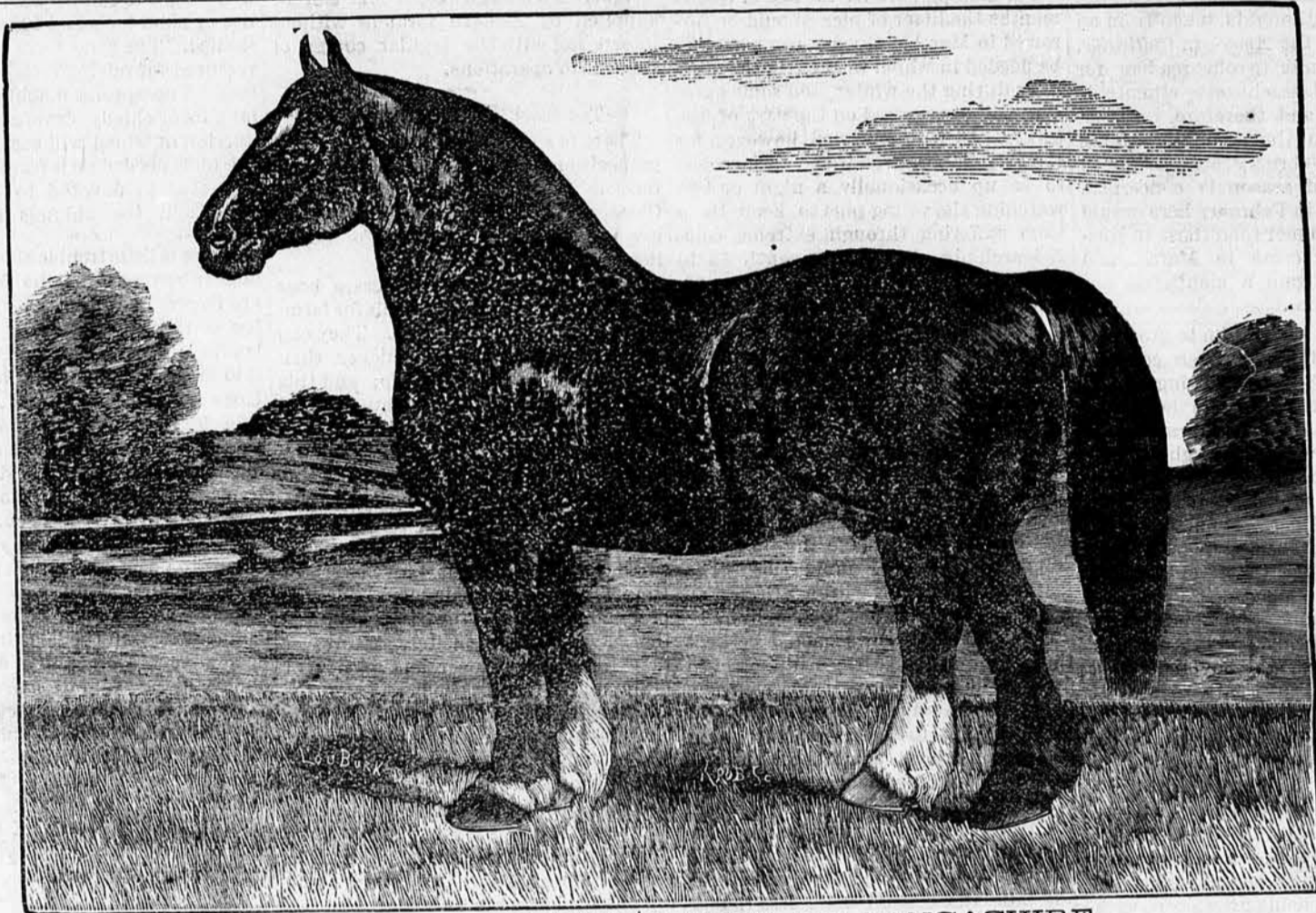


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 51.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 17, 1884.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.



SHIRE-BRED STALLION EARL OF LANCASHIRE.
Property of WM. THOMPSON & SON, Maysville, DeKalb Co., Mo.

Cattle and Cornstalks.

Every fall and winter our farmers have more or less trouble with their cattle because of eating cornstalks. The following letter of Dr. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, is timely:

TOPEKA, KAS., December 15, 1884.

Kansas Farmer:

I have the honor to request that you inform the public through the columns of your paper that the cause of the disease which now exists among the cattle in many parts of the State is the eating to excess of indigestible fodder and rotten or mouldy corn. I cannot better describe the poor quality of this food than to quote from Prof. Wm. K. Kedzie's article on "Corn Smut as a Cattle Poison," (page 33, first biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, 1877-8). He says: "In the ripening of the corn plant, as in all other cereals, the starch and nutritious matters of the stem and leaf become rapidly converted into cellulose and woody fibre, matters wholly indigestible and valueless as food. To be used for fodder to advantage, the stalk must be cut and cured before ripening; the conversion of the starch and the hardening of the cellulose is thus interrupted, and when used for feed, even when containing an abundance of smut, no accident is known to occur. But with the crop standing in the field until dead ripe, it becomes nothing but a mass of woody fibre, and with a herd of cattle turned into such a field from off a dry and barren range in the late autumn, there

can be but one result—over-gorging of matter which cannot be digested, impaction and loss of many valuable animals." The past autumn has been one particularly favorable to the complete ripening of the cornstalk, and as a consequence the danger from free pasturage in stalk fields is proportionately increased. Hay made late in the season, as a large percentage of that in Kansas is, causes precisely the same results when fed in quantity. Add to these innutritious foods large quantities of bad corn left in the fields, and it may be readily understood why the disease in question is so prevalent at this time.

The symptoms of the complaint vary considerably in different outbreaks. In some cases the patient is wild, with head erect, eyes protruding, and a disposition to go where they please or to attack any one who may come in their way. Others are stupid, dull, with low-hanging head, more or less salivation, wabbling of the hind parts, knuckling of the fetlock joints behind, inability to get up when down, stumbling head foremost over slight inequalities of ground, great nervousness, twitching of the muscles, loss of sensation, loss of appetite, the passage of dry manure, rapid breathing, quick pulse and often death. Of course all these symptoms are rarely seen in one animal, but any combination of them may exist in the various patients.

Treatment should be, first: *Preventive*—Keep cattle out of the stalk fields if possible, and feed only good hay and sound corn. If

necessity compels the use of the stalks, the cattle should only be turned into the fields after they have satisfied their hunger in large part by eating other food. Allow plenty of salt and an unlimited supply of good water.

Curative treatment—Consists in the employment of full doses of physic. A dose for a full-grown animal should consist of: Epsom salts, 1 lb.; ginger, 2 ozs.; nux vomica, 2 drams. Dissolve in three quarts of water and give as a drench. Repeat the dose in twenty-four hours, with a pint of raw linseed oil, if the first does not act. One part of Epsom salts to three parts of salt may be fed to cattle with advantage when the food is very dry. One-third to one-half of the above dose is sufficient for yearlings. After the physic has operated, 3 drams of cayenne pepper, 4 drams of saltpetre and 2 drams of aloes, may be given once or twice a day, dissolved in a pint of water, until recovery takes place.

Your most obedient servant,
A. A. HOLCOMBE.

A student of the colors of flowers, M. Schnetzler, contends that only one coloring substance exists in plants, and that the various colors of flowers are due simply to the modifications made in this substance by the acids or alkalies contained in the plants themselves.

A balloonist, like other people who rise in the world by gas, is apt to look down upon his acquaintances.

The Illustration

Is a good likeness of the imported Earl of Lancashire, a two-year-old stallion imported last August by Wm. Thompson & Son. In color it is a dapple brown, stands 16½ hands high, weighing 1700 pounds. This horse represented the very best blood of the English Shire horses. This horse with others was shown at Bismark, Topeka, and the Kansas City fairs, and was the most successful prize-winners in their class.

Their last importation of the English Shire stallions arrived October 27, 1884. Messrs. Wm. Thompson & Son possess the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the best breeders in England and can buy much cheaper than strangers and therefore think that they can sell these noble horses cheaper than any other importer in the country.

Messrs. Thompson & Son are also breeders of fine Short-horns. Their herd numbers about 40 head and comprises many choice animals, members of such well known families as Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Ruby, Miss Severs, White Rose and Mrs. Motte; at the head of which stands the highly bred Bates bull Duke of Maple Hill 38480. Their well known Rosedale Stock farm is situated 9 miles north of Osborn, on the H. & St. Joe R. R., and any one wishing to purchase, will be furnished a conveyance free at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's livery stable in Osborn, Mo.

The emigration of bank cashiers to Canada looks like an ex-owed us,

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 March 15, 1885—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.
 April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short-horns.
 May 20, 1885—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short horns.

Breeding and Fattening Hogs.

Kansas farmers have not yet arrived at the point where all the little economies of stock raising are absolutely necessary, but they are approaching it, and many of them are nearly there. All are near enough to be profited by a consideration of every suggestion tending toward cheaper production. Here are some practical thoughts, taken from an Eastern paper, the *American Cultivator*, which we submit to our readers for their study. Massachusetts climate is not like ours, and therefore we must take that into the account. March there means February here, so far as advancement of season is concerned. Pigs that come in February here would be nearer to summer than those in Massachusetts that come in March, and hence we might gain a month on our Eastern neighbors.

Every farmer should aim to grow and fatten pork for family use, our contemporary says. Only by growing it himself can he insure pork from hogs free from disease. As most farmers are situated, they can keep enough pigs for their own use, feeding them when young largely on skim milk and refuse from the kitchen. There is always undoubted profit in keeping pigs enough to dispose of refuse that would otherwise go to waste. Whether there should be many or any more than this in number on Eastern farms, and the methods by which they should be bred, must depend largely on the relative prices of grain and meat. For a year and a half or more pork has been relatively dearer than corn. It may not be true that corn can be profitably bought to feed hogs save in exceptional cases. What we mean by pork being relatively higher than corn is that thousands of farmers during the last year and a half have been able to feed home-grown corn with more profit than they could secure by selling the grain from the farm.

We are quite certain this can be done generally, even at a lower price for pork than is now current, provided farmers will breed and feed judiciously. Corn is everywhere recognized as the staple food for hogs, yet it should never be given exclusively. Corn is a very concentrated food, and for a growing animal it does not give the right proportions of bone and flesh-forming matter. Even with full-grown, fattening hogs the greediness with which they will eat sugar beets while confined in a pen and fed to surfeiting on corn, is sufficient proof that the latter alone is not a perfect ration. The stomach needs something to distend it and insure better digestion. Western farmers who feed whole corn in the ear to fattening swine find so much of it undigested that they keep a number of store hogs to root among the droppings and eat the undigested grains after they have been wasted. This is a wasteful practice, and one who is at all fastidious would naturally object to eating pork thus made.

The best and most economical feed for young pigs after they are weaned is skim milk thickened with wheat or mill feed, also with a very small addition of Indian meal. The object is to make growth rather than fat, and to breed long-bodied, straight-backed pigs that will have good digestion, and be able in

after life to breed or to lay on fat rapidly. A corn-fed young pig has his digestion more or less impaired from the start, and such feeding has the effect of stunting the growth. With the right kind of feed there is no danger of this, and there need be no fear that growth will be too rapid. A little later in the season cooked apples, potatoes or pumpkins will come into play, and to this the mill feed and meal should be added while the mess is still hot. When a large quantity of potatoes is grown it is a good plan to keep enough pigs to use up those which are too small or too scabby for marketing. To do this profitably the potatoes should be cooked. Raw potatoes will perhaps be eaten, but they are poor food for any kind of stock.

For making pork at the age of 9 or 10 months the litter of pigs should be farrowed in March. Good warm pens will be needed in which to keep the breeding sows during the winter, and some extra care will be required on the part of the owner. It will pay well, however, for the extra labor, even if the farmer has to be up occasionally a night or two watching the young pigs to keep them from suffering through extreme cold. A March pig will easily be worth \$3 to \$5 more in December than one born a month later. They will be forward enough to make a large frame during warm weather and begin the laying on of fat before severe cold comes on. A fattening hog well housed does not suffer much from cold, but one that is only in good growing condition does. A good pig at 8 to 10 months old should make as many pounds of pork as he is days old. If kept much longer than this age it is hard to make the increased weight in the same proportion. The last months of a hog's life are these during which it costs most to keep him.

Good breeding sows should be kept three, four or five years, or in fact even up to eight or ten years if they continue to be gentle and good mothers. Old sows are apt to learn tricks, opening gates, sometimes acquiring the bad habit of devouring their own offspring, but their pigs are larger in number, stronger at birth and grow faster than those from young, immature sows. In fact, if we were buying pigs we would not take those from sows less than a year old as a gift when pigs from old sows could be procured. These old sows should be bred twice a year, so to secure one litter in March and the next in July, breeding the sow three to five days after she has farrowed, at which time she will generally be in heat. If this opportunity is neglected the sow will not breed again until the pigs are taken from her. With the summer litter the pigs may be left with the sow until quite late in the fall, so as to give them as much growth as possible before severe cold comes on. The early breeding in spring to secure pigs in July is also for the same purpose. A litter of pigs dropped in November or December, unless a farmer has exceptional advantages for wintering, will usually cost more before spring than they will then be worth.

The spring litter of pigs will be the ones from which breeding sows should be selected. They will be none too old or mature to drop their first litter when a year old. The summer pigs will breed the following spring, and perhaps as a speculation, for selling when with pig, will pay to breed at this early age. But the farmer who wants pigs to breed and fatten, or to breed from in future, will have none of this immature stock. It will run out so quickly that no skill in feeding or good management will insure profitable results.

Good breeding is essential to success in keeping hogs. Grades from a well-bred male crossed on the native stock

keep easily and fatten readily. In some respects grades are better than thoroughbreds, as the large, coarse native mother has more vigor and constitution than the finer varieties long inbred. It is essential that a breeding sow be a careful mother and give plenty of milk. On these qualities her value as a breeder largely depends. If she proves deficient in either respect she should be turned over to the butcher after her first litter. While the Western feeder will probably long have the advantage in growing heavy-weight hogs, fed mainly on corn, these are not the most profitable, nor do they bring the highest price in our markets for family use. There is in most Eastern cities an increasing demand for pig pork ranging from 150 to 250 pounds weight. To a large extent this can be supplied by Eastern farmers without interfering with the regular course of their farm operations.

The Stock For Poor Farmers.

There is a great deal of truth in the proposition that the hog is the poor farmers' best friend. A writer in the *Chicago Times* takes the affirmative and gives some very good reasons for his belief in the following:

In the great majority of cases hogs are the most profitable animals for farmers of small means to raise. They can get returns from them quicker than from horses, cattle and sheep; and this is a most important consideration. Pigs dropped early in the spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds each by midwinter, when pork is in the greatest demand. Horses can not be sold to persons who desire them for work till they are about 4 years old. Few farmers of small means can wait that length of time for pay for their labor and farm products. Calves of the best beef breeds that have excellent shelter, pastures of tame grass and clover, and plenty of grain, may be put in good condition for the butcher when they are 30 months old. Farmers of small means, however, and especially those who live in a section of the country that is newly settled, have not the facilities for fitting cattle for the market at so early an age. They generally have poor shelters for their stock or none at all. They have nothing but wild grass to furnish pasturage or hay. They can not easily obtain animals of improved breeds to keep. They may keep sheep to better advantage, as they can obtain money from the sales of their fleeces when the lambs are one year old. They can also sell some early lambs in the fall. It requires considerable capital, however, to get a good start with sheep. The purchase of fifty ewes and one buck calls for more money than a poor man who is paying for his place and supporting a family can raise. He can, however, obtain half a dozen sows with pigs, and from them raise sufficient pork to meet his financial wants. Pigs multiply so quickly that the expense of getting a large number is slight. The breed can be improved in a short time and at a small cost.

It costs less to provide suitable shelter for hogs than for any other animals kept on farms. During the season of quite cold weather they require to be kept dry and warm, but shelters may be built for them of very cheap materials. It is not necessary to employ mechanics to put up buildings to protect hogs. The walls may be built of logs, stone, or very cheap lumber. The roof may be covered with straw laid on poles. If the drainage is good no floor is needed. A large number of farm products may be utilized by feeding them to hogs than to other animals. They will gain during the summer if they have plenty of clover or tender grass. They will eat and derive benefit from all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit and milk from which

no use can be made. They will eat nuts and wild plants, and will devour vermin. Less labor is required to harvest and prepare food for hogs than for other animals. They will dig artichokes as they require them for food. They will shell corn from the cob and eat the heads of all the small grains. They are less particular than other animals about the way their food is prepared. The hog is not a dainty animal.

