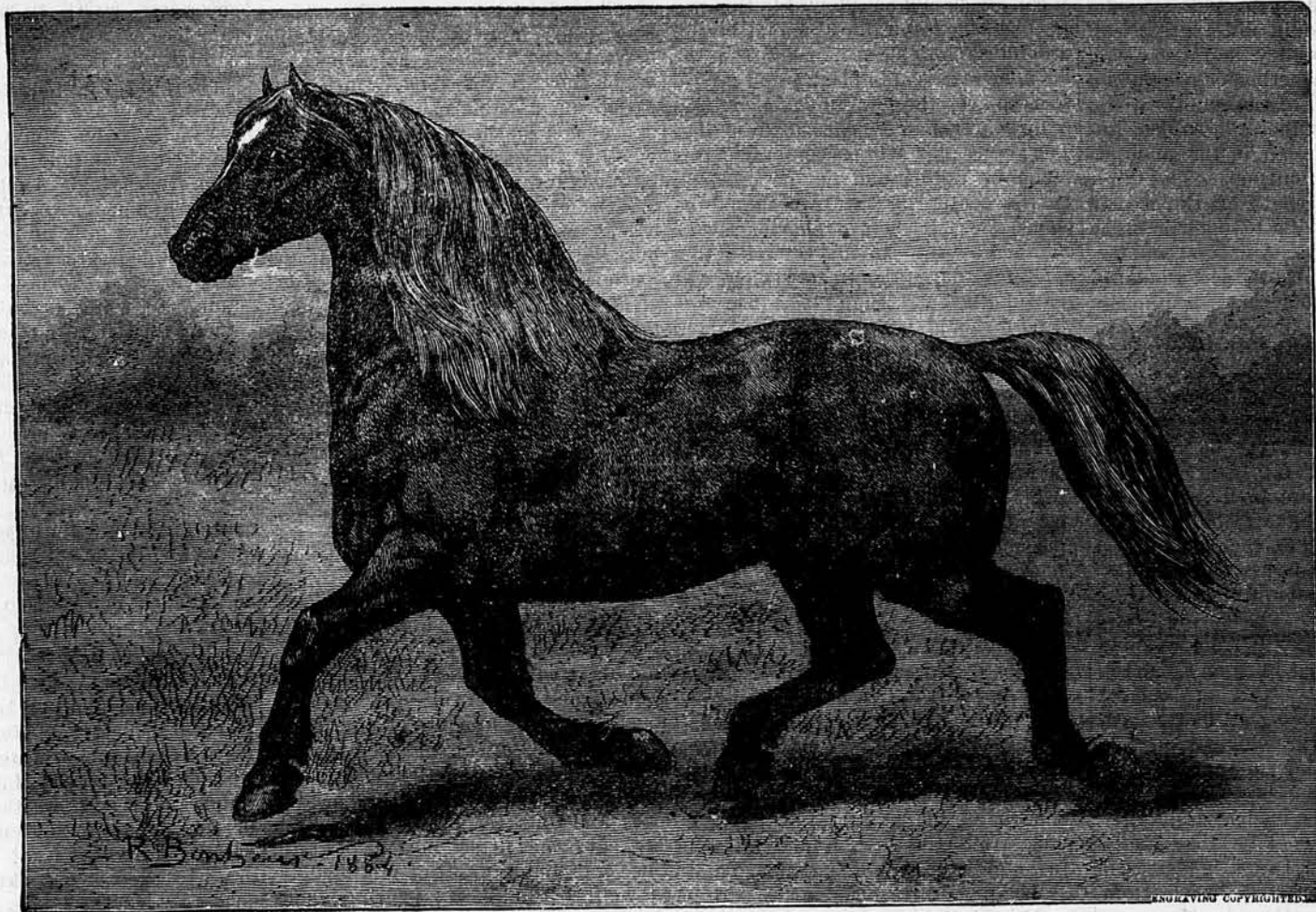


# KANSAS FARMER

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**VOLTAIRE 3540 (443).**

[Recorded with pedigree in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America.]

