



Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of twenty breeding sows of the leading families known to fame, headed by Earl of Carlisle 10459. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs, of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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



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

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

### BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale at reasonable rates an extra fine lot of Berkshire Pigs of all ages. Write us telling us what you want, before you buy, and get our prices and terms. Very low rates by Express.

CHAS. ELLIOTT & SON,  
Bladensburg, Knox Co., Ohio.



Send stamp for Circular and Price List



Owned by ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Sumner Co., Kas.

ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER—The sweetest stock herd of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Comprised the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years ago I first furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Price low and favorable rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 57, Ohio P.-C. Record.

### IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

### IF YOU WANT

A Young Boar Pig,

### IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow Pig,

### IF YOU WANT

Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

### POLAND-CHINA SWINE

### IF YOU WANT

A lot of Plymouth

Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each

### IF YOU WANT

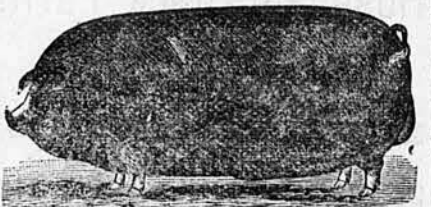
A Thoroughbred

Short-horn Bull Calf,

Write to

MILLER BROS.,  
JUNCTION CITY,  
KANSAS.

### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

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



### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

Produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2681 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "kitt-edge" prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.

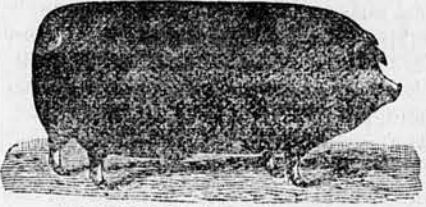


### S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

Breeders of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS of the highest type. All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

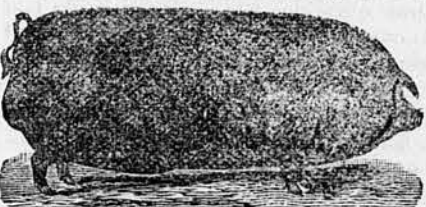
### MEADOW BROOK HERD



### OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 1875 A. P.-C. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

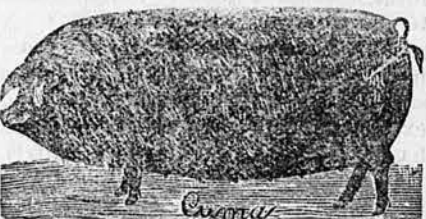
JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,  
KINGMAN, KANSAS.



### RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas,

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

### Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle —AND— DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

**A PRIZE.** Send 12 cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes wait the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta Maine.



## The Busy Bee.

### Bees and Honey.

Mr. A. J. Root, an experienced apiculturist gives some counsel to the readers of *Home and Farm*, and we think the KANSAS FARMER family would enjoy reading it. Here it is:

Honey bees have been my principal work in life, dear friends; and while I have seen many prosper and get well off through following my teachings, or rather, perhaps, through starting out in the business after the insight I had given them, others have made a failure of it, and have given it up in discouragement and disgust. Now when I tell you wonderful results may be achieved, even from a single hive of bees, and in a single season, I want to tell you at the same time that it is not every one who seems to have the faculty of making these great results. Some men will get a barrel of honey from a single hive of bees in a season, but others might not get a dozen pounds, while they get stings and misfortunes and other troubles in plenty. Is it luck in bee-keeping? Just this far, dear friends, that some people have aptness for succeeding, while others have not. But when we come to inquire into it, we shall find that this aptness like aptness in almost everything else in the world, is simply painstaking and care.

Another element contributes largely to success, and this element I shall call enthusiasm, for lack of a better word. Enthusiasm, where it is guided by reason, is steady, and controlled by one who has learned to know his weaknesses, and is capable of "ruling his own spirit," is a wonderful power for bringing about success. I love to see enthusiastic people; I love to see boys and girls who get wild over some single subject, for then I know they will put their whole energies and lives into it. Years ago a little hopeful in our household, perhaps three or four years old, went wild about *bats*. He had read something about bats in the books, and the idea of an animal that could fly, but that did not have feathers and was not a bird, seemed for the time being to absorb his whole faculties and little life. He questioned papa and mamma and uncle Rob; and when grandpa came, the first question was, "Grandpa do you know anything about bats?" And grandpa was "put upon the stand," and made to answer questions until his replies would have made quite a little book in regard to the natural history of bats. Well, now, perhaps there are some who are just this way about bees. If there are I want to meet them, for we are to have a good time together; and more than that, I shall expect them to turn out intelligent and successful bee-keepers, some of them capable of managing, perhaps, not only 100 but maybe 1,000 colonies of bees in due time. I hardly expect, however, that they will be able to get a barrel of honey from each one of the hundred colonies, for no one that I know of has been able to do this yet. Queer, isn't it? A great many men—ay, and women too—have been found who could manage a single colony so as to get a barrel of extracted honey; yes, a few of them have got almost or quite two barrels. But nobody has yet been found wise enough and large enough to get that amount of honey from even fifty colonies. Perhaps there are some in California who have made an apiary of perhaps ten or a dozen colonies come pretty near it. I say we have not found anybody large enough. By this expression large enough I mean we have not found a man or woman who has the ability to manage and direct so as to