No very expensive machinery is required on a farm that is chiefly devoted to the raising of hogs. There is no occasion for spending money for thrashing. In sections where corn does well it will be likely to be the leading crop raised for fattening hogs. Only a plow and cultivator are required for raising this crop. It can be harvested by the use of hand tools and fed without being shelled. The same tools are all that are required for raising artichokes or potatoes. The special machinery required on a farm chiefly devoted to the production of wheat will cost more than all the tools needed on a farm of the same size that is devoted to the raising of hogs, and the animals necessary to stock it.

There is little trouble about marketing hogs in any part of the West. There are buyers in almost every town that has a railway station or a steamboat landing. A farmer can change hogs into money quicker than he can wool. Hogs can be slaughtered, packed, and held for a rise in the market much easier than beef or mutton. Beef and mutton bring the highest price when they are in the fresh state, but pork brings more after it is cured. Nearly every farmer who desires and has the means to do so can sell his hog products at home directly to consumers some time during the year. The practice of selling nearly all the hogs in a neighborhood alive as soon as they are fattened and of taking them to some large city to be slaughtered and packed, has become so common that there is rarely pork enough left in a hog-raising district to supply the inhabitants. Every spring and summer large quantities not only of lard, hams and bacon, but pickled pork are sent from this city to the districts from which the hogs that produced them came. Many farmers who have the means to wait six months will in many cases be large gainers by slaughtering their hogs, curing the meat, and trying out the lard and keeping them to supply the local demand, which will be brisk in the course of a few months after the time hogs are ordinarily sold.

Feeding on the Ground.

One of the most wasteful practices in sheep husbandry is the too common one of feeding on the ground. Go where you will, you find some farmers feeding their sheep on the ground in the worst weather that ever stormed. They throw the hay on the soaking wet ground to be trampled down in the mud. And the same way of feeding grain is practiced. It is thrown on the ground, and in wet days much of it is lost. The expense of making feed troughs and racks is so small that the waste of one season's feeding on the ground to a fair-sized flock would more than pay for all necessary appurtenances of economical feeding. What is more, as every flock-master knows, sheep are very particular about their feed; and if it is the least bit damaged will not touch it. And this system of feeding often forces the flock to go without a meal rather than touch the feed when wet and muddy. Consideration for dumb animals should have some weight with their owners; but if it has not, the knowledge that the flock will thrive much better, and the loss will be much less in number, should certainly have the effect of turning the farmer's attention to the advantages of feeding in troughs and racks.

In the Dairy.

The Marks of a Good Cow.

Every person that ever looked at cows and had an opportunity to see such as are called good cows as well as inferior ones, has observed that there is something in the general appearance of the good ones that is common to all of them. He may not be able to describe it, but he recognizes the fact. One who has made it a study, can tell a good cow from her opposite by simply passing his hands over them, though he be blindfolded. This may be putting it strong, but we believe there are some certain characteristics that may be detected by the hand. A correspondent of the *Rural Nebraska* treats the subject thus:

The best milch cow, as a rule, is of medium size and small-boned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The lips are long and thick, giving the muzzle a flat appearance. The ears are large and thin, covered with long, but soft, silky hair, the inside of the ear being covered with a rich, orange-colored dandruff. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression, the horns set on a high pate, bending forward at the base, and light, clear and smooth, the annual rings not deep; the neck long, clean, and thin, slender and well cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but should be entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blade should be narrow at the top, widening gradually toward the base, which should be broad and well rounded at the points; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends on that in a good milch cow. The loins should be broad and the hips high and wide; the rump even with the hips; the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin; the hind legs a little crooked and small below the hock, with a long, large foot. The udder should be long and broad, with teats all the same size and well set apart on the udder; the belly to sag a little in front of the udder and rise slowly as it approaches the brisket, and somewhat large as compared with the size of the cow: the tail slim and long, tapering gently to the end.

Now, after this general description of the handsome cow, let us enter into some details about points that are essential, for all good cows have them. The hair must be soft, indicating a soft, elastic skin. Take the skin in your hand; if it be stiff, or if it crackle in your hand like leather, set the animal down as of no account as a milch cow. The skin should be soft as a kid glove, and you never saw coarse, rough hair grow on such a skin. This is the first test and one of the most important. Next, pass your hand on the belly in front of the udder and feel the "milk veins." They are an infallible mark of the good milch cow. The larger they are the better the indications. In extra good cows you often find them branching out into four veins, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The larger they are the more irregular their course, the more sure you are that the cow is a good milker.

Let us now go back to the udder, which should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the front teats, running in this direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva, in the best cows. The wider the belt of upturned hair, its length, its color, its uniformity, and

many other features of this upturned hair are to be considered. Indeed, the Guenon system claims to be able to tell not only the quantity, but also the quality of milk, how many months in the year cows will give milk, etc., simply by an examination of the cow's escutcheon. I believe that this claim is well founded, but I cannot give the reasons in this brief article.

There is also what is termed "the bogus cow." She looks in all the essential points very much like the first-class cow. Her escutcheon, to an eye that does not discriminate closely, resembles that of the "Flanders cow." Her yield of milk is as large as that of the best cows, and for a time you would think that no cow could possibly do better; but as soon as she takes the bull she goes dry. The "bogus" or "bastard" cow is, perhaps, the most difficult of detection, for often she has a splendid looking udder and will be selected when other cows, far better than she is, will be left, because the udder is not so long. But close inspection of the escutcheon may always reveal the "bastard" cow, so that no one may be imposed upon.

Mr. W. D. Hoard is travelling through Pennsylvania and the dairy district of New York, trying to induce the dairymen of those sections to make exhibition of their products at the coming New Orleans Exposition, and we were struck with a description of his, in speaking of some June butter he saw in Pittsburg. He declared that he had never seen finer, and when the trier was withdrawn it glistened on the back with drops of pure brine, as though it had been dipped into pure spring water, and there was no greasy look about the steel. This butter had been churned and worked with the least possible action. Herein lies the secret of making long-keeping butter, to rid it of its buttermilk with no more action than cannot possibly be avoided. To do this the buttermilk must first be washed out while the butter is in the granular form in the churn, and the salt added without too much labor.

The Patent Office at Washington, D. C., shows there has been 4,800 patents issued on churns, and it is a little strange that it has taken over a century (yes, we might say five centuries,) to find out what a simple thing a churn is. Among all the patentees possibly not a dozen really knew what was necessary in a churn. The old dasher churn had the right principle, and that is the principle used in all the creameries. But instead of the cream being struck with a dasher, the cream is thrown from side to side in a square box, or from end to end in a barrel churn, and this process cannot be much improved by five thousand different patents, and it is not likely to be improved.

Of all the good qualities a cow can have, probably the very best is that of persistency in milking. It is amazing how much more water the steady little stream will supply than the temporary freshet. If you will compare the large milkers when fresh with the small milkers when dry, and that comparison be taken by daily weighing the milk, you will be surprised often to find that in the course of the year the medium milker has often nearly doubled the amount given by the "brag cow" in the herd. The writer was the victim of just such a surprise party as that on one occasion. How it shocked the previous conceit of my knowledge of my cows.

Prof. Arnold gives a very interesting talk in the *Rural New Yorker* on the dairyman's best way for enhancing his profits. The whole argument hangs around the idea of reducing the cost of producing milk. One way to do this is to improve the milking stock.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

J. M. MAROY & SON, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas., breed Thoroughbred Short-horn of fashionable families. A few yearling bulls and young cows left for spring trade. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLENVIEW FARM, G. A. Loude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland China Swine. A good Saddle and Harness Horse.

W. W. NELSON & SON, Centropolis, Franklin Co., Kas., breed pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Also Short-horn and Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale reasonable.

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

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM, W. W. Waltemire, Carbondale, Kas., breeds Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Recorded Chester-White Swine a specialty.

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., breeder of American or Improved Merino Sheep. Vt. Register. The very best Choice stock for sale. Over 300 extra rams. Catalogues free.

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

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

SHEEP.

A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" #5 at head of flock. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

SWINE.

V. B. HOWEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Cor in 2d No. 237. Hoeber Tom 1625. Bravo 3377. Give or Take 1555. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

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

GEO. W. STONER, La Placa, Ill., breeder of representative Duroc Jersey Swine. Superior boar pigs for sale.

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

A. H. HENDRICKS, Hazel Green, Wis., offers at bed rock prices recorded Jersey Duroc Pigs. Sows bred to order. Write me before you buy.

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA Swine. 170 head in herd. Recorded in A. and O. F.-C. R. C. or write.

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

A. DORSEY & SON,



PERRY, ILL., Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA and CHESTER WHITE SWINE, SHROPSHIRE DOWN and MERINO Sheep, and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Stock for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

THOROUGHBRED BULLS and HIGH-GRADE BULLS and HEIFERS for sale. Inquiries promptly answered.

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVITH BUDS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Stittion, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. IMP. BARON VICTOR 42524, bred by Cruickshank, and IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Thirteenth Annual Session, Held at Fort Scott, December 9 to 11.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER

It was a representative and intelligent body of earnest men and women that assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, for their annual deliberations. Unlike most organizations this order accords the same privileges to farmers' wives and daughters as it does to the farmer or his son. The Grange to-day is about the only organization for the general farmer. It is much broader in its objects than the organizations of the special farmer, whose aim is to secure the best results for their special industry, while the Grange not only seeks this but the mental and social improvement as well. The present condition of the Grange is good and the indications for the future of the organization in Kansas is bright and hopeful.

The officers of the order with the executive committee number thirteen. Wm. Sims, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, is Master, and Geo. Black, of Olathe, the editor of the organ of the order, *The Grange Patron*, is Secretary. These were present as well as delegates from the following counties: Shawnee, Johnson, Allen, Crawford, Bourbon, Cowley, Sumner, Jefferson, Jackson, Linn, Anderson, Miami, Lyon, Riley, Pottawatomie, Reno, Franklin and Republic. Hon. Wm. Sims, Master, then delivered

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS:

Under the teachings of the Grange, old prejudices are being dispelled. Farmers have learned that brain and not muscle, furnishes the motive power of the age; that the world pays homage to intelligence, and that intellect commands respect, secures success and directs in public affairs.

Our order is neither partisan nor sectarian in its teachings. Its fundamental principles and publicly declared purposes have, since the organization of the first Grange, on the 4th day of December, 1867, been so elaborately and clearly defined, in the publications of the Order, the public press and otherwise, as to render further explanation at this time unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that after long experience and the most critical examination, by the people of all classes, they have been pronounced laudable, and in accord with the institutions of the country, and well calculated to accomplish the work contemplated by its founders.

The ultimate object of the order being to bind farmers together in fraternity, for their mutual instruction and protection, it follows that benefits conferred should always place the recipient under obligation to contribute to the common fund for the benefit of others. Each member should accept individual responsibility, and make that effort necessary to enable him to contribute to the extent of his ability, to the success of the enterprise; otherwise, he had as well follow the lead of those who united with the organization, with expectations and designs, foreign to those contemplated by its founders, and who, meeting with disappointment, and failing in their efforts to turn the Order to personal account, pronounced it a failure and left in disgust.

In these times of vast enterprises, strong corporations and extensive combinations, no individual or number of individuals, without concert of action, can hope to succeed in a contest with the well organized powers of the country. It is therefore proposed in this organization, instituted in the interest of farmers, to accept the teachings of history, to-wit: "That every advance in the world's progress has been made by the combined effort of men and women, exerted through organization." And without spending time to question the correctness of the methods and practices of others, or attempting in any manner to interfere, improperly, with the well established customs of the country, have organized in the belief that successful results of *general welfare*, as well as those relating to corporate interests, can be secured, after proper discipline, by the proper application of the true principles of co operation, as taught in our Order.

Farmers complain, and justly, too, that they are not properly represented in the law-making bodies of the country, and that other interests are protected to the detriment of agriculture, and many fear there is no legal adequate remedy for the injustice of which they complain. This is a great mistake,

and the thought should not be indulged for a moment, by anyone, in a country like this, in which the power to direct in matters of legislation is clearly vested in the producing classes, as evidenced by the majority having a greater direct interest in agriculture than all other interests and industries combined. Farmers not only outnumber other classes, but, in the language of the politician, "have a good strong working majority in all the political parties of the country, and can, and should, by the proper and timely exercise of the right in them vested as citizens, control the legislation of the country to an extent necessary to prevent improper discrimination, secure equality and remove all cause for complaint. This, it is true, will require some additional effort on the part of those who, as a rule, commence and end their political labors on election day. They must learn that activity on the part of the masses is necessary to success, and remember that no one by becoming a Patron gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of this country." Having organized for mutual instruction and protection, and knowing our rights and interests, we must learn the methods and employ the means necessary to protect and advance them. We must do all in our power legitimately, to influence for good the action of the respective political organizations to which we belong. We must put down bribery, corruption and trickery, which now often defeat the will of the majority, endanger the public interest and prevent good government.

The transportation problem, after very mature consideration by the people, seems at this time, to be in a fair way of solution. The right to legislate upon the question is no longer disputed. Legislation of an important character has been secured; rates have been reduced and the commission is, no doubt, making reasonable progress in the adjustment of all questions of difference between the people and the railroad companies. No one will, of course, claim that just and equal rates have, as yet, been secured to the people handling the different classes of freight in the different sections of the State; but the experience of the past, and the progress already made, seem to warrant the belief that a final solution of the vexed question will be reached within reasonable time, and the rights of the people protected, and that too, without detriment to the railroad interest of the country. Additional legislation may, however, be necessary to enable the commission to properly adjust and secure reasonable rates on certain commodities and between certain points, yet in dispute. The question should therefore be kept before the people, and action urged until ample legal remedies shall have been secured and their enforcement provided for.

With a climate and soil, well adapted to general agriculture, our farmers, by the proper application of the improved methods of cultivation, now common in Kansas, have settled the question as to successful production, and, as has been stated, our people seem to have the question of transportation well in hand; but as yet, but little, if any, progress has been made in the direction of preventing the improper manipulation of our markets by those who gamble in margins, to the detriment of the legitimate business interests of the whole country. No man should be permitted, under the false pretenses of selling that which he does not possess, and which is not proposed he shall deliver, or by buying that which he does not desire nor expect to receive, to interfere, in any manner, with the commerce of the country. I therefore recommend the full and free consideration and discussion of this practice, and the evils resulting therefrom to our membership, in the hope that a thorough canvass of the nefarious practice will prompt the action necessary to its suppression.

Your attention is also very respectfully called to the efforts of certain parties in interest to secure authority of law for appropriating to their exclusive use, large tracts of the public domain. The general plan, as developed at the cattlemen's convention, held at St. Louis last month, seems to be, to have a belt of land, six miles wide extending from the State of Texas north through Kansas, and thence to the British Possessions, exempted from the provisions of the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture and other laws of Congress providing for the disposal of public lands to actual settlers, and

that the same be set apart as a cattle trail, and devoted to their interest; and in addition thereto to secure from Congress, authority of law for leasing unoccupied public lands, in large tracts, to ranchmen, for grazing purposes. The proposition is unreasonable, but should it receive the favorable consideration of Congress—as it possibly may—it would certainly retard settlement; prevent improvement; seriously interfere with the rights of settlers and prove detrimental to the best interest of the country. I therefore ask of this body such consideration and action as, in your judgment, the importance of the question and interests involved in the proposition may demand.

The report of the standing committee on education was called for, and the chairman, F. G. Adams, then presented a lengthy and carefully prepared report, setting forth the scope and practical workings of our common school system and stated a number of needed reforms. The committee had conferred with the various state institutions as well as the agricultural colleges of the country, setting forth the objections to our common school system. Answers had been received expressing sympathy with the committee and suggesting various remedies and measures to that end.

The committee recommended the following resolutions which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Kansas state grange, as has often been expressed through the educational reports which it has adopted, much of what is now attempted to be taught in our common schools should be omitted from its course of study, and in place of the same, instruction should be given in subjects which have direct relation to agriculture and other industries, and

WHEREAS, One of the chief obstacles in the way of such change is found to be in the lack of proper encouragement and direction to teachers on the part of school officers and the parents of school children, and in the want of teachers competent to give instructions in such subjects according to a rational system of object lessons. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our state normal school should have for its special object the qualification of teachers to make the needed reform.

That the state agricultural college and the state university should have attached to them normal departments for a like object, and that the instruction given in our county normal institutes should have special reference to the qualifications of teachers to impart such instruction.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the Patrons of Husbandry to embrace every opportunity and to seek opportunity to advise and give proper direction as to the character of education conducted in our public schools.

The following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the Kansas State Grange of P. of H. in annual session do most earnestly petition president-elect Cleveland to appoint in the interests of agriculture, Hon. S. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina to the position of Commissioner of agriculture.

