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#### Danger to Cattle Running in Corn Stalks.

In 1882 a number of articles were published in this paper discussing the subject above named. It was treated from the standpoint of theory as well as of practice, and our readers were fully and often warned to be careful about letting cattle run in dry stalks. Death from impaction of the stomach caused by eating dry stalks is frequent. The danger is very great because the attacks are so frequently fatal.

The first case of the kind we have heard of this year was reported last week in the Kansas City Live Stock Record, by H. Johnson, Fort Harker. He says: "Something strange has come among my cattle within the past two weeks. Last Sunday was worse than a coroner's inquest here. A new and fatal disease breaking out among my cattle and attracting much attention. Thursday morning, two two-year-old steers turned up sick, one was stupid and refused to eat or get up, the other stood and when forced to move stepped high, like a string-halt horse and when he could stand no longer, swayed forward, fell as if in a fit and lay trembling, groaning and frothing all day. Both died that night. Friday morning three more, two yearlings and a two-year old were reported down and never got up. Another died during the day. Some of these were examined, but no discoloration or other signs were discovered. Saturday a two-year-old heifer was taken lame and a yearling had to be chased up. She would run at the horses and other animals through the wire fence. She died in two hours. The lame heifer also died Saturday. Sunday another yearling fell dead. By this time the whole neighborhood had become roused and we commenced to investigate the disease. A butcher was procured to dissect and all the cattlemen stood by and carefully examined each animal. One bruised leg convinced a party that it was black-leg. Others thought it might be salt in which dry hams had been packed. The smaller stomach was invariably dry packed with a dark mass and when the packed ones were emptied, the linings came off. It was finally described to be poison by smutty corn stalks—though the stock had only been on the stalks an hour in the morning and driven to water by noon. Still it appeared from the puffy nature of the contents of the stomach that moisture enough had never entered it to wet it. It was further related that, last winter, eighteen or twenty big steers died in stalk fields in Rice county, in one day and four more in a few days following, until that kind of feed was abandoned. All the stalk fields hereabouts are given a wide berth now, and it is doubtful if they will now be used at all this winter."

Treatment of such cases is exceedingly difficult. It is much better to prevent the trouble than to relieve the affected animals. When the stock is first turned into the field, they should not remain there more than twenty minutes. They may go in early in the morning, remain about twenty minutes, and then they may be returned in the late evening. This continued a few days will be found an almost universal preventive. The cattle ought to have all the water and salt and bran they will eat in the meantime.

A better way than that is to cut up the stalks and feed fodder from racks. It requires some labor to do this, but if anything is earned without labor we have forgotten it. Every stalk ought to be cut up and cooked as soon as the kernels are out of



PAIR OF PARTRIDGE COCHINS.  
PROPERTY OF J. B. FOOT, NORWOOD PARK, ILLINOIS.

milk or are too hard for boiling. This fed on regular feeding grounds if one has no shed or stable, will make manure enough to pay for all the labor of cutting and taking care of the fodder.

After the danger is really upon us, and the cattle are down, the only possible means of saving them is to get the "blockade raised"—that is, empty the stomach and bowels. Anything that will do this without itself endangering life will soon relieve the brute. In reply to the foregoing letter of Mr. Johnson, the Record offers the following:

"You are correct as to the cause of the death of your cattle. Impaction of the Omasum or 3d stomach. It is a very fatal disease and is much easier prevented than cured by allowing salt and water *ad libitum* and never turn on stalks with an empty stomach. The curative measures are: if there are brain symptoms, bleeding is beneficial, followed by a cathartic composed of magnesia sulph. one pound, aloes in sol. one ounce, powd. nux vomica two drs., given in half a gallon of warm water, (drench slow). Give injections of soap and warm water to empty the rectum. Should the bowels not move after twelve hours, give raw oil one quart, and powd. nux vomica two drs."

Texas claims a goose sixty-five years old, but it is a suspicious claim. Where was that goose during the war?

He who wishes to help the world must add his own work to that of his ancestors.

#### Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is very common in horses, and it arises from exposure to cold and rain, especially after being heated with exercise, or from washing with cold water while the animal is heated or perspiring, and, in general, from most of the causes which induce catarrh and influenza. It often attacks young horses which are severely worked, and old ones that have lived a life of coarse treatment and of hard labor. It is sometimes indicated by swelling and perceptible tenderness; but, in general, it shows itself by mere lameness, accompanied always with expression of acute pain, and sometimes with a considerable degree of feverishness. Whenever lameness, after a careful examination, cannot be accounted for, or is found to go off after exercise and to return again, it may pretty certainly be pronounced rheumatism. It is, in all cases, distressing, in many obstinate, in some a kind of torturing palsy, and, in most, capable of great alleviation, and even of a real and permanent cure. The remedies for it are change of diet, diuretic medicines, stimulating applications, and somewhat warm and uniform temperature.

Rheumatism in cattle is much more frequent than in horses, and arises from the same causes as in man, or from the same which produce common colds; and it is particularly prevalent in cold, damp, bleak situations, and during great and sudden changes in the weather during spring and

autumn. In some instances it is acute, and in others chronic; in some continuous and accompanied with fever, and in others occasional or fitful, and indicated chiefly by stiffness, lameness, and expression of pain. The remedies for it are good weather, warmth, laxative treatment and stimulating applications.

Rheumatism in sheep is similar in causes, symptoms and character to rheumatism in cattle. Any sheep affected with it should be removed to a comfortable shed or house, and receive a warm laxative; stimulating application, such as hartshorn liniment, should be rubbed over the affected part, and if the disease becomes chronic, a seton should be inserted under the skin near the affected part.

#### Letter From Pawnee County.

Kansas Farmer:

We are having splendid weather for the last three weeks, and wheat and rye are looking fine. Sheep are doing well, especially such as are on feed. Cattle are falling off considerably, especially such as are depending on the range. The prices have declined somewhat, and there are several small lots for sale. The sheep market is entirely flat, both for breeders and feeders, and prices are very low. However, that will change by another season and sheep will get their places again as usual. There are few sheepmen who have been in the business twenty years but what have seen the market in much worse condition than now, both as to sheep and wool. I am of opinion that there are fewer failures among practical sheep men than in any other branch. Kansas is the country and climate for sheep. It is the most natural climate and soil for sheep of any State I have ever lived in. There seems to be no disease among them except scab, and that has become so scarce that it is very seldom seen among the flocks of two years standing. It is an established fact that our grasses are not as nutritious as the grasses of Colorado, Mexico or Texas; but we have such an abundance of it. Every acre of land is capable of raising enough feed to winter from 25 to 50 head of sheep in tip-top style with a run on the range. My experience is that 500 sheep well kept winter and summer are more profit than 1,000 kept in the old starvation style; and again, I am of opinion that 500 can be kept in the corral and fed cheaper and to better profit than to pay such herders as we now have and board them to herd out. A herder now must have a dog and a horse and \$20 to \$25 per month and board, and the damage from the injudicious use of the ill trained dog, with other losses and expenses, would amply offset all the benefits derived from the range.

From all parts of the State I hear of numerous sales of land for stock property. This will lead to a better and different mode of farming, for all stock must be fed and sheltered in winter, and especially the improved grades which are becoming quite numerous and will soon entirely take the place of natives. Hogs are coming more in use also in this section. We find that rice corn, sorghum and rye make cheaper hogs than corn. In fact, Kansas is fast coming into favor with industrious people of steady staying habits. Very few who leave us for better fields that do not soon return if they have sufficient means to come with. Our sandy soils are coming more into favor; they are safer and surer for crops and more easily tilled than the harder soils, and produces equally as well and stands drouth and the hot winds much better. W. J. COLVIN.  
Larned, Dec. 3, 1883.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.  
April 1—John X. Griffin, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.  
April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.  
May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

SALES OF HORSES, JACKS AND JENNETS.  
February 12, 13 and 14, 1884.—Woodard & Brasfield, Lexington, Ky., stallions, brood mares, jacks and jennets. April sale, 22, 23, 24 and 25, '84.

### Remedy for Garget.

Kansas Farmer:

Pardon my meddling with the matter of prescribing for the cure of garget in the cow, mentioned in the FARMER of Nov. 21. Cows are much troubled with that (or used to be) where I lived in Maine, twenty-five years ago. I have treated many cases of what is known as garget manifesting itself as described in the case mentioned.

Take Indian poke (or garget root) break up fine and give one teaspoonful put inside of a raw potato. Dig a hole in the potato, put in the root and cap it with a piece of potato. Can't put it all in one potato; one a day. Next day give one teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre; continue for three days with each. Examine the brisket between the legs, and you will find in most cases a stiff, hard appearance of the skin at the lower edge. Make an incision at the left side six inches above, and push a stick the size of your little finger down three or four inches toward the crusted place; draw out the stick and insert a piece of poke root the size of a lead pencil, two inches long. It will soon gather, and at a proper time lance at the bottom and allow the pus to run off. It will effectually cure the trouble. Give bran feed freely. It needs no syringing. As soon as the poke root is all absorbed it will clean and heal up.

G. B.

### The Breeding of Hogs.

W. Goodwin, Jr., in Thoroughbred Stock Journal, gives some good thoughts on the subject above named. He places much stress on the qualities of the boars used. All breeders, he says, who desire to improve their pig stock or keep up their herd to a high state of excellence, must be careful in the selection of a sire. A certain amount of laxity may be permissible in the females of a herd, when the sole object is to breed for slaughter, but even then a high-class boar is of prime importance, and much more so when the formation or maintenance of a pedigree herd is the breeder's aim.

It is to the male in a very considerable degree we must look to the good qualities of the future herd; and were it for no other reason than the comparative ease with which a common herd is improved by the judicious use of a few well-bred males, this would be a paramount consideration. It must be remembered, however, that a faulty or under-sized sire has as much, or even greater, prepotency to deteriorate the progeny of a herd of, say twenty well-bred sows as a high-class one has to improve those of twenty under-bred ones. Consequently, while the introduction of an inferior dam to a herd may result in comparatively small loss, the selection of a faulty boar may do almost irreparable injury.

The boar should be of perfect symmetry, and show in a marked degree all the attributes of the most improved types; carrying, with a masculine appearance, a head far removed from coarseness, and whose broad jaw and sharp face betoken great aptitude to

fatten. He need not necessarily be upon an extra large scale. Indeed, the short, level-backed animal, of equal thickness at shoulders, loins, and hams, and generally a compact form, is my choice. Fine in bone, with hams and shoulders almost down to the ground, well covered with long silky hair, betoken good constitution, and ameliorating both the extremes of heat and cold, and whose fine quality is a guarantee of their careful breeding. Such is the typical sire.

Coarse bristles are the accompaniments of coarse hides, and *vice versa*; and it is a matter of importance, though frequently overlooked, whether the breakfast rasher is, as sometimes, nearly one-fourth rind, or whether the latter is almost as thin as parchment. In addition, the quality of the meat is always finer in the latter case than in the former. Most of the improved Essex I have met with have had, in a marked degree, this high excellence alike of skin and quality of meat.

Having found an animal that individually combines the essential good qualities, it is necessary to inquire about his progenitors, and especially his dam. I have found that, as a rule, the young male perpetuates in marked degree the characteristics of his dam and the young female of her sire. It follows then, that, however expedient it may be for the pork-producer to breed from inferior or faulty female specimens of the family, the boar-breeder must only rear from not only a well-bred but a good-shaped sow of the highest quality and characteristics; not only so, but her nursing powers must be duly considered, as they are of the greatest importance. It is as requisite that the pig should be able to nurture her offspring, and be gifted with a plentiful supply of milk, as it is for the dairy cow to be so, while there is as much difference in this respect between individuals of the one tribe as the other. Yet it is only from a dam so constituted that a young boar should be selected, as this milking gift is to a very large extent inherited.

The difference between a sow whose milk is plentiful and one who has but a scanty supply is very apparent in their offspring. Those of the former grow with rapidity, and lay a foundation for future thrift and early profit, whilst the latter's never fully recover their early stint. I strongly advise then that boars should be selected from dams who possess good milking properties. As fecundity is a matter of great importance in the pig, and the capability of nursing a numerous litter of quite equal importance, it is well to select the sow has a full complement of teats, for Master Piggy does not brook any partnership in the one he has selected. Therefore a sow should have from twelve to fourteen well-developed teats, and then she has a chance of rearing a good litter. In like manner I prefer a boar selected from large litters and from a prolific sow.

In selecting sows for the general stock, breadth and depth of frame are of paramount importance. With this should be allied as many of the characteristics of high quality as can be obtained, when a breeding herd is intended; coarseness, either of hide, hair, or head, should never be condoned, and though it is not absolutely necessary to adhere to the compactness of form, as in the boar, still the sow should be built upon level lines, and be quite even and symmetrical.

When it is desirable to increase the size of a herd, a boar upon a larger scale may be selected or introduced; but, as a rule, the symmetry and quality should be the prominent features of the boar, and frame, united to as much symmetry and quality as possible, be those of the

sow. Taking the white breeds as examples; to improve the quality of the middle breed or give greater scale to the small, select a middle sow and small boar; and, in the same way, when it is desired to increase the size of the middle, take a well-bred sow of the large breed, and a good little boar, and from these, with careful breeding, a class of pigs with all the frame and fine growth of the large, with the feeding qualities and hair of the middle, might be obtained. This, it appears to me, is not sufficiently appreciated; at least the great majority of the large white pigs I see lack early and profitable aptitude to fatten. When pork or bacon is the sole aim of the breeder, I am free to confess that the produce of what may be designed medium-bred sows are profitable as any, and perhaps crosses, as between the large middle white and the Berkshires, are most profitable, of all; but after the first cross these are comparatively valueless for breeding purposes. Some such breeders of white pigs, when grazing is resorted to, find it more economical to keep thick-set sows of middle type and a lengthy large-framed boar. They say that the middle class of animals are kept more economically than the large, consequently it is cheaper to keep twenty small eaters and one large eater, than *vice versa*. Their reasoning is correct, and when all the young are consigned to the butcher it is a plan that has its advantages. But the sows should be the selected ones out of litters having a tendency to free growth while the boar should, though following the type of the large, have middle blood in his veins. Nevertheless, under such circumstances it is rarely we find uniformity in the herd, and it should only be resorted to in exceptional cases, and with the utmost care and consideration when high-class stock is kept for breeding purposes.

### Sheep Scab.

The following well condensed article is copied from the Prairie Farmer:

This loathsome and troublesome disease is analogous to itch in man and to mange in horses, cattle, and dogs. It is highly contagious and exceedingly mischievous, and always gives great annoyance upon a stock farm, sometimes causing considerable mortality; when once it gets among a flock it is rapidly propagated by actual contact, and by the sound sheep lying upon spots and rubbing upon posts which have been touched by the affected. It generally first reveals itself to the owner by the sheep becoming so itchy as to rub themselves upon posts, rocks, walls, trees, or any convenient object—a symptom that does not appear till about twelve days after the infection has been received; but it may, on examination, be detected much earlier, by unnatural redness and flordiness of the skin. It progresses from irritation to pustular eruption; and when the extreme itching and the rubbing begin, the skin is already rough and dotted with hard pimples. In a few days the pustules break, sores occupy their places and scabs are formed. In the further process of rubbing and exposure the scabs are removed, the sores are aggravated and extended, the skin is denuded of wool, maggots may begin to assist the horrible devastations of the scab mite, deep sinuses may be formed, and either incurable ulceration or total exhaustion may render speedy death inevitable.