make a large number average as large a yield as would have been the case had their efforts been confined to one or two colonies. Now, then, if you are going to keep bees to make money, please bear in mind that there are two things to be considered—what the bees may do during a favorable season, and what you may do during a favorable season. I suspect there will be more trouble with you than with the bees; for if you do your part, the bees are almost sure to do theirs. Nobody has been able to say yet what a single colony of bees may do in one season. For almost every year we have reports from somebody who has done better than anybody before him; and this includes the other thought, that nobody can say yet what some man or woman may do in a single season.

I have used the phrase "man or woman" several times as you may notice above; and one of the pleasant things about bee culture is, that women seem to be especially qualified for the work; that is where they take a liking to it, and love the bees. There is some hard work to do about bee-keeping, it is true; but it is very much more difficult to find the brains and intelligence to manage, than to find the muscular strength to do the work. Women and children often excel in many of the manipulations required about the beehive. There can be no success without order, system, and neatness; and in all these I think you will find your wives, sisters, and mothers a good way ahead of the average boys and men. To succeed with bees we must love them; and when we come to know them well, as is the case with many of the domestic animals (to say nothing of human beings), we are often agreeably surprised to find much that is lovable, which we had never seen or noticed when we stood off at a distance. Women, as a rule, are disposed to love the bees, and to handle them carefully, than men are. If you handle your bees as you handle your children or the baby, they will very soon get accustomed to your presence, and will not mind it; but if you dump them and pinch or mash their poor little bodies, they will show you that they have about as much vim in rendering evil for evil as almost any part of animated nature. Therefore make it a point to so arrange your work among them that the poor little fellows are not going to be hurt or killed.

One man with one team can, with the Canton Combined Lister plow and plant ten acres of corn per day. For descriptive circular of same, address Parlin & Orendorff Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR English Shire —AND— NORMAN HORSES.

### Rosedale Stock Farm

WM. THOMPSON & SON,  
MAYSVILLE, DE KALB CO., MO.

—WITHIN—  
One hour's ride from St. Joseph, Mo., and two hours from Kansas City, Mo.

Three importations of Thirty Stallions and Mares now on hand—a grand selection to pick from.

LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the H. & N. R. R., St. Joseph, Mo., and 31 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., and 15 miles west on the H. & N. R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo. Free conveyance furnished at Meers, Chipps & Bertha's stable, close to depot at Osborn.

EVERY HORSE RECORDED  
and guaranteed a breeder.  
Send for Catalogue. Prices low and terms easy.

## GALBRAITH BROS., JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, Breeder and Importers of CLYDESDALE HORSES.



We have at present a splendid collection of Stallions and Mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other. We have a large number of stallions and mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other. We have a large number of stallions and mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other.

## RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

### 50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

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

JAMES A. PERRY,  
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.  
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton railroad.

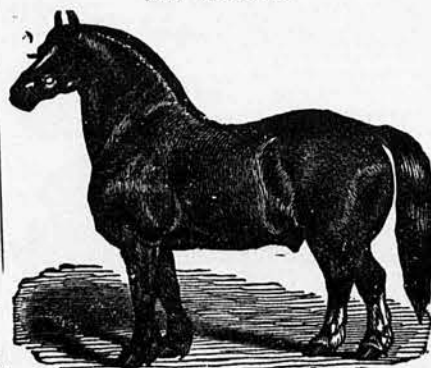
### River Side Stock Farm.



DEGAN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.

Importers of NORMAN HORSES. Large selection of imported stallions and mares—50 head imported this season. We are also breeding and raising a large number of Norman Horses. Having purchased the State Fair Grounds, we are now up one of the best and most profitable establishments in the State. Correspondence invited. DEGAN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL.

## —175 HEAD OF— IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Now on Hand.



The great importer of Clydesdale Horses, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other. We have a large number of stallions and mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other. We have a large number of stallions and mares of all ages, and every animal guaranteed. Our breeding is better than any other, and we can offer our stock at a lower price than any other.

ROBERT LOLLOWAY, Alton, Ill.

## OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also sweepstakes on Clydesdale stallions, and gave stock on Percheron-Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horse, for sale. Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collection, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merit. The best of every thing. A world wide reputation for far and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices for quality to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keosauqua, Keosauqua Co., Iowa, on the C. & N. W. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keosauqua, Keosauqua Co., Iowa.

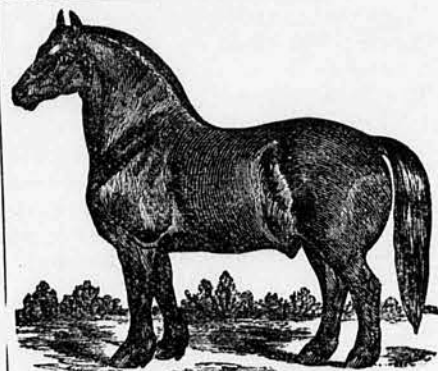
## HEFNER & SON Bethany, Missouri,



Importers and breeders of

## NORMAN & ENGLISH Draft Stallions.

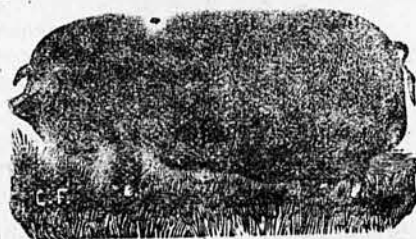
We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. Time given if required. Call on us.



CRENSHAW, Ill.

NORTH HALL STOCK FARM, Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman Horses. With our recent acquisition of a large tract of land August 20th, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the best places in Illinois. CLYDESDALES made a specialty. Quite a number of them have already gained themselves both in Europe and America as prize winners this season. Also superbly bred, fast, and strong, and all parts of the body are such that a stock would do well to give you a call and save money, as we will convey you when you call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. Terms easy.

## ROME PARK STOCK FARM



T. A. HUBBARD, WELLINGTON, KAS.

Breeder of Large English Berkshires, headed by the noted sire—Swissbaker 4000 or 6000 G. N. or 1st Prior and Junior. The Poland-Chinas, bred by the celebrated horse, Cornish, Ohio. King Hubbard's Choice, Jim R. line and Cleveland. The stock is the best and is reliably bred and is a credit to the Ohio and American Record. Also Short-horn Cattle for sale. For further information or first-class stock, call or write.



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Strays for week ending January 7 '85

## Woodson county--I. M. Jewett, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by M. A. Craig, N. Ohio Falls tp, Nov 15, 1884, one yearling heifer light red with white face and white spots on belly and back of front legs, bush of tail white, marked with slit in under part of right ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old heifer, white and red spotted, white in face, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15.

MARE--Taken up by Matthew Frame in Everett tp, Nov 1, 1884, one 2-year-old mare, sorrel with star in forehead, branded with anchor on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old heifer, spotted, crop off each ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by A. P. Johnson, of Neosho Falls tp, Nov 15, 1884, one red heifer, 2 years old last spring, white face and bush of tail; valued at \$20.

## Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford, Clerk.

STEER--Taken up by A. F. Lane, of Illinois tp, Nov 1, 1884, one roan steer, 1 year old, branded on the side with letter M; valued at \$15.

## Jefferson county--J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by A. Fronck, in Kaw tr, on or about Nov 2, 1884, one brown 1-year-old heifer, swallow fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

## Harpers county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

COW--Taken up by J. W. Ellis, in Lake tp, Dec 10, 1884, one spotted cow, 6 years old, branded A on left hip, on brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER--By same, one roan 3-year-old steer, no brands; valued at \$20.

## Flk county--J. S. Johnson, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by W. R. Onal, in Howard tp, Nov 15, 1884, one 1-year-old heifer, white with red neck and head, some white in face, and some red hair on all, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by L. W. Vandell, in Liberty tp, Dec 9, 1884, one red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, marked with under crop in each ear; valued at \$15.

STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, some white in forehead and bush of tail white, marked with an under-bit and swallow fork in each ear and branded with letter H on right hip; valued at \$15.

## Coffee county--R. H. Adair, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. E. Bunnard, of Key West tp, one bay mare, 12 or 15 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left eye cut; valued at \$8.

STEER--Taken up by F. P. Shaver, of Burlington tp, one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by Robt Smith, of Pleasant tp, one yearling heifer, dark red, split in both ears; valued at \$16.

STEER--Taken up by Geo S Dale, of Hampden tp, one 2-year-old red steer, stargy horns, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by John Moore, of Liberty tp, one red and white spotted 3-year-old steer; valued at \$20.

MARE--Taken up by Russell Catlin, of Liberty tp, one sorrel mare, 14 years old, left hip knocked down; valued at \$15.