Sired by imported Brilliant 1271 (755), he by imported Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (713), he by Coco (712), he by Mignon (715), he by Jean le Blanc (739); dam Cocotte by Coco II (714), etc.; 2d dam Minetté by Favori I (711), he by Vieux-Chaslin (713), etc.; 3d dam Aline by Coco (712), etc. Voltaire was the winner of the first prize and gold medal over all at the concours of the Société Hippique Percheronne, held at Nogent-le-Rotrou May 1884, and was purchased at a higher price than was ever before paid for a draft horse in France. Imported from France August 1884, by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.

## Farmers' Institute at Winfield.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

### FIRST DAY.

The first farmers' institute held in southern Kansas under the auspices of the Kansas State Agricultural College was at Winfield, in Cowley county, last week. There was a fair attendance of the leading farmers of the county who participated in the exercises of the Institute with vigor and spirit. The Agricultural College was well represented by Professors Shelton, Failyer and Thompson, who presented valuable and interesting lectures. The Institute was, everything considered, a commendable success. The success of such gatherings depend largely upon the efficiency of the chairman, and J. F. Martin, of Winfield, did himself credit in that capacity. The local press were furnished with a full and excellent report of the entire proceedings by an old correspondent of the FARMER, F. A. A. Williams, of Winfield.

The first paper presented was upon the subject of Forestry, by J. F. Martin. It was a thoughtful and comprehensive presentation of this important question. The denuding of our forests was deplored, while the good results of individual effort to relieve the monotony of the Western plains by planting groves and orchards was warmly commended. He advocated the establishment of schools of forestry and experiment

stations. The effect of forests on navigation was fully treated. The paper was followed by a general discussion.

F. A. A. Williams gave an essay on the subject of Tame Grasses. This was a practical, interesting paper, and of special value to Cowley county farmers. Alfalfa was recommended for pasture. The English blue grass made an excellent pasture for horses, but was not so good for hay. Timothy had also proved a useful tame grass. Thorough cultivation and preparation of old ground for the tame grasses was advised. When the spring rains set in was the proper time to sow the seed, but not with any other grain.

In the discussion of this topic, experience proved that the first year was the critical one with alfalfa. It is very apt to fail if pastured the first season. Orchard grass was highly commended. Blue grass was found to be quite successful, but was objectionable because it dries up too much during midsummer.

Mr. Armstrong gave an essay on Small Fruits. The paper was devoted to the mode of culture, the handling and marketing of the strawberry, blackberry and raspberry. Mr. Hogue recommended the Charles Downing, Crescent's seedling, Captain Jack, and Green's Prolific varieties of strawberries; and the Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle raspberries. Currants had been made a success by thorough cultivation and mulching.

J. F. Martin stated that he had planted two rows of strawberries, one the Crescent's seedling and the other of the Chas. Downing varieties. These rows were well mulched. The strawberries were planted one year ago last June, and made an area of one-tenth of an acre. This year he sold \$118 worth of berries from this small vineyard.

Mr. Hogue had sold one day \$32 worth of strawberries from his vineyard of one-fourth of an acre.

Grape growing in southern Kansas had proven quite successful. The main difficulty encountered was the rabbits. The Concord variety was, as elsewhere, the best.

At the evening session, Prof. G. H. Failyer gave a very interesting lecture on Fuels for Light and Heat, giving the chemical constituents of the common fuels and their relative values. Regarding gasoline stoves, he thought them comparatively safe, yet there is no doubt as to the explosive character of gasoline. The supply should be kept out-of-doors.