A great variety of remedies are recommended for the treatment of scab, of which some are positively dangerous to the sheep on account of the poisonous ingredients they contain; some of the patented and advertised nostrums are ineffective, besides being too expensive. Efficacy considered, tobacco forms the

cheapest dip for sheep. To one hundred sheep take twenty-five pounds of common, coarse tobacco, and steep it in as many gallons of boiling water just taken from the fire. Stir it occasionally until it is cold, when it should be strained, and the juice wrung out of the tobacco. Add to this fluid so much cold water as to make the whole quantity one hundred gallons. It is not necessary to add soft soap; but the addition of six pounds to the above quantity of fluid would undoubtedly enhance its efficacy, by facilitating the loosening of the patches of scab. The soap should be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hot water, and then added to the strained liquid before the cold water is added, and the whole compound should be contained in a large tub, into which the sheep, one by one, should be dipped by two men, one of whom holds the head above the surface to prevent the sheep from swallowing any of the fluid. Three or four minutes of immersion is sufficient, after which the sheep should be lifted out and laid on its side on an inclined plane of boards, or a loose door connected with the tub, so that the fluid wrung out of the wool is not lost. While lying on this plane the head of the sheep should be thoroughly wetted with the fluid by hand. The sheep should then be turned into a clean fold, and subsequently be kept on a new pasture, off from the previously occupied grazing ground and usual habitations during at least three months. All rubbing places, fences, posts, gates, stones, trees, walls, troughs, in fact all objects with which the sheep may have been in contact, should be washed with the same kind of solution used for dipping. All old bedding, offal, manure, and worthless wood work should be burned, as well as all loose and detached wool, which should be carefully gathered wherever found. One dipping may suffice, but if in the course of a week, the sheep should be still found nibbling or rubbing, the dipping process ought to be repeated without delay. The dipping should be done in a clear and mild day; never in stormy or wet weather.

Before the doctor reaches the injured, Phenol Sodique is the dressing which will afford prompt relief from pain the checking of bleeding, and a rapid healing to the injured parts. The physician—should he be familiar with the remedy—will praise the happy thought which suggested its use.

An Iowa farmer, Mr. Dixon, of Mahaska county, had a crop of 15,000 bushels of apples, which, it is claimed, is the largest crop of any orchard in the United States.

For nervous or physical prostration, no matter how caused, there is nothing equal to Lels' Dandelion Tonic. It tones up the nerves, improves the digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, and thus brings back vigorous health to the body.

The cost of transforming an acre of swamp into a cranberry meadow in bearing condition is about four hundred dollars. The profits, however, are large.

Gorged Livers and Gall, Biliousness headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

Professor Brown says that farmyard manure, from well fed cattle, three years old, is worth, on an average, \$2.30 per ton.

R. K. Tabor, of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, writes that he has tried Lels' Dandelion Tonic and considers it the best tonic he ever tried.

Flies and Bugs. Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Home-made cider presses have gone out of service. Small, compact presses are now taking their places.

It will pay you if you keep Sheep to write to D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, for price list of Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which, wherever tried, has not failed to give perfect satisfaction.

We pay \$30,000,000 for sugar annually, which the sorghum growers think we should save.



## In the Dairy.

### The Jerseys.

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square, it would be just six and three-fourths miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about twelve thousand cattle—that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface—roads, wastes and house-room for 60,000 people included. And it has done this for the last twenty years, at least, for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head, the average export, by the customs returns for the last eighteen years being 2,049, nearly one for every ten acres. Now the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres. It therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year—not a hoof would be left behind. The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheet-anchor, wheat raising, lets him drift upon the rocks.

But another, and not less striking, result of our management is the breed of cattle it has produced. Hitherto, it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darlings of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn—yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, cream and butter for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small we admit; beautiful, we grant. Fitness for the work, is the thing; all the rest tinsel. The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter, not beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is, more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help.

We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept, on a place of six miles square; where rent averages £9 (\$45) an acre; where the farms are smaller than anywhere else in the world; where every farmer works with his own hands, and is brought face to face with the wolf he must keep from the door. What do we see? The island eaten up with cows and the farmers beggars? On the contrary, the whole island is like a garden thickly strewn with comfortable, well-to-do houses and homesteads; we find ease and comfort everywhere, poverty and want unknown, beggars none. I do not say this is all the produce of cows; but I do say that our farmers (who have so close a fight, and yet are so wonderfully successful, must understand their business, and do not keep 12,000 cattle at a loss. If Jerseys pay here, with land at £9 an acre, can they be unprofitable in England, or anywhere else where butter finds a market. But we go much farther; we hold that the Jersey cow is the most beautiful of her species, and the most profitable.

The Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef or milk or cheese—Her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivalled for quality and for profit. All the beef for our 60,000 people is imported every week from the neighboring coast of France and from Spain; and this has been the case for the last hundred years at least, as the Acts of our island abundantly show. With our 12,000 cattle, we do not rear a single bullock; neither do we make a

single pound of cheese, and probably never did. As to milk, that of the Jersey cow is far too good for the milkman, who would find a Holstein or one of the deep-milking tribes of Short-horns much more profitable. Neither does the Jersey claim to be "a good all-round cow." The "good all-round cow is an anachronism; she might have done very well when every man was his own butcher and baker. Nowadays the farmer is obliged to consider what particular line will best suit his circumstances and surroundings—whether beef or milk, cheese or butter; and he must choose his cow accordingly, for on this depends his success or failure. If he decided in favor of butter, there is no cow that will suit him so well as the Jersey; for she is the only one that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundred's of year's persevering effort in that direction.—*The Dairy.*

### Cream.

A writer says: The behavior of cream by the addition of water is a subject that should be well understood by the owners of creameries. It is known that the addition of cold water to the milk causes the cream to rise with greater rapidity than it would otherwise do. But the effect of adding water to the cream itself is not so well understood. Cream is lighter than milk, and water is also lighter than milk. There is very little difference between the specific gravities of cream and water. Indeed very poor cream may be of precisely the same specific gravity as water, while very rich cream will be lighter. Cream varies very much in its character. Of six samples the proportion of water contained have been found to vary from 50 to 72.25 per cent., while the proportions of actual fat have varied from 19 to 43.9 per cent. It is a fact that cream is only exceedingly rich milk, and the milk of the cream has precisely the specific gravity of skimmed milk that is free from fat, which is 1.035. The fat of milk has a specific gravity of .9, so that it is quite easy to calculate how much fat there is required to make the cream weigh precisely the same as water. Then water and cream thoroughly mixed would not separate, and a certain proportion of water may be mixed with cream, and if the water is properly thickened and colored, as it is sometimes, with starch and yellow matter, nothing but a chemical analysis would detect the adulteration. As a practical illustration of the possibility of dishonest treatment of cream we might refer to an experiment made by Prof. Muncy at the Iowa College, in which eight parts of water were added to two parts of cream, and two and a quarter hours after the cream which separated was doubled, while in twelve hours the cream still showed an increased bulk of one part in 20, or 5 per cent. These facts show that the cream-gauge and the milk-can are neither to be relied upon as a test of cream, while the natural variation in quality, which is so large, must necessarily operate to the disadvantage of those whose cream is richest in fat, in favor of those whose cream is poor.

**THE YORK NURSERY CO.**—Home Nurseries and Greenhouses at Fort Scott, Kansas. Established 1870; incorporated 1881. Paid up Capital \$44,000. Officers—J. H. York, Pres't; U. B. Pearsall, Treas.; J. F. Willett, Sec'y. A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock, embracing everything adapted to the New West, from Nebraska to Texas. References:—First National Bank, Fort Scott, Kas.; Exchange National Bank, Denton, Texas; Sioux City National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

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

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

**JOHN CARSON**, Winchester, Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Clydesdale and Norman Horses. Inspection and correspondence invited.

### CATTLE.

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

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

**WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM**, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, Proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd of Recorded Short-horn Cattle of the best families; and choice colors. Also High Grade Cattle. Offers some choice bargains in Bulls, Cows and Heifers. The growing of grade bulls for the Southern and Western trade a specialty. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank is respectfully solicited.

**PLEASANT VIEW FARM**, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of Jersey Cattle of the best strains.

**PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM**, Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Marcy & Son, Breeders of Short-horns. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

**J. P. HALL**, Emporia, Kansas,

BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**DR. R. PATTON**, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broadlawn herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

**H. H. LACKEY**, Peabody, Kansas, breeder of Short-horn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head of breeding families. Choice stock for sale cheap. Good milking families. Invite correspondence and inspection of herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**PICKETT & HENSHAW**, Plattsburg, Mo., breeders of the Oxfords, Princess, Renick, Rose of Sharon, Wiley, Young Mary, Phyllis, and other popular strains of Short-horns. Stock for sale. Plattsburg is near Leavenworth.

### Hereford Cattle.

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## SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S NEWS.

Pere Hyacinth is visiting the United States again.

A Russian teacher was shot for striking an army officer.

An earthquake shock felt at Ravendon Springs, Arkansas.

The German Crown Prince has gone to Italy to exchange comity.

A destructive snow storm passed over the region of Denver the 5th inst.

A monument is to be erected in memory of the Newhall House victims.

A large quantity of sumac was burned in a warehouse at Petersburg, Va.

One of the Mexican train robbers has given names of his accomplices.

Efforts are being made to ferret out and punish dishonest pension attorneys.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill to raise funds for the Tonquin war.

In British Columbia measures are being taken to prohibit immigration of Chinese.

The Athena worsted mills in Milbury burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

England is taking energetic steps to bring about a treaty between France and China.

The packing house of F. O. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, destroyed by fire.

The Prince of Wales was re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of England.

Six hundred houses, a Greek church, and four synagogues were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

Canadian farmers in the Winnipeg country are complaining of oppression by railway monopolies.

Silk ribbon weavers in New York are on a strike, keeping several hundred operatives in other departments out of work.

The rail department of the Pittsburg Bessemer works at Homestead shut down throwing 800 men out of employment.

During November British imports increased compared with the same month last year £1,600,000; exports decreased £38,000.

It is reported the Zulu chief Cetewayo will be restored to power over his tribe and land under protection of British troops.

The crown Prince of Germany made extravagant presents to servants of King Alfonso, upon leaving the Spanish capitol.

One German Statesman challenged another to mortal combat because the latter spoke disrespectfully of the liberal press.

The number of delegates attending the National Butter, Cheese and Egg convention at Cincinnati was upwards of seven hundred.

Sufferings of nihilist prisoners are reported as shamefully bad. A French correspondent received a letter from one of them written in blood.

The boys in several collieries in South and West Yorkshire struck for an increase of wages, throwing nearly 5,000 men into forced idleness.

A Gazette Dardanelle, Ark., special says four miles from Dardanelle the mail rider was stopped by an armed robber, who took the letter pouch and disappeared.

The National Temperance society adopted resolutions asking Congress to amend the constitution of the United States so as to prohibit the liquor traffic entirely.

Several members of Congress asked the President to request a commutation of O'Donneil's sentence, so that newly discovered evidence may be presented to the British government.

The conference of the Australian legislative delegates passed a resolution favoring the formation of a federal council to deal with all matters in which the united action of the colonies may be desirable.

The directors of the Southern exposition decided to hold another exposition in 1884, dates to be arranged as not to conflict with the World's exposition in New Orleans. An additional fund of \$200,000 will be raised.

Admiral Peng Yu Len, at Canton, notified all foreigners that war with France is imminent and that he is massing all available land and sea forces for the protection of Canton. The Admiral holds France answerable for precipitating war and warns

the neutral powers to observe treaty stipulations and the rules of international law.

The crisis in the shipbuilding trade at Clyde is growing more intense, and three large firms, including Dennie, have notified employes that wages will be reduced in January, and several other firms will follow their example.

The Deputy Commissioner of internal revenue says the internal taxes already collected the present fiscal year are at the rate of \$123,000,000 per annum. He estimates the collections for the entire year will amount to \$130,000,000.

At Cincinnati the board of arbitration of the boot and shoe trade closed its session lasting nearly two months, having adopted the present schedule of wages to remain in force till June 20, 1884. Both parties made concessions before an agreement was reached.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y. dispatch says: A sleeping car attached to the Chicago express leaving New York at 9 last night was discovered on fire near Castleton at 1 this morning. A man named Murphy, of Buffalo, was slightly blistered on the head. A man supposed to be F. W. Wortman, of West Hoboken, was taken from the car unconscious. It was completely gutted.

## When the Trotting Horse is at His Best --the Age.

The New York Sportsman gives interesting information to a correspondent regarding the age at which "a trotting horse is at its best, and whether early training is inimical, as a rule." A trotting horse is at its best when all its powers, both physical and mental, are fully developed, and early training is inimical, as a rule. Lady Sutton, the first to get a record of 2:30, was ten years old when she performed the feat, a fully-matured mare. Lady Suffolk made her best record, 2:28, when sixteen years old. This mare started as a five-year-old, and was on the turf fifteen consecutive years. She trotted, in all, one hundred and thirty-eight races, winning eighty-eight. It should be borne in mind, however, that in Lady Suffolk's day there were fewer tracks by far than there are now. She was, therefore, not subjected to the wear and tear of railroad travel, here to-day and there to-morrow. Flora Temple, the first to trot better than 2:20, was foaled in 1845, and got her best record fourteen years after. She entered upon her first race an aged mare, trotted year after year, and died at the age of thirty-two years. Dexter, one of the stoutest and best horses that ever drew a sulky, scored his record of 2:17½ when nine years of age—when he was at the height of his powers. He stands to-day a hale horse, in his twenty-fifth year. Goldsmith Maid, long a queen of the turf, started when eight years of age, campaigned for twelve consecutive years, and when seventeen seasons had rolled over her head, scored 2:14 as her best mark. Two years after she equaled her record. She is at this writing a matron at Fashion Farm, aged twenty-six years. Lady Thorne was another of the improving sort that started when developed. She was foaled in 1856, and made a record of 2:18½ when thirteen years old. But for an accident that necessitated her retirement in 1870, Lady Thorne would have shown herself a better mare still. Rarus, St. Julien, Maude S, Hopeful, Darby, Monroe Chief, Smuggler, American Girl, General Butler, George Wilkes, Ethan Allen, George M. Patchen and other great trotters and campaigners all got their best records and made their greatest performances as aged horses. They were started upon their careers not 'half made up, but with fully-developed bones and muscles, and constitutions unimpaired by injudicious training. On the other hand, let us look at the list of phenomenal youngsters and see how they have fared. In 1874 Lady Stout made a sensation by trotting a mile in 2:29 as a three-year-old. This performance was regarded with as much astonishment as that of Jay-Eye-See's last year in his four-year-old form. Mr. Bonner bought Lady Stout at a long price, and of course she was lost to the turf, as her owner does not trot his horses publicly. It is to be inferred from the fact that her private trials were never strongly commented upon, that she did not come up to expectations. Red Jim was another three-year-old that never beat or equaled his record of 2:30.

Jewett is another, and so is Steinway. Out of all the three-year-olds with a record of 2:30 or better, Director is the sole exception that improved in his four and five-year-old form, and Elaine comes next, lowering her record as a four-year-old, and making her best mark when aged. There is one significant fact in connection with these two, and that is, their best performances were made in California. The remaining fifteen on the list of three-year-olds, have not yet had time to show the effects of early training. But there is no reason to suppose they will prove exceptions. Of the four-year-olds there are thirty-six in the 2:30 list. Of these Brigadier, Elaine, Keene Jim, Noontide, So-So and William H, proved themselves campaigners, but were not on the turf for consecutive years. Selecting the names of those that have had reasonable time to prove themselves—excepting those just quoted—not one has turned out of the going-on and improving kind. Climate has undoubtedly a great deal to do with development. This is especially the case with California. Her genial skies, equable temperature, and dry atmosphere are peculiarly favorable to the early development of the horse kind. Probably no other State in the Union could have brought forward such youngsters as Fred Crocker, Albert W. Wild Flower, Eva, Sweetheart and Del Sur. A California two-year-old is as large and well developed as a three-year-old bred in the East. But this fact has not yet demonstrated that early training will make great campaigners. Col. Lewis, Occident, Gibraltar, Abe Edgington, Sam Purdy and Dan Voorhees were not phenomenal youngsters, and made their reputations as aged horses. Kentucky is also favorable in climatic influences. The lime water and the succulent blue grass make bone and muscle, and the atmospheric changes are not so sudden and variable as further north. Kentucky's best campaigners, however, were not of forced growth, but those allowed to fully mature before bringing their powers into play. There are exceptions that prove the rule. Jay-Eye-See, Bronze, Phil Thompson, Alloy, Algalath and Code, with their moderate experience, may turn out lasters, as they are stoutly bred, but the forcing system is to be condemned for all that. The idea among breeders who practice the forcing system is to realize quickly at high prices. In the long run it will not pay. In time we would have a race of worthless weeds, instead of stout, game trotters, good for season in and season out and for any distance. One thing is positive, and that is, great campaigners have come to their speed gradually, and, as a rule, were not specially distinguished in their colthood."

## Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The editor (T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.,) commences the fifteenth volume and the year very brilliantly; he presents in the January number a most attractive and interesting holiday one, replete with delightful reading and artistic excellence. The contents are extremely varied; there are Christmas stories, sketches, descriptive articles and poems, etc.; the editor has a characteristic article, "The Coming Sermon," and there are contributions in prose and poetry from some of our most popular writers. A new serial, "Wrong from the First," by the author of "Mr. Burke's Nieces," is commenced; in fact the pages overflow with entertaining and edifying matter and artistic illustrations. Now is the time to subscribe, and no one could fail to appreciate, as a holiday gift, a year's subscription to this popular magazine. The price is 25 cents for a single number, or twelve numbers for \$2.50, postpaid. Address Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

## Beatty's Christmas Gift.

It is in the way of offering a 7½ octave piano, with stool, book and music, for only \$173.75. Those of our readers who are desirous of procuring a handsome Christmas present for their children, and make their homes happy, we advise them to read Mr. Beatty's advertisement in this issue.

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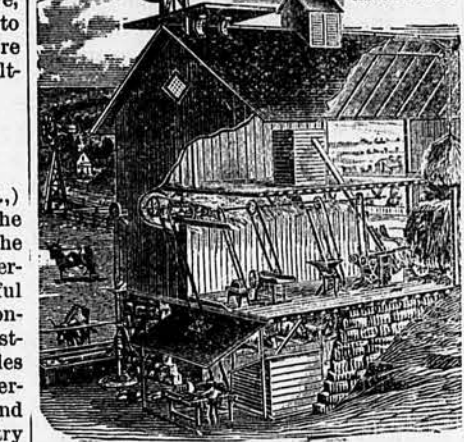
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## A Word for the Grindstone.

It would seem from a long-continued silence on the subject, that there is not much to be said about grindstones; but here comes a Cincinnati Gazette man full of the subject. One of the necessities of the farm, he says, is a grindstone, and, of course, it should be a good one, and like everything else about the premises, well cared for. There is as much a right way and a wrong way of treating a grindstone as there is of treating a reaper or an animal. It is not often that we see much about the common devices of the farm in the papers. They are so common, in fact, as to pass almost unnoticed.

The farmer's grindstone is a most valuable piece of property. If you do not believe it, try to get along without one. It is my intention to relate a little experience, learned last summer by accidentally having my grindstone broken. Never until then did I have a correct estimate of its importance in the operations of farm work. First I wanted to grind some corn-knives with which to trim my hedge. Then I desired to sharpen an axe to cut some poles much needed; some of my carpentry tools required edging, and last, but by no means least, I wanted to grind a sickle in order to mow some weeds. The result in each case was I had to use dull tools until I could go to the city and get a new stone. You can believe that I went at the earliest possible opportunity.

Of course, this was an exceptionally busy week, but it serves to show the vast importance that such a thing as a common grindstone plays in rural economy. I was without a stone five days, and during that time had occasion to use one at least five times. On the sixth, I purchased two stones, one a coarse grit, for grinding the duller tools, such as hoes, spades, coulters, axes, etc., and the other a finer grit for grinding tools that require a keener edge, such as knives of various kinds, chisels, plane-bits, hatchets, etc. I believe every farmer should have two good grindstones of different grits. One, at least, should be found in good working order upon every farm. The man who has none, certainly cares not either for himself or his neighbor. He is continually losing time—and time is money—and has the displeasure and dissatisfaction of working with dull tools.

Do not get old, rude, unpolished stones, but get a good, reliable one, with the improvements of the day upon it. The time was when it required two men and a boy to grind an axe. Now the boy alone can do it. A little self-adjusting machinery, with friction wheels and treadle, comprise his help. When buying a stone, get one with automatic sickle-grinder. Their cost is but slightly additional, and their use will save you many times their cost. A dull sickle causes extra and needless wear and tear of machinery, and a useless expenditure of animal strength. It is a dead letter, inducing stagnation and ruin. It does not pay to work with any kind of dull tools, notably a sickle. Better go two miles daily and hire it sharpened, but before you will do this I believe you will get one of those sharpening attachments and do it yourself. Don't let some silver-tongued peddler palm off one of his inferior little emory (so-called) wheels, made after the pattern of the common egg-beater, on you and get your note for \$200. I know more than one man who was picked up that way.

To keep my grindstone in repair and good working order, I observe the following: I never grind a greasy tool without first removing the grease. This

can be done in several ways. My way, after removing most of it with a stick or cob, is to use sandpaper or emory cloth. I hold the tool that I am grinding so that it will wear both sides of the circumference of the stone uniformly. It spoils a stone to wear it "hollow."

I try to keep my stone as nearly round as possible. If one side wears down faster than the other I know it is not a first-class stone, and that it must be razed. A grindstone should be razed once per year. To do this, take it out of the frame, but not off the shaft. By means of a pair of compasses or a scratchawl and string, one end of which is held upon the end of the shaft or journal, and the other upon the stone at its shortest radius, describe a circle. Replace in the frame, and with chisel and gouge remove all the inscribed circle. Exercise care that you do not chip off the corners. Unless a stone becomes very much one-sided, it is not necessary to raze it off.

I remove all flinty places with a hard, sharp-pointed instrument. I never allow my grindstones to stand in the rain or sunshine, but at all times keep them in the barn or other sheltered place. Not only the frame, but the stone as well, is injured by not being protected.

I never allow the lower edge of my stones to stand in water, as a great many do, by having troughs beneath them. Being continually in water causes the stone to become soft. If you use a trough, see that it is lowered beneath the edge of your stone each time after being used.

Before grinding a rusty tool, I see that most of the oxide is removed. If allowed to remain it obstructs the grit and cutting power of the stone.

In buying a stone remember that the larger it is the easier it will run and the longer it will last. You cannot use a treadle upon a small stone. Keep the frame standing upon a level floor, and it will turn easier.

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without the Wonderful Singing Attachment.  
THE DOLL ALONE IS WELL WORTH THE ENTIRE PRICE.  
THE SINGING ATTACHMENT is concealed within the body  
(see picture). It is one of the most ingenious inventions  
of the age. It is a Perfect Musical Instrument,  
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ranged that a slight pressure causes the Doll to sing one  
of the following airs: "Home, sweet home," "I want to be  
an angel," "There is a happy land," "Sweet bye and  
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(German), "Tell Aunt Rhoda," "Buy a broom," "Yankee  
Doodle," "Coming thro' the Rye," "Grandfather's Clock,"  
"Last Rose of Summer," "Old Folks at Home," "Pop Goes  
the Weasel," "God save the Queen," and others. Expen-  
sive walking and talking dolls do not afford the little  
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Wonderful Singing Doll does, which is the  
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include Boxing. All three sizes are equally perfect  
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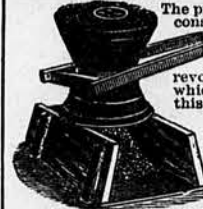
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## The Home Circle.

### The Paradox of Time.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!  
Alas, Time stays, we go;  
Or else, were this not so,  
What need to chain the hours,  
For Youth were always ours?  
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit  
Of men whose flying feet  
Lead through some landscapes low;  
We pass, and think we see  
The earth's fixed surface flee:—  
Alas, Time stays,—we go!

Once in the days of old,  
Your locks were curling gold,  
And mine had shamed the crow.  
Now, in the self-same stage,  
We've reached the silver age;  
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Once, when my voice was strong,  
I filled the woods with song  
To praise your "rose" and "snow";  
My bird, that sang, is dead;  
Where are your roses fled?  
Alas, Time stays,—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,  
What backward fate delays  
The hopes we used to know;  
Where are our old desires?—  
Ah, where those vanished fires?  
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

How far, how far, O Sweet,  
The pass behind our feet  
Lies in the even-glow!  
Now, on the forward way,  
Let us fold hands and pray;  
Alas, Time stays, we go!

—Dobson's "Old World Idylls"

### Mr. McCracken, a Word, Please.

Not for many a day have I put pen to paper for any purpose whatever, but the spiteful attack upon Mrs. M. J. Hunter in the FARMER of Nov. 23 provokes me to take up my long unused steel in her behalf. I do not know Mrs. Hunter except by her letters to the FARMER, and these have been so uniformly sensible, spirited and pithy that, from them, I have formed a high estimate of her judgment and intelligence; and, although suspicious of patent medicines in general, I would not hesitate to give one of them a trial upon her recommendation.

As for this Mr. J. W. McMustard Plaster who takes so many exceptions to her letters—I know him; at least I know his type—country M. D.—four remedies in his pill bag, viz.: Calomel, quinine, opium and tartar emetic, the last for cases of accidental poisoning, the other three to be administered for every ill from ague to apoplexy. Ideas on the same limited scale and formulated in the year 1, but perfectly satisfied with himself and qualified in his own opinion to dictate upon all subjects. By no means will he take sass from a woman. He'll have none of her doctoring, none of her preaching, and none of her voting. He is especially disgusted at her attempt to solve in a common-sense way a moral question. Probably he would answer that lying is never justifiable except when practiced by the medical profession. Non-professional lying, like non-professional medicine, being both naughty and dangerous in the mouths of common people and women. But in view of the notorious fact that fibbing, deceiving and misleading are as much a part of doctor's stock in trade as his drugs and instruments, what is the use of this particular sinnerism putting on airs. I don't wish to be understood as blaming the doctors. Who would empty them if they did not humbug? What do we want of a physician if he won't prophesy smooth things, call our little ailments by big names, encourage our pet vices and promise us cures when he has not the faintest idea of what is the matter nor how to treat it if he did? If he tells us unpalatable truth we instantly dismiss him and send for Dr. Oily Gammon over the way.

I don't see why Mr. Mustard Plaster, McCracken, Stickinthemud, or whatever his name may be, should feel called upon to protest against the mention of a remedy when the editor freely permitted it. The most of these patent compounds are tolerably harmless, which is more than can be said of many official poisons. I never took nor administered any of them, and never

mean to; but, if dosed I must be, it should be with the herbal stuff rather than with any of the old school abominations.

Daisy Dean, for nearly a hundred years I have been looking for that unhappy man who was driven to the bad by the slovenliness and ill nature of his wife, and I have not found him yet. Slatternly and ill-natured wives I have seen in plenty, but nearly all of them had uncommon good husbands. The reason of it is that the slatterns make their husbands comfortable by allowing them to enjoy the disorder and dirt in which the soul of the average man revels; while the termagants bully theirs into good behavior.

Mark my word, Daisy, it is the husbands of neat, industrious and amiable wives—wives who "always meet him with a smile" who fill the saloons and club houses. You may spread your sunflower tidies and hang the walls of your home with little card-board glimcracks and break your backs with scouring and polishing; you may smile and smile till your cheeks are split from ear to ear, and its all of no use as long as there is a place down town where he can "take a smile" that he relishes more.

Your prescription for keeping husbands up to their duties is too old and thin. It never had any virtue in it. It was invented by some old school fraud who wanted to make the way of the transgressor easy for himself and escape the "jawing" that he knew he deserved. It ought to be shelved along with Sinapism's blue mass and jalap.

Invent something more potent, Daisy dear, or I shudder to think that we may all at last be driven to the awful extremity of voting in order to protect our beloved men from themselves.

GRISELDA.

Beloit, Kas.

### How to Cook an Old Hen.

Prof. W. Mattieu Williams gives us in Knowledge his practical experience with elderly poultry, as follows:

I may mention an experiment that I have made lately. I killed a superannuated hen—more than six years old, but otherwise in very good condition. Cooked in the ordinary way she would have been uneatable tough. Instead of being thus cooked, she was gently stewed about four hours. I cannot guarantee to the maintenance of the theoretical temperature, having suspicion of some simmering. After this she was left in the water until it cooled, and on the following day was roasted in the usual manner, i. e., in a roasting oven. The result was excellent; as tender as a full grown chicken roasted in the ordinary way, and of quite equal flavor, in spite of the very good broth obtained by the preliminary stewing. This surprised me. I anticipated the softening of the tendons and ligaments, but supposed that the extraction of the juices would have spoiled the flavor. It must have diluted it, and that so much remained was probably due to the fact that an old fowl is more fully flavored than a young chicken. The usual farm house method of cooking old hens is to stew them simply; the rule in the Midlands being one hour in the pot for every year of age. The feature of the above experiment was the supplementary roasting. As the laying season is now coming to an end, old hens will soon be a drug in the market, and those among my readers who have not a hen roost of their own will oblige their poulterers by ordering a hen that is warranted to be four years old or upward. If he deals fairly, he will supply a specimen upon which they may repeat my experiment, very cheaply. It offers the double economy of utilizing a nearly waste product and obtaining chicken broth and roast fowl simultaneously.

One of the great advantages of stewing is that it affords a means of obtaining a savory and very wholesome dish at a minimum of cost. A small piece of meat may be stewed with a large quantity of vegetables, the juice of the meat flavoring the whole. Besides this, it costs far less fuel than roasting.

The wife of the French or Swiss landed proprietor, i. e., the peasant, cooks the family dinner with less than a tenth of the expenditure of fuel used in England for the preparation of an inferior meal. A little charcoal under her *bain-marie* does it all. The economy of time corresponds to the economy of fuel, for the mixture of viands required for the stew once put in, the pot is left to itself until dinner time, or at most an occasional stirring of fresh charcoal into the embers is all that is demanded.

### LIFE IN YOKOHAMA.

#### Some of the Curious Incidents of Life in Japan.

Already I begin to long for the fleshpots of America. At the hotel the traveler is served in genuine American style, the landlord being, in fact, an American, but, having unanimously resolved that the only satisfactory way of doing Japan was to adapt ourselves so far as possible to Japanese life, and not only Japanese high life, but Japanese low life, we humbly turned our backs upon civilization and proceeded to become Japanized.

This process involves a good deal more than many people may think. It means sleepless nights spent on Japanese stretchers, conflicts with inquisitive natives, and above all, gastronomical martyrdom.

We are occupying a room on the second floor of a native tea-house or yadaya in the suburbs of the city. As is customary in the houses here, there are no "walls or partitions," but screens are folded back at the sides of the room, which may be set up at pleasure, so as to divide the space into as many and such shaped apartments as you wish. The Japanese idea of privacy seems to be altogether wanting. At least, we have not enjoyed the seclusion that we would have preferred. The chamber adjoining is occupied by three girls, and in the rear a whole family is lodging. The place is beautifully neat and eminently respectable; but we have not got used yet to the native reconnoiterings in the vicinity of our quarters at all seasonable and unseasonable hours.

The floor is covered with mats, made according to the universal dimensions, five feet and nine inches by three feet, bound with dark blue cloth. These mats are so fine in texture and delicate in color that to walk upon them with our shoes on would be the climax of rudeness. You cannot trample upon the mats of a Japanese family without also trampling upon the people's feelings. It is universally customary to remove the shoes or boots, even though you have no slippers with you and there is a hole in your stocking.

As all the mats are the same in size, it is customary so to shape the rooms as to fit an area of matting. It is quite a novel experience to say to the blooming maid who cares for your room, "Please enlarge my chamber a couple of mats to-night." These mats are as elegant as velvet pile carpet, in the eyes of the Japanese, and are not less expensive. The only drawback is the fact that they are infested with fleas, which it is quite impossible to avoid in this country.

One of institutions of the country to which I am not able to adapt myself is the bath system. Japanese households are provided with a large tub, into which the entire family swarm at night, according to the earliest recorded mode of apparel, and indulge in the strange luxury of a joint bath. It may safely be said that there is no prudishness among the Japanese people, as you contemplate this beautiful picture of domestic simplicity. The public baths are even worse, for here gather the people with still greater promiscuousness, and perform their ablutions in really black water. The baths are heated to a very high temperature by means of charcoal. Indeed, there have been quite a number of fatal cases from inhalation of the hot fumes, and the exercise is not really safe for any one except the most robust people. But this race, which goes back to first principles in the matter of clothing, even in weather which we would call raw and chilly, is able, on the other hand, to endure an excess of heat from which we would shrink.

As we started up street from the hotel we enjoyed the privilege of seeing two Japanese gentlemen meet, and were startled by hearing one salute the other with "Ohio!"