HEIFER--Taken up by Cynthia Cogut, of Star tp, one light roan yearling heifer, branded H on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by E. I. Mosely, of Neosho tp, one red and white spotted yearling steer, tip off left ear; valued at \$16.

HEIFER--Taken up by W. D. Vawter, of Star tp, one

red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER--Taken up by S. F. Casy, of Pleasant tp, one pale red yearling steer, swallow fork in each ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by Christian Jacobs, of Lincoln tp, one yearling steer, red with white spots, branded H on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by Lewis O'Lyons, of Lincoln tp, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$15.

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

STEER--Taken up by Francis Meier, in Mill Creek tp, one 2-year-old steer, red and roan, one white spot on left shoulder, branded on left hip but cannot make out the brand, white belly and some spots on right side, left ear split or under bit; valued at \$22.

CALF--Taken up by Henry Lohr in Mill Creek tp, Dec 13, 1884, one calf, about 18 months old, with a little white under belly, slit cut in right ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by Peter Wondely, in Wilmington tp, Dec 19, 1884, one red and white spotted heifer 1 year old last spring, has crop off left ear; valued at \$20.

COW--Taken up by John Halderman, in Wilmington tp, Dec 12, 1884, one dark red cow, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--Taken up by S. M. Thornburg, in Wilmington tp, Dec 12, 1884, one roan heifer, 1 1/2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Linn county--J. B. Madden, clerk.

COW--Taken up by H. S. McKinnin, in Point tp, Dec 30, 1884, one roan cow, 7 years old, this of horns off, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER--Taken up by B. E. E. of Point tp, Dec 20, 1884, one 3-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

STEER--By same, one 2-year-old red steer with white face and some white on test, crop off both ears, slit in right ear.

STEER--By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, crop off both ears and slit in right ear.

STEER--By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, crop off both ears, under bit in right; the four animals valued at \$160.

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

STEER--Taken up by E. S. Huns, in Riley Center, one 2-year-old steer, red with roan face, split in left ear.

Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.

STALLION--Taken up by Gooden West in Caledon tp, Oct 29, 1884, one black stallion, blind in left eye, lame in left hind foot, 8 years old; valued at \$50.

Marion county--W. H. Hamill, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Henry Gade, of Liberty tp, about Dec 23, 1884, one brown mare, 8 years old, no brands; valued at \$70.

Strays for week ending Jan. 14 '85

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

STEER--Taken up by Henry McGhee in Union Center tp, Dec 6, 1884, one red and white yearling past, smooth crop off the right ear; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

CALF--Taken up by F. E. Makin, in Dover tp, Dec 23, 1884, one red-roan calf, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county--J. B. Best, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by A. H. Henson, in Norton tp, Nov 15, 1884, one white-roan heifer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by Isaac Hampton, in Barclay tp, Dec 12, 1884, one red and white 1-year-old steer, under-bit in right ear; value not given.

COW--Taken up by B. A. Baird, of Ridgeway tp, Dec 9, 1884, one white cow, red neck, 10 years old, W in left ear, two tin tags with "M" and "O" on; valued at \$15.

Ford county--Sam'l Gallagher, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by F. H. Henson, in Whatam tp, Nov 1, 1884, one roan Texas steer, branded with curved line on left jaw, B on left side and SL on left hip, under-slope off both ears; valued at \$10.

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

COW--Taken up by Henry Gade, in Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 15, 1884, one 2-year-old sorrel horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

PONY--Taken up by C. H. V. in Mark, Fall River tp, Nov 29, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded J on left shoulder and indelible brand under saddle and enclosed in circle on left hip; valued at \$40.

PONY--By same, one red and white pony, about 3 years old, stripes in forehead, ear on left hip branded on left shoulder with 5 above the circle, and indelible brand on left thigh; valued at \$4.

HEIFER--Taken up by Robert Store, Quincy tp, Nov 21, 1884, one red yearling heifer, branded on left side with crown-foot, white in forehead; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by E. A. Child, in Madison tp, Nov 11, 1884, one red yearling steer with white spot in forehead, crop off left ear, crop and split in right ear, head on hip suspended by E. A. Child; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by W. A. Tiller, in Madison tp, Dec 10, 1884, one white 3-year-old steer, crop off left ear, branded H on left horn and some brand on left hip; valued at \$40.

STEER--Taken up by Sidney Turner, in Janesville tp, Nov 10, 1884, one white yearling steer no brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--By same, one roan heifer 2 years old, indelible mark in hind left shoulder; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, one red and white yearling heifer, split off one horn, no brands; valued at \$15.

PONY--Taken up by H. E. D. in Janesville tp, Nov 5, 1884, one mare pony, sup. a d to be 3 years old, light gray color away back, a dim brand on left shoulder supposed to be P; valued at \$25.