Prof. Shelton being called upon for information regarding the Kansas State Agricultural College, stated that an act of Congress in 1861 gave to the several States a certain amount of public lands for the establishment of such institutions. The sale of the lands was for the endowment of the colleges and the principal of the fund obtained was never to be touched, the interest alone to be

used for the running expenses of the college. Kansas received nearly 80,000 acres, which has been closed out, giving a fund of about \$500,000, which gives an annual interest of \$32,000. This keeps up the institution with but little aid from the Legislature. The State has to provide all buildings, repairs, etc.; the endowment cannot be touched for this purpose. The school is free to all. Some 400 students are now in attendance, 80 per cent. coming from the farm. The school is not a classical one. The departments of the farm, mathematics, chemistry, horticulture, sewing, cooking, etc., were mentioned, as well as the carpenter and printing establishments were discussed. Music and telegraphy are the only studies for which tuition is charged.

### SECOND DAY.

F. W. McClellan gave a useful paper on the subject of Stock Breeding, advising farmers to raise stock and feed their grain and thus keep the farm well fertilized. Do not over-stock, but keep a less number and have them good stock. The profits are greater than on a much larger number of inferior animals. Caution was advised in changing from one feed to another, much loss usually occurs at this period. Provide plenty of good feed, pure water and suitable shelter, and then give it the attention you

(Concluded on page 4.)



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

March 18—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short horns, Peabody, Kas.  
April 23—Col. W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., Short horns.  
May 18 and 19—Jas. Richardson, Short horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short horns, Independence, Mo.  
May 22 and 23—Jas. E. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., Short horns.

### How to Secure the Health and Thrift of Swine.

The following is another of the prize essays written for the *National Stockman*. The author's name is not given.

The writer proposes to treat this subject under two heads, viz.:

1. The care and management.
2. The feed.

Owing to the many diverse successful methods pursued in different parts of this extended country, and also owing to the fact that a method or system laid down for one part of the country would not answer in another, the subject under consideration can, in the main, be treated only in outline. The limit assigned to the length of the article will compel the writer to touch on many points very briefly. A natural and logical discussion of the subject would require that the subject of hog-houses should be treated first, but as a matter of convenience it will be considered very briefly at the end.

The most prevalent custom with swine breeders is to have two litters of pigs in the year, viz., the spring litter and the summer or fall litter. For the former, the sows are bred at a time so that the pigs will be farrowed in March or April, according to the latitude and climate of the breeder; and for the latter, so that the pigs will come from July to September. The spring litters are usually fed heavily from weaning time, and marketed in from six to ten months. The fall litters are carried over the first winter on moderate feed, so as to keep them growing without fattening. During the summer they are allowed to run on pasture, and are given, in addition, a moderate quantity of grain, until the cool weather comes on, when the grain ration is increased and they are marketed, when from twelve to fifteen months old. However, owing to the large amount of summer packing that is done at the present time, feeders find a market at all times of the year, and prepare their hogs for market at whatever time of the year best suits for amount of feed on hands, or promises the best price. This discussion has in view the most successful and profitable mode of growing swine for the butcher's block, as distinguished from raising for breeding.

The writer would preface any remarks on the care of pigs with the observation that much of the success depends on the breeding of the stock. Or the same proposition can be stated in another way, viz.: If the pigs are the progeny of mature, vigorous and unrelated sire and dam, the breeder has already secured a main element, which makes it practicable and possible to grow hogs profitable alike to the producer and consumer. On the other hand, if they are bred from sire and dam nearly related, or lacking in vigor, or immature or past their prime, the owner starts with a load which he can never get rid of, and however assiduous and faultless his care, management and feeding may be, he will never arrive at the same degree of satisfactory and profitable marketing of his herd. It would seem that, of all the domesticated animals, swine are more injuriously affected than any others by in-breeding. Now as the growth of the hog is made at greater cost than any other animal, because almost en-

tirely on a grain ration, it would seem to be a theorem, needing demonstration no farther, that if the feeder would grow hogs profitably, the first element of success must not be neglected.