Resolved, That the executive committee are hereby instructed to have published for gratuitous distribution to the farmers of Kansas 1,000 pamphlets, containing an address setting forth the necessity of organization.

The committee on needed legislation reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, There is a bill now pending in congress commonly known as the Reagan bill, which comes nearer meeting the wants of the people than any other bill pending; therefore

Resolved, That our delegation in congress be requested to urge its passage.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States government to take more stringent measures to prevent the inclosure of large tracts of public lands in this and other states and the territories by private parties and corporations for grazing purposes, and compel them to remove the wire fences already erected upon such land.

Resolved, That as Patrons and farmers of Kansas, we are most emphatically opposed to the action of the late cattlemen's convention held at St. Louis, wherein they ask congress to lease the public domain to private parties for grazing purposes, and believing that such action would be a barrier to the further occupancy of our public domain by actual settlers.

Resolved, That as an organization, representing the best interests of agriculture in Kansas, we do most solemnly protest against congress setting aside a public cattle trail, six miles in width, from southern Texas to the British Possessions, as contemplated by the St. Louis cattlemen's convention, believing that such action would not only place an impassable barrier in the way of the cattle trade and travel of our own state for nine months in the year; but that it would also prove a most prolific source of disease to the native and improved breeds of cattle now so extensively owned within the limits of Kansas.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly urge our next session of the legislature to early petition congress upon the matter as

seriously affecting the vital interests of our state.

Resolved, That the Master of the state grange present these resolutions to the president of the senate, and the speaker of the next legislature of Kansas, and a copy be sent to each of our members of the legislature.

The committee on co-operation in their careful and exhaustive report, set forth the advantages of and necessity for co-operation, and as regards business co-operation, the committee knew of no other system or plan better adapted to the wants of our people than the Rochdale plan, as recommended by the National Grange. The history of this plan has been fraught with such wonderful results that we deem it unwise to offer any other. Some slight changes may be necessary to make it applicable to the demands of our order in our state. We therefore submit the following recommendations:

1st. That the various co-operative enterprises of our state conform, as nearly as practical to the system adopted by the National Grange.

2nd. That in the organization of said enterprises, no member be admitted as stockholders, except those in good standing in the order.

3d. That in the adoption of rules for the distribution of profits, that said rules be so framed that members in good standing only shall be entitled to the same.

4th. We would further recommend that the business enterprise of the state use every laudable instrumentality and endeavor to build up the order in their several localities, thus securing the one grand purpose of our movement, viz: the organization of farmers in one grand brotherhood and sisterhood for the protection and support of each other.

5th. That each existing co-operative enterprise of the state be requested by this grange to send one delegate from its board of directors to a convention of delegates to be held at Olathe, January 20, 1885, for the purpose of harmonizing their plan of work with the above system recommended.

N. ZIMMERMAN,
H. O. STUDLEY,
E. HIGGINS,
MRS. A. E. GOODING,
MRS. A. E. HENDRIX,
Committee.

The newly elected officers of the Kansas State Grange are as follows:

Master, W. H. Toothacher, Cedar Junction; Overseer, H. O. Studley, Bellville; Lecturer, J. F. Willis, McLouth; Steward, A. P. Reardon, McLouth; Assistant Steward, Neal A. Pickett, Guelph; Chaplain, Arthur Sharp, Girard; Treasurer, Thomas White, Topeka; Secretary, George Black, Olathe; Gate-keeper, Samuel McPherson, Olathe; Ceres, Mrs. J. O. Henry, Olathe; Pomona, Mrs. Maud H. Black, Olathe; Flora, Mrs. D. A. Otis, Topeka; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. C. N. Streeper, McLouth; Member of the Executive Committee, Henry Rhoades, Gardner.

Grange Notes.

The Grange is again on the boom. Twenty counties represented.

It is now seventeen years since the Grange started and its influence is greater now than ever.

Johnson county is the banner grange county, having 1,206 members. No other county can compare with it.

The fifth degree of the Grange seems to be a popular one. Over 30 of the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters took this degree during the session.

The delegation of Grangers from the northern part of the State voted that the KANSAS FARMER reporter left his hat at Fort Scott and cannot resist the temptation to return.

This closes the thirteenth annual session of the State Grange which has been one of the busiest and most important sessions ever held in the State. The prospect for the rapid upbuilding of the Grange is good.

Father W. H. Jones, of Holton, Jackson county, is the oldest granger in the State, having been an officer in the State Grange for eleven years, never missing a single session. He is 75 years old and one of the most useful members of the organization.

The last night session was devoted to the conferring of the fifth degree and everybody partook of a most bountiful "grange feast" spread on the tables in the hall below. It was on this occasion that the hungry re-

The Home Circle.

The Queer Old Woman.

How is it in the glass I see
A queer old woman look at me?
There are odd lines about her eyes,
And gray hair on her forehead lies;
Her cheek is wan and sharp her chin;
She does not seem to me akin.
And yet she says—it can't be true—
That "we are one instead of two."

I know we never shall agree,
She makes such rude remarks to me.
My bonnet, with fresh garlands hung,
"Was costly folly; 'tis too young."
I must not buy a white-plumed hat—
"I have outlived the time for that."
And this choice gown of softest pink,
"Of my lost childhood" makes her think;
And if I'm vexed, she says, forsooth,
That "she can only speak the truth."

I am not old; yet, if I were,
I could forget it but for her.
Hope's May-time still about me seems;
I gather violets in my dreams;
But when I do, she shakes her head—
"Those flowers," she says, "long since have
fl-d."

Life's golden-rod and asters blue
Are all the blossoms left for you."

Oh, if this stranger face would pass
From out my haunted looking-glass,
And I again from it could see
My dear old self look back at me—
My pretty self, that used to wear
A wreath of roses round her hair,
And smile to hear her flatterers say,
"The face beneath was fair as they,"
I might be happy. But, oh, no!
This queer old woman will not go;
And since I'm forced with her to dwell,
We might be friends, perhaps, as well;
For I, at last, am sure 'tis true
That we are one instead of two!

—Marian Douglas.

Supporting a Family.

What does supporting a family mean?
What is its *literal* meaning? What class of
men do it best and how many do it at all?

These are questions that I often ask myself. They seem at first sight to be easily answered, but are they? The common answer would be, "supporting a family means to feed and clothe them." There is no *literal* meaning beyond this; rich men do it best, and bachelors are the ones that don't do it at all. But I have studied out a different answer and this is it: It is written, "Man shall not live by bread alone." What else is needed? Bread feeds nothing but the frame or casement of the real man. The mind and soul, which are twin sisters, must be fed also, or they will die of starvation, and their skeletons will remain in the closet to come out and haunt their murderers in their midnight meditations. The man who takes upon himself the support of a family must help to sustain the mind and soul of his wife and children, or he has failed in the most important part of his earth work. And I would that the younger members of the Home Circle would engrave this on the tablets of their hearts and read it every day. The man that comes home as soon as his day's work is done with a happy face and kind words, feeds the hungry souls with a food that shall cause them to live and flourish long after their casement shall have mouldered away and joined the earth from whence it sprung. Then, too, he can give them good literature which will improve their minds and the seed of pure and noble thought will spring up and take deep root. The farmer too often thinks his agricultural and political paper enough. Biography, history, a very little light reading and music are often desirable; yes, essential. And how little all these cost. Only a little better management (if there is a deficiency in this line) and they can easily be obtained.

It is not always the rich man that supports his family best; but the one that does his best; and if he *does* this he will at least have kind words for them.

It is not always the bachelors, but sometimes their married brothers, that don't support their families. He it is who lets his wife contrive in every way to keep soul and body joined together, who spends his evenings away from home and comes home cross enough to make every one wish he had stayed away. Depend upon it, this man is always a martyr; thinks himself especially abused!

I would not have you think the family has no duty toward the man. Oh, no! The family must help him along *over* the hard places, for a child can sometimes lead a man. But it is the man, not the woman, that promises to "love, cherish and support."

I would like to hear the thoughts of others on the same subject.

Oskaloosa, Kas.

DAISY DEAN.

THE FOREHEAD.

How the Character and Temperament May be Judged From It.

Foreheads may be divided into three classes—the retreating, the perpendicular, and the projecting. A very retreating forehead, which is at the same time low and shallow, shows want of intellect; but a slightly retreating forehead, or what appears to be a retreating forehead from the fullness of the forms over the eyes, indicates imagination, susceptibility, wit and humor. The German poet, Goethe, had this shaped forehead, and we see this form of brow in all the antique statues of Apollo. A very projecting forehead, one which dominates the whole face, is generally the forehead of a person of a slow if not of a dull intellect. A perpendicular forehead, well rounded at the temples, running rather high than low, and having straight, well-defined eyebrows, shows solid powers of the understanding, love of study, and power of concentrating the attention, but it is not the forehead of the poet, painter, or musician.

Arched foreheads, somewhat low, but full at the temples, with long, sweeping, and mobile eyebrows, appear properly to be feminine, since they show sweetness and sensitiveness of nature. A woman with this sort of forehead, unless her lips were thin, could never be a shrew. This sort of brow, combined with great fullness over the eyes, is the sign of an impressionable, idealistic nature, and is seen in poets, musicians and artists of all kinds. A forehead, with sharp, projecting eye bones—that is, the bone on which the eyebrows appear—shows an acute intellect and fondness for research. Yet there are many excellent heads (as far as intellect is concerned) which have not this form of the eye-bones, but then these foreheads have full and rounded temples, which indicate intellectual power, though not of precisely the same sort.

High, narrow, and wholly unwrinkled foreheads, over which the skin seems tightly drawn, are indicative of weakness of the will power, want of imagination, and very little susceptibility. They are the foreheads of narrow-minded, common-place persons. Of course other features may soften these indications; intelligent eyes may give intellect, or a sweet and tender mouth feeling enough to, at any rate, diminish the unpleasant indications of this low type of forehead.

Foreheads not altogether projecting, but having angular and knotty protuberances upon them, denote vigor of mind and harsh and oppressive activity and perseverance. To be in exact proportion the forehead should be the same length as the nose. In Greek art, however, it is generally shorter, which gives softness and elegance to the face. It should be oval at the top, or somewhat square; if the latter, it gives more force; if the former, more sensibility of character. It should be smooth in repose, yet have the power of wrinkling when in deep thought, or when in grief or anger; for as I have before said, foreheads over which the skin is so tightly strained as never to change under these circumstances show a dull, unsensitive, and unintellectual nature. A forehead should project more over the eyes than at the top, and there should be a small cavity in the center, separating the brow into four divisions; but this should be so slightly accentuated as only to be seen when the forehead is in a strong light coming from above it.

Square foreheads with broad, angular temples, with fine, well-defined eyebrows, circumspection, resolution and constancy. A blue vein, in the form of a letter y, in an open, smooth, and somewhat low forehead, shows a poetic, ardent, and sensitive nature.

Perpendicular wrinkles, those between the eyes, are natural to the forehead, (where they are sometimes seen in extreme youth). When much accentuated they show application and thought, habits of concentration; we invariably knit the brows when we wish to grasp a subject. These perpendicular wrinkles on the forehead are, however, often the traces of habitual indulgence in anger; therefore, to be sure of the indication, one should have to consider the temperament. If the skin is of the color and texture which denotes the choleric or sanguine temperament, one would probably be right in attributing the formation of the perpendicular wrinkles in such a face to the habitual indulgence of anger; but if seen in a person of the lymphatic or melancholy temperament

we should be most likely correct in attributing the lines to the habit of thought. Persons of the purely lymphatic temperament rarely have these perpendicular lines. They are too indolent to indulge much in study, and too indifferent to be given to anger. In persons of a bilious temperament the lines would probably be produced from both causes—from the deep thought of study and also from the indulgence of fits of anger—for the bilious temperament is especially an irritable one, though at the same time highly intellectual, being the result of the double influence of Apollo and Mercury.

Horizontal wrinkles across the forehead, especially if broken in the middle, show an anxious and somewhat fretful nature, if the lips are thin and drooping. These lines are, however, often the result of continued cares and sorrows. They are often traced by the vexations of domestic life; hence they are more commonly seen on the foreheads of women than men, to whom the perpendicular wrinkles are more common. Apart from the deductions to be made from the observation of the temperament, there is another indication which sometimes serves to distinguish the perpendicular lines of anger and thought. Those caused by a habit of concentrated attention by deep thought are generally of unequal lengths, whilst those caused by the perpetually recurrent form of anger are shorter, deeper, but both of equal lengths. We sometimes see only one of these perpendicular lines between the eyes, in which case there is no longer any doubt as to its indication being that of a habit of thought rather than of anger.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Not one housekeeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know of: Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on; then bring the water to a boil and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the water. This done, half remove the pot lid, and let the potatoes remain over a slow fire till the steam is evaporated; then peel and set them on the table in an open dish. Potatoes of a good kind, thus cooked, will always be sweet, dry and mealy. A covered dish is bad for potatoes, as it keeps the steam in and makes them soft and watery. To keep them warm, lay a folded napkin over the potatoes, and bring to the table. After each one has been helped, replace the napkin, thus keeping the vegetables warm.

There are reasons why the wife or housekeeper should keep an account book. In the first place it would furnish interesting information of the number of pounds of sugar, spice, flour, meat, etc., that a family of certain size consumes. How many know anything definite about these things? Again, such a record would suggest change in the living in one way or another, and furnish a basis for calculation of the requirements of the coming year. We knew of a lady who went so far as to keep an account of the number of extra meals which she furnished in a year, and when it was announced the family were greatly surprised. A household account is a startling revealer of facts.

CINNAMON BUNS.—Raise a sponge as for bread. When very light, add to it one egg well beaten, a heaping tablespoonful each of butter and lard mixed, a small cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, and knead up very soft. Cover, and set by the fire to get as light as light can be; then turn it out on your moulding board, roll it out in a sheet quite two inches thick, and place in baking pan near the fire until it is as light as a puff. Spread over the top one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one of powdered cinnamon, rubbed together to a cream. Cut the dough in deep ridges, or form it into cakes.

TO CLEAN CIDER BARRELS.—Put two pounds of quick lime and two buckets of boiling water into the barrel, bung it up tight, and roll it about for a minute or two. Let it stand all day, rolling it from time to time. In the evening fill the barrel up with cold water, and let it stand until the next day; then wash it out with clean water, and when dry, burn a little sulphur in it.

An article for neck-wear—a rope.

Stories for the Farmer.

We do not desire our correspondents to prepare stories for the FARMER. Story writing, to be well done, requires a special faculty, a peculiar inclination of mind, and a rare genius, as much so as the composition of poetry. And unless a story is so much mixed with matter of value to the mind as to be really useful, it ought never to be printed. Reading for no other purpose than to kill time, is useless; and if there is nothing in a story that will make the reader better and wiser, it is worthless.

Within a year past, several stories have been sent to us. And now we have another—a short one, and written by a sensible, practical woman. But we decline them all, as we have uniformly done since concluding Katie Darling.

We do not say that we will not publish another story, because we may do so if we find one that fits in some particular place; but we do not wish any person to prepare a story, or any composition on the story style, for the FARMER. What we want is plain writing on practical subjects, and there are a good many lady readers of the FARMER who know how to do that.—ED. K. F.

The new \$50,000 Presbyterian church of Topeka has ordered opera chairs. The following is the description of them: All the latest improvements, such as coat and shawl holder, arm rests, hat rack, foot rest, umbrella and cane holder and individual book rack. The price is \$3 each and seems very reasonable for so many conveniences, together with the elegance and comfort.

OLD COFFEE AND TEA POTS—That begin to impart a disagreeable flavor to their contents, may be made as sweet as new by putting water in them, and then dropping some live coals into the water.

The Burning Bush.

Oh, sometimes gleams upon our sight
Through present wrong, the Eternal Right!
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man;—

That all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad,
Our common daily life divine,
And every land a Palestine.

We lack but open eye and ear
To find the Orient's marvels here,
The still small voice in autumn's hush
Yon maple wood the burning bush.

For still the new transcends the old,
In signs and tokens manifold;
Slaves rise up men, the olive waves
With roots deep set in battle graves.

Through the harsh noises of our day
A low, sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking, calm and clear.

Henceforth my heart shall sigh no more
For olden time and holier shore;
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now, and here, and everywhere.

FROM COL. G. H. MACKAY, 32d Iowa Infantry
I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and am experiencing no trouble from Catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—G. H. MACKAY, Sigourney, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1887.

FOR THREE WINTERS I have been afflicted with a arrh and Cold in the head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it is a most-he-all that was recommended by F. McCormick (Judge Common Pleas) Elizabeth, N. J. (Price 50 cents.)