STEER--Taken up by L. W. Smith, Quincy tp, Nov 7, 1884, one small 2-year-old roan steer, some kind of a brand on left hip and a stigmata mark, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by Ole Bronson, Dec 13, 1884, in Eureka tp, one 4-year-old cow, red and white spotted, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by E. A. Child, in Janesville tp, Nov 15, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, white on belly, branded F on left side; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by O. Huns, in Bechler tp, Nov 1, 1884, one red yearling steer, crop off left ear and a blunder brand on right hip; valued at \$22.

STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, slit in left ear; valued at \$8.

HEIFER--Taken up by B. F. Richey, Pleasant tp, Dec 15, 1884, one black and white yearling heifer, white in forehead and in each flank, smooth crop off left ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by D. Ryan, in Shell Rock tp, Dec 17, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by J. M. Creed, in Leno tp, Dec 20, 1884, one steer, white with some red about the head and neck, branded with a small heart on right flank and F on right hind; valued at \$30.

STEER--Taken up by G. S. Sallards, Salem tp, Dec 31, 1884, one yearling steer, pale red, medium size, swallow fork in left ear, no brands; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER--By same, one yearling heifer, red and white, medium size, under-bit in right ear, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$12.50.

Bourbon county--E. J. Caplin, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by George Ward, in Scott tp, one white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old white heifer, under bit in left ear, points of both horns broken off; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--Taken up by G. A. Burge, of Scott tp, one 2-year-old white heifer, a small piece cut off the under part of right ear, and a brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by A. Cleal, of Freedom tp, one

light roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## Strays for week ending Jan. 21, '85.

Marshall county--H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Thos. Robinson, one bay horse, 3 or 4 years old, small white spot in forehead, white spot on right shoulder, heavy dark mane and tail; valued at \$75.

Forton county--A. H. Harmonson, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Wm. C. Wilson, in Modell tp, Dec 8, 1884, one dark red heifer face and flanks white, crop off left ear, branded with W on left shoulder, something like 7 on left side, and a writing T high on left hip; valued at \$22.

STEER--By same, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--By same, one roan heifer, dark neck and head, 3 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, one spotted heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

COW--By same, one light red cow about 6 years old; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--By same, one dark red heifer, white on bush of tail, 2 years old; valued at \$18.

STEER--By same, one dark red steer, white on bush of tail, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

STEER--By same, one dark red steer, white on bush of tail, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

Each of the seven last mentioned above were marked with a crop off of the left ear and branded with W on the shoulder, A on left side, W on left hip, and T high on left hip.

Bourbon county--E. J. Chapin, clerk.

BULL--CALF--Taken up by H. C. Gooding, of Marion tp, Jan 6, 1885, one black bull calf 1 year old, branded S on left hip; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by John Mutchler, of Scott tp, Jan 1, 1885, one red heifer with white in forehead and on flank and tail, crop off left ear, 18 months old; valued at \$8.

HEIFER--Taken up by Edward Williams, of Scott tp, one red heifer, supposed to be 15 months old, no marks; valued at \$15.

HEIFER--By same, one roan heifer, at out 15 months old, no marks.

Summer county--Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

CALF--Taken up by Henry Horn, in Wellington tp, Dec 23, 1884, one black male calf, 6 months old, white face and belly; valued at \$10.

COW--Taken up by T. J. Rinhart, in Conway tp, Jan 8, 1885, one spotted roan cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

Shawnee county--Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Chas. Engler, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka), one brown horse 8 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, a dle marks, had saddle and bridle on when taken up; valued at \$30.

Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by W. H. Huns, in Haven tp, Dec 19, 1884, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Notweston county--I. W. Zimmerman, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by James Beckett, in St. Marys tp, Dec 9, 1884, one yearling steer, red and white, branded on right hip with letter P; valued at \$27.

STEER--Taken up by D. V. O'Shea, in St. Marys tp, Dec 17, 1884, one yearling steer, red and white, more white than red, right ear slit, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

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

COW--Taken up by B. Burgeson, Winkler's Mills, one red cow, about 5 years old.

Decatur county--B. A. Reasoner, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by E. E. McCartney, of Beaver tp, one brown Texas mare pony, 4 years old, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

PONY--By same, one bay Texas mare pony, 10 years old, indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Wilson county--J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by M. McFarland, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

2 STEERS--Taken up by A. Ericson, two 2-year-old steers, one red and white, the other red; valued at \$60.

MU' E COW--Taken up by Conrad Griesel, one small spotted male cow; valued at \$6.