Assuming, then, that the breeding has been done in accordance with the foregoing doctrine and belief, and that time approaches when the litter is expected, the writer leaves the main subject, for a little while, to speak of the place where the litter is to be dropped. It is assumed that, in these days of progressive stock breeding, no successful breeder is without a comfortable, airy floored hog-house. Two or three days before the litter is due, the sow should be put in a pen 5 or 6x8 feet, having around it siding at least 3 feet high, smooth and tight; having also a smooth, tight floor. No feed trough or other furniture should be allowed in this pen at this time. A railing should be run around the four sides, 6 inches from the floor, by means of 4 blocks and strips, so as to keep the sow when down from lying nearer than 6 inches of the siding. The young pigs will escape under this fender or railing, and not be crushed. In the center of the pen should be placed 2 or 3 bushels of short straw or chaff. The sow having occupied this pen a few days prior to farrowing, will remain quiet and contented. Very little corn should be fed for several days previously. Before the labor comes on the sow should have a copious thin bran mash. It is taken for granted that every successful breeder treats his stock so kindly that they know him at sight, and are glad, in their way, to have him lay his hand on them. This is very important with breeding sows, and the presence of the breeder often saves the life of a pig. As the limit of this article will not admit of a full discussion of the subject, I leave out the consideration of obstetrics and assume that the litter is delivered successfully. More young are killed by the dam lying on them, in the first 24 hours, than afterwards. If the weather be cold, the whole top of the pen can be covered over with boards and then with straw. As soon as the placenta, or pig-bed, comes from the sow, it and all wet straw and litter should be removed and dry bedding furnished. Everything should be done to make the sow comfortable, without any noise or excitement. The sow should be fed outside her pen for at least three days and allowed to take all the exercise she chooses. This prevents constipation and gives her appetite. For three days she should have little or no grain and be given scalded bran and milk swill. Of course, most of these directions are to be followed only in cold weather. In warm, dry weather a sow will generally do best out of doors by herself. Many young pigs die of what, for want of a better name, is called "thumps." This disease generally shows itself when the pigs are from ten days to four weeks old. This article will not admit of a discussion of the nature of the disease. It is sufficient to say that it seems to be due to an over-fat condition. After trying various remedies, the writer has found the most successful plan to be the following, viz: In two or three days after the pigs are farrowed, get them out of their bed and compel them to move about, more and more each day. It seems that the exercise prevents fatty degeneracy. This plan has almost invariably given satisfaction, where it is begun in time and persisted in.

The growth of the pigs will depend on the dam for two or three weeks. After five or six days the sow should have her satisfaction of both grain and swill, and if it is desired to push the pigs, more can be accomplished by cooking at least part of her feed. Potatoes, pumpkins, apples or vegetables

can be used with advantage along with grain. At the age of two weeks the pigs will be trying their mother's feed. This should be encouraged, especially if it is desired to make them grow rapidly. To this end a separate enclosure can be made to prevent interference from the sow and others. Here they can be given sweet milk, and the nearer fresh the better. Also give them a small quantity of unground wheat and shelled corn. No especial care is required until weaning time, which should be not earlier than when they are eight weeks old. Then the breeder must endeavor to keep up the round, plump appearance. Failure at this point is very hard to overcome afterwards.

The writer thinks that all pigs while making the growth of frame do better if allowed to run in a pasture where they secure more or less of vegetable, animal and mineral substances, of which they are very fond. During this period the amount of feed to be given depends on the views of the owner, viz., whether they are to be pushed so as to be ready for market in from six to ten months, or carried until older. In no case, however, should thrifty grain fed hogs be turned out to hunt their own living. A mistake here may cost a great deal to repair afterwards, as it takes a long while to get a hog started that has been so treated. When feeding is rightly begun, it should be done with great care and regularity. No more should be given than they will eat up at the time. It is better to keep them a little hungry than that they should leave some.

(Concluded next week.)