I HAVE BEEN very much benefited by a 50 cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. When I began using it my Catarrh was so bad I had head ache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had head ache since to amount to anything. Please send me two more bottles. JOHN H. SUMMERS, St. Mary Conn.

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A PRIZE. Send 1c cents for postage, and I receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes wait the workers! Absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta Maine.

The Young Folks.

A Surly Old Tramp.

There's a surly old tramp who goes prowling about,
He is seen ev'rywhere, so you'd better look out!
His face is all wrinkles from forehead to chin,
His lips stick right out, and his eyes go right in.

He hates all the children, and chuckles with joy
To hear people say, "That's a bad girl or boy!"
And if he can make you a drone or a dunce,
He'll sneak in and claim your acquaintance at once.

He steals in the school-room and stands at your back,
Too glad if the teacher should give you a "whack."
And when the hard words you would spell, he will try
To make you forget or to snivel and cry.

When doing examples that puzzles the brain,
He'll jog you and whisper, "There, don't try again!
Just mix it all up, and then rub it all out,
And don't say a word, but look sulky and pout."

Beneath the piano he'll hide out of sight,
To tease you when there is his greatest delight;
He'll catch hold your fingers and blindfold your eyes,
And turn all the notes into great dragon flies.

Beware of this tramp who creeps in like a mouse,
And stealthily wanders all over the house;
He's lazy and shiftless, unlike the wise ant,
His name, you must know it, is Mr. "I can't."

—Sarah E. Donnell.

Oatskill Bears.

Those who visit the many mountain resorts among the Catskills in the summer have no idea that it is a wild beast hunting-ground in the winter. Such is the fact, however, and perhaps no spot in the State is so noted for bears and smaller animals as is the neighborhood of Shandaken, Ulster county. With the exception of a few small settlements the territory is one wilderness of mountain and timber land. Forty years ago nearly the entire population were trappers and hunters. At the present time there are many backwoodsmen who gain their livelihood by fishing for trout and other fish in the summer and hunting and trapping in the winter. In severe winters the snow is deep on the mountains and in the ravines and notches. In the latter places it remains far into the spring. At the present time the snow in many places is from 3 to 5 feet deep. There are many wild and picturesque spots in the town of Shandaken, among which may be mentioned the notch in Deep Hollow, the Hunter Notch, Devil's Glen, Westkill Clove and Big Indian Hollow. The mountains that run up along Deep Hollow are from 2,500 to 3,500 feet high and are the winter homes of bears. These mountains are very steep and abound in rocky ledges, under nearly all of which can be found deep holes or caves. Rugged as they are they are beautiful objects to look at in the winter sunlight, their snow-capped peaks fairly dazzling the beholder. In past years larger bears have been killed than of late, although instead of becoming extinct among the Catskills bears are more numerous now than ever before. A well-known trapper gives as his reason for this that a number of years ago, when the mountains were well timbered, the bears could scarcely find anything to eat and had to live on roots, bark and whatever game they could lay their paws on. Since the wood has been cleared off shrubs and bushes have grown thickly, intermingled with briars and trailing vines, which furnish berries and other food for wild animals. As bruin is very much like a hog he will eat pretty much anything in the animal or vegetable line.

In the coldest weather bears usually house themselves in small caves or openings, under the ledges of rocks, where it is dry; but when the winter is open they come out and are easily tracked over the light snow. They usually select the southerly face of a mountain for their holes or dens, probably because it is warmer and more pleasant. It is considered that they eat nothing while housed up, but lie rolled up in a heap. They will remain in that condition the greater part of the winter unless aroused by dogs which scent them out. Dogs are their

natural enemies. Bears pay but little attention to the loud yelping of the dogs, but put on a bold front. Few experienced dogs are foolish enough to go beyond the mouth of a cave, for a full-grown bear can ward off half a dozen good dogs with the greatest ease. When a dog receives a fair blow from one of its paws it quickly "goes to grass," with the blood spurting from its wounds. At sight of man, however, bears become uneasy, and try to escape. As a general rule they will never fight a man unless forced into it. When they have cubs and are followed closely they will keep them ahead and follow close in the rear to protect them. If pushed closely they will make a great show of fight, growl and tear the bark from the trees with much fuss and noise, and do their utmost to frighten off the enemy, and if there is no help for it they will fight fiercely when brought to bay. Bears, when known to be with young, are left alone, unless the hunters are well armed for a fight. Experienced dogs greatly assist the hunter, and do much toward checking the speed of the bear. Now and then they nab bruin by a hind leg, which worries him greatly. After a dog has tackled a bear once, however, he knows enough to keep out of the reach of his paws, and, being nimbler than bruin, he has little trouble in doing this.

Hunters are often given a long and weary chase over the mountains and through the valleys ten, fifteen and even twenty miles, generally in the roughest places, for the bear, when he finds that he is tracked, will pick out the most tangled and impassable places he can reach, going down in deep ravines, where the brush and briars are so thick that they will tear the clothing of the hunters if they attempt to follow him, while bruin will shuffle along, because of his thick hide, almost as fast as though on better ground. The articles necessary to complete the outfit of a bear hunter are few and simple. A good dog and a breech-loading, double-barrel shotgun, heavy boots, coarse and thick trousers and short coat and a belt with apartments for cartridges and pistol prepare the hunter for his sport. When the snow is deep the chase will be slow and tedious, but if there is only a light fall the hunters will get so interested that they will keep up a dog-trot for some distance. Care must be taken upon nearing bruin that he does not scent the hunter, or else he will give him a tough time of it, as the bear will make for the most tangled spots and nine times out of ten escape. If the hunter can get within easy shooting distance on good ground the bear, supposing only dogs after him, becomes an easy victim. Sometimes it is easier and more profitable to trap bears than to hunt them with powder and ball. Various kinds of traps are used. The log trap, which captures the bear alive, and the heavy steel trap, with hook or log attachment, are considered the best.

When a bear finds himself trapped in a steel trap he usually makes for a ledge of rocks, and then tries to break the trap by slapping it down with all his might, and as they generally have great strength, it takes a good trap to stand it. When a bear finds that he can not get rid of the trap he tries to get away, but of course is easily followed, as the trap with the attachments forces him to travel very slowly. Some hunters claim that when a bear gets his foot in a trap, and finds he can not get rid of it, he will actually chew off the leg, leaving part of it in the trap, and go off and nurse the wounded stump so well that in a short time it will heal up so that he can travel pretty nearly as well as before. When a Shandaken hunter wants to capture a bear alive he uses the log trap and baits it with a sheep's head, well roasted, which will tempt a bear into almost any place.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Our Language--Ourious Shades.

The nice shades of meaning in the use of the same words in our language, are puzzling to foreigners but they exist, and every American citizen should understand them: We say a fleet of sheep is a flock; while a flock of ships is a fleet. But a flock of girls is a bevy, while a bevy of wolves or dogs is a pack; a pack of thieves is a gang, but a gang of angels is a host, and a host of porpoises is a shoal. But a shoal of cattle is a herd, and a herd of children is a troop, while a troop of partridges is a covey and a covey of beauties is a galaxy. But a galaxy of ruffians is a horde, while a horde of rubbish is a heap, and a heap of oxen is a

drove. Then a drove of blackguards is a mob, while a mob of whales is a school, and a school of worshippers is a congregation. But a congregation of engineers is called a corps, while a corps of robbers is a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, but a swarm of people is a crowd, while a crowd of gentlemen is called the elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are the most dangerous men.

A Great Hotel.

Probably not one in a hundred of our young readers know anything about the management of a large hotel. Indeed, many older persons never saw one of these wonderful institutions. It is for the information and entertainment of such that we reprint the following sketch of a great hotel in Chicago, prepared by a gentleman who attended the recent fat stock show in that city:

The Palmer House is a vast structure of stone, brick and iron, with so small a proportion of wood (for certain interior fittings) that it is asserted that you might fill any room with combustibles, inflame them, and then shut the door and go to bed in an apartment directly adjoining or overhead, with perfect confidence that the fire could not spread. It has three fronts, 131 feet, 253 feet and 281 feet long; covers an acre and three-quarters of land; goes up we don't know how high, but the elevators take you at least seven floors above the office; contains over 800 rooms; accommodates continually six hundred to a thousand guests; and cost \$3,500,000—a million for the land, two millions for the building, and half a million for furnishing.

The employees and officers of all grades numbered 523, according to Mr. Livingston's computation on the day of our interview, when there were 651 guests in the house. They are divided into eleven principal departments, each having a responsible chief. Of these departments the largest, as might be supposed, is that of the Steward, in which are included no less than 182 persons—a chief cook and eleven assistants, with dishwashers and kitchen helpers of various grades, and a large number of dining-room waiters. The head waiter—a very important functionary, as the comfort and satisfaction of the guests depend so largely upon his ability and discretion—is on duty about all the time from 6 in the morning till 8 at night, at which hour one of the assistants takes his place, and stays till midnight. Of the other waiters, one watch are in attendance at the tables from 6 till 10.30, from 12.30 to 3.30, and from 5.30 to 8.30; another from 7.30 to 12 and from 12.30 to 6; and still another, as we understand, in the evening; but the men change around from time to time so as to have long days and short days alternately.

The second department in extent is that of the Housekeeper, including 58 women. To them is committed the care of the guest rooms, each chambermaid attending never to less than 18, and sometimes to as many as 25. The housekeeper has charge of the linen and soap, two classes of goods that are absorbed, as may readily be imagined, in formidable quantities. This brings us naturally to the laundry, where 43 persons, aided by every possible application of machinery and of steam, do the washing of the house and whatever the guests choose to send there. Thence again we naturally pass to the domains of the engineer, under whom are 16 men constantly busy. He has in charge eight boilers and three engines, propelling the elevators and the electrical and other machinery. Eighty of the brilliant but rather unpleasant arc lamps are kept in operation, and 260 of the delightful incandescents. During the winter months, the average daily consumption of coal, runs from 12 to 14 tons.

Twelve furniture men, with women, devote their time to repairs, to taking up and putting down carpets, washing windows, and "fixing up" generally. Eight painters (there were 14 during the warm months) swing brushes and set glass. Five carpenters make necessary changes in the building from time to time, beside looking daily after the door-knobs, plates, hinges, and etceteras here and there. Fourteen porters take the guests' baggage up and down; twenty-four bell-boys are in attendance to do errands; and for the leisure moments of those inclined to such solace, eleven bar-tenders stand ready to mix them innumerable drinks

and to keep the run of their games of billiards.

Now all this business has to be paid for; and it will be seen that large amounts of money, often in small sums, must be daily handled and accounted for. There is a head cashier, who supervises all the financial transactions of the house, and who is assisted by two young women; one of these is at her desk one day from 6 a. m. till noon, and from 6 p. m. till 11, but on the next day only from noon till 6. And finally, so far as the office is concerned, there are two room clerks, three key clerks, two mail clerks, a package clerk, and a night clerk—whose duties will be readily surmised.

Work in the barber's shop and bath rooms is not included in this description, these departments being let out; and of course there are a number of other persons employed in various capacities about the house. The foregoing notes serve only to give a general idea of the principal and indispensable division of labor in the great hive—or palace—which we call a modern American hotel.

A Wonderful Clock.

The most astonishing thing I ever heard of in the way of a timepiece is a clock described by a Hindu rajah as belonging to a native princess of Upper India, and jealously guarded as the rarest treasure of her luxurious palace.

In front of the clock's disk was a gong, swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the full number of parts for twelve perfect bodies, but all lay heaped together in seeming confusion.

Whenever the hands of the clock indicated the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts needed to form the frame of one man, part joining itself to part with quick metallic click; and, when completed, the figure sprang up, seized a small mallet, and, walking up to the gong, struck one blow that sent the sound pealing through every room and corridor of that stately castle. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and so through all the hours of the day, the number of figures being the same as the number of the hour, till at noon and midnight, the entire heap sprang up, and, marching to the gong, struck one after another, each his blow making twelve in all, and then fell to pieces again.

Catarah Cured.

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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

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Club Rates:
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TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

All NEW subscribers that send us their names and a year's subscription any time during this month, December, will receive the paper FROM THE TIME WE RECEIVE THE MONEY UNTIL THE END OF 1885.

Sorghum seed is better soaked before planting. Cover shallow and press down by rollers.

We have on file a number of letters from correspondents of the FARMER. They came too late for this issue.

The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society will hold its sixth annual meeting at New Orleans, January 14, 15, 16 and 17 next.

The third snow of the season at Topeka began to fall yesterday morning. We have not yet had two inches of snow all told here this winter.

It is reported that an old silver miner of New Mexico has discovered rich silver mines in the mountains some fifty miles east of Chattanooga, Tenn.

A new anesthetic has been discovered for application in dentistry. It will be good news to sufferers in the mouth. The preparation is known as muriate of cocaine.

The *American Garden*, an excellent horticultural monthly journal, has changed ownership; but its editor and publisher remain the same. It comes at one dollar a year, published in New York.

The *Western Live Stock Journal* is a new paper just started at Russell, in this State. It starts out wisely by copying from the KANSAS FARMER. No paper misses by following close up to the Old Reliable.

There is to be a meeting of swine breeders at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., January 14 prox., to consider the swine interests of this country in view of foreign restrictions placed upon the importation of American pork. It will be an important meeting, and ought to be largely attended.

The Butler county woolen mills, with six looms and a capacity of \$100,000 of manufactured goods per annum, is now in full operation and running out blankets, yarns and other woolen goods for the trade of Kansas. It is the center of a very large sheep growing district, and it is anticipated that this new enterprise will develop into an important industry.

Railroad Discussion in Congress.

The first subject taken up by the House the present session was Interstate Commerce. At the last session the railroad committee introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners who shall have general supervision of the inland commerce of the country so far as it relates to the matter of transportation. When the bill was taken from the Speaker's table Mr. Reagan, of Texas, offered his bill as a substitute for the committee bill. His bill provides certain general regulations of railroad management, but makes no provision for Commissioners. That brought out a discussion somewhat similar to that we had in the Kansas Legislature the last session. One side argues that the commissioner system of railway management is better; the other side insists that the law ought to prescribe rules and that the railroad companies ought to be compelled to obey them.

We have not seen copies of the bills, and therefore have no opinion upon their relative merits. We do not believe in any cast-iron system of regulating railroad transportation, because there must be some room for play in every department of business. It would be practically impossible for the entire railroad system of this country to operate under one set of fixed rules that attempts to prescribe definitely and positively for every detail. It would be like gearing machinery so tightly that the friction would burn the way to freedom. There must be some room for play.

But we believe the law ought to establish certain general principles, and provide rules to correspond, that would fix maximum rates, leaving the carriers free to operate anywhere below the lawful rates, provided, always, that no injurious discriminations are allowed. Men engaged in business know more about it than others that are not. Railroad men know more about railroad business than do persons who have been always in other pursuits. But certain general principles have been settled by railroad business, and those principles ought to be incorporated in the law. It may be that commissioners ought to be appointed; but they ought to have some authority beyond suggestions.

We will watch the progress of the discussion with much interest. It is to be hoped that a good law will be passed, one that is practical, sensible, reasonable.

According to the reports of the Agricultural Department, cane sugar in sorghum is associated with one-tenth of its weight of grape sugar (glucose), and not far from one-fifth its weight of solids not sugar, such as ash, gum, albumen, wax and a few other substances, but the cane sugar varies from 14 to 16 per cent. of the expressed juice. The product of seed is equal to from two to four bushels per ton of cane. About 40 per cent. of the juice is lost in the bagasse (refuse), but the same proportion is lost in the juice of the tropical cane, though it is believed that investigation will result in discovering a method of saving one-half of this loss. The bagasse is used for making paper, and, treated as a fertilizer, returns a portion of that which was taken from the soil. It is also used with advantage as fuel where that article is scarce. Even the scum and sediment are used in some manner, no portion of the cane being wasted.

The Junction City *Tribune* says that very few persons understand the planting of cane in order to save work. The seeds should be moistened until almost sprouted, and then planted shallow in fresh made marks or drills, with, if pos-

sible, a wheel or other pressure passing over the row. In this way the seeds germinate quickly, come on ahead of the weeds, and the plants need but little if any hoeing.

A Word About Oklahoma.

When people begin to look intently at an object, or a supposed object, they see a great many things that are not there. The death of Capt. Payne, it was believed would put an end, at least temporarily, to the Oklahoma fever; but it appears that the disease is breaking out again with great virulence. New companies are being organized, new officers elected, new funds created, and fresh preparations for invading the charmed country.