STEER--Taken up by S. M. Wilson, one red steer with white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. H. Cox, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW--Taken up by C. M. Fanchier, one 3-year-old red cow, with white bushy tail, branded 200 on right hip, crop off of and split in right ear, crop off left ear, medium size.

COW--Taken up by Peter Leck, of Newark tp, one bay horse, 2 years old past, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$60.

STEER--Taken up by W. H. Tunnel, of Neodesha tp, one white steer calf, 9 months old, crop off of right ear and under-bit in left; valued at \$11.

Femaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Richard Jones, in Wetmore tp, Dec 6, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, white flanks and hind, branded on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER--Taken up by C. F. Weyer, in Marion tp, one red steer about 1 year old, a little white on hind feet about 40 inches high, white on bushy end of tail and on belly; valued at \$20.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by F. A. Stewart, in Toledo tp, Dec 18, 1884, one dark horse, harness marks, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$30.

MARE--By same, one black mare, scar on left knee, harness marks, supposed to be 18 years old; valued at \$5.

COW--Taken up by G. W. Holstner, Dec 8, 1884, in Toledo tp, one roan cow, 4 years old, crop off of right ear; valued at \$25.

CALF--Taken up by James Austin, in Fall's tp, Dec 8, 1884, one red and white spotted heifer calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Linn county--J. B. Madden, clerk.

COW--Taken up by James Patterson, in Blue Mound tp, Dec 23, 1884, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip with L; valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county--J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW--Taken up by S. M. Hastings, of Alexandria tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red-roan cow, 3 years old, crop off left ear, in very poor; valued at \$24.

Republic county--Y. R. Parks, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Lewis Larsen, in Grant tp, Dec 19, 1884, one dark bay mare, age not known, no brands or marks; valued at \$15.

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

STEER--Taken up by E. C. McKee, in Liberty tp, Dec 11, 1884, one red and white spotted yearling steer, 1 year old past, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$15.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW--Taken up by D. W. E. in Pike tp, Nov 10, 1884, one dark red cow, 6 or 7 years old, some white about face and under side of hind, under bit in left ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER--Taken up by C. W. Johnson, in Pike tp, Nov 10, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old steer, under-bit in left ear, a ure 4 on left hip; valued at \$5.

HEIFER--Taken up by John Haburg, in Waterloo tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

HEIFER--Taken up by C. D. Hand, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 13, 1884, one red yearling heifer, star in forehead, some white on belly and end of tail, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--By same, one dark red yearling heifer, white spot on left side, some white on belly, end of right ear cut off; valued at \$12.

COW--Taken up by J. C. Furnas, in Center tp, one

white cow, red neck, some roan specks, branded with S or B on right hip; age and value not given.

HEIFER--By same, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; value not given.

STEER--Taken up by D. V. O'Shea, in Agnes City tp, Nov 17, 1884, one white yearling steer, indelible brand on left hip, under cut in right ear, left ear cropped; valued at \$18.

MARE--Taken up by H. J. Stratton, in Elmendorf tp, one 3-year-old half-pony mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

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

PONY--Taken up by John Splecker, in Farmer tp, (P. O. Alma), Jan 1, 1885, one light bay 2-year-old bay mare pony, white spot on forehead and nose, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER--By same, one 2-year-old white steer with red spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by C. S. Warner, in Wilmington tp, (P. O. E. bridge), Jan 13, 1885, one light red 2-year-old steer, left ear clipped, right horn broken off, some white hair in forehead; valued at \$30.

Woodson county--I. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW--Taken up by John Hilmes, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 27, 1884, one 3-year-old roan milch cow, has short tail; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by A. B. Keeper, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 18, 1884, one 2-year-old steer red with white spots on left side, drooping horns and marks of having been cut with barbed wire; valued at \$20.



## The Poultry Yard.

### To Compel Hens to Lay Eggs.

Kansas Farmer:

Chemically speaking, the shell of an egg consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, similar to chalk, with a very small quantity of phosphate of lime and animal mucus. The white of an egg, albumen, is without taste or smell, composed of eighty parts of water, fifteen and a half parts of albumen and four and a half parts of mucus, besides giving traces of soda, benzoic acid and sulphurated hydrogen gas. The yolk has an insipid, bland, oily taste. It consists, chemically, of water, oil, albumen and gelatine.

Now, there must be something to form the shell. Oyster shells head the list. Nothing furnishes so easily and successfully the requisite material for egg-shells as these natural productions of the sea. Albumen, the white of the egg, is found almost in its pure state, in fresh, sweet milk, and wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley and corn, in the order as named. Corn furnishes, with the other grain, oil and gelatine.

Now, this makes plain what we are to feed. It matters not what we have to feed, if our hens lay eggs they must have the wherewith to produce the eggs.