### About Feeding Sheep.

A Texas flockmaster gives advice to his neighbors which is quite as applicable to sheep owners in Kansas. We find his remarks in the *Texas Live Stock Journal*, and give in full to our readers, together with comments of the editor:

I am feeding my ewe flocks every day but my wethers are left to make their own living. I have about 1000 head of ewes, and I am feeding to them every day that comes fifteen bushels of grain. I use oats, but any sort of grain will do as well, I think. My figuring about amounts to this: I will have fed, by the time I quit feeding, about 1350 bushels of oats, that cost me nearly 30 cents per bushel, this will foot up near \$400, equal to 40 cents per head of my 1000 sheep. I calculate that I will get every cent of this back when I come to get my wool clip in the spring. I don't mean to say I will get two or three pounds of wool per head more than I would get if I didn't feed, but I do mean to say, that, when it comes to increase of quality as well of quantity, I will get 40 cents per head more in cash from my clip than if I had not fed. I know it to be a fact that sheep will not grow much wool when they are poor and hungry. If they are kept fat all the time and in an improving condition their wool will grow fast. On the other hand, if they are kept poor and in a failing condition, will grow little wool. And what is of equal importance in my judgment, the wool that grows on fat and improving sheep is strong and healthy, and therefore much more valuable than that grown on poor and failing sheep, which must be weak and unhealthy. If any one doubts this, let him examine with a microscope a lot of wool shorn from a sheep known to him to have been fat and poor alternately since last shorn and he will be able to easily discover the weak places in the fibre, corresponding to the times when the sheep was poor on the one hand and fat on the other. I have tried it, and I know what I am talking about. But

more than this, the experience of some of my neighbors this winter has proven to my mind that sheep not fed grain can not begin to stand as much cold or wet weather as those that are kept fat. A fat sheep is a very hardy animal and can stand any amount of cold, while a poor sheep is a very delicate animal and can't stand much hard weather. My neighbors are losing now heavily, and before the spring opens will have lost from 25 to 35 per cent. of what they started into the winter with. Out of every 1000 head they will have lost from 250 to 350 head, and I could name one poor fellow that won't get off with a loss of less than 40 per cent. and if he don't lose 50 per cent. he will be in big luck. On the other hand, I have, to date, lost 11 of my 972 ewes, but little upwards of one per cent. Say their sheep are worth \$2.50 per head, and they lose even 250 out of 1000 head they will be short in the spring \$625 of their capital, to say nothing of the lambs that they might have saved from these 250 ewes. This \$625 would have more than fed their sheep four months and saved them from dying. Another point I will mention, a poor ewe can't be expected to give much milk until she picks up in the spring on green grass. And a poor ewe can't be expected to drop a fat lamb. So, while I confidently rely on having a lot of fat lambs in the spring, that will be kept fat and growing by reason of having to suck fat dams, my neighbors cannot expect anything else but that they will have poor lambs in the spring that will be kept poor while the ewes are picking up flesh after the grass starts. Yes, sir! I believe it will pay to feed, and one of your late correspondents hit the nail square on the head when he said "It is best not to keep on one's ranch more sheep than one can feed from three to four months in bad weather in each year."

It is time that the winter is now more than half gone, and we trust fondly the worst of it has past. But we may always rely on two or three bad spells in February and early in March, and in anticipation of such weather, we wish to urge on our readers, even now, the imperative importance of feeding some grain to their ewe flocks particularly, so as to strengthen them for the labors, wear and tear of maternity. Let it be borne in mind, and often considered, that ewes to lamb in the spring are now feeding two lives, their own and that of the lamb to be dropped later. It is too much to expect of them that they will be able, on dry and frost-bitten grass alone, to fatten, or even keep in fair condition without regard to the lambs. But surely it is folly to expect them to keep their unborn lambs fat on such food. If Texas wool growers wish to have fat and healthy lambs next spring, they must have fat ewes between now and then. And the only way to secure such a desirable result is to keep the ewes on good forage from day-break to dark, and besides to feed them some grain every day to add to their strength and nerve them to stand up bravely against the cold and wet that is sure to come before spring opens. We repeat what we have often said before, that a poor sheep is a nerveless sheep, and cares nothing for life.