We admire enterprise, and surely the American people are not lacking in this respect; but why men should risk anything for a foothold in the public lands of Indian Territory, we cannot understand upon any other theory than that they are paid for it in money tendered by persons outside. There is no gold or silver there; nobody claims there is. No mining inducement of any kind. There is nothing there that would create or draw immediate trade. Nothing there to induce merchants and traders to take large stocks of goods in with the first colonists. Nothing out of which to make money quickly. Out of the soil must every penny be made, and that by a very slow process in a community a hundred miles away from a railway station. Land in Indian Territory is no better than that lying in southern Kansas. That the climate is good, and that many attractive landscapes lie there, we know very well, and have often said so; but why men in Kansas, a region of unsurpassed loveliness, should risk dangers, including arrest and ejection, perhaps punishment by fine, for the sake of obtaining a quarter section of land that can be purchased after a while for a little money, we do not understand. There is fascination in prospective pioneer life. Laying out town sites, founding cities, and making fame for the future are all very fine on this side, or on the other side; but Kansans have had enough of that. They have laid the foundations of an empire, and are just showing themselves in the front lines of wheat and stock raisers. What do such men want in a new country no better than their own and where they can not lawfully enter?

We believe in letting white people in there, and we believe it will soon be so arranged that they may enter legally; but until the way is made clear and easy, every good citizen ought to be content to watch and wait. There is no sense in rushing in the face of the law. There is nothing in the Territory worth breaking one's neck about, anyway. If a man has a farm in Kansas, or is engaged in a business that furnishes him an honorable livelihood, he ought to let Oklahoma alone. The whole thing is uncertainty now. There is no assurance that settlers will be allowed to remain at any time in the near future. Agriculture and stock raising are the only vocations to be begun there out of which to sustain the population. Returns will be slow and doubtful. Better a thousand times wait until you can go in honorably, and know that when you select a piece of land and locate on it, you will be permitted to occupy it permanently. We look upon this Oklahoma business as foolish, and from a business standpoint, we regard it as void of all promise.

The Central Iowa railway has cut down work in the shops at Marshalltown to five days of eight hours per week, instead of discharging men or reducing their wages.

Kansas Farmer for 1885.

There will be no change in the management of the paper, only as we see where it can be improved. It is our steady purpose to give our readers a good paper and we do not expect at any time to do less. In order to make a good paper every week it is necessary to be awake, be active, progressive and earnest. The KANSAS FARMER is made up under precisely those conditions.

It is a farm paper, and that means a paper devoted to all interests of the farm. A good farm produces grain, fruit, vegetables and stock. These different departments of farm work and all their connections are represented in every number of the paper. Farm methods, including preparation and management of the soil, planting seeds, cultivation of plants, harvesting and care of crops; the breeding and handling of stock of all kinds; the utilizing of by-products, as milk, honey, eggs, etc.; planting and management of orchards, vineyards, etc.; in short, every department of farm work is treated regularly and intelligently in the KANSAS FARMER.

In addition to discussions of matters outside, we give regularly selections for family reading, to amuse, entertain and instruct. We aim at the highest development of farm life and farm work.

Besides these, all important matters of public concern have candid treatment and honest discussion in our columns. The farmer has a great interest in public affairs. We strive to keep him posted.

The KANSAS FARMER for 1885 will be in the line of its present policy, aiming steadily to be useful in every department of rural life and work. Every farmer in Kansas ought to have the paper.

We see it stated that Dr. Peter Collier has shown that sugar can be produced from amber cane at a cost scarcely exceeding one cent a pound, and any advance above that point will be profit for the manufacturer. But before we can expect to make sugar for any such price large sums must be expended in the erection of mills for working the cane, and farmers must be convinced that it is for their interest to provide supplies of cane for the manufacture of sirup and sugar.

OUR CLUB RATES.

We respectfully ask attention of our readers and friends to our new club rates printed at the head of the first column of the 8th page of the paper. While the old price, \$1.50 a year, is maintained for single subscribers, it is sent for ONE DOLLAR A YEAR to members of clubs where five persons unite, and still less where eleven subscribers join.

Weather in November.

Prof. Snow's weather report for November summarizes: This is the fourth successive November whose temperature has been considerably above the average. The rainfall, cloudiness and wind velocity were below the normal. There was one moderately cold day during the month, the 23d, which day was cold only by sudden contrast with the preceding mild weather.

One who has studied the subject says that the early varieties of sorghum sugar cane, like the Amber, for example, require about the same length and warmth of season as the earlier varieties of Indian corn of the dent character. The medium kinds of sorghum, the Orange for instance, will not mature at a less average mean temperature and length of season than the large, late dents.

The President, in his message, recommended the allowance of a pension for General Grant, and in pursuance of the recommendation a bill was introduced in the Senate for that purpose. As soon as the General saw the report, he wrote to Senator Mitchell, who introduced the bill, asking him to withdraw it, for under no consideration would he accept a pension.

Some one has taken the trouble to figure out what the American people pay out for certain classes of articles in a year. He heads the list with liquors at \$900,000,000. Then comes bread, \$595,000,000; meat, \$303,000,000; iron and steel, \$290,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; sawed lumber, \$233,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; boots and shoes, \$196,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$155,000,000; public education, \$85,000,000; Christian missions, home and foreign, \$5,500,000.

A Missouri farmer—an old one, too, says he has just learned how to grow sunflowers. He says: This year I set out a lot around my garden, and had been in the habit heretofore of letting them take their own course, but one of my sons pinched out all the branches, which forces all into one head of several plants, and it is astonishing what the result is. Some are nearly four feet in circumference, and a friend lately asked me for one of them to send to the Exposition at New Orleans, never having seen one so large.

A Tennessee sorghum grower says: If the cane is not ground immediately after it has reached the mature stage, under the pressure of a high autumn temperature common to Kentucky and Tennessee, the sucrose of the ripe cane reverts to glucose, and that speedily to cellulose, when the sugar disappears; that is, inversion takes place in the order opposite to conversion—the latter being cellulose, glucose, sugar; the former, sucrose, glucose, cellulose. It appears then, that the future of the sorghum sugar industry has as much to fear from a too warm climate as a too cold one.

On the subject of cheap sugar the *American Grocer* says the passage of the new law by the French Assembly, which will have the effect of increasing by artificial bounties the production of sugar in France, comes at a time when the world has more sugar than it can consume. For some time the French markets have been suffering from large importations of German beet sugar, and in order to prevent the French people enjoying the blessing of cheap sugar the Government by the new law will place a prohibitory tariff on all kinds of imported sugar. Besides, the law grants a bounty upon all exported sugar much higher than the present bounty paid by the German Government. The result will be that the French people will have to pay a much higher price for the sugar they consume at home than they do at present in order that the Government may pay the bounty without loss to the revenue. The result of this new law will be that all the German and Dutch sugar, both raw and refined, that at present finds a market in France will have to be marketed in this country and Great Britain, and at the same time the stimulus that will be given to the cultivation of beet sugar in France by the export bounty will very soon add more stock to the already depressed markets. The passage of this bill has already had the effect of lowering prices in London to a figure hitherto unknown, beet sugar selling at 2½ cents a pound, and China raw sugars at the extraordinary low prices of 1½ cents a pound. The present outlook is for cheap sugar for an indefinite period.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

We again remind our old subscribers that it does not matter how early your renewals are sent in, you will be credited with all the time paid for, and it will be an accommodation to us in the office to have your names soon. Our rule is to check off every name on our subscription list as soon as the time marked expires. Our subscribers' names and their address and the time to which the subscription is paid, are all in type, and the invariable rule of the office is to strike off every name as soon as the time marked has expired. It is no small job to distribute the type of names by the thousand and then re-set them. This is avoided in all cases where renewals of subscriptions are made before the time of the old subscription expires.

A great many of our subscribers have paid to the last of this year. The addresses on their papers are all marked—"d 52," and unless their names and money are in before the last issue in this month, their names will be taken off the list. When they renew, then their names are set in type again. By having the names early, all we have to do is to change the mark from "d 52" to "t 52."

And then, it is always well to be on hand in time. It is a good principle to act upon. So, please renew at once.

Gossip About Stock.

The National Swine Breeders' Association is called to meet at Washington, D. C., January 14.

Texas has now 6,617,524 cattle, according to the assessors' return, valued at \$81,000,000. The increase in number this year has been over 500,000.

Hon. A. W. Smith, President of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America, is taking the necessary steps to secure a large delegation of swine-breeders as well as cattlemen at Washington, January 14, next.

J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Illinois, have sent five fat cattle and sixteen fat sheep to the World's Exposition at New Orleans. Four of the cattle are three-year-olds and one a four-year-old. These five averaged, when they left Illinois, 2,150 pounds.

The *Western Live Stock Journal* says: Russell county stock has been greatly improved during the past five years. Stockmen are more appreciative of the value of pure blood than heretofore and their efforts in the direction of improvement are not only profitable to themselves but very creditable to the county. It will not be long before Russell county stock will be eagerly sought after for breeding purposes.

The *Eldorado Republican* publishes the names of 123 individuals and firms of Butler county who are feeding over 6,000 head of two, three and four year old steers for the spring market. This feeding is done on a basis of half a bushel of corn to each steer, or seven ear loads per day. They will therefore have 375 cars of fat cattle to market in the spring, which at six cents per pound will be worth \$500,000, and this is what is being done with their twenty and twenty-five cent corn.

Creamery men are always pleased to have their patrons' cream "test well," not because it makes much, if any, difference to the creamery, but because they know that ordinarily it gives better satisfaction to the patron. But one thing they cannot do, and that is, make butter out of milk after the cream has been removed. It takes cream to make butter.

Botanists have evidence that trees may attain very long lives. The age of an elm has been estimated at 335 years;

that of some palms at from 600 to 700 years; that of an olive tree at 700 years; of a plane tree at 720; of a cedar at 800; of an oak at 1,500; of a yew at 2,880; of a taxodium at 4,000, and of a baobab tree at 5,000 years.

The Wool Market.

There is nothing new or specially favorable to report. Houston's last Philadelphia circular says the last month closed with a slightly improved feeling in the wool market, which, however, is more evidenced in the increased amount selling than in any hardening in values. November has been one of the dullest months of the year, and has been characterized by doubt and hesitancy on the part of both buyers and sellers, and at its close there is a prevailing feeling of uncertainty. All hope for better times in the future, and the opinion is general that the reduction in the output of goods from the mills must eventually be followed by the universal starting up of the machinery now idle (much of which has been stopped during the month), and this will naturally result in an increased demand for wool; the difficulty is to fix the time when this curtailment in the production will make itself felt; some think soon after the first of the year, others place it in the spring, while a few predict that it is as far off as next fall. In the meantime the volume of sales will likely be restricted, unless the low prices ruling should stimulate a speculative demand, which, though not likely, judging by present indications, is always apt to occur when values are unduly depressed.

It is hardly probable that any material change in quotations will take place, even in the event of a prolonged dull period, unless it should extend beyond next spring, in which case there might be some decline just before the coming clip, occasioned by the desire to close up old stocks. Taking every thing into consideration, the chances are favorable to a fairly steady market for some time to come, with prices ruling about as at present. Excepting carpet wools, importations are not likely to amount to much, as our domestic fleeces are lower than foreign descriptions can be brought to this country and sold to pay a profit. Some Australian will be imported by manufacturers, who require it for mixing, but not sufficient in any way affect the market. We are consequently dependent on our own fleeces at today's prices; and while, at the present rate of consumption, they are likely to prove ample for all wants, in the event of a general starting up of the mills, the chances are that they would prove inadequate for requirements, and the result would be an advance, to place them on a parity with supplies which would have to come from abroad.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

Stocks now in eastern markets are not of the choicest, and this alone makes sales light. Were there more good wools here, manufacturers would be glad to give them attention. Philadelphia is particularly bare of desirable parcels, and some of our largest buyers have recently been obliged to seek other markets.

| | Light and bright. | Dark, heavy and shaggy. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Fine..... | 17a18 | 15a16 |
| Medium..... | 19a20 | 18a19 |
| Quarter-blood..... | 17a18 | 16a17 |
| Common, Cots and burry..... | 15a16 | 14a15 |

J. A. Dodge, of Shelby county, Tenn., writes to the *Farming World* that he cures his cholera hogs with carbolic acid. This is his method: "Get a long neck bottle; put one gill of milk and a half teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid in it. Let one man catch the hog by the ears and set him up between his legs, holding his head up, another man with bottle in one hand and a short stick in the other as thick as a man's wrist, put the stick in the animal's mouth crosswise so that he cannot break the bottle while pouring the contents down. If they are not well in a week repeat the dose. I never had to repeat it. I never separate them, but if confined in a pen I turn them out."

Be sure that your neighbor has a chance to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER, by showing him your paper.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 15, 1884.

STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Western Live Stock Journal reports.
HOGS Receipts 9,100, shipments 3,400. Market lower and slow. Light 3 80a4 00, packing 4 00a 4 20, heavy 4 10a4 30.

CATTLE Receipts 700, shipments 800. Market quiet. Christmas cattle 7 00, good to choice shipping steers 5 40.6 00, fair to medium 4 60a5 25, common 4 00a4 50, butchers' steers 3 50a4 75, cows and heifers 3 00a4 00, Texas 3 00a3 75.

SHEEP Receipts 600, shipments none. Market dull. Good to choice 3 00a3 50, common to fair 2 00a2 50, lambs 2 00a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 2,100. Market active and firm. Exports 6 00a6 50, good to choice shipping steers 5 00a5 75, common to medium 4 00a5 00, Texas 3 25a4 00.

HOGS Receipts 40,000, shipments 3,500. Market steady, but prices were uneven, and closed weak with 20,000 unsold. Rough packing 3 90a4 10, packing and shipping 4 10a4 25, light 3 85a4 15, skips 4 00a3 85.

SHEEP Receipts 2,500, shipments 200. Market steady. Inferior to fair 2 00a2 75, medium to good 3 00a3 75, choice 3 80a4 25, lambs 4 50.

Kansas City.

The Daily Indicator reports:

CATTLE Receipts 804. The market to-day was still slow. Exports 5 10a5 40, good to choice shipping steers 4 50a5 00, common to medium 4 00a4 40, feeders 3 50a4 00, cows 2 80a3 40, grass rangers not quotable.

HOGS Receipts 7,358. The market to-day was slow and 10c lower. Lots averaging 237 to 311 lbs sold at 3 80a4 00, bulk at 3 90.

SHEEP Receipts 97. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 60a2 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT No. 2 red, 76½a76¾c cash, 76¾c December.

CORN No. 2 mixed, 34½ cash, 83½a34¼c Dec.

OATS Firmer. No. 2 25a25¼c.

RYE Firmer at 48¾c.

BARLEY Quiet; 55a75c for prime to fancy Northern.

Chicago.

WHEAT Dec 69½a7 ¾c.

CORN Cash 39-41½c.

RYE Steady at 52c.

BARLEY Steady at 54c.

FLAXSEED Firm at 1 36a1 36½.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 10,671 bus, withdrawn 13,175, in store 829,247. A weak and lower market was had to-day with all the grades nominal excepting May No. 2 red which sold ½c lower at 56½c. Cash wheat went below 70c to day in Chicago for the first time and our market was also at the lowest.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 10,558 bus, withdrawn 11,596, in store 51,124. The market ruled strong to-day on cash corn and values were the highest since the 25th of November. Cash opened ½c higher at 27¾c and closed at 27¾c.

RYE Nothing doing.

OATS Dec no bids, 2½c asked.

BUTTER The market rules dull, and dealers are accepting lower prices both on roll and creamery goods. The supply is larger than the demand at nearly all the leading houses.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 26a27
Creamery, choice " "..... 2 a24
Creamery, fair..... 20a22
Choice dairy..... 21a22
Fair to good dairy..... 12a14
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:
Good to choice..... 12a13
Common..... 10-11
Inferior..... 6a 8

EGGS Supply light and market firm at 24c for choice fresh.

CHEESE We quote new eastern out of store. Full cream: Young America 14c per lb; dotwains or flats 13½c; do Cheddar. 13½c. Part skim: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; cheddar 8½a 9c. Skims: Young America 6a7c; flats 5½a6c; cheddar 5½a6c.

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 25a2 50 per bbl, common to good 1 75a2 00 do. Home grown from wagons 50a65c per bus for fair to good. Stand apples 90a 1 00 per bus. Apples have grown scarce.

POTATOES We quote home grown in a small way at 35a45c per bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 32a35c, White Neshannock 38a41c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 41a45c.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown 50c for red per bus; yellow 75a1 00c per bus.

TURNIPS We quote consignments at 35a40c per bus.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a1 60 per bus.

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 15a1 16 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

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

Horticulture.

Short Talk on Currants.

According to our experience in Kansas, currants will not do well unless somewhat protected from the extreme heat of the sun and also from southern winds in the summer. We tried several years to raise currants in the open garden, but failed in every effort. Last year we set our plants in ground partially shaded and well protected from winds. We had a good crop of fruit.