G. H. FLINTHAM.

### Early Eggs and Chickens.

It is the opinion of a correspondent of *American Cultivator* that the first object of every poultry keeper who wishes to succeed in his business is to have his produce ready for market when the commodity is scarce, since of course he can secure a much higher price than at any other time. Wherever there is a large and permanent population customers can always be found for really fresh eggs and plump, well-fed chickens at the best price.

A very frequent complaint among poultry keepers is that they can get any number of eggs at the time when they are plentiful, and therefore cheap, but when eggs are scarce they get few or none. What is wanted is to keep only those birds known as prolific layers, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Black Hamburgs, Langshans, or Plymouth Rocks. The matter of housing and feeding should also have the greatest attention. There are many people who have the right kind of birds and who house and feed them well, and yet who cannot obtain eggs very early in the year, and of course cannot have early chickens, the entire cause being that their birds are too late. Birds above two years old do not commence laying until the end of February or the beginning of March, no matter how good layers they may be, and if only these be used then neither early eggs nor chickens can be expected.

To obtain early eggs, only young birds, that is, pullets of the first or second year, must be used. Birds of the various breeds named above, if hatched in March and April, will begin to lay at latest in September, October or November, and will continue to do so right through the winter. At first the eggs will be small, but will gradually improve in this respect, and pullets of the previous year will, if well housed, begin to lay about December, and their eggs will be large and well formed. Under careful management it is not very difficult to obtain a constant supply of eggs.

It is of no use expecting that May or June-hatched birds will commence to lay much before the spring. They may do so if the autumn and early winter are very favorable. January and February-hatched birds are too early to be

used as layers, and do not, as a rule, answer for this purpose, as they begin about August, fall into a moult a little later on, and are very uncertain in their produce during the winter. For eggs, therefore, birds hatched in March and April, and not more than two years old, are preferable. In a well-arranged yard, half the stock of layers will be bred each year and half will be killed annually.

Those who wish to have early chickens must follow the same rule. The hens should be mated together early in November for the earliest hatches, and later in the month all those not required so soon. By using pullets of the first year for the former and those twelve months older for the latter, with young and vigorous cockerels, fertile eggs may be expected within a few days of birds being mated, and thus a succession of chickens produced to be ready at the time when they are scarce and dear. Of course the number of pullets to each cockerel must be regulated, and should not exceed half a dozen at the outside, and that number only for the most vigorous breeds. The birds will require to be housed comfortably and fed well, and in winter time the eggs should be gathered as soon after they are laid as is convenient, for they are apt to get frosted in the nest during severe weather.

Undoubtedly there are some who will object to this plan of using pullets for breeding purposes. Chickens, they say, bred from immature birds never do very well, and this objection is perfectly correct so far as ordinary fowls are concerned, as doing this weakens and reduces the size of any race of fowls.

For birds that it is intended to rear to maturity, we do not like breeding from pullets of the first year, and therefore would always breed the laying fowls from birds of the second year, and also those to lay the eggs from which the early chicks are expected. This simply means that if last spring we bred some laying pullets, and also some specially suitable for table fowls, from two-year-old hens, we would use the former to produce eggs for sale and the latter to produce eggs from which we would hatch the chickens for early killing, as the latter are not intended to be reared, the breeding from immature birds can do little or no harm, and this is the only way by which very early chickens can be obtained.

It is not natural for fowls to breed until March or April, when pullets are about twelve months old, so that if we break through the rules of nature we must be prepared to spend care and trouble in order to obtain what we require.