Cuts from barbed wire fence, cured with Stewart's Healing Powder. No scar or gray hair, 50 cts a box.

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

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



## In the Dairy.

### About Winter Butter.

The public is undergoing a rapid change in its taste for butter. So thinks the *National Live-Stock Journal*. There are now, it says, but few who prefer to lay in their winter butter from the September or October make. Since they have tested the best fresh-made winter butter, they soon discover the difference in freshness of taste between the butter kept over from September and that made the same week from winter milk. There will be a more or less old taste to the fall butter, which is not found in the fresh made. So well is this difference now understood, that the fall butter sells from three to seven cents under the fresh. And the product made through the whole season, brings considerably less than the fall-made. Even those brands that were formerly considered "gilt edge," will not now pass with the critical.

This state of the market bears hard on the profits of dairies where butter is kept over, or even upon the best creamery kept over, and there is little use in trying to resist this tide in the butter market. Dairymen may as well yield to it and learn to make the best butter in winter, as well as summer, and make a rule to market it within ten to fifteen days after it is made, so that it shall generally be consumed within thirty days of its making.

According to the present temper of the market, this plan will give the dairyman the most money for butter, and consequently the best pay for capital and labor.

The most difficult time for keeping butter is July and August; and this is also the period of poorest pasture, and therefore of the smallest yield of milk. The dairyman must therefore, to meet the case best, have his cows come in in September and go dry in June. This will give him the least milk in the season of least grass, and in his busiest season of other farm work. This, too, will meet the fluctuations of the market in the best way. The price usually falls in June, is lowest in July, begins to stiffen in August, recovers nearly its spring price in September and October. The cows are then coming into fresh milk, the grass begins to improve, the dairyman has most time to attend to it, and all the machinery seems to be in order for business. With a view to meet his necessity for good feed when the cows come in fresh, he will provide green crops to feed in connection with pasture. The good dairyman knows that it is very poor economy to put cows on scanty feed in the flush of their flow. They need the most succulent green food. He should provide green millet to begin feeding when in blossom and green corn to be fed in connection with second crop clover. Let them have all they can eat of these, night and morning, in stable. Sometimes drouth reduces the growth and succulence of these green crops, and to meet this contingency, let him always have on hand middlings or other ground grain, to feed moderately, as wanted. This absolute rule should always be carried out in dairying, to supply all the cows can eat of good food, to produce a full yield of the best quality of milk. This rule is only consistent with strict economy, for cows are kept to produce milk in paying quantity, and this can only be done by the most liberal feeding.

He should keep only so many cows as he can feed in the best manner. Ten cows well fed will pay a better profit than fifteen cows scantily fed. When the butter dairyman has studied this question carefully, he will try to find a

weekly market for his butter. If he makes a uniformly good article, he will find a retailer who has regular customers, who appreciate good butter, and when they become acquainted with his brand, will pay the highest price for it. The dealer soon finds that your butter will bear a uniformly good price, he is anxious to handle it all, and will give you much better terms than you can get on the general market. Another business arrangement you will find profitable, where you can, is to make these weekly deliveries by express, and receive your collections through a bank, requiring no travel, except to deliver your butter at your express office. We think many farmers travel too much in doing their business, and thus largely add to their expenses.