Aside from the matter of heat and wind, we do not know of any departure in culture of currants from the Eastern and Northern methods. Let these necessary precautions be remembered in reading the following from the Massachusetts *Plowman*:

Before the ground freezes the currant bushes should receive special attention, that they may be in a condition to winter well. If the ground has been mulched with any light material that will make a good harbor for mice, it should be removed, or the mice will be very likely to eat the bark from the main stalks during the winter. If any of the bushes are dead, or it is desired to enlarge the plantation, the autumn is the time to fill vacancies, and to set new plantations. The currant starts so early in the spring, that it is rarely that the ground is in good condition to work before they are started so much that it does great injury to remove them. We have found, in our practice, that plants set in the autumn will make twice the growth of those set in the spring. While it is very rarely that a plant set in the autumn dies; those set in the spring always more or less die, except in very favorable seasons.

The autumn is the best time to trim currant bushes, especially if the cuttings are wanted to make new bushes. If the bushes are to be kept vigorous, with large leaves, the knife should be used very freely, and most of the new sprouts should be cut back to the main stalk, and the whole top should be cut back so as to leave not more than one-half of the last season's growth; in this way plantations of currant bushes can be kept in good condition to produce large fruit many years; but when the trimming is neglected, and numerous suckers are permitted to grow up from the bottom of the main stalk, the top seems to outgrow the roots, the leaves are small, and the fruit is not half size.

Should it be found necessary to remove the mulching before winter sets in, the ground should be well covered with manure, say at the rate of thirty cords to the acre; for the currant requires high manuring, if good crops of fruit are expected.

When the cuttings are wanted for new plants they should be cut in proper lengths and tied up, fifty in a bundle, and then buried in a sand bank four or five inches deep; if the bank is open to the south, so much the better. By practical experience we have found that cuttings thus kept, and planted out early in the spring, are not only very sure to live, but make a better growth than if set in the autumn, which reverses what we have found to be true with plants that have roots. The scientific reason for this we do not attempt to explain. We only know that a large number of practical tests prove it to be so.

Cuttings six or eight inches long are better than longer ones, even to set on sandy land. Never set cuttings on a clay soil, or a soil that is not thoroughly drained.

A resident of Newburg, N. Y., Mr. E. H. Clark, is said to have 200 different sorts of apples grafted upon one tree—137 of them in bearing last year.

Moles.

Moles are by common consent considered a nuisance and pest in the strawberry field, and various devices are constructed for their destruction. Yet, although moles destroy a few plants by undermining their roots, it is more than probable that they are but blessings in disguise, and that we would lose more plants from the ravages of the white-grubs than from the underground work of the moles, if we should succeed in killing the latter. That moles do not eat strawberry plants, but grubs, admits of no doubt, and it is also observed that moles are mostly found in places where grubs are most numerous. We have frequently followed the mole tracks under rows of dead plants and have always found on their roots the peculiar marks of the gnawing of the grubs, proving that the latter were already engaged in their destructive work, and were only arrested in their mischievous progress by the timely arrival of the mole, who after having found his prey, would not follow the same row on a fool's errand, but would make a short cut to the next row, where his keen scent indicated another choice morsel.—*Exchange.*

Winter Flowering Plants.

Plants for winter flowering should be carefully selected. As a rule, if your florist is your friend, he will not only advise you but see that you receive good plants for your money. Of bulbs, Roman hyacinth, the ordinary hyacinth, early and late blooming, a Duc van Thol tulip or two (scarlet) for color, and a few of narcissus, will certainly be needed. Chrysanthemum, salvia, bouvardia, begonia, euphorbia, poinsettia, gesnera, epiphyllum, plumbago, are all good. For hanging baskets, there are many beautiful things. For winter, hard-leaved trailing plants are best, with something for the center of the pot, like petunia, a well-pinched-back, foliage geranium, or any specimen plant, not too large, will be effective. Some small palms, or other hot house plants of a like nature, will help to set off your window. A fourteen-inch earthen basket or vase, with a glass shade for a cover, or what will answer quite as well the top of a cylinder rejected by glass blowers in making window glass, will keep ferns in the most perfect health in winter, and if the latter is used the whole may be suspended from the ceiling like any other hanging basket. A little care and taste thus displayed will enable one to have plants all winter if the room is kept at a temperature so plants do not freeze at night.

Freezing and Frozen Plants.

Dr. George Thurber writes:

Those who have window plants can not always keep the temperature of the room sufficiently high at night to make sure that no harm will come to them by frost. Where it is feared that they may freeze, it will be well to cover them at night, either with a sheet or with newspapers, which are quite as good. It is not difficult to arrange a covering by the use of strings and sticks to hold the papers up above the plants. A canopy of this kind will prevent the radiation of heat from the pots and the plants, and be of great service. In a collection of plants, some will be much more severely injured by freezing than others, but nearly all, if not too much exposed, will soon recover, unless suddenly warmed. When the plants are found to be frozen make the change to a higher temperature very gradual. Remove them to a room where the air is but a few degrees above freezing, or if this cannot be done, warm up the room where they are, but very gradually. In moving frozen plants it must be done with great care,

as in their frozen state they may be readily injured. Sometimes the newer shoots will fail to recover, while the leaves of the older wood will resume their natural condition. When this occurs all those parts that fail to recover should be removed—cutting back with a sharp knife to a sound portion of the stem.

A Large Walnut Tree.

The Athens (Ga.) *Banner* says: "About seven miles south of Hickory, near the South Fork river, on the John Wiltong farm, stands a remarkable walnut tree. It is twenty-seven feet in circumference, being nearly nine feet in diameter three feet above the ground. It measures thirty-eight feet to the first limb, and the limbs are in proportion to the size of the tree. This tree is vigorous in its growth, and is believed to be entirely solid. If sawed into lumber it would make twelve thousand feet, without counting the limbs. Estimating this lumber at forty dollars per thousand feet, its market value would be four hundred and eighty dollars. The tree grows on an uncleared bottom near the river, and is surrounded by a dense growth of timber. Its enormous size has prevented it from being converted into lumber, as there are no means of handling so large a stock of timber.

The labor and time spent in planting old grape vines is in nearly every instance, labor thrown away. A vine one or two years old always succeeds much better than one four years old, while the cost of the old vine and the labor of planting will at least be four times as great. All who have had experience in grape-growing will not need advice, but farmers and country people, who want to have fruit in a short time, take it for granted that a large old vine is better than a small one. One or two trials with old vines will open their eyes and start a train of thoughts on this subject. A great many men are persuaded by some tree agent to buy large old vines, because the agents can make more money on these than they can on a little one-year-old thrifty vine.

A well-known pomological writer says that there are two hundred and nine varieties of cherries, sixty of apricots, two hundred and thirty-nine of peaches, one thousand and eighty-seven of pears, and two hundred and ninety-seven of plums.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

[Established, Dunc Co., Mo., 1837; Ft. Scott, Kas., 1865; Incorporated, 1864.]

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

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Lee's Summit, Mo.

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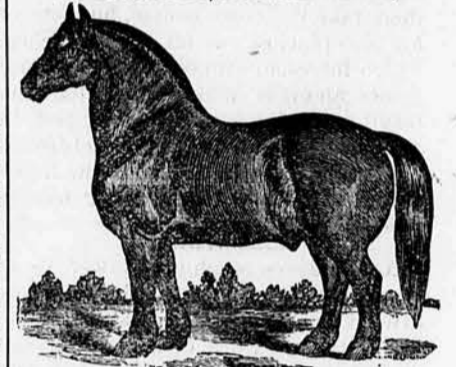
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The largest importer of Clydesdale horses, the largest breeder of pure Clydesdales—37 Mares now in breeding. Moderate prices. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy matured Stallions or young Stallions and Mares all ages. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence invited. For particulars, call on or address
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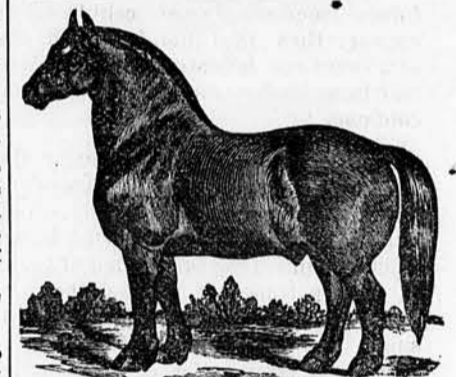
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We keep on hand a choice lot of Imported and High-Grade Stallions, which are offered for sale at reasonable figures. Time given if required. Call on us.



CRESS BROS.,

NORTH HILL STOCK FARM, Washington, Tazewell Co., Illinois, Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman horses. With our recent addition of a large importation August 20th, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest stocks in Illinois. **CLYDESDALES** made a specialty. Quite a number of them have distinguished themselves both in Europe and America as prize-winners this season. All are superbly bred. Visitors welcome, and all parties in need of such high-class stock would do well to give us a call and save money, as we will convince you when you call. Send for catalogue. Reasonable prices. Terms easy.



JOHN CARSON,
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Importer and Breeder of

Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

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

The Veterinarian.

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

DEFECT AT NAVEL.—My Percheron colt, two months old, has an opening at the navel an inch or so long; can anything be done for him? [Rub the part with carbolic ointment, two times a day, and it will soon be all right.]

SKIN DISEASE.—Have an ox with lumps on him between fore legs, that discharge matter. [Take a sharp knife and open every tumor, then dress them with carbolic acid 4 oz., lard 1 lb., soda 1 oz., mixed. That will be the last of it.]

DEFECT IN PASTER JOINT.—Colt that has a crooked pastern joint; walks on outside. [Have a shoe made heaviest on the outside, so as to enable the foot to be set on the ground level; that will bring it to a proper position and bring the joint straight.]

LUMPY MILK.—My cow gives lumpy milk; would like to know a remedy. [Foment the udder with warm water and a little soda mixed in it three times a day, drawing the teats at the time; then rub on iodine ointment—consistency, 2 drachms of iodine to 4 oz. of lard, rubbed down in alcohol.]

SCOURS IN CALF.—What is good to prevent the scours? [Take molasses 1 lb., Glauber's salts 2 oz., oil-meal gruel 1 pint; mix, and give in 1 quart of boiled milk morning and evening, but give the usual quantity at noon. Do not overfeed, as the kind of feed you have been giving has produced the scours.]

CURB.—What can be done for a curb in a young colt? [Curbs in very young colts often disappear without treatment as they grow older. When due to sprain or accident, keep the animal quiet, preferably in a box stall. If heat and tenderness prevail make during two days continued applications, around the joint, of ice-cold water. Then clip the hairs short and apply a blister composed of half a drachm of binodide of mercury and one ounce of hog's lard. Repeat the blistering next day, and thereafter apply daily a coat of hog's lard to the blistered surface during a fortnight. Apply the blister in the morning, and during the first day tie the animal for six to eight hours so that it cannot reach to interfere with the blister. Curbs that have existed for several months in older animals are generally difficult or impossible to reduce.]

BLACK-LEG.—Is there any cure for the black-leg in calves? What is the cause of such disease? [So-called black-leg is a disease peculiar to young and thriving stock, under two years old, generally. Young animals, well-kept or in high condition, or in plethoric state of body, are most liable to this disease; in fact, the latter condition seems essential to its development. The malady runs its course speedily, often terminating fatally in the course of from twelve to thirty-six hours; wherefore treatment will seldom be of any avail, if not begun at the outset of the disease. In fat and robust animals it is proper to bleed, but if this is not done immediately, it is more apt to hasten death than to benefit the animal. It is beneficial to frequently shower the body with cold water. Remove all sound animals from the place where the disease appeared, to some distance away. Corn-stalk pasture is not to be recommended. Woodland pasture is preferable. Administer purgatives early in the disease, and inject plenty of salt water per rectum. The following physic may be given in one dose: Half a pound of Glauber's salts, dissolved in a quart of hot water, to which add a

pint of molasses and an ounce of ground ginger. Two hours thereafter, and every two hours hence, give to cattle over a year old, a drachm of a mixture of equal parts of muriatic acid and nitric acid in a pint of cold water; half this dose to stock under a year old. Give the animals all the pure cold water they will drink. Insert a seton in the dewlap. In fact, as a preventive measure, when the disease appears among a herd of cattle, it will be of good service to insert a seton in the dewlap of all the young stock up to two years of age. The same knife and seton needle that is used to the sick ones, should not be used to the healthy ones; or insert the setons in all the healthy stock before using in the sick ones.]

The extreme low price of wheat is a strong argument in favor of more live stock and less wheat.

Don't feed the stock too high, as over-feeding clogs, but feed at short intervals all they will eat clean.

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

The object should not be to see how much stock you can possibly winter, but how much you can provide with abundance of food.

An old farmer says the best remedy for scours in colts is to break open two or three eggs in the mouth, and compel the colt to swallow them.

The total number of hogs slaughtered annually in the United States is estimated at 30,000,000, the average dressed weight being 175 pounds each.

It pays to make a cow comfortable in as many respects as possible. Every hour she suffers from any cause, the milk account suffers correspondingly.

This is the season in which horses are apt to be troubled with scratches. Be sure and see that the fetlocks are clean. There is too much neglect of the legs of horses.



PRINCESS.—Third place, 2034 lb.; 1st prize, 2634.

R. T. McCULLEY & BRO.,
LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MO.

Breeders of PURE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Very young B. Merino 400 Rams unequalled for high quality of staple, constitution and weight of fleece; selected by R. T. from the leading flocks of Vermont—especially for retail trade. The line of blood, coupled with the high character they possess, insures a reproduction of their excellent qualities. At prices to correspond with wool.

Also Light Brahms and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues free.

H. V. PUGSLEY,
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BREEDER of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep. The largest flock in the State 3500 rams and a number of ewes for sale, high-class poultry. Catalogues free.

Also a superior lot of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys at \$3 each, \$8 extra, and Plymouth Rock chickens at \$2 each, \$5 per trio for sale by H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, fine setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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



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

One of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Garwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "FORTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "ST. EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere;" Imp. "Daphnion 18th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co., "Daphnion 18th," and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Groves."

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

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Boar Pig,

IF YOU WANT

A Young Sow Pig,

IF YOU WANT

Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

IF YOU WANT

A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each

IF YOU WANT

A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calf.

Write to

MILLER BROS.,

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.



THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA

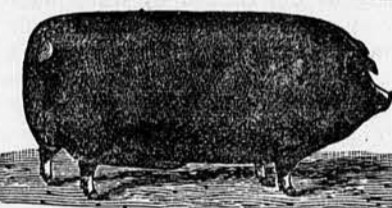
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world, shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season. We have 16 sows and 10 males we are breeding now. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 4 breeders free. Send for our 25¢ pig, in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your express, special rates by express.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas

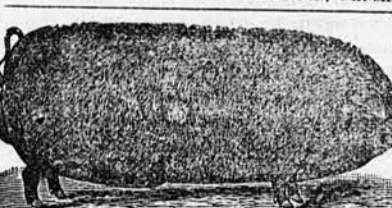


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Breeding stock for sale in American and other herds. From Duffield 1875 to J. C. R., at head of herd. Always pure with latest improvements in favor of breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.
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Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. This herd is remarkable for purity, symmetry and growth. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred by B. F. Dorsey heads the herd. Stock recorded in Central Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.



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

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EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

BERKSHIRES.

We have for sale at reasonable rates an extra fine lot of Berkshire Pigs of all ages. Write us telling what you want, before you buy, and get our prices and terms. Very low rates by Express. **CHAS. ELLIOTT & SON,** Bladensburg, Knox Co., Ohio.

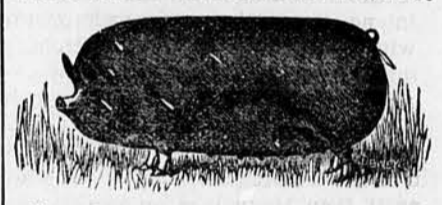
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Berkshire and Small Yorkshire
SWINE.



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

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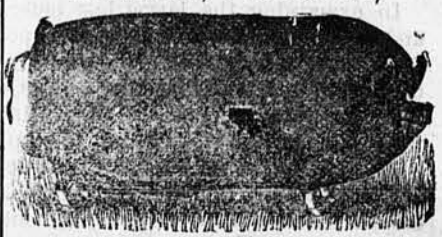
I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars head by the splendid size-winner Plantagenet 2319, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free. **S. McCULLUGH,** Ottawa, Kansas.

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Our English and well-bred and imported Berkshire Swine is headed by HOPKINS JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address **M. B. KEAGY,** Wellington, Kas.

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The Busy Bee.

Foul Brood-Fasting.