"What?" I gasped, "can it indeed be that the Ohio man is in the Orient trying to monopolize everything here as well as in his own country? I suppose he is waiting for the Mikado to die or abdicate." But I have discovered the significance of the salutation now. It is the equivalent of our "good morning," and should probably be written "Ohalo," although pronounced like the name of the Buckeye State. Etymologically, it signifies early morning, and may, perhaps, be regarded as a Japanese paraphrase of the familiar Irish salutation, "The top of the morning to ye." Among the first surprises that we met was the spectacle of two women jabbering together, one with black

teeth and no eyebrows, and the other equipped after the orthodox fashion. Upon inquiry I learned that blackening the teeth is the universal custom of Japanese married women, and that the pulling out of the eyebrows accompanies this custom, if not at the same time at least at the birth of the first child, thus serving as a badge of maternity.

The wives and daughters of the upper classes are rather exclusive, but all other classes of women do just as they please, and appear on the streets at their pleasure. We met women and girls walking about town and shopping in the American fashion. As a rule, they were neat and modest in appearance, although I have not yet got used to the methods of apparel. Mounted on their high wooden patterns, ladies shuffle along in a droll, rather awkward fashion that destroys all opportunity for grace or dignity. The colors employed are subdued, except in the case of children. The men of the cooler class wear a maro or loin-cloth and a hat, for the most part, the former apparel being prescribed by law.

We soon found ourselves at the fountain-head of Japanese decorative art. Lacquered ware and novelties in oiled paper abound. The patterns worn by the native young women are often highly polished with lacquer, while the sides of many of the rikishas are made brilliant by means of this same material. The tops of the rikishas are of oiled paper, which sheds the rain perfectly. There is not that gaudy display that some of the American gorgeously colored articles of "Japanese ware" would indicate. Gliding and bright colors may be seen in the temples, some of which I will describe in subsequent letters; but subdued grays, browns and dull blues characterize, for the most part, all the appointments of Japanese life, high and low. In this connection it may also be said that architecture is an uncultivated art here. On the contrary, the tourist is impressed with the painful plainness and meanness of the houses. Similarly it also appears that jewelry is not worn, save, perhaps, by the royalty. In the vicinity of the harbor we saw several portable restaurants, which we might have mistaken for a Yankee notion, had it not been for the eminently Japanese ornamentation of the outside and the natives inside. The restaurants were about five feet high and contained a stove, with charcoal fuel, and all sorts of cooking and eating utensils.

The concave chests, bungling joints and bow legs of the Japanese can never constitute the model for a statue of Apollo; neither can they adapt themselves to European clothing. Another fact gives an appearance of inferiority to the race, and that is the absence of hair on the faces of the men. The Ainos, I understand, who dwell away North, in the island of Yezo, cultivate long beards, but I have yet to see a respectable one in Yokohama. The appearance imparted is one of extreme youthfulness and immaturity.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### A Faithful Little Wife.

Oftimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by an invisible tow-line with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfurled, her streamers drooping, she has neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moves on stately in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam tug untwined her arms and left the ship, it would wallow and roll away, and drift hither and thither, and go off with the effluent tide, no man knows where. And so I have known more than one genius high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, who, but for the bare toiling arm, and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife, that nestled close to him so that no wind nor wave could part them, would have gone down with the stream and been heard of no more.—O. W. Holmes.

The soul of pleasure, friend, is its quick vanishing;  
The very fear of death is life's sharp seasoning.  
—*Wisdom of the Brahmin.*

Spring still makes Spring in the mind,  
When sixty years are told;  
Love wakes anew the throbbing heart  
And we are never old.  
—*Emerson.*



## The Young Folks.

### Prayer and Potatoes.

[If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them: Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful for the body; what doth it profit?—JAMES 2: 15, 16.]

An old lady sat in her old arm-chair,  
With wrinkled visage and dishevelled hair,  
And hunger-worn features;  
For days and for weeks her only fare,  
As she sat there in her old arm-chair,  
Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good  
Not one was left for the old lady's food,  
Of those potatoes;  
And she sighed, and said, "What shall I do?  
Where shall I send, and to whom shall I go  
For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way,  
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,  
Whose cellar was full of potatoes,  
And she said: "I will send for the deacon  
to come;

He'll not mind much to give me some  
Of such a store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he  
could,  
Thinking to do the old lady some good,  
But never, for once, of potatoes.

He asked her at once what was her chief  
want,

And she, poor soul, expecting a grant  
Immediately answered, "Potatoes."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way;  
He was more accustomed to preach and to  
pray

Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;  
So, not hearing, of course, what the old lady  
said,

He rose to pray, with uncovered head,  
But she only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience, and wisdom, and  
grace;

But when he prayed, "Lord, give her peace,"  
She audibly sighed, "Give potatoes;"

And at the end of each prayer which he  
said,  
He heard, or thought that he heard, in its  
stead,

That same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled; knew not what  
to do;

'Twas very embarrassing to have her act so  
About "those carnal potatoes."

So, ending his prayer, he started for home;  
But, at the door closed, he heard a deep  
groan,

"O give to the hungry, potatoes!"

And that groan followed him all the way  
home,  
In the midst of the night it haunted his  
room—

"O give to the hungry, potatoes!"

He could bear it no longer; arose and  
dressed;

From his well-filled cellar taking in haste  
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut;  
Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut.  
But there she sat, in that old arm chair,  
With the same wan features, the same sad  
air,

And, entering in, he poured on the floor  
A bushel or more from his goodly store  
Of choice potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy.  
Her face was haggard and wan no more.

"Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?"

"Yes," said the widow, "now, you may;"

And he kneeled him down on the sanded  
floor,

Where he had poured his goodly store,  
And such a prayer the deacon prayed  
As never before his lips essayed.

No longer embarrassed, but free and full,  
He poured out the voice of a liberal soul,  
And the widow responded aloud, "Amen!"

But said no more of potatoes.

And would you, who hear this simple tale,  
Pray for the poor, and, praying, "prevail,"  
Then preface your prayers with alms and  
good deeds;

Search out the poor, their wants, and their  
needs;

Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual  
food,

For wisdom, and guidance, for all these are  
good;

But don't forget the potatoes.

—Methodist Protestant.

### "Good Bye Old Stamp. Good Bye!"

The above is the suggestive title of a new and popular song and chorus by H. S. Perkins, and for sale by Lyon & Healy, of Chicago, Ill. It is written in memory of the three-cent stamp which died, by act of Congress, at midnight, September 30, 1883. It is a song that will please the FARMER boys and girls, and may provoke a smile on the faces of the fathers and mothers.

The following historical sketch accompanying the music is worthy of preservation. The postoffice department of the United States government was organized in 1789. The first schedule of rates were as follows for letter postage: For every letter consisting of one piece of paper for any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents; not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; not exceeding 200 miles, 17 cents; not exceeding 500 miles, 25 cents. In 1816 the law was changed, and the rates went into effect in 1826 as follows: For a single letter carried not to exceed 30 miles, 6½ cents; not to exceed 80 miles, 10 cents; not to exceed 150 miles, 12½ cents; not to exceed 400 miles, 18½ cents; for a distance over 400 miles, 20 cents. The unit of charge was one piece of paper. For every additional piece of paper, card, check, etc., there was an additional charge. There were no envelopes used at this time, the paper being so folded that the blank side became the back of the letter on which the address was written. The folding of a letter was regarded as an important item in elementary schooling.

In 1845 the rates were changed to 5 cents for a half ounce, regardless of the number of pieces of paper, for any distance not exceeding 300 miles, and for greater distance, 10 cents. In 1851 the rate was reduced to 3 cents if prepaid and 5 cents if not prepaid. In 1855 the law went into effect requiring the uniform rate of 3 cents to be prepaid.

The first time that postage stamps were ever used, was in 1840 by Great Britain, soon followed by Brazil. The first used in the United States was in 1847, 5 cents with the head of Franklin (brown) and 10 cents with the head of Washington (black). The first 3-cent stamp was issued in 1851, with the head of Washington (red) which continued in use until 1869, (the last year of Johnson's administration) when it was changed to a locomotive (blue). This was designed by Alexander Randall, of Wisconsin; but the stamp lived only one year, when, in 1870, the head of Washington was restored (green). This 3-cent stamp continued until retired, by act of Congress, at midnight, September 30, 1883. The act of reducing letter postage to two cents was passed March 3, 1883.

The sheets upon which stamps were printed were first perforated in 1857. The Government issued between 1847 and 1883 inclusive 44 stamps of different denominations for public use.

Good bye old stamp, its human luck,  
That ends our friendship so;  
When others failed, you always stuck,  
But now you have to go;  
So here's a flow of honest tears,  
And here's a parting sigh.  
Good bye old friend of many years,  
Good bye old stamp, good bye.

Your life has been a varied one,  
With curious phases fraught;  
Sometimes a check sometimes a dun,  
Your daily coming brought;  
Sometimes a waiting lovers' kiss,  
Whose love words sweetly lie;  
And joy, or pain, and every bliss,  
Good bye, old stamp, good bye.

The lickings you have had, old stamp,  
Have been from best of friends;  
You've been a world-wide roaming tramp,  
But now your tramping ends.  
We lay you down to rest in peace;  
Let not your ghost come nigh,  
Or you, those lickings, we'll increase,  
Good bye old stamp, good bye.

You've oft been stood upon your head,  
And had a blackened eye;  
And in a box been placed as dead,  
Without a kick or sigh.  
Although we'll miss Great George in green,  
Who "could not tell a lie,"  
In rosy hue again he's seen,  
Good bye, old stamp, good bye.

It was an ancient belief that human hair should never be burnt, only buried, because at the resurrection the former owner of the

hair will come to seek it; and that it ought not to be thrown away, "lest some bird should find it and carry it off, causing the owner's head to ache all the time the bird was busy working the hair into the nest."

### A Talk About Elephants.

To begin with, we take it for granted that nearly all of you boys and girls have seen an elephant. If you have not, we advise you to avail yourselves of the first opportunity that presents itself of visiting any good menagerie. Of course we place Barnum's at the head of the list, because he has the wonderful Jumbo you have all heard so much about.

How I wished last summer, when I went to see Jumbo, that I could have taken the multitude of The Prairie Farmer boys and girls with me. I felt I could have "aunted" any number of you, to have had the pleasure of witnessing your enjoyment. There he stood, the immense fellow, over twelve feet high, and weighing nearly ten tons. On his back were mounted a dozen children, and Jumbo seemed to enjoy the fun quite as much as they.

The Zoological Gardens of London, England, purchased Jumbo from the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, eighteen years ago. He was then but five feet high. As very little is known concerning his early history, it is impossible to even guess at his age; but as the elephant does not attain its full growth until thirty years old, and often lives to the age of one hundred and fifty years, it is claimed by many that he is much older than is commonly supposed.

The height of an ordinary elephant is about eight feet at the shoulder, and such an one weighs between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds. There are two species—the African and the Asiatic. The African, to which Jumbo belongs, is much the larger of the two, and is known by its enormous ears, which are three times as large as those of the Asiatic. It is also wilder and fiercer than is the other kind, and is not now generally tamed, though in ancient times it was used in war by the Carthaginians against the Romans.

Elephants are now hunted chiefly for their tusks, which furnish most of the ivory of commerce, and for which many thousands are killed every year. These tusks are really two long teeth, and grow, one on each side, out of the upper jaw. They are sometimes nine feet long, and weigh more than a heavy man. The tusks of the male are much larger than those of the female; they are used to root up the ground, to tear climbing plants from trees, on which they chiefly subsist, and in the tame elephants are made use of to remove heavy timbers, stone, etc.

Elephants usually travel in herds, feeding at morning and evening and resting in the shade at noonday. Their eyes are small, but their senses of hearing and smelling are very sharp; though not of a ferocious disposition when let alone, they will defend themselves with great fury when attacked. Their chief weapon of defense is the trunk or proboscis. It is four or five feet long and is mostly made up of muscles so that it may be lengthened, shortened, or bent in any way. It has two tubes which connect with the nostrils, but which can be closed or cut off from them at the animal's pleasure. On one end of the trunk is a small finger-like feeler, with which it can pick up objects as small as a pin. The food is also gathered and put into the mouth with this trunk, and by sucking the air out the tubes can be drawn full of water, from whence it is passed into the mouth and drank; or the trunk can be turned upward and the water blown over the back for a bath. It is also with the trunk that the elephant sends out its trumpet-like voice.

People sometimes think that because elephants are such great clumsy animals, they can not run very fast; but they can get over a good deal of space in remarkably short time, although they do shuffle along so. They often give their Arab hunters a lively chase before they are caught. The hunters usually try to come upon them unawares while they are resting at noontime, and cut off the trunk, after which the animal bleeds to death in about an hour. Sir Samuel Baker says that the Arabs are very fond of elephants' flesh, which is generally very fat and juicy, but coarse, and has a strong smell. The trunk and the feet are the best part for eating. It is said that the meat of one foot is enough to feed fifty men.—Mary Howe, in Prairie Farmer.

### Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.

#### WORD SQUARE, No. 8.

\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

A river in Kansas; fear with reverence;  
very small.

#### DIAMOND, No. 1.

\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \*

A consonant; a plant; a coin; a number;  
a consonant.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Decapitation.—Answer: C-limb, C-lime, H-old, H-one, B-in, B-lack, L-ace, D-ice, C-rest, C-rib, R-oar.

Hidden Rivers.—Answer:—Mississippi, Missouri, Republican, Solomon, Kaw, Red, Neuse, Colorado, Texas, Humboldt, Rock.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

H. C. DeMOTTE, President.  
R. E. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent.  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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York Nursery Co. ....	Nursery stock.
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A. Ryder.....	Horse strayed.
Farmers' Review.....	Farmers' make money.
John Virgin.....	Norman stud.
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S. L. Allen & Co.....	New tools.
C. W. Dorr.....	Seed sower.
Publisher of Youth.....	Waterbury watch.
Boston Supply Co.....	Gossamer.
James B. Power.....	Land for sale.

The corn yield in Nebraska is reported not good generally.

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

The Kansas State Horticultural society had a meeting at Ottawa last week. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

One dollar and fifteen cents is not high for such a paper as the KANSAS FARMER, and this is just what it costs a member of a club of sixteen.

A Russian produce company is shipping dressed beef to London. It is shipped at Lisbon, on the Baltic Sea, and arrives in four days.

The passenger department of the Missouri Pacific railroad company has issued a neat little map showing the divisions of country as affected by the new railroad time-table.

Please don't forget to renew subscriptions early. It will insure you against danger of breaking your files, and us against possibility of mistake in changing the mailing list.

The editor of the FARMER acknowledges receipt of a very pressing invitation from Dr. A. M. Eidson, Reading, Kas., to attend a church and agricultural fair in Lyon county and deliver an address.

One of our readers, residing at or near Neosho Falls, Kas., wishes information about the growth of English walnuts in this State. If any one, seeing this, can help our friend out, the FARMER will gladly be the medium.

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

Messrs. Babcock & Stone, of Topeka, who advertise apple trees and hedge seed for sale, inform us that they have shipped hedge plants from their grounds here to Illinois, and that several car loads of apple trees raised near Topeka have been sent to Illinois for planting.

## The President's Message.

President Arthur's message to Congress is a plain, business-like document. It appears long, yet it is short, because there are a great many different subjects mentioned, a few words on each would make a long paper. The President starts out by reminding us that the United States are at peace with all the world. He refers in kindly terms to the progress of our sister republic, Mexico, and states that the co-operation of the two governments in taking care of Indian marauders has been very serviceable. Correspondence has been in progress concerning the coming to this country of British subjects that are not capable of self-support in their native land; and matters pertaining to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are now the subject of diplomatic consideration. As our readers know that treaty relates to neutrality of nations in inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Nicaragua or other place. This government was represented at two coronations within the year—King Kalakua and Emperor Alexander. He says there is a good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated intentionally or otherwise, by the officials of China, upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the emigrants belong to the respectable classes. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction. It is believed that the government of China will co-operate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law.

Concerning recent developments in Western Africa the President says that through our Ministers at London and Monrovia, this government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the north-western boundaries of that republic.