### How to Make Good Milkers.

No matter what breed you have, something further is necessary in order to reach the best success in raising good milkers. Good blood, whether Short-horn, Jersey, Devon, Ayrshire, grade or native, is not everything; but lies at the foundation; something cannot come from nothing. Treatment in raising a milker should be somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat, and is kindly treated and regularly attended to. Never pamper or overfeed, but give it good, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the presence of the keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when the calf is young—any habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker I would have a heifer come in at two years old. She is then old enough to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, allow her to go farrow, but milk her up to within a few weeks of calving, even if I did not obtain but little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and be more likely to hold out long in milk, if her after care is judicious and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the habit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Couple the heifer with an older bull, one, two or three years older than she is, is preferable to a yearling, and better stock is likely to come from such. After the heifer has come in her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is the best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then we must make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed, such as oatmeal, shorts, oilmeal or the like; but, great care and good judgment must be used not to overfeed or crowd, as the future cow may be ruined. Undue forcing shortens the useful life of the cow very rapidly.—*W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.*

**The Children's Health** must not be neglected. Colds in the head and snuffles bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

**Chronic Catarrh.**—The result of 25 years Catarrh: The bridge, or division of my nose, was about half gone. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—*J. A. Wood, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.*

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—*M. N. Lasley, 1934 West Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.*

If you give a Cuban a ready rolled cigarette, he will unroll it to see what it is made of and if it is rolled properly, and will then roll it up again to see that it is done just right.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

**BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns.** Robt. Patton 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 them are two Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Hereford Cattle.

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

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### SHEEP.

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

**G. B. 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. Fine wool a specialty. Come and see our flocks or write us.

**A. F. WILLMARTH & CO.,** Ellsworth, Kas., breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. "Woolly Head" 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.

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

### SWINE.

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

**V. B. HOWEY,** Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine, for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Corwin 2d No. 2037, Hoosier Tom 1835, Bravo 3377, Give or Take 1585. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

**NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.**—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Braamas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 196, Emporia, Kas.

**GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE.** Five pounds, 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds 4 cents per pound; 200 pounds, 3½ cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. Also Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**PROSPECT FARM.**—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap registered short horn bulls, 1 to 5 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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

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

**HIGHLY GRADED Short-horn Cows, Heifers & Calves** For sale. Bred to a Sharon Bull. Apply to MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kas.

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

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

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 200 head. Many are from the noted English breeders, T. J. Carwardine, J. B. Green, B. Rogers, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans and P. Turner. The bulls in service are "SITTUNE," sweepstakes bull with five of his get at Kansas State Fair 1882 and 1883; Imp. "Lord Wilton" bull "SIR EVELYN" own brother to "Sir Bartle Frere;" Imp. "DAUPHIN 19th," half brother to T. L. Miller Co.'s "Dauphin 18th;" and "THE GROVE 4th," by "The Grove 3d."

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

**THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

**IMP. BARON VICTOR**

**W. A. HARRIS,** Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAVOS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittytown, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and UNDS, descended from the renowned herd of B. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 42824, bred by Cruickshank, and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R., 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.



(Continued from page 1.)

would to succeed in any other business and the profits will be satisfactory.

Considerable discussion followed upon feeding stock. It was the experience of many that it did not pay to let cattle shrink, but keep them growing from the first, feeding all the grain necessary, accompanied with a suitable amount of rough feed. Less grain should be fed in the growing period and increased in the ripening stage.

Recent Experiments was the subject of a lecture by Prof. Shelton, which treated of the experiments of the various farm operations. He gave a detailed and tabulated result of feeding ten common steers for 140 days; five were fed on corn and cob meal and the other five on corn meal. The results were very much in favor of the steers fed on corn and cob meal. Another experiment showed how one-half acre of alfalfa made 431 pounds of pork. Other experiments were given of which accounts will appear later.

One of the most suggestive papers presented at this Institute was by Supt. Thompson, of the printing department at the Agricultural College. He was formerly a Cowley county farmer's son and a graduate of the College. The paper treated of a range of subjects of vital interest to farmers and was listened to with very marked attention.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered to the press of Cowley county and to the Professors. A permanent Institute is to be organized that for usefulness I am sure will be unsurpassed. H.