At the late convention of North American Bee-Keepers, the following paper was read, prepared by D. A. Jones:

There has been much said of late on this subject, that it would seem to be pretty well worn out, but there are yet many apiaries suffering from the malady, where a simple and effective treatment would be gladly tried if known. I have experimented considerably, and I have found that the disease can be cured without any difficulty, without any medicine, without any danger of spreading the disease, when properly managed, and without any possibility of its ever returning.

Perhaps I may be allowed to describe the disease as I have found it in Canada. In speaking of foul brood, I would first distinguish it from all other bee diseases, such as chilled brood, overheated or scalded brood, neglected brood, starved brood, dead brood caused by shipping bees, and another kind of dead brood which resembles foul brood in some respects, and is doubtless what some call a mild type of foul brood.

It would make this article too long to describe minutely the appearance of the various kinds of dead brood above referred to, and the various causes of its appearance. I also do not wish to interfere with any other person's system of curing foul brood, but simply to give my own, which has proven successful with myself and scores of others, in the hope that those who have tried various remedies unsuccessfully, may be encouraged to try once more, and with no further expense and with but little trouble, rid their apiaries of this foul disease.

I do not believe, with some, that there is only one method of cure (and that their own). I know, by experience, that it can be cured in various ways, and I intend to continue my experiments, with the aim of still further simplifying, if possible, the method of cure.

Some imagine that foul brood may be discovered by the foul smell arising from the diseased colonies. This is true as far as it goes; but if one waits until then, there is a probability that very many if not all the colonies in his apiary have become diseased. Before such a condition had resulted, the disease would have been running for a long time in some one or two colonies, from which, especially in the spring or fall when robbing is carried on more or less, the surrounding colonies would surely be contaminated, and become themselves centers of infection. A single drop of honey taken from a diseased colony, if fed to the larvae of a healthy colony, is sufficient to start the work, which, if unarrested, is inevitable destruction.

When the disease becomes very bad, much of the brood dies before it is capped over, and never is capped after it once dies. I have frequently seen colonies which had become so diseased that a very large portion of the brood had died just before it was capped, and some of the larvae before it had its full growth.

In examining the larvae just before and after it dies, I find that a dark spot first appears about its center, and increases in size very rapidly. Shortly after its appearance, short, thread-like veins extend from this center towards both extremities of the larvae, and appear to plant two new spots, from which more veins soon radiate. The veins and spots then gradually enlarge until the entire larvae is uniformly affected. The skin of the larvae also commences to wrinkle and shrivel up on the top side,

the larvae flattens down and gradually recedes to the back of the cells, and finally becomes the brown, putrid mass which so clearly distinguishes foul brood from all the above mentioned maladies.

This brown, ropy matter has a sticky and tenacious, almost elastic, consistency, and if a pin-head be inserted in it and drawn slowly out, it will stretch like India rubber and jerk back into the cell again. The bees make efforts to remove it, but, after a few trials, give it up in disgust, and philosophically endure what even they find too incorrigibly obdurate to cure. Allowed to remain, this viscid substance, in time, dries up at the bottom of the cell and would not be noticed except by close observation.

Diseased larvae, which is capped over, is indicated by a sinking of its capping composed with the fuller appearance on the capping of healthy larvae. A small puncture is also made by the bees in the capping, varying in size from that of a pin-point to a pin-head. This seems to satisfy them that there is nothing to expect, and the cell is left to itself. If the apiarist opens such cells carefully, and finds the contents as above described, he may be sure that his bees have foul brood; but if the larvae retains its shape and size, and the skins seem perfect, even though somewhat shriveled, that is not foul brood. These punctures are sometimes made in merely dead brood capping, their non-emergence at the proper time being noticed, doubtless, by the bees, and thus investigated. Wherever foul brood exists in a colony during the breeding season, the brown, ropy matter in the cells may be found.

I could describe several methods of cure, but the following, I think, will be ample, and as it is very simple and easily performed, it comes within the reach of everybody: If the bees have any brood, I do not destroy that; but I remove the queen and all the bees that can be spared from the hive, leaving only a sufficient number to take care of the brood while it is hatching. I endeavor to have them all filled with honey before removing. They are then shaken into a box having a wire screen lid, and placed in a dark and cool cellar. The box should be turned down on its side, when the bees will cluster on the other side, which will then be uppermost, and the wire screen forming a side, for the time being, will allow of free ventilation.

They should be left thus from three to six days, according to the temperature and condition of the bees, which may be determined by watching, and when a few bees fall down and begin to crawl in a weak, stupid manner, and those still clustering appear to have shrunk, they may then be removed and placed in a hive supplied with empty comb or comb foundation. A little honey or sirup should be given them, when they will soon be out foraging again for themselves. I have not been able to see any difference between colonies so fasted, until the foul honey which they contain has been consumed, and an ordinary colony of smaller size. Both seem to go to work with the determination which characterizes their race.

Some still say that this fasting plan is a failure; but where that has been said, it cannot have properly been tried. As soon as the brood, which was left in the foul-broody hive with some bees, as directed, is hatched out, they should be treated like the others, the combs rendered into wax, and the hive and frames boiled in water for a few minutes.

The wax in the form of comb foundation may be inserted in the same and be ready in the purified hive to receive, with perfect safety, the former inmates as soon as their purification is com-

plete. The honey in the foul-broody combs, if extracted and boiled for ten minutes, can be fed to bees without any fear of injurious results. Boiling will kill only the germs of the disease.

I have subjected foul-broody combs to a temperature of 35 deg. below zero, and allowed them to freeze all winter, then placed one of them in a healthy nucleus, and as soon as it was filled with brood and commenced to hatch, I have found, at the first examination, a very large number of larvae affected with foul brood. Frost will, therefore, not kill the disease.

Every case of foul brood which I have found in this part of Canada, I have never failed to cure at the first attempt. In fact, there are a great many beekeepers in Canada, now, who no longer dread foul brood in their apiaries, as they used to, knowing that they can cure any colony in one or two hours.

We have had some valuable hints on foul brood, in the bee papers, and also some sheer nonsense. Fine-spun, scientific theories are sometimes good, but solid facts from extensive practical experience is what suits me the best.

As soon as I shall be able to find the time, it is my intention to write up more fully, a complete and exhaustive article treating on this disease, its origin and its cure, and by illustrations I hope to make it perfectly plain and clear, so that the disease may not be looked upon, as at present by many, as an incurable one.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's N. W. Discovery for Consumption.

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No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

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It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

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ULCEROUS SORES "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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This institution is incorporated under the state laws of Kansas. Has had a flourishing existence for ten years during which time thousands of Chronic and Surgical diseases have been treated successfully. Drs. Mulvane, Munk & Mulvane, the physicians in charge, besides doing an acute city practice, devote themselves to the treatment of all kinds of chronic and surgical diseases, in which direction lies their several specialties in Surgery, Gynecology and Eye and Ear affections. They are prepared to treat successfully by the latest and most approved methods, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Chorea, Chlorosis, Dropsy, Scrofula, Lymphatic, Constipation, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Gout, Polypus, Tumors, Epithelial Cancer, Old Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Deformities, Granulated Lids, Strabismus, Uterine troubles, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea; disorders of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Rectum, and all private diseases; Tape Worms removed in from one to four hours without fasting; Hemorrhoids or Piles cured without the use of the knife or ligature; artificial eyes inserted.
MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE.
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References:—Hon. John Francis, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Hallowell, U. S. Attorney.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1884, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 3, '84

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Hiram Knellish, 4 miles east of Jola, one red heifer with star in forehead, branded O on left hip, 3 years old.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. B. Lyon, in Lexington tp, Nov 24, 1884, one light roan steer with darker head and neck, red ears, small slit in left ear, yearling past; valued at \$16.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. L. Clark, Madison tp, Nov 14, 1884, one bay horse, black mane and tail, about 1 year old; valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by same, one bay mare colt with black mane and tail, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$100.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by C. M. Hines, Salem tp, Nov 10, 1884, one brown-roan part Texas cow white face, 6 years old, branded N on right hip; calf, branded roan heifer, no marks or brands; both valued at \$35.

STEER—Taken up by Milton Lewis, of Janceville tp, one yearling steer, mostly red with some white spots on belly, branded with ship anchor on right hip, under slope in left ear, supposed to be crop in right ear but discolored by frost; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by A. S. Beart, Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 15, 1884, one black mare, 9 to 10 years old, 1 ft hind foot white, blaze face, no marks; valued at \$40.

Forrest county—J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. M. Case, in Bellevue tp, one yearling heifer, red with some white spots on breast and belly, branded on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Evans, November 7, 1884, in Bazar tp, one large white roan heifer, 2 years old, red ears, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by F. V. Alfred, N. V. 5, 1884, in Bazar tp, one brown mare, about 5 years old, branded J H on right hip and O on left hip, white spot in forehead about 14 hands high; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Yaver, Nov 5, 1884, in Bazar tp, one yearling heifer, red with white face and white on belly, rather heavy-set and small, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$21.

TWO HORSES—Taken up by J. W. Meeker, of Falls tp, Nov 15, 1884, one light bay horse (colt), 8 to 12 years old, about 14 hands high, hind feet white and crook, 8 to 12 years old, about 14 hands high, hind in left eye, rope around neck, no brand; each valued at \$60.

MARE—Taken up by Sam'l Parks, in Diamond Creek tp, N. V. 18, 1884, one roan mare, 2 years old, good size, no brand; value at \$65.

TWO HORSES—Taken up by Wm P. Shaft, in Cottonwood tp, Nov 10, 1884, one dark bay horse, 12 years old, star in forehead and white spot on nose, left hind foot white; valued at \$55. Also, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, same as the horse, except a sore and blister on left side; valued at \$75.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by D. E. Fishburne, in Diamond Creek tp, Nov 12, 1884, one roan cow and roan calf, cow about 9 years old, brand d on hip with the letter B and on the other hip with a compass; valued at \$30.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Anthony P. Eytman, in Emporia tp, Dec 23, 1884, one bay spring mare colt, both hind feet white; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up Nov 1, 1884, by E. D. James, in Emporia tp, one 16-year-old brown horse, left hind

foot white, white streak in forehead, 16½ hands high; valued at \$60.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Marak, in Center tp, Nov 2, 1884, one light red cow, heavy with calf, white face, white on jaws, branded C. J. on left hip; valued at \$70.

HEIFER—Taken up by Bertrand Budd, in Center tp, Nov 3, 1884, one 3-year-old white heifer a little red air on side of ears, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Oscar Schafer, in Jackson tp, Nov 11, 1884, one yearling steer, red, crop off right ear, and slit in left; valued at \$12.

COW—Also one 2-year-old red cow with calf at side, cow has white head and white on back, ear-mark O slit out, calf marked same; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Bamberger, in Americus tp, Nov 20, 1884, one nearly white yearling steer, red on all four legs and a small gut left ear partly cut off, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—J. M. Jewett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Morris A. Barne, in Center tp, Nov 1, 1884, one light red cow, about 5 years old, had bell on, branded with straight line with O above each end of same on left hip; valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by A. W. Muray, of Everett tp, one bay 2-year-old filley, star in forehead; valued at \$60.

STEER—Taken up by John B. Schalknapp, of Perry tp, Nov 1, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, white with red spots on neck marked with under-bit in left ear and small fork in right ear; valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by G. A. Galt, of Toronto tp, Nov 1, 1884, one horse colt, 2 or 3 years old, bright bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. Doty, of Union tp, N. V. 8, 1884, one light red yearling steer, small size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by L. Sutherland, of Lincoln tp, Nov 24, 1884, one small red and white cow, branded with letter S on left hip, crop off right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Cornelius Ecord, of Reefer tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, nearly white, branded R on left hip; valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Freeman, of Lincoln tp, Nov 13, 1884, one gray mare, 15 hands high 10 or 12 years old, branded E R on right shoulder, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. B. McFeiren, in Agency tp, Nov 10, 1884, one red 2 year old heifer, H on right hip and on right side of back; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. E. Taver in Valley tp, Nov 10, 1884, one red-roan 3-year-old steer, O on left hip, H on right; valued at \$25.

Kingman county—H. S. Rickman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Morris in Chickasha tp, N. V. 21, 1884, one red and white spotted cow, about 6 years old, small a on right hip; valued at \$30.

Athens county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Claunch, of Grasshopper tp, (Kennekuk P. O.) October 4, 1884, one dark bay pony, a little white on forehead, front feet shod, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by John S. King, of Center tp, (Nortonville P. O.) Nov 11, 1884, one light roan heifer, no marks or brands, about 15 months old; valued at \$15.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. S. Robbins, in Mitchell tp, one light spotted steer supposed to be 2 years old, end of both ears dim, brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—By same, one light red heifer, supposed to be 3 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

FILLEY—Taken up by W. A. Nofflinger, Nov 3, 1884, in Reilly tp, one light bay filley, hind feet white, stripes in face, 2 years old; valued at \$6.

FILLEY—By same, one light bay filley, spot in face 2 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$65.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mathias Halter, of Aca tp, Nov 4, 1884, one red steer, branded S on left hip, S cut out of right ear white tail; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wilhelm Solters in Kaw tp, Nov 8, 1884, one red heifer, some white spots; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending Dec. 10, '84.

Lyon County—R. Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Jones, in Ivy tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2 year old roan gray mare, solid-built, 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

FILLEY—Taken up by John A. Smith 4 miles west and 1 mile south of Hartford in Elmendorf tp, Nov 6, 1884, one yearling brown or black filley, no marks or brands visible; value not given.

MARE—Taken up by John J. Beyer in Emporia tp, Nov 19, 1884, one 3-year-old sorrel mare, a star in forehead, white on left hind foot; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one 2 year old dark bay horse colt, white spot on right hind foot; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. S. Perkins, in Americus tp, Nov 15, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer with a red d white spotted calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$22.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted yearling steer, half crop in left ear and over-crop in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, white on each hind leg white under left horn, white spot on right hip white spot back of left loin, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one small red yearling steer, with brockle face swallow fork and under bit in right ear and over bit in left, white under belly extending to fore legs; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Jones in Ivy tp, Nov 24, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, some white on shoulders, small white spot in face, white legs hole in right ear and slit from same to tip of ear, small strip off under side of left ear, branded H K (combined) on both shoulders; value at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sonney Putnam, in Ivy tp, Nov 25, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded H. K. on both sides of rump, some white on face and flank.

COW—Taken up by J. J. Fish, in Jackson tp, Nov 12, 1884, one 7-year-old roan cow, end of left horn broken off, nearly blind, small steer calf at side; valued at \$9.

HEIFER—By same, one 2 year old heifer, mostly white, small white calf at side; valued at \$24.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, white with red ears; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, red, some white in face and flanks; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jos C. Hall, of Freedom tp, Nov 19, 1884, one small red and white cow 4 or 5 years old, small piece cut off right ear; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Lockwood, of Marmaton tp, Nov 1, 1884, one red and white 2 year-old heifer, tail white, end of both ears cropped or frozen off; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by David Larue, of Marmaton tp, one deep red yearling steer, bush of tail white, staggy apron; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. E. Reavers, of Marion tp, one roan yearling heifer, crop off the left ear; slit in the right; valued at \$4.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white along the flank and breast, crop off the left ear, slit in right ear; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John Lardner, Franklin tp, one 3 year-old red steer, branded with a letter C on the right hip, the right ear cropped, bush off the tail, star in forehead, white on belly and legs; valued at \$25.

Wabunsee County—H. G. Licht, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Edward Stephen, of Mission

Creek tp, November 29, 1884, one roan cow, 7 years old, under-bit in right ear; val at \$35.

TEER—By same, one red and white 2-year old steer, no marks; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by S. F. Green, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 12, 1884, one roan 2-year old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. F. Cotton, of Wabunsee tp, (Wabunsee P. O.) Nov 28, 1884, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. G. Selberg, of Jackson tp, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by C. S. Blythe, of Grant tp, one bay mare, 4 years old, branded A. K. on left shoulder, light mane and tail, some white on right hind foot 3 or 4 inches above the hoof.

Marion county—W. H. Hamill, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Adam Hill, of Lehigh tp, Nov 12, 1884, one bay horse pony, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, white strip in face, branded with the letter F on left shoulder, indelible brand on left jaw and left flank; valued at \$40.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Triplett, of Elm Grove tp, Nov 19, 1884, one yellow steer, 2 years old, branded E on right side; valued at \$15.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Herman Stahl, (P. O. Newton) Nov 20, 1884, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks; valued at \$16.