Our chief magistrate is wisely conservative on all measures of financial reform. Unlike small statesmen, he comprehends the fact that agitation upon any grave matter produces more or less irritation in the public mind; hence he counsels caution in dealing with things which affect the public pocket. Possibly in no trait of his character is seen a broad-gauged Americanism more than in this disposition to avoid all appearance of dictation. Upon two matters of the greatest importance to the country he modestly intimates his own opinions, while at the same time he suggests that the subjects involve so many considerations that his thoughts at this time are of little value. "In a communication to Congress at its last session," he says, "I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished, except those relating to distilled spirits and that substantial reductions also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the government have been cut down to the extent of at least \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. While I have no doubt that still further reduction can be advantageously made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any means for a large diminution of the national revenue. The results of the legislation last session have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision, or sweeping modification, of existing law."

In discussing the subject of national bank currency, the President favors a policy for a few years at least that will keep the revenue substantially commensurate with the expenses, thereby avoiding danger from any material disturbance of the volume of currency. And he suggests that the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of

the market value instead of as now the face value of their deposited bonds, would afford the necessary relief.

As to the trade dollar, he recommends a law for their reception by the Treasury and mints as bullion at a small percentage above the current market price of like fineness.

The President recommends reduction of postage on drop letters in free delivery towns to one cent, but he does not believe in the government taking possession of the telegraph lines of the country. He thinks, however, that the government should exercise some sort of supervision over inter-State telegraph communication.

He again refers to illiteracy in portions of the country and renews his suggestion of national aid in furnishing better facilities for educating the poor where such aid is needed.

By way of inaugurating effective measures to get rid of the polygamous part of mormonism he recommends the repeal of the law organizing the Territory of Utah, to the end that Congress may begin anew in the work of Territorial legislation. This looks like business, but it will not probably strike the average Democratic ear as a judicious step. It might affect the personal liberty idea, and conflict with the cardinal principle of that patriotic old party's creed—home rule.

On the railroad question the President is of the opinion that the right of these railway corporations to rewards and profitable returns upon their investments and reasonable freedom in their regulations must be recognized; but it seems only just that so far as constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large in their interest of traffic against acts of injustice which the State governments are powerless to prevent.

Touching civil service reform, there has been no serious difficulty in executing the law of the last Congress.

The message concludes with repeating two important recommendations of his former message—that Congress by law authorize the President to approve or veto any one or more items in appropriation bills without so acting upon the whole bill, and the passage of a law regulating succession to the Presidency and defining what is to be understood by "inability" in the constitution. He would avoid such strains as were put upon us during the illness of President Garfield.

We regret to learn that Hon. Dudley C. Haskell is so much indisposed as to be for the time being wholly unable to attend the sessions of the House. This is unfortunate, for Mr. Haskell has been there so long that he is needed every day. His experience is a help not only to him, but to all, and especially the newer members. We regard Mr. Haskell as one of the rising men of this country. That he is honest nobody doubts; that he is able on duty every one knows. We will be glad when the news of his complete recovery comes.

The fact that Kansas is better supplied with corn than any other State has given rise to some queer stories. Up in Wisconsin they imagine that Kansas corn fields are so many water ponds and that the corn will not be fit to crib for some time. This is an error. Our farmers do not husk corn in the rain, and they do not husk early enough without rain; but our corn is all safe enough, and next spring our northern friends will be out here buying up all this soft corn they can get for seed.

The Prairie Farmer thinks the time near when quality of American meat will determine the success of American shipments abroad.

## Topeka's Redemption.

The deadly incubus so long resting upon Topeka is about to retire. Mayor Wilson resigned; the acting mayor, Heery, wants to do his duty; the good people have literally compelled Bradford Miller to become a candidate for election as mayor, which means good order and obedience to law, and several grogshops have already closed up their business because of the gloomy outlook. God reigns—hallowed be His name.

## Things at Washington.

Some very important bills have been introduced. By Mr. Ingalls, to prevent unlawful inclosure of public lands, and to permit homesteaders to enter at the end of two years; by Mr. Anderson to establish a postal telegraph, and a commission to consider relations between agriculture and transportation with the purpose of establishing a just system of government supervision of the business of common carriers; by Mr. White, to lessen crime and human suffering from alcoholism by restricting the use of distilled spirits to scientific and medical purposes; by Mr. Holmes, to establish experimental stations in connection with the Agricultural colleges; by Mr. Clement, to repeal the international revenue laws; by Mr. Henderson, to establish a board of commissioners on inter-state commerce; by Mr. Hanback, to repeal the timber-culture and pre-emption laws.

## Kansas Sugar Association.

Mr. E. B. Cowgill, Sterling, Kas., has been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to organize the sugar interests of Kansas. This is a good move. There is a State Cane Growers' association, but it will not do the work that a sugar association will do under the leadership and stimulus of a government agent. The fact that we are importing more than three-fourths of all the sugar and molasses that we use ought to give much force to the movement in favor of making as much sugar at home as possible.

We suggest that Mr. Cowgill do call a convention of persons interested in the making of sugar and sirup from sorghum to meet at Topeka or other convenient point some time in January for the purpose of organizing a Kansas State Sugar association, and have all the experts within reach present.

## Criticisms From Friends.

Here is a sample of letters we are receiving. They are very cheering, indeed. We will try to keep at the front in the agricultural field. W. J. C. says: "I have my little objections to the management of the FARMER, like A. B. C., but of a different character. If it came twice a week it would suit me better, and if it was as large again (for the same price) I would have time these long mornings to get through the whole of it with profit to myself if not to the publishers. But if I cannot have that change made I will take it as it is. It suits me remarkably, and as I am neither an editor or a politician, but a farmer and sheep raiser, I have no suggestions to make as I cannot see where I could better it. I conscientiously recommend it to every one and am honest when I say that I think no stockman or farmer can afford to do without it at the small price that it comes at. It is worth all the eastern State and agricultural papers to the Kansas people. The several pieces in the last two numbers referring to sheep raising as a profit by staying with it, and the sudden change from one branch of business to another are excellent and worthy the consideration of men contemplating a change."

The best rule for good looks is to keep happy and cultivate a kind disposition.



## Gossip About Stock.

Look up the notice of sale of blooded stock at Topeka the 18th inst.

S. V. Welton & Son, Wellington, are advertising some good Poland China hogs.

The officers of the National Trotting association, after settling several unimportant disputes, adjourned to meet in Chicago in February.

The old firm of E. Dillon & Co., Normal, Ill., has dissolved and is succeeded by Dillon Bros., Normal, Ill. They propose to make their premises the Norman horse center of America.

A News Dallas special says the Mill Run Cattle company will be consolidated with the Continental company the first Tuesday in January. The combination represents \$5,000,000 worth of cattle.

Judge Snow, Manhattan, purchased a six-months-old Holstein bull calf from John K. Wright, Junction City, Kas., and five heifers of same breed from Juniata Stock farm. Also two Jersey heifers from M. Wright, and a Jersey bull from Dr. Searl.

W. P. Higginbotham writes: I have to-day sold my fine young Short-horn bull Knight of the Red Cross, two years old—a splendid individual—to Thos. S. Ralph, of Delphos, Kas. Buyers are gathering in the choice animals earlier this year than usual.

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin, desire it understood that "notwithstanding our recent sale of over twenty head of Clydesdales in Chicago, we still have on hand here a very superior stud of horses and mares of all ages, which we offer for sale privately at very moderate prices, and invite inspection from intending purchasers. One of our firm sails for Scotland on Tuesday first to make selections and arrangements for our early spring shipments.

The Secretary of the American Poland China Record company is sending out a circular card as follows: I am instructed by the executive committee to close the books for Volume 5 January 15, 1884. All pedigrees for Vol. 5 must be in before that time or they will be delayed till Vol. 6. The seventh annual meeting of the American Poland China Record company will be held at Cedar Rapids, Wednesday, January 16, 1884, at 10 a. m. All Poland China Breeders are invited. John Gilmore, Sec'y, Vinton, Iowa.

The FARMER this week shows a picture of Partridge Cochins bred by J. B. Foot, of Norwood Park, Ill. Mr. Foot showed fifty Cochins at the Poultry Show connected with the Fat Stock Show in Chicago last month. They were a grand lot, and he took all premiums awarded on Partridge Cochins except a 2nd or 3d prize. They were beautifully penciled with rich mahogany color. Mr. Foot has bred fancy poultry the last nine years, and has been very successful in the show room. His sales from December 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883, amounted to \$1,875.

Messrs. Virgin & Co., Fairbury, Ill., importers of French horses, are advertising with us. We have just received a letter from Mr. John Virgin, in which he states: I start to New York to-morrow to meet a shipment of seven head of three and four-year-old stallions—four coal black and three dark grays. I expect some of as good horses as ever crossed the pond. I hope to land them here about the 20th inst. The prize winners I have at home now are Utah, who has shown at three State and five county fairs, and taken first premium each time; also What's Wanted, winner of five first premiums, one second, and sweepstakes over all ages, weighs 1,750 pounds and is two years old. My two-

year-old colt, First National, weighed 1,810 pounds, and I think is the smoothest colt of his age and size in America. I also have several prize winning mares that are worth looking at.

## The Wool Market.

Wool has not been active, but it has been steady. We extract what follows from W. C. Houston & Co.'s wool circular dated Philadelphia, December 3: The market during November has been exceedingly quiet, and it is remarkable that so long a dull spell should develop so few signs of weakness. That values have shown no falling off is due to the confidence which holders of wool have in the future course of the market, and their indifference about making sales unless at full figures. At any time during the month, an attempt to force a considerable line of wool would have been followed by a decline, as manufacturers have been very indifferent buyers, and only purchasing on the hand-to-mouth principle; but no such move has been made, and holders have shown their great willingness to "bide their time." That the stock of wool held back in the country is considerably less than is general at this time of the year, is beyond question; and from all that can be learned there is no excessive supply either in the eastern markets or the hands of manufacturers. This is particularly the case with washed fleeces, especially the finer grades; and the only conclusion to be arrived at is, that their consumption has been far larger than usual.

The increase in our worsted machinery, and the stimulating influence of the recent rage for Jerseys, greatly increased the consumption of combing wool, and large lines of fleeces which would heretofore only pass as clothing, have been purchased by worsted spinners, their improved machinery enabling them to use a shorter staple than was required a few years ago.

Taking all these facts into consideration, the conclusion is reached that the wool market is in an exceptionally strong position, and that the law of supply and demand must sooner or later force prices higher. Dry goods, to be sure, are not showing any flattering movement; but this will not in itself be sufficient to prevent an advance in the price of wool, for as long as the mills keep running the consumption is going on, and if there is an actual scarcity of some grades, the price must advance, and this, though naturally objected to by manufacturers, may in the end benefit them; for it is a well-established law that a legitimate advance always commences with the raw material, and their goods may improve with an advance in wool.

Kansas wools have been in large supply, indeed, the indications are the supply is greater than the demand. The Messrs. Houston say that the wants of manufacturers have tended toward a different kind of wool; and this has made these wools hard to sell, and makes the supply now on hand larger than usual.

Following are the quotations: Fine, 20a22c, medium clotting 24a27c, quarter blood clothing 21a22c, common and clotting clothing (run out Cotswold) 17a18c, black and burry 18a20c, medium combing 30a31c, quarter blood combing 25a25c, common combing (long, coarse-haired Cotswold) 20a21c.

The government chemist having in charge experiments with sorghum cane in sugar making, has discovered that the quantity of sugar may be greatly increased by what he calls the washing process. That is, cutting the stalks into small pieces and washing them with pure water. The water gets nearly all the sugar out of the cane, and leaves impurities behind. The water is then boiled and the sugar extracted as in the ordinary way.

## Fruit and Vegetable Canning at Lawrence, Kansas.

A friend sends us a clipping from a Lawrence, Kansas, paper which gives a description of the vegetable and fruit canning business at that place, under the general management of Major T. P. Fletcher. The establishment, when in active operation, employs upwards of a hundred persons. This year they turned out 208,000 two-pound cans of tomatoes, 20,000 cans of corn, same weight, 25,000 one-gallon cans of apples, besides some other articles in less quantities, and rather by way of experiment, as 3,000 cans string beans.

The Company not only purchases fruit and vegetables for use in the works, but they raise crops of their own. The 200 acres of sweet corn which they planted for the present season yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. They had 30 acres in tomatoes from which they gathered over 6,000 bushels, and nearly or quite as many more were destroyed by frost before they could be secured. Besides what they raised they bought 6,000 bushels more.

About three-fourths of our subscribers begin their yearly terms at the beginning of the year. It is on that account that we are so much interested about early renewals. In changing the type of six or eight thousand names there is a good deal of labor involved, and every renewal before time has expired relieves us of changing—taking off and putting on again.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will be held in Maennerchor Hall, Bloomington, Ill., commencing Tuesday, December 18, 1883, and continuing three days.

## Business Matters.

We have nothing specially encouraging to report beyond the fact that business exchanges at last report indicated enlargement of trade. Failures were less than for the last preceding week. There was some excitement in wheat and corn with a closing upward tendency.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 10, 1883.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 699. The offerings to-day were light and the market weak for shipping grades. The bulk of the trade was in stockers, feeders and butchers' stuff. Sales ranged from 2 45 for Arkansas cows to 5 55 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 3,652. The market to-day was excited at an advance of 15a20c over Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 5 00a5 50; bulk at 5 25a5 40.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday, 84. Market quiet. 65 natives av. 91 pounds at 3 25; 30 stock 1 25 each.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 4,100. Market excited and 15c higher. Packing, \$4 65a5 30; packing and shipping, \$5 30a6 00; light, \$4 60a5 50; skips, \$3 50a4 50.

CATTLE Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,300. Market steady. Exports 6 50a7 20; good to choice shipping 5 75a6 20; common to medium 4 50a5 50; Texans 4 20a5 00.

SHEEP Receipts 2,600, shipments 2,600. Market good. Good, strong at 3 75; choice 4 00.

The Journal's Liverpool cable says best American cattle higher on light supply; 15c dressed weight. Sheep unchanged.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 900, shipments 700. Market steady, demand exceeded the supply, especially for shipping grades. Exports 6 00a6 40; good to choice shipping 5 40a5 90; mixed to fair 4 75a5 25; common 4 25a4 50; butchers' steers 3 00a4 50; stockers and feeders 3 50a4 25; Texans 3 25a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts, 1,100, shipments 700. Good grades wanted, others dull. Fair to good 3 25a 3 75; prime to fancy 3 80a4 25; Texans 2 25a4 50.

## New York.

CATTLE Receipts 5,000 head. Market firm, a shade higher, but rather dull before finished; no Texas or Colorado offered. Extremes

5 80a5 70; few picked steers 7 25a7 50.

SHEEP Receipts, 10,500. Market good, stock active and firm. Common dull sheep 3 80a5 50; lambs 4 75a6 75.

HOGS Receipts, 17,000. Market steady at \$4 75 a5 50.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 39,270 bus., withdrawn 80,799 bus., in store 542,301. Values were stronger, but the market ruled quiet. No. 4 and rejected were nominal; No. 3 sold 1c higher, but was quiet. No. 2 red cash was bid up 1½c but was nominal. January opened 1c higher at 95½c and advanced ¾c further. No. 2 soft was bid up 1½c.

No. 3 red winter, cash, 1 car in special elevator at 71c; 1 car regular at 71c. Dec. 71½c bid, 71½c asked. Jan 72½c bid, 75c asked. No. 3 red winter, January 5 cars at 85½c, 5 cars at 85½c, 5 cars at 85½c.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 74,407 bus., withdrawn 62,078 bus., in store 193,981. The market was active, strong, and excited. Buyers bid up strongly, and trading was heavy, but sellers had as much confidence in the future of the market and some of the offerings remained unsold. No. 2 mixed sold at 41½c, 41½c and 41½c—1½c advance.

RYE No. 2 cash 7 cars at 45c. Dec. 45c bid, no offerings. Jan. no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash 40c bid, 44½c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash 25½c bid, no offerings. Dec. 5 cars at 25½c. Jan. 25½c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash 23c bid, 24½c asked.