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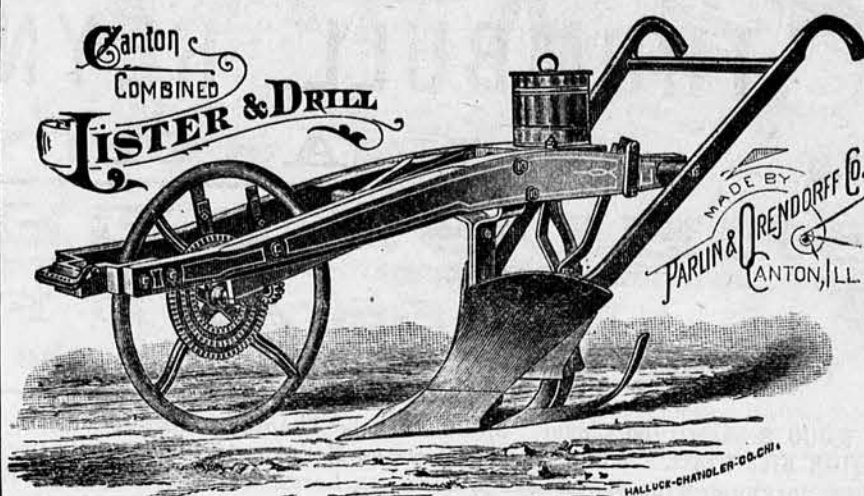
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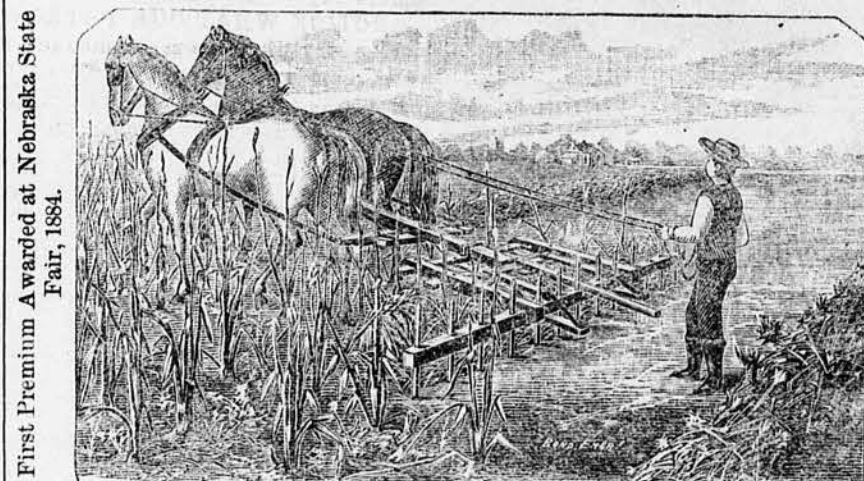


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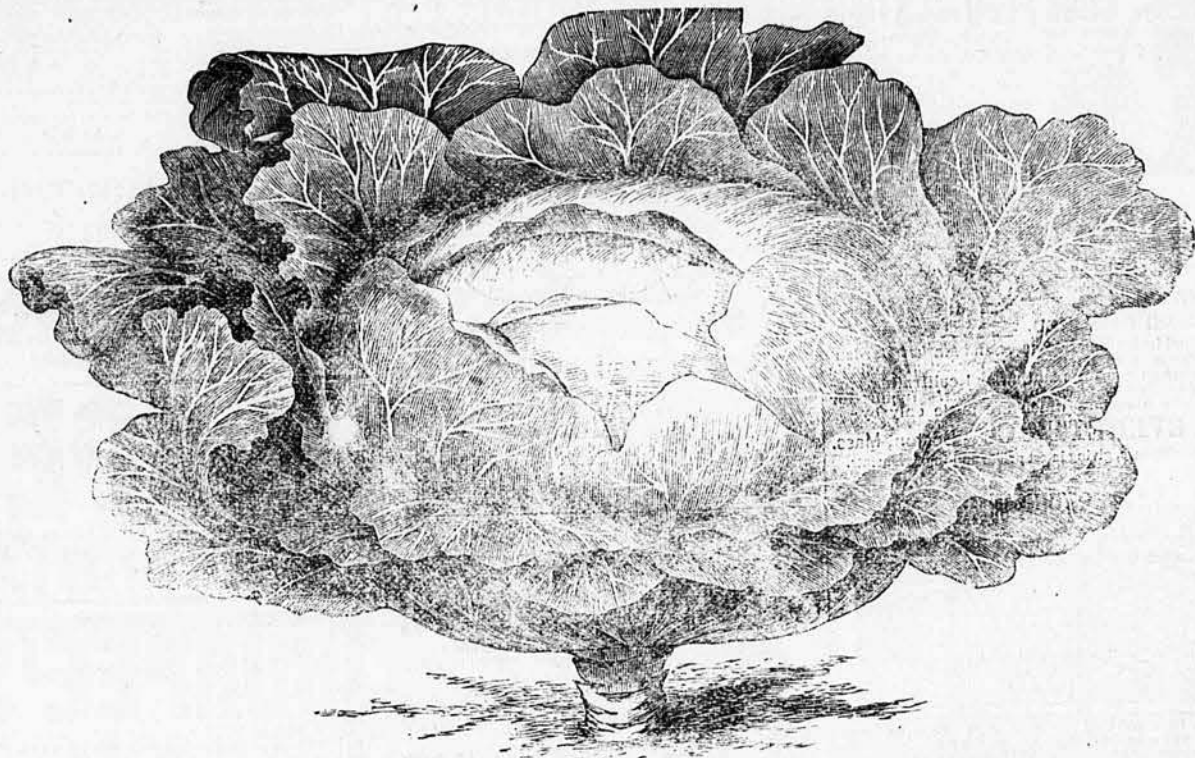
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