HORSE—Taken up by Samuel Gates, (P. O. Newton) Nov 1, 1884, one black horse, 8 years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose, blind in right eye, snow on hind feet, 1 about 16½ hands high; valued at \$75.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm A. Guin, of Mitchell tp, Nov 2, 1884, one black heifer, 1 year old past, some white in face, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one light red heifer, 1 year old past, some white in face and on belly and on both hind feet, lower half of tail white, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Rhodes, of Summit tp, Nov 1, 1884, one red steer, 2 years old, white forehead with red spots in the white, some white under his belly and on each flank and the end of tail, a white spot on his rump, no other marks or brands; valued at \$21.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Adams, of Summit tp, Nov 17, 1884, one large red cow with white face, 7 years old, branded on the right hip with a figure 7 and also same on left, or may have been intended for a figure 4, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by A. Williams, of Canaville tp, November 7, 1884, one pale red-roan cow about 3 years old, some white on left side and bell tag in left ear stamped "T H Maberry, Chesapeake, Mo. No. 14," and one red-roan male calf 7 or 8 months old; valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. Thompson, of Sedan tp, Nov 15, 1884, one red heifer, 2 years old, crop off right ear and under-bit in left ear, line back; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C. H. Sener, of Sedan tp, Nov 16, 1884, one blue yearling steer, white on belly, branded H on left hip; valued at \$13.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. J. Wilbur, of Burlingame tp, one red yearling heifer, left ear cropped, white bell; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white belly; valued at \$12.

MAE—Taken up by Samuel Marsh II, of Osage City, Nov 17, one mare, 3 year old, color not given, white hind foot, white spot on back part of thigh.

MAE—By same, one dark brown or black mare mule, no marks or brands.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Sp near, clerk.

COW—Taken up by P. J. Spry, in Mission tp, (P. O. Topeka), one red cow, 7 years old, right ear cropped; valued at \$21.

COLT—Taken up by Byron Beaud, of Dover tp, one black pony colt, 1 year old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Dec. 17, '84.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Cass, in Pittsawatomie county (P. O. St. Marys) one bay mare, no marks or brand; value at \$40.

MARE—By same, one black mare, white spot in face; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one bay yearling horse colt, white spots in face; valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by William McMurray, in Maple Hill tp, September 1, 1884, one brindle cow, point of right ear cropped off; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, same time and place, one red steer calf; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Tetz, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 19, 1884, one 1-year-old red and white heifer; valued at \$11.

HEIFER—By same, one 1-year old red heifer; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jackson and Walley, of Farmer tp, Nov 1, 1884, one 2-year-old spotted heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

P. N. Y. Taken up by Wm. Johnson, of Mission tp, Nov 29, 1884, one dark bay horse pony, supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$4.

HEIFER—Taken up by Hugh Hugdon, of Dover tp, Nov 28, 1884, one yearling heifer, point of right ear and white no marks ears marked with under-bit out of one and fork in the other; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Jos. Fiery, of Dover tp, Nov 29, 1884, one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, no marks or brands, small star in forehead; valued at \$10.

CALF—Taken up by Wm. Owen, of Soldier tp, (P. O. North Topeka), Nov 25, 1884, one black steer calf, from 8 to 12 months old, bush on tail white, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

STEER—Taken up by F. A. Lafave, of Soldier tp, (P. O. North Topeka) one roan 2-year-old steer, branded on left hip; value at \$20.

CALVES—Taken up by L. B. Garlinghouse, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka) Dec 11, 1884, 4 red and white spotted spring calves, one a heifer; value at \$38.

COW—Taken up by C. F. Sexton, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka), Nov 20, 1884, one cow, red spots on shoulders and neck, crop in right ear, square cut in left ear; value at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by C. M. Stephens, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka), Dec 9, 1884, one dark bay or brown mare pony, 5 or 6 years old, with saddle marks; valued at \$25.

Woodson county—J. M. Jewett, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jacob Nannemker, in Everett tp, Nov 12, 1884, one bay 2-year-old mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Fowler, in Liberty tp, Nov 24, 1884, one sorrel horse mule colt; valued at \$9.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. Miller, in Toronto tp, Nov 25, 1884, one red 2-year-old heifer, some kind of brand on right hip tips of both horns broken off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. S. Paik, in Liberty tp, Nov 21, 1884, one red heifer, 3 years old, a little white on forehead and on belly, branded H on right hip; valued at \$18.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin,

The Poultry Yard.

Management of Hens in Winter.

"But," exclaims some one, "you have not told us about the houses, fixtures, yards, and the 'best breed,' surely you are not going to skip all that." Yes, I am, every bit of it for the present. If I go on and take everything up in regular order I shall be talking about the winter care of hens next July, and that wouldn't be appropriate at all—at least it wouldn't come up to my ideas in regard to the "eternal fitness of things,"—and I am bound to make these "Poultry Papers" "seasonable" as well as practical or perish in the attempt. To begin with, I take it for granted that the fowls are in a comfortable house, but if you have neglected to attend to this very important part of the work, you had better do so at once. This wintering fowls in a house where the cracks are so large and numerous that the cold comes right through in big slices, and the roof so dilapidated that they can study astronomy on clear nights without going out of doors, is a piece of unpardonable shiftlessness, and the farmer who keeps fowls in such places ought to be indicted for cruelty to animals. What do I call a comfortable poultry house? One in which the inside temperature keeps above the freezing point, even though the mercury outside drops to a cypher. Such houses go a long way towards inducing hens to lay in winter, when eggs command the highest price. "Artificial heat?" No, I don't believe in artificial heat in poultry houses except for raising early chicks. Fowls that are kept in artificially warmed houses are very sensitive to cold, and suffer from the least exposure to the cold outer air.

The next thing is the food. Every morning about as soon as they can see to eat, the fowls should have a warm breakfast of boiled vegetables mixed up with wheat bran and corn meal. But don't feed the same thing every morning from now until warm weather; experience has taught me that hens lay most when fed upon a great variety of food. Potatoes, turnips, apples, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, celery tops, scraps from the table, anything of the kind when properly cooked will be greedily devoured and turned to good account. Our way of preparing this feed is to boil up the potatoes, or whatever happens to be on the bill of fare at the time until soft enough to mash easily, and then thoroughly mix with enough bran and corn meal—two parts of bran to one of meal—to make a stiff mess; this is seasoned slightly with salt and pepper and fed warm. Sometimes we scald wheat bran and middlings with hot skim milk and feed for a change; and again we boil up bones and refuse meat, take out the bones and thicken the soup with bran and meal. This is superior egg food. An hour or two after breakfast we scatter among the litter in the shade a few handfuls of oats, sun-flower seed, wheat, or buckwheat, sometimes one thing and sometimes another. This is given more to amuse the hens and keep them scratching than anything else. At noon they get a light feed of oats, wheat or buckwheat, and at night a full feed of corn or wheat—corn most of the time, and always when the weather is extremely cold. Corn digests slowly and is therefore just the thing to "stand by" during the long cold winter nights.

Besides all this we give our fowls raw bones, a pint to every dozen fowls, three times a week; and on the other days the same allowance of meat, raw or cooked, unless we have plenty of milk. When there is milk enough to go around no meat is given; and when we have sunflower seed enough to give a little

every day, less meat is given. Sunflower seed is rich in oil, and will take the place of meat to a certain extent. Water or milk is kept by the fowls throughout the day; cabbage heads are kept fastened where they can help themselves at any time, and the boxes for gravel and crushed oyster shells are never allowed to get empty. "A good deal of work." Yes, lots of it; but then there is nothing particularly hard about it, and it is work that pays.—Fannie Field, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Poultry Notes.

Market all kinds of poultry products as soon as they are ready for selling.

Cabbages are splendid winter feed for poultry, and should be saved for that purpose.

Fowls will bear and enjoy close quarters in cold weather, if they can be kept free from lice.

A hen or a cock, especially of the larger breeds, does not mature until it is 18 months old.

Fix roosts so the hens won't have to roost in a draft. It gives them a cold that ends in roup.

It is predicted that the World's Fair at New Orleans, will be a success so far as poultry is concerned.

As a remedy for scaly legs, take three parts sweet oil, one part powdered sulphur. Oil the legs with this, and it used in season no other cure will be needed.

The editor of the *Fanciers' Gazette* well says: It is useless to expect to realize profits on poultry, if other matters are allowed to engross nine-tenths of one's time and attention, leaving the poultry to guard themselves against besetting evils.

By cutting an old fruit can into halves the lower portion may be used for holding ground bone, charcoal, sulphur, or ground shells. They can be easily nailed to the coop, or in any sheltered location, where the fowls may at leisure eat what they desire from them. If they are trimmed off at the top, a hole cut near the bottom, and the can filled with water and inverted over a tin plate, they answer well as drinking fountains.

The two largest breeds of turkeys are the Bronze and Narragansett. The former is of a dark bronze color, with a lustre approaching gold, with dark or flesh-colored legs. The Narragansett is of a metallic-black plumage, with salmon-colored legs. No adult gobbler of either variety should weigh less than twenty five pounds, and the hens should exceed fifteen pounds. These weights, however, are only minimum, for good specimens of gobblers often reach forty pounds in weight. October is the best time for selecting the gobbler, as the prices will soon be higher. One gobbler will be sufficient for at least four hens, and sometimes more.

Among fifteen breeds of hens the Andalusians give the highest average number of eggs on a large farm in the South of England, the experiment being carried on during nine months, from January to September. Black Hamburgs came next, then White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Black and Red Games, and Houdans, in the order here stated. The poorer birds did not give over one-third to one-half as many eggs as the best ones. To be perfectly fair the experiment should have continued a whole year. The Light Brahmas proved to be what is often asserted of them in our own country, among the best of the winter layers.

A small amount of lime mixed with wheat that has acquired a musty smell by having been slightly heated, will sweeten it without injuring the wheat, it is claimed.

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PRESENTS

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Ripe strawberries in October were reported by a St. Louis paper, and now comes the *Spirit of the Farm* telling of two crops of strawberries in Tennessee this year.

When potatoes are fed to cows they ought to be given in connection with other feed. The average ration of potatoes ought to be more than one-fourth to one-third of the entire feed. Raw potatoes ought to be cut in slices, and boiled potatoes ought to be crushed.

As to average size of farms in different countries, our information is: In the United States, 140 acres; Great Britain and Ireland, 70 acres; Sweden, 50; France, 35; Germany, 40; Belgium, 15; Holland, 50; Russia, 30; Austria, Hungary, 45; Italy, 30; Spain, 25; Portugal, 25; Turkey, 30; Greece and Switzerland, 15.

One of the best and least troublesome methods of preserving eggs for winter use is to preserve them in salt. Eggs packed in salt took the first prize at the Birmingham (England) poultry show. Those taking the second prize were prepared according to a recipe published in the *FARMER* at the time, in which white wax and spermaceti were mixed and applied to the eggs after rubbing them with rice flour and wrapping in tissue paper.

As to roots for stock an exchange says that all animals like carrots, and eat them with avidity; they are less nutritive, it is maintained, than white beet. Three hundred weight of cabbage are considered to be as good as one hundred weight of hay, and the stalks are estimated to be one-sixth at least more nourishing than the leaves; hence, why they are sliced up and boiled, or fermented with the rest.

Hens fed on a regular diet of corn will not lay as many eggs as if they were fed on a variety of other grains. A very wholesome diet for fowls during cold weather, and excellent for producing eggs, is found in a warm mixture of boiled potatoes, middlings, ground oats or barley meal, with dry mustard, pepper or ginger, mixed for breakfast; scraps from the table, boiled vegetables, pieces of meat and screenings for dinner, the screenings to be scattered through the loose chaff or dry leaves on the henhouse floor to give the hens exercise; corn and buckwheat, or corn and barley for supper.

Pit Games are different from those bred for beauty, being stronger, larger and more vigorous. In breeding Games for the table the Pitt Games should, therefore, be preferred, as the cocks are savage, and quickly attack hawks, while the hens make the most careful of mothers. Pitt Games are not pure bred fowls, in one sense, as they are sometimes produced by crossing several breeds of games together, but no blood but game is permitted. A Game crossed on Partridge-Cochin hens produces an excellent fowl, one that is hardy and large, and which is splendid for the table.

At the cattlemen's convention recently held at St. Louis, an interesting discussion was had on the subject of branding cattle. The point was, that present methods of branding damage the hides. Tanners said the depreciation in the value of hides averaged \$1 to each hide, and as about 2,000,000 cattle were marketed yearly the owners of these cattle lost in the aggregate \$2,000,000. A St. Louis paper, commenting, says that leather made from badly-branded hides sells 5a10c per lb. less than if free from brands, hence, a branded hide is on an average worth \$1 less than one that is not branded.

Packer hides, free from brands, are sold at the present time at 11c. Branded hides sell at 10c and side brands are offered at 9c with a heavy stock in market. The price of cattle is not governed by the beef alone, but also by the value of the offal.



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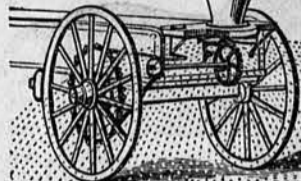
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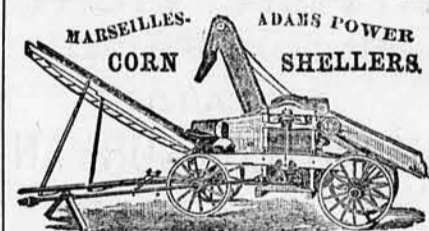
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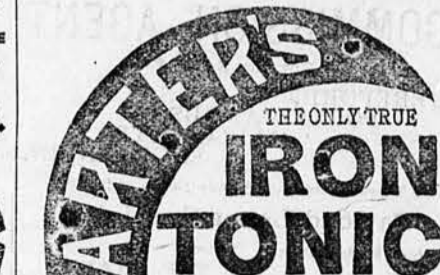
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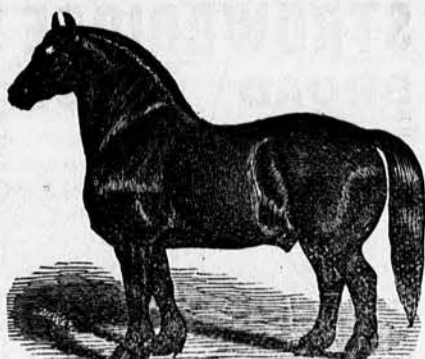
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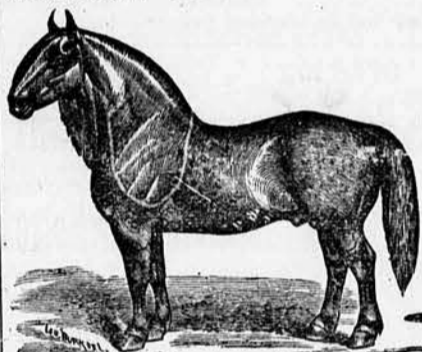


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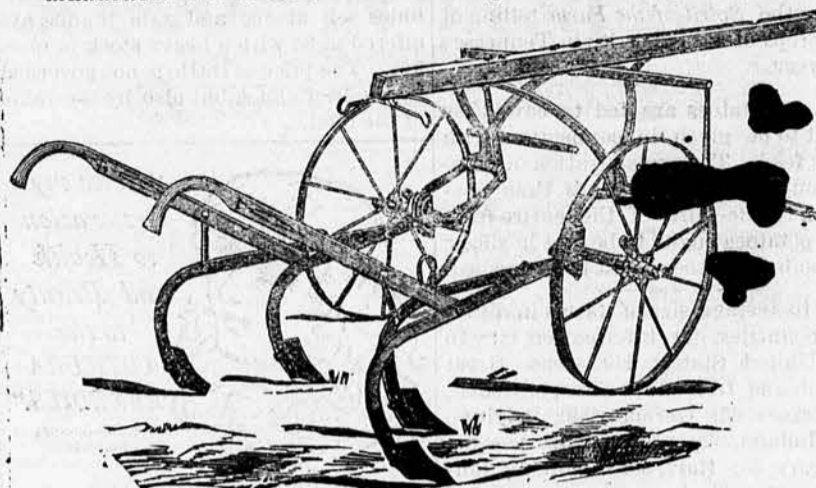
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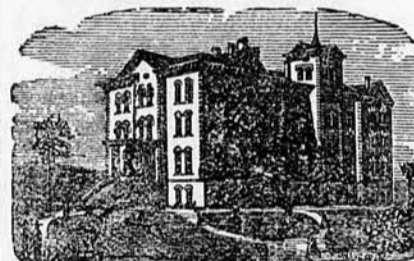
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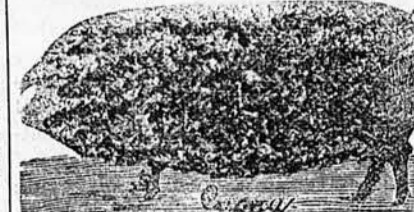
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