BUTTER We quote roll butter scarce, active and higher. Store packed goods are dull and weak.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	83a85
Creamery, choice.....	26a28
Creamery, old.....	15a22
Choice dairy.....	25a24
Fair to good dairy.....	17a18
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	11a13
Medium to good.....	9a10

We quote roll butter:

Common.....	10a11
Medium.....	13a14
Choice, fresh.....	16a18
Kancy dairy prints.....	23a24

EGGS We quote choice fresh steady at 25c and in moderate supply. Limed and ice-house stock 18a22c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern; full cream:

Young America 13½a14c per lb; do flats 12a 12½c; do Cheddar, 11½a12c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 10a10½c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 8a8½c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 25a30c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 30a35c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 40c; White Neshannock 35c. Home grown in wagon loads 40c per bus.

APPLES We quote fair to good home-grown in car loads 2 50a2 75 per bbl; choice to fancy 2 80a 3 00; in small lots 2 00a3 75 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 50a60c per bus. for red; yellow, 70a80c.

BROOM CORN Common 2a2½c per lb; Missouri evergreen 3a4c; hurl 4a5c.

SORGHUM We quote at 30a35c per gal for dark and 36a40c for best.

TURNIPS 35a40c per bus. Consignments 25c per bus.

CASTOR BEANS Prime, on the basis of pure 1 60a1 65 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 23a1 25 per bus, Chicago.

WHEAT Demand active, excited and higher. January 97½a99½c.

CORN Excited. Market opened 1a1½c higher, advanced and closed 3a3½c above the highest prices of Saturday. Cash 59½a61c; December 59a61c.

OATS Active, unsettled and higher. Cash 35a 35½c.

RYE Higher at 58½c.

BARLEY Firmer at 66½c.

FLAX SEED Lower at \$1 88.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT Higher but unsettled. No. 2 red 1 00½a1 01½ cash, 1 01a1 01½ December, 1 03a 1 03½ January, 1 05a1 05½ February, 1 10½a1 11 May.

CORN Market higher but unsettled, 49½a49½c cash, 48½a49c December, 50½a50½c January, 51½a 51½c February.

OATS Higher, 32½a38c cash.

BARLEY Dull, at 50a80c.

RYE Slow at 54c.

## New York.

WHEAT Receipts 15,000 bus., exports 40,000. No 3 red 1 04a1 06; No. 2 do. 1 13a1 14½; No. 2 December sales 88,000 bus at 1 10½a1 12½; Jan. sales 2,467,000 bus at 1 13½a1 14½; Feb. sales 3,350,000 bus at 1 15½a1 17; May sales 1,400,000 bus at 1 20½ a1 22½.

CORN Receipts 80,000 bus, exports 24,000. Ungraded 50a57c; No. 3 55a55½c; No. 2 66½a68c; No. 2 white 70c.

The Langshan fowls, though large in size, lay nearly as early as the Leghorns.



## Horticulture.

### American Pomological Society.

At the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society held in Philadelphia, Mr. J. T. Rogers, of New Jersey, made the following motion, which was unanimously adopted: "That the secretary of this Society be instructed, at an early day, to send copies of our rules and the portion of the President's address referring to the names of fruits, to all kindred societies in America."

The rules adopted, and the portion of the President's address referred to in the vote, are as follows:

#### SECTION I.

##### Naming and describing new fruits.

Rule 1.—The originator or introducer (in the order named) has the prior right to bestow a name upon a new or unnamed fruit.

Rule 2.—The Society reserves the right, in case of long, inappropriate, or otherwise objectionable names, to shorten, modify, or wholly change the same, when they shall occur in its discussions or reports; and also to recommend such change for general adoption.

Rule 3.—The names of fruits should, preferably, express, as far as practicable by a single word, the characteristics of the variety, the name of the originator, or the place of its origin. Under no ordinary circumstances should more than a single word be employed.

Rule 4.—Should the question of priority arise between different names for the same variety of fruit, other circumstances being equal, the name first publicly bestowed will be given precedence.

Rule 5.—To entitle a new fruit to the award or commendation of the Society, it must possess (at least for the locality for which it is recommended) some valuable or desirable quality or combination of qualities, in a higher degree than any previously known variety of its class and season.

Rule 6.—A variety of fruit, having been once exhibited, examined, and reported upon, as a new fruit, by a committee of the Society, will not, thereafter, be recognized as such, so far as subsequent reports are concerned.

#### SECTION II.

##### Competitive exhibits of fruits.

Rule 1.—A plate must contain six specimens, no more, no less, except in the case of single varieties, not included in collections.

Rule 2.—To insure examination by the proper committees, all fruits must be correctly and distinctly labeled, and placed upon the tables during the first day of the exhibition.

Rule 3.—The duplication of varieties in a collection will not be permitted.

Rule 4.—In all cases of fruits intended to be examined and reported by committees, the name of the exhibitor, together with a complete list of the varieties exhibited by him, must be delivered to the secretary of the Society on or before the first day of the exhibition.

Rule 5.—The exhibitor will receive from the secretary an entry card, which must be placed with the exhibit, when arranged for exhibition, for the guidance of committees.

Rule 6.—All articles placed upon the tables for exhibition must remain in charge of the Society till the close of the exhibition, to be removed sooner only upon express permission of the person or persons in charge.

Rule 7.—Fruits or other articles intended for testing, or to be given away to visitors, spectators, or others, will be assigned a separate hall, room, or tent, in which they may be dispensed at the pleasure of the exhibitor, who will not, however, be permitted to sell and de-

liver articles therein, nor to call attention to them in a boisterous or disorderly manner.

#### SECTION III.

##### Committee on nomenclature.

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of the president, at the first session of the Society, on the first day of an exhibition of fruits, to appoint a committee of five expert pomologists, whose duty it shall be to supervise the nomenclature of the fruits on exhibition, and in case of error to correct the same.

Rule 2.—In making the necessary corrections they shall, for the convenience of examining and awarding committees, do the same at as early a period as practicable, and in making such corrections they shall use cards readily distinguishable from those used as labels by exhibitors, appending a mark of doubtfulness in case of uncertainty.

#### SECTION IV.

##### Examining and awarding committees.

Rule 1.—In estimating the comparative values of collections of fruits, committees are instructed to base such estimates strictly upon the varieties in such collections which shall have been correctly named by the exhibitor, prior to action thereon by the committee on nomenclature.

Rule 2.—In instituting such comparison of values, committees are instructed to consider;—1st, the values of the varieties for the purposes to which they may be adapted; 2d, the color, size, and evenness of the specimens; 3d, their freedom from marks of insects and other blemishes; 4th, the apparent carefulness in handling, and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the exhibit.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In former addresses, I have spoken to you of the importance of the establishment of short, plain, and proper rules, to govern the nomenclature and description of our fruits, and our duty in regard to it; and I desire once more to enforce these opinions on a subject which I deem of imperative importance. Our Society has been foremost in the field of reform in this work, but there is much yet to be done. We should have a system of rules consistent with our science, regulated by common sense, and which shall avoid ostentatious, indecorous, inappropriate, and superfluous names. Such a code your committee have in hand, and I commend its adoption. Let us have no more Generals, Colonels, or Captains attached to the names of our fruits; no more Presidents, Governors, or titled dignitaries; no more Monarchs, Kings, or Princes; no more Mammoths, Giants, or Tom Thumbs; no more Nonesuch, Seek-no-further, Ne plus ultras, Hog-pens, Sheep-noses, Big Bobs, Iron Clads, Legal Tenders, Sucker States, or Stump-the-world. Let us have no more long, unpronounceable, irrelevant, high-flown, bombastic names to our fruits, and, if possible, let us dispense with the now confused terms of Belle, Beurre, Calabasse, Doyenne, Pearmain, Pippin, Seedling, Beauty, Favorite, and other like useless and improper titles to our fruits. The cases are very few where a single word will not form a better name for a fruit than two or more. Thus we shall establish a standard worthy of imitation by other nations, and I suggest that we ask the co-operation of all pomological and horticultural societies, in this and foreign countries, in carrying out this important reform.

As the first great national Pomological Society in origin, the representative of the most extensive and promising territory for fruit culture, of which we have any knowledge, it became our duty to lead in this good work. Let us continue it, and give to the world a system of nomenclature for our fruits which shall be worthy of the Society and the country,—a system pure and plain in its diction, pertinent and proper in its application, and shall be an example, not only for our fruits, but for other products of the earth, and save our Society and the nation from the disgrace of unmeaning, pretentious, and nonsensical names, to the most perfect, useful, and beautiful productions of the soil the world has ever known.

## THE NEWSPAPER WAR

### A SUBSCRIPTION AND \$100 to \$500 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Subscriptions returned to Subscribers in a Series of Regular Monthly Loans, in amounts of \$100 and \$500. Regular Loans made on the last Week-day of each Month. Send One Dollar for a

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I, after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of THE HOME COMPANION the sum of ..... Dollars, with interest at the rate of four per cent., per annum after maturity, the said amount having been loaned me out of the Subscribers' Loan Fund of that paper. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or payable so long as the interest is payable early in advance.  
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Subscription receipts equally divided between the \$100 and \$500 Loan Fund. Apply for either loan you please, understanding that five \$100 loans are made for each one of \$500. All applicants have equal chance to secure loans. If you fail to secure a loan the first month, your application will be considered each subsequent month, or until your name is selected by the Loan Committee. The first year's interest is deducted from amount of loan. The principal need never be paid so long as the interest is kept up. It secures a LIFE SUBSCRIPTION to a family paper of the first class and the use of from \$100 to \$500 for life to any subscriber whose name is selected, who can keep a very low interest paid up.

Remember, One Dollar pays for a life Subscription, and an equal opportunity with all other applicants to secure a loan. Any subscriber failing to receive a loan as promptly as he may wish, will, upon application, have his subscription money refunded to him. Send money by new postal note and address

#### THE HOME COMPANION, Cincinnati, O.

NOTE.—A newspaper with 200,000 circulation, gets \$2.00 per line for its advertising space, or on an average \$3,000 per issue more than it costs to print and mail the paper. With but 10,000 or 20,000 subscribers its revenues from advertising do not pay expenses. For these and other reasons we regard a subscriber as being of more benefit to a paper than the paper is to the subscriber. With 100,000 or 200,000 subscribers we make \$100,000 or \$200,000 per year clear profit from advertising, above cost of publishing. Without the subscribers we would lose money. Therefore, in order to secure the largest circulation in America, and thus receive the high rates for advertising, as an inducement to secure subscribers, the above offers are made. Sample Copies Free.

## A Proposition to the Wool Growers of Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Buell Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, commend this plan as practical, and in the interest of the Wool Grower, and purposes that if the project is successful, to give the Company an order for 600,000 pounds of scoured wool for the coming year. Other manufacturers have assured us of their patronage for the reason they can buy just the grades they require.

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

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

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. EMERY.

The  
**MISSOURI PACIFIC**  
RAILWAY  
Is the  
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Route  
TO  
**TEXAS AND THE EAST**



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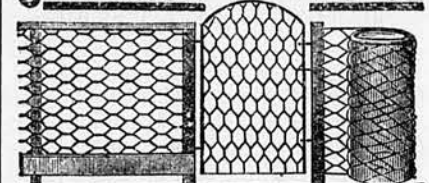
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G. P. A., ST. LOUIS, W. P. A., KANSAS CITY

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

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

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Successful Poultry Raising by Artificial Means.

A letter has been received by me requesting a reply to the questions propounded in it, which had their origin from reading an article on artificial poultry raising, it being a brief statement of my experience for the years 1881 and 1882.

The fowls I breed are Light Brahmas, bred for market purposes (not fancy), being close and compact in build, maturing in five months, or, in other words, commencing to lay at that age.

My houses, with the exception of those immediately around the farm buildings, are portable, eight or ten feet square. These are necessary to the business, for, although hens may lay as well confined in yards, their eggs do not hatch as well; therefore, for the most part, the fowls run at large, with the exception of the spring chickens which are yarded for fattening.

Sanitary provisions are indispensable for success in large poultry establishments. Vermin and disease must be anticipated rather than cured in all poultry management, for it is difficult to get rid of either, once they have obtained a footing. The perches must be saturated with coal oil or coal tar; a piece of tarred paper in the bottom of the nests will be an effectual preventive in that quarter.

The symptoms of disease in poultry, though not easily discovered by a novice, can be determined at once by those familiar with their appearance. The sharp, hacking cough, pale wattles, discolored excrement, dull and ruffled plumage, are all sure premonitions of what is to come, and warn the careful expert what to do and just when to do it.

Next in order comes the feed, which must be abundant and of the best quality, embracing as great a variety as can be procured, corn, wheat and oats being the staple articles, with an occasional feed of beef scraps (ground), where refuse meats are not obtainable. Green feed is absolutely necessary at all seasons of the year. I make it a point to sow corn, barley and rye all through the summer season for the use of my poultry, as much as I do for my cows, while turnips, cabbage, beets and small potatoes are daily fed through the winter, both cooked and raw. I sow the ground floor of my chicken houses with rye the latter part of October, which is some six inches high by the month of January, when the buildings are to be occupied by the young chicks, and on which they feed with apparent benefit. I may well say here that I purchase my feed at wholesale prices and at lowest market rates.

Your querist appears to be surprised at my showing of \$7 per head profit on fowls. In the article referred to, I stated that it was accomplished through the artificial hatching and rearing of poultry, and that a showing of such results was impossible in the ordinary way. By artificial means less eggs are required and less care needed and far greater returns secured. There is a great advantage in choosing your own time getting out your own chicks, instead of being dependent upon the fickleness of the hen. Young chicks reared in this manner are much larger and healthier than those reared by the hen, while risk and percentage of loss is much less. It is well for me to state that much of this gain is owing to the fact that artificially reared chicks show a precocity and self-reliance beyond those reared in the ordinary manner, while there is no vermin to disturb

them, as is usually the case with those grown in the care of the hen. As I have been balancing my poultry accounts for the past year, I will give the result, as being confirmatory of my success the preceding year, promising, however, the fact that, owing to my building accommodations for young chicks being inadequate, the showing is not as favorable as that of the preceding year, in proportion to the number of hens, the incubators not running to their full capacity. In the statement which follows, no account of the vegetables used is given, as their value is more than compensated for by the manure used upon the farm.

STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.  
314 pullets, at \$1.25 each.....\$392.50.  
Supplies and food of all kinds..... 754.31.  
95 gallons oil..... 7.60.  
\$1,154.41.

STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.  
1,431 chicks sold.....\$1,400.01.  
634 pullets and chicks..... 536.50.  
1,616 dozen eggs sold..... 533.28.  
302 hens sold..... 314.75.  
\$2,784.54.

Net profit.....\$1,630.13.

This showing gives a clear profit per hen of \$5.20.

In answer to the enquiry made as to which incubators I use, I will state that they are of my own construction, and the average percentage of eggs hatched about ninety.—James Rankin, in *Poultry Monthly*.

### Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c. Bottles.

It is estimated that there is one sheep in the United States to every thirty-four acres of territory. In England the rate is one to one-and-a-half acres. And yet we think this is a great sheep country.

### Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

Bear in mind that wool, like all animal product, is made from food.

## IA MAN

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By the central position of its line, connects the East and the West by the shortest route, and carries passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.  
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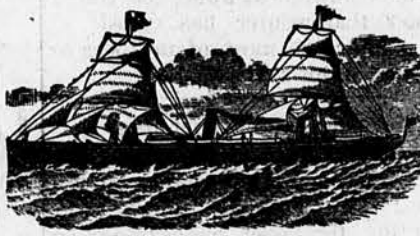
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ISAIAH DILLON AND SONS. LEVI DILLON AND SONS.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

### NORMAN HORSES, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

#### NEW IMPORTATION

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

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

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

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Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

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And breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. My Short-horns consist of 26 females, headed by the Young Mary bull Duke of Oakdale 10,899, who is a model of beauty and perfection, and has proved him self a No. 1 sire.

My Berkshires number 10 head of choice brood sows, headed by Keilor Photograph 3551, who is a massive hog, three years old, and the sire of some of the finest hogs in the State; assisted by Royal Jim, a young and nicely-bred Sally boar of great promise.

Correspondence invited, Address

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THE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF CLINTON and CLAY COUNTIES, Mo., own about

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

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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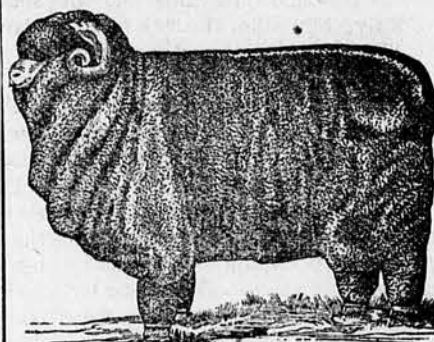
or S. C. DUNCAN, Secretary, Smithville, Mo.

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### Dutch Friesian Cattle AND NORMAN PERCHERON HORSES

Desire to call the attention of gentlemen and dealers to their stock as above, confident that they have as fine lots as have been brought to this country, all having been selected by a member of our firm in person, who visited the best herds in Holland; and under the guidance of one of the most experienced horsemen in France made selections from the best horses in Normandy. Write for Catalogue and any information to JOHN H. HICKS, Box 684, West Chester Pa.



STUBBY 440—2d fleece, 29 lbs.; 3d, 23 lbs. 14 oz.; 4th, 29 lbs. 1 1/2 oz.; 5th, 31 1/2.

SAMUEL JEWETT & SON, Independence, Mo., Breeder and Importer of Pure Registered Merino Sheep of the best Vermont stock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed on arrival or money refunded. We have 150 Rams that can't be beat. Call and see or write.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

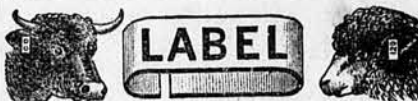
### THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY: PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. EXTERNALLY it is used for all kinds of injuries; relieves instantly, and rapidly healing the wounded parts. Gives prompt and permanent relief in BURNS, SCALDS, CHILBLAINS, VENOMOUS STINGS or BITES, CUTS and WOUNDS of every description.

INTERNALLY.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW, TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fetid Discharges from the EAR, ZETTERA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS ERECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK-ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, it is the best DISINFECTANT known.

Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

### GUNS

Lowest prices ever known on Breech Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New

Illustrated Catalogue, 1883-84.

P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.



## The Busy Bee.

Wintering and Springing of Bees.  
Read at Maine State Convention by O. L. Sawyer.

The successful wintering and springing of bees is a subject of vast importance to every bee-keeper. While one comes out in the spring with flying colors, his neighbor meets with heavy losses. One may winter one season with good results, the next winter his bees may come out in bad shape. As we never have two winters or two seasons exactly alike, it is quite difficult for one rule to apply to the various conditions in which bees are kept.

The causes of bees not wintering well are numerous and great. In the last fourteen years, during which I have been keeping bees, my experience has been of a decidedly mixed nature. Not having a first-class cellar I have tried various ways, some winters meeting with good success, and at other times coming out in bad shape. It has been my experience that there are some colonies that it is almost impossible to winter. One season I attempted to winter two colonies of Italians; one came out the 29th of July, the other the 20th of August. They both gathered sufficient stores to carry them through the winter, but in less than ten days after I had put them in my building they became quite uneasy and began to have a very bad smell. I gave them more ventilation, but it did no good; and at last I set them out doors, the temperature being below zero, hoping to quiet them down, if nothing more. But it had but little effect and in a few days they were dead. I think that there might have been disease or poor honey that caused it. I kept the hives and comb till the next year, putting new swarms in them, and they wintered as well as any that I had. The cause of this queer freak I never could give any reason for, excepting that it is something a little natural to the Italian bees, having had several such cases in a light form.

A great many attempts to winter colonies that are perfectly unfit to stand the test of our long and cold winters, starting with two few bees or without sufficient stores. Last winter I attempted to winter some fifteen colonies, that came out in August, they having quite enough to carry them through, but the honey was on more frames than it should have been. I put them in the cellar and they did as well as any of my strong ones until about the first of March. At that time they had eaten the honey out of the combs on which they clustered. Then came the trouble. As soon as they had to change their position for stores they would sicken and die. The placing of comb honey on the frames over them seemed to have no good effect. Had I succeeded in getting them safely through the winter it would have been impossible to have carried them through such a spring as our last. Bees to winter and do well the next season, should first have a young and healthy queen, with a plenty of bees not too old. Second, twenty to thirty pounds of nice honey or sugar syrup. This must not be scattered through the hive, but must be as nearly in one solid mass above the bees as possible.

A great many bees die in the spring by getting away from their stores. This fall, while traveling in Aroostook county, I found men who had had varied success. G. W. P. Jerrard, of Caribou, told me that he could keep his bees in the cellar six months, and bring them out in good shape in the spring; having lost scarcely any last winter of his one hundred and thirty; while Mr. Oliver Ames, of Fort Fairfield, having one of the finest cellars that I ever saw, lost

fifty out of ninety colonies, last winter or spring. Other men have wintered bees well in the cellar, but such a spring as our last was a hard one to get by.

Not having a cellar satisfactory to my mind in which to winter fifty colonies, some six years ago, I put up a building for that purpose, having it nicely ventilated, with the walls thick enough to keep the bees at a proper temperature. It seemed as if this was all one could wish for, but while I could winter fifty colonies successfully one year, the next I would lose a greater portion of them; and those that came out well, would dwindle away in the spring. This having been unsatisfactory, I have, in the meantime, packed a few on their summer stands, with better results; it seeming to be more natural, and the long, cold springs not having so much effect on them as those wintered indoors.

My manner of packing is to build up around them on three sides, leaving the front open, exposed to the sun. I fill in on the tree sides with leaves or planer shavings, covering the top the same as the sides. I then shingle the roof and all is done until next June, the time I consider that winter has ended. I shall winter the most of my bees as above stated this season.

### Providing Pasturage for Bees.

The Indiana Farmer makes the following very sensible remarks on the subject:

Planting for honey has ceased to be an experiment, and is sure to be one of the certainties of success in modern bee-culture. Situated as we are we feel very perceptibly the several regular honey drouths, as any lack of the nectar flow in the several regular honey-producing plants. We have not had the time or room for extensive experiments in this line, but have watched closely those made by our friends and neighbors. And we note the fact that the best and most progressive bee-keepers of America as well as those of the Old World have decided it a success. Sweet clover, (mellilot) is probably at the head of all special honey-producing plants for planting, under all conditions and circumstances, and we noticed, even up to middle of November, the bees working, on a few scattered flowers of this plant in protected places.

Figwort is a decided favorite and has some advantages as it does not die out, but grows from the root year after year. Spider plant is another. J. Lamme, Bateham, Ind., says in a letter to us October 15: "The spider plant seed I got of you last spring was a decided success. It began blooming July 1, is in bloom yet, and to see the bees on it of a morning would delight the heart of any bee-man." In planting sweet clover we notice that sown in the fall and winter does the best, and we conclude the cold of winter to be of some benefit to the seed thus sown. A united effort of the many bee-keepers would soon produce a flora in the land of incalculable worth.

### ARM & HAMMER BRAND



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

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

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

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

**CHRISTMAS CARDS.**—18 large Christmas cards, no 2 alike, 20 cents. D. S. Rockefeller, Somerville, N. J.



Owned by J.V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.



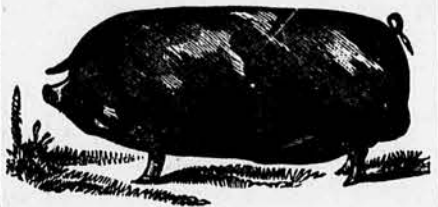
LORD CORWIN

## LOCK & SNYDER,

BREEDERS OF

PURE BRED

Poland-China Swine,



Remington, Jasper Co., Ind.

At the head of our herd are

The NOTED BREEDERS

"HOOSIER TOM," & "GRAND DUKE,"

1625 O. P. C. R. 2533 O. P. C. R.

All Our Breeding Stock is Registered.

Our breeding for 1883 has been very successful and entirely satisfactory.

Pigs for sale now, both boars and sows. Will sell our yearling boar "L. & S. Perfection," 1st premium hog at Kansas City fair, 1883.

### Sows Bred.

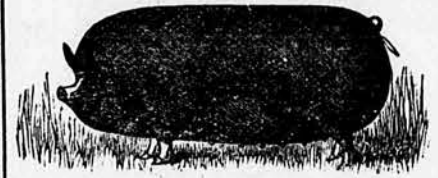
We will breed on order a number of sows sired by "Hoosier Tom" to "Grand Duke" and also a number of sows sired by "Grand Duke" to "Hoosier Tom," at reasonable prices.

### Choice Fall Pigs.

We have for sale this Fall and Winter about 100 Fine Fall Pigs, sired by "Hoosier Tom," 1625 O. P. C. R., "Grand Duke," 2533 O. P. C. R., and "L. & S. Perfection," 3993 O. P. C. R., also a few pigs sired by "Banner Tom" and "L. & S. Grand Duke." Prices reasonable. Special Express rates.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

### BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM.



We have 150 choice Recorded Poland-China Pigs this season.

Stock Sold on their Merits.

Pairs not akin shipped and satisfaction guaranteed. Low express rates. Correspondence or inspection invited.

M. F. BALDWIN & SON,

Steele City, Nebraska.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice Setters, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

### River Side Herds

POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times

J. A. DAVIS,

West Liberty, Iowa,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

### Improved Poland-China Hogs



We have been breeding Poland-China Hogs for twenty years. The long experience obtained has enabled us to select none but the choicest specimens for breeding purposes. We now have

### Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,

P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 307.

Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

### Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



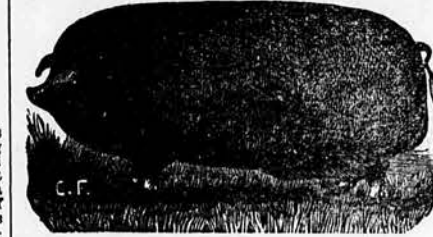
YOUNG PRINCE

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois.

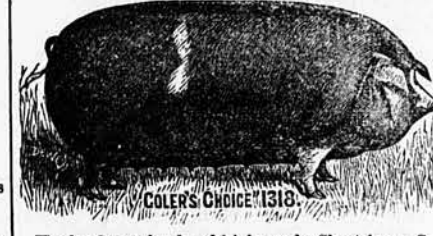
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring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

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered. Address M. STEWART, Wichita, Kansas.

### Riverside Stock Farm.



COLER'S CHOICE 1318

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

**2806 Lbs. Weight**  
OF TWO OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls, L. B. SILVER, CLEVELAND, O.



## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Nov. 28, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Jacobs of Jackson tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one light bay mare, 3 years old, star in forehead same as above the hoof on left hind foot. No other marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by L. Waterman of Jackson tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one brown mare, white spot on forehead; no other marks or brands; 2 yrs old; valued at \$60.

FLY—Taken up by D. J. Lewis of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one bay filly, 2 yrs old, valued at \$55.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. R. McKinsey of Center tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one roan heifer 1 year old; no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Jno. R. McKinsey of Center tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one red and white steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. P. Jones in Center tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one 3 year old red steer, white spot on each flank, white spot on right shoulder, white spot on forehead, no other perceptible marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ellis W. Jones of Center tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one red heifer 2 or 3 yrs old, star in forehead, branded K on right hip, horns short and drooping down; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. N. Link of Pike tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one 2 year old red heifer, has a few white hairs on rump, tip of tail white on belly, branded H on right hip, crop off left ear, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by C. W. Holden of Emporia tp., Nov. 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, branded O on left hip and left shoulder; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 2 year-old roan steer, branded S on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by C. S. Perkins of Americus tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one 2 year-old steer, red, with a little white on belly, branded on each hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year-old heifer, mostly red, little white on belly, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year-old heifer, mostly red, some white on belly, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year-old heifer, red and white spotted, no brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Evans, of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one yearling steer, pale red, some white on belly, white face and left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, some white in face, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by D. J. Lewis, of Emporia tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one red cow, 6 or 7 years old, crop off right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Lewis, of Emporia tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one dark red yearling heifer, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

McPherson county—J. A. Flesher, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Clarence Lewis, Canton tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one dark roan heifer, supposed to be 18 months old; valued at \$25.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Nicolas Linden, in Grant tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one bay horse colt, white hind feet and white face; valued at \$12.

Norton county—A. H. Harmonson, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Eli Willifong, in Leota tp., Oct. 27, 1883, one red cow, 6 years old, branded H. T.; valued at \$30.

COW—By same, one brindle cow, 7 years old; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one red cow, 8 years old; valued at \$25.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Reh, in Ohio tp., Oct. 10, 1883, one roan cow (with calf by her side), 3 years old, small sized, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Henry Wauchman, Liberty tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one bay mare colt, one year old, white face, slit in left ear; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, one year old; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Olive Ford, of Marion tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one 2 year old black heifer, white face, back and tail, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by A. J. Burcham, of Freedom tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one dun cow, white head, had on a small bell, blind in right eye, cow supposed to be 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Charles Aye, in Tecumseh tp., Nov. 21, 1883, one light bay filly 2 years old past, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by John T. Bunce, in Tecumseh tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one brown mare mule, blind in right eye, branded H on left hip, front feet crooked, supposed to be 13 years old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Berry, Jr., in Monmouth tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one red steer, white in forehead and on flank, branded F on left hip; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one dark red heifer, 1 year old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Z. Dumm, in Williamsport tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one bay mare, about 3 years old, black mane and tail, no marks; valued at \$75.

HEIFER—Taken up by Tim Lawler, in Williamsport tp., Nov. 9, 1883, one heifer, one year old, white with red ears; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. A. Carey, of Valencia, in Dover tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Greenup, in Elm Grove tp., one small bay pony horse, 5 years old, 13 hands high, star in face, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Junius Goodwin, of Elm Grove tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one 2 year-old heifer, white with red spots and white face, ears cropped, branded on left hip with letter O, also cross bars behind left shoulder; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year-old heifer, black, with white back and belly, both ears cropped, branded on left hip with letter O, also cross bars behind left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jas. P. Sands, in Fairplay tp., one bay pony horse, right fore foot and right hind foot white star in forehead and white spot between nostrils; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. G. Boyd, in Union tp., Nov. 12, 1883, one red-roan steer, between 1 and 2 years old, crop off left ear and slit and underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by C. B. Rice, in Palmyra tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one red steer calf, white belly and face; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending Dec. 5, '83.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Schooley, in Paris tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one brindle 3 year-old heifer, with white spots on sides and some white on forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by E. H. Hogan, Sheridan tp., Nov. 6, 1883, one 2 year-old roan mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

HORSE—By same, same time and place, one dark brown yearling horse colt, no brands; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by S. J. Hazlbaker, in Paris tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one 6 year-old white cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Ryerly, Liberty tp.,

Nov. 6, 1883, one dark brown 2 year-old filly, white strip in face and both hind feet white; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Woods, one 2 year-old red steer, branded N on right horn, appearance of another brand on same horn, white on belly, flanks and face; valued at \$30.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton Brown, of Jefferson tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, had rope about neck; valued at \$60.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, branded N on left hip.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Bryant, of Grant tp., Nov. 14, 1883, one brindle steer, 2 years old, branded with letter F on left hip; valued at about \$21.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, of Grant tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one brown pony mare supposed to be 3 years old, lame in left front foot, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by I. N. Speck, in Soldier tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one yearling heifer, dark red with some white on tip of tail; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, white, with red nose, ears and tail; valued at \$12.

Riley county—F. A. Sohermerhorn, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Peter Garland, in Ashland tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one white mule, 12 hands high, about 20 years old, had head halter on.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by William Hines, in Greenfield tp., one dun horse mule, white spot in forehead, two years old; valued at \$45.

COIT—By same, one bay colt, left hind foot white, blaze in forehead; valued at \$25.

COWS—Taken up by Henry Wright, in Liberty tp., Nov. —, one blue-roan line-back cow, crop off of left ear and smooth crop and slit in right ear, point off of right horn and part of bush off end of tail, about 8 years old.

Also, one large red and white spotted cow, letter E on left shoulder, under slope of left ear, points off of both horns, about 7 years old; said strays valued at \$45.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Fester, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wesley Spindler, in Union tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one yearling heifer, white and red spotted, crop in right ear, medium size; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by F. S. Grove, in Union tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one 2 year-old steer, red and white spotted, branded S H on right hip; valued at \$30.

Kingman county—Chas. Rickman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. A. Hunt, in Richland tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one dark brown pony horse, left hip knocked down, long mane and tail, brands unknown; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Solomon Wallace, of Alma tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one sorrel pony, with white spot in head, supposed to be about 2½ years old, light sorrel, is a horse pony, marks and brands unknown; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Norton, in Madison tp., Nov. —, 1883, one deep red yearling steer, underbit out of both ears, branded N on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one white yearling steer, underbit out of left ear, tips of ears red, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. L. Chaney, in Salem tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one 2 year-old roan heifer, medium size, crop and under slope off both ears, no brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. G. Caywood, in Eureka tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one small roan yearling heifer, half crop off under side of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Corber, in Osawatie tp., Nov. 12, 1883, one red steer, 1 year old past, small, star in forehead, white stripe between fore legs, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$17.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. S. Geddes, in Fawn Creek tp., Oct. 15, 1883, one red and white spotted cow, letter O branded on left hip.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year-old heifer, red and white, branded with letter O on left hip.

CALF—By same, one pale yellow spring calf, same brand as above.

STEER—By same, one 2 year-old steer, white and black spotted, line back, no brands.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. R. Vico, of Colfax tp., Nov. 5, 1883, one speckled cow, 7 or 8 years old, both ears cropped, underbit in left ear, branded J. R.; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 or 5 years old, both ears cropped, underbit in right ear, branded J. R.; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red and white speckled yearling steer, both ears cropped, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. R. Greathouse, of Verdigris tp., Nov. 7, 1883, one 2 year-old steer, red, white spot in forehead, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left ear, branded on left side; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. Winter, of Chetopa tp., Nov. 15, 1883, one 3 year-old red steer, branded with T on left hip and T upside down on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one 4 year-old steer, white and red spotted, crop off of each ear; valued at \$20.

BULL—By same, one 3 year-old red bull, slit and upper-bit in each ear, branded with letter G on right side; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one 3 year-old red and white steer, branded T. I. on both sides, polled or muley; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 3 year-old dun steer, smooth crop off of left ear and branded with VLE on right side; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—John Mitchell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Haley, in Home tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Homer Billings, Wetmore tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one red yearling steer, some white in face, hind feet and bush of tail white and some white in flank; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by George Gill, in Wetmore tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one red yearling heifer, white in face, white flank, bush of tail and hind feet white; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by George E. Nicholson, in Mitchell tp., Nov. 3, 1883, one black heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by R. P. Morrow, Mitchell tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one brown 3 year-old mare, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white 2 year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by H. G. Campbell, of Wetmore tp., Nov. 9, 1883, one light bay mare, white face and white hind feet, light mane and tail, 2 years old; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. H. Chessman, in Valencia, Dover tp., Nov. 23, 1883, one brindle yearling steer, some white in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by R. H. Town, of Dover tp., one bay Texas gelding pony, 7 to 10 years old, star in forehead, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder, left hip lower than right, about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A. Dyck, of Auburn tp., Nov. 24, 1883, one red and white spotted 2 year-old steer, unknown brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by N. C. Curfman, of Auburn tp., Nov. 24, 1883, one dark brindle cow, about 6 years old, crop off of left ear, underbit in right ear, branded N on left hip and J on right hip; valued at \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. D. Hackett, of Auburn tp., one yearling heifer, white with red head and some white spots, branded D on left hip; valued at \$17.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk.

SOW AND PIGS—Taken up by A. W. V. Lathrop, of Buffalo tp., Nov. 19, 1883, one black and white sow, slit in left ear, white feet; 5 black and white pigs; valued at \$15.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Bathurst, in Endora tp., Nov. 2, 1883, one red cow, 8 years old, white on flanks, horns and belly; valued at \$25.

JENNET—Taken up by S. B. Johnson, in Leocompton tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one gray jennet, 5 years old; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Henry, in Leocompton tp., Nov. 17, 1883, one red and white cow, 7 years old; valued at \$25.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John W. Snyder, in Fairfax tp., Nov. 13, 1883, one red 3 year-old cow, white spot in forehead, white spot on lower part of each hip and on shoulders, no brands; \$24.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Kaft, in Ridgeway tp., Nov. 6, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by George Tarver, in Valley Brook tp., Nov. 6, 1883, one dark gray 2 year-old mare colt, light spot on right side; valued at \$20.

CALVES—Taken up by Robert W. Lewis, in Barclay tp., Nov. 1, 1883, two roan steer calves, 10 months old, each have hole in left ear; valued at \$12 apiece.

STEER—Taken up by S. W. Brown, in Burlingame tp., Nov. 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, star in forehead and little white on belly; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by George M. Wildin, in Melvern tp., Nov. 16, 1883, one red and white 2 year-old steer, imperfect brand on right hip and on left horn, right horn off; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. C. Romini, in Burlingame tp., Nov. 18, 1883, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by John June, in Burlingame tp., Nov. 27, 1883, one red dry cow, 6 years old, right ear cropped off; valued at \$25.

BULL—Taken up by L. S. McWhinney, in Valley Brook tp., Nov. 19, 1883, one dark red yearling bull, white spot on right side, tip of both horns off.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Daniel Neill, of Benton tp., Nov. 1, 1883, one red and white cow, white under side of belly, both ears cropped or torn, indistinct brand on right hip resembling "I" or "J" about 5 years old; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by R. G. Geddes, Gramsopper tp., Nov. 11, 1883, one dark brown mare, 3 white feet, about 3 years old; valued at \$60.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

STUD—Taken up by Ira Ward, in Cedar tp., Nov. 20, 1883, one dark sorrel stud colt, white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail, no brands; valued at \$20.

Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. B. Wheeler, of Finney Co., Kansas, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, no brands, white fore foot, saddle mark on back, star in forehead, 12 years old; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Dec. 12, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by O. S. Reed, Little Cana tp., Nov. 10, 1883, one common-sized 3 year-old steer, mostly red, some white spots, crop and underbit and overbit in each ear and branded S S on left side and a black brand on right side; valued at \$30.

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## A Conductor's Story.

"Speaking of strange attachments," said a well-known Arkansas railroad conductor, "reminds me of the strangest freak of affection of which I think any record has been kept. On one of the railroads centering at Little Rock there is, a short distance from the city, a stretch of woods pasture about a mile and a half long. The land is as level as the floor, and is surrounded by a high fence, with deep cattle-gaps where the road runs through. One day while we were rushing through the woods a deer jumped up and ran along close to the train until we reached the fence, when he turned and was soon lost to view. Next day when the train came along again the deer met us at the fence and ran along in great glee until we reached the other side of the woods, when he turned aside. My engineer became very much attached to him, and always blew the whistle just before entering the woods. The old engine, too, seemed to have an affection for the animal, and would seem to chuckle when the deer was at its side."

"One day we were delayed by an accident to a freight train, and did not reach the woods until after nightfall. The engineer blew his whistle. A light flashed in the woods, and, sir, I hope never to tell the truth again if that deer wasn't there carrying a lantern on his horns. I won't pretend to explain how he got the lantern. I am giving you the facts, and you can draw your own deductions. When we passed he tossed the lantern aside. One of the boys told me—and mind you I don't vouch for its truth—that the lantern fell from a freight train and that the deer took it up and kept it on a stump until our train came along."

"How do you suppose the deer lighted the lantern?" asked one of the company.

"It may have been already lit, but if it wasn't, it's no lookout of mine, for I am only giving the facts as they occurred, leaving all speculation to you. Some time after this we were rushing along, nearing the deer's woods, when we saw the animal standing on the track waving a red flag. We stopped, and discovered that an immense tree had blown across the track. Well, sir, when we chopped the log out, that deer put his horns against it and helped us roll it away."

"Where do you suppose he got the red flag?" asked an incredulous listener.

"I won't attempt to explain anything. I am giving you the facts, and, of course, you can do your own figuring for conclusions; but one of the boys said that he took up an old white rag that he found on the ground and rubbed it in a bed of red clay."

"What became of this wonderful animal?"

"That's what I am going to tell you. One day, about six months ago, we arrived at the woods as usual. The deer met us and leaped alongside of us. The engine, feeling pretty gay that morning anyhow, seemed to prance along the track. Just as we got about half way through the woods, an immigrant looked out the window, and yelling, 'Look at that ar deer,' snatched up a double-barreled gun and fired a load of buck-shot into the poor thing. We stopped and went over to where the deer lay on the green sward in the last agonies of death. He held out his tongue and shook hands with all the train men, but when he saw the immigrant, whom we dragged to the spot, he frowned darkly, folded up his tongue and put it back into his mouth. The immigrant was a nervous fellow, and was much excited. He bent over the deer as though to get forgiveness, when the animal, brave and revengeful in death, raised up and brought him a crack across the head with his stick-like fore leg, and laid him low. The deer and immigrant are buried near each other, and our engine, which has never recovered from the depressing effect of the tragedy, always moans when it goes through the deer's woods."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A Wisconsin farmer says that a good deal of seed corn planted in that vicinity came from Kansas and Nebraska, and that hardly any of it ripened. He has never seen so complete a failure of the corn crop.

It is claimed that while cows giving exceptionally large quantities of milk will sometimes make large butter tests, as a rule the two things do not go together, being inconsistent with each other.

It has been shown that a "pail of milk" standing ten minutes where it is exposed to the scent of a strong-smelling stable, or any other offensive odor, will receive a taint that will never leave it."

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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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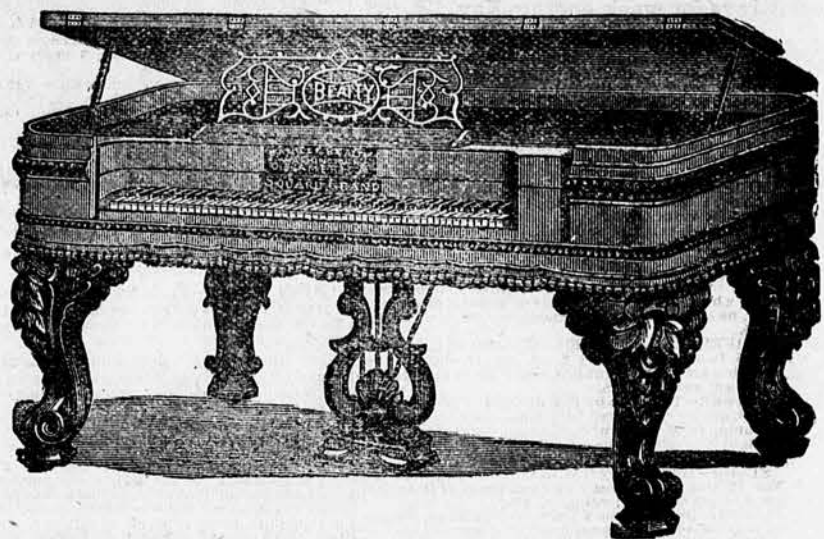
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## The Veterinarian.

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

**SKIN DISEASE.**—Have a horse that has little bunches the size of a pea around the head and shoulders. What is the cause and remedy? [Your horse has a diseased state of the blood, as if caused by surfeit. Take sulphur 1 oz., muriate of iron 2 oz., gentian 1 oz.; mix and make up into 12 powders, give one in feed morning and evening. Feed no corn; only cooked food and good oat straw or hay.

**CONDITION POWDER.**—The following recipe for condition powders is said to be very good and to have been used with excellent effect: Pul. Golden Seal, 5 oz.; pul. gentian, 4 oz.; pul. rhubarb, 1 oz.; pul. nitrate potash, 1½ oz.; linseed meal, 8 oz.; Jamaica ginger, 4 oz.; cream of tartar, 2 oz.; flowers of sulphur, 2 oz. Mix well. Dose—1 tablespoonful twice a day for five days.—*U. S. Veterinary Journal.*

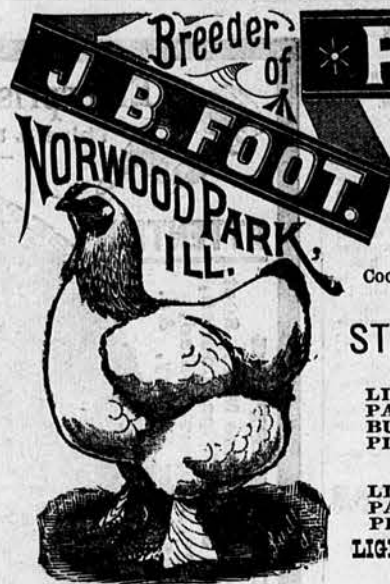
**SHOULDER LAMENESS.**—Have a mare that is lame in fore leg and shows it more on a hard road. When at rest she keeps it forward with the head up, resting on the toe. [Your mare is lame in the shoulder; see if there are any shrunken muscles or swelling in the back part of the leg. If you see that the muscles are shrunken or hard, foment with hot water, and when dry rub on arnica 1 pint, aqua ammonia 2 oz.; if any heat is in the heel apply a wet bandage.

**DIABETES—WORMS.**—(1) Have a mare that urinates too frequently. Coat seems dead, is not soft and smooth like her mate's. (2) What is good for worms in colt? [(1) Your mare is out of condition, probably for want of care, or over-worked. Take tincture of nuxvomica, 1 oz.; give 10 drops in a little cold water three times a day. (2) Take spigelia, 2 oz. of the pure tincture; give ½ oz. in one pint of milk, and a bran mash with salt, for a few days afterwards.

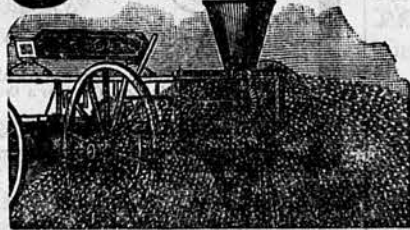
**INFLUENZA.**—Have a horse that has been sick since the last of September. He is so weak that he cannot be easily backed out of the stall; he stands with all his feet close together; his throat is sore and he swallows his food with difficulty. [You describe influenza, and your treatment is a mistake. Keep resin away from the horse. No wonder that he has a stoppage of urine. Feed him cooked, warm food, little and often, with flaxseed and oatmeal gruel, and a small piece of iodate of potassa in the drinking water.

**SCAB IN SHEEP.**—Scab is highly contagious. Sheep are sure to take it, if only a fence between sound and infected ones. It will develop in eight days after contact. It is readily cured. Soft soap 2 lbs., palm oil 1 lb., crude carbolic acid 1 pint, American potash 4 oz. Melt and mix in two gallons water. Then dilute in five gallons boiling water. Part the wool and pour it on from a can with small spout. One application is enough, but the entire surface must be covered. The above are the proportions of articles to use. Mix up as needed, according to number of sheep.

**COLT DISTEMPER WITH APHTHA.**—Have two colts that have been sick for some time with swelled throat, tongue coated heavy and mouth ulcerated. [By your description we diagnose distemper in colts. The throat and mouth is always affected as you state. Wash the mouth as you have been doing; feed nutritive food and take gentian 2 oz., ginger 1 oz., muriate of iron 2 oz.; mix and make up into 12 powders. Give one powder mixed in flaxseed gruel to each colt two times a day, with scalded oats and bran, always warm. Apply a poultice to the throat of each colt; keep warm by fomenting with warm water. See that the bowels are kept in a laxative condition so as to keep down the fever.



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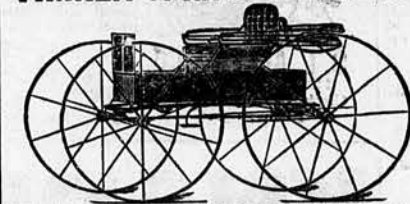
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**READ! READ!!**

The Great Poultry Show at Chicago, Nov. 14-22, 1883.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS**—Cock—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Hens—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Cockerels—None shown. Pullets—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Breeding Pen—1st and 2d.

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

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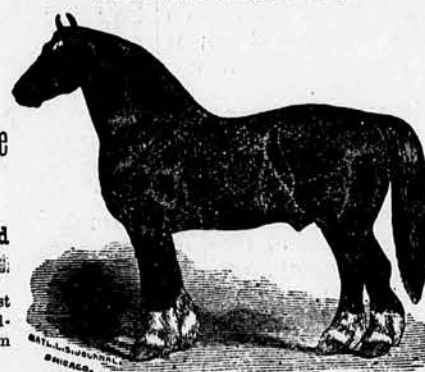
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