#### About Artichokes.

##### Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of January 14th appeared an article headed something about artichokes to which I wish to add my experience, hoping it may be interesting to some of your farmer readers. I have been raising Jerusalem artichokes on the same ground for five years and find they have not spread any beyond planting, although some of my neighbors said when I first planted them that the seeds would fly all over the field and become a very obnoxious weed. Experience has fully convinced me that my neighbors were mistaken. Artichokes cannot be eradicated from the soil by either spring or fall plowing, but summer fallowing will kill them, for at that season the tuber has lost its vitality, and the plant when plowed under will not grow any more. Planting corn where artichokes have been raised will kill them in one season if the soil is well cultivated and they are not allowed to grow up as weeds.

With regard to the amount of pig feed they produce to the acre I cannot exactly say, as that depends largely on the care and cultivation they receive; but it is fairly enormous, for I have ascertained by actual measurement that they yield over seven hundred bushels per acre, and some estimate the yield at over one thousand bushels.

Hogs can be turned into the artichoke lot in September and left there until the ground freezes. Again in the spring they can be turned in as soon as the frost is out and let root away until the middle of April, when the ground should be thoroughly plowed and harrowed for another crop, thereby saving fully one-fourth of the corn and raising better and healthier hogs than if fed on corn alone.

I have often wondered why farmers who feed so many hogs do not raise some artichokes to keep their hogs healthy and save their corn, but presume the reason is, that so very few farmers read agricultural papers and consequently do not know what artichokes are. CREE.

#### "Sheep the Most Profitable Stock."

##### Kansas Farmer:

Under the above heading a letter appeared in your last issue from F. W. B. I would like to ask F. W. B. where ewes clipping ten pounds are to be had for \$3 a head, and would like to know what he calls good ewes if those shearing ten pounds are not. As far as my experience and observation goes, I think a man is better to work for \$1 per day than to be tied down all the year round to even 200 ewes. Let them be ever such good shearers, he would not make \$1 a day and 7 per cent. on his capital invested in land, sheep, buildings, etc., from a flock of that number. I would also like to learn what is the general experience of large flock owners; if they have as good success with their lambs as F. W. B., and if so, how many ewes they herd and corral together while they are dropping lambs, and how many after they have lambed. ALEX. FLETCHER. Mulberry, Saline county, Kas.

#### A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

##### Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR.—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness was. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this

I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the steps I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

A full-bearded grandfather recently had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his three-year-old granddaughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eyes, and finally she ejaculated: "Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

The attention of our readers is especially called to the Lexington combination sale to take place February 17th and 18th. All who are desiring good saddle or buggy horses would do well to attend that sale. See their advertisement in another column.

A witty old physician, on meeting a neighbor's ducks in the road, was saluted with the usual "Quack, quack, quack!" "See here," he cried to the neighbor, "keep these ducks at home, or I'll shoot 'em. They're indulging in personal remarks."

#### A Great Public Sale of Clydesdale Horses and Black Polled Cattle.

One of the largest and most important public sales of the above kinds of stock will be made by the Clydesdale Horse Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, and Cedar Rapids, at their American headquarters, Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Thursday, February 26th, 1885. Over fifty imported Clydesdale stallions and mares and a large number of Polled cattle will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve of any kind. This is guaranteed to be the finest lot of imported stock ever offered at auction. For terms and full particulars, catalogues, etc., address WM. BUCHANAN, Manager, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Not more farmers, but better farmers are what we want. We want farmers who know why they do this and why they do that; who read, study and think.

The Lincoln patent Channel Can Creamery, advertised this week by William E. Lincoln Co., Warren, Mass., must prove of interest to all interested in dairy matters. Send to them for descriptive catalogue of dairy supplies.

A new device of the Parisian dress-makers is the insertion of tiny satchels of delicate perfume about the costume, causing it to exhale faint and exquisite fragrance.

Of all the publications of nurserymen, there is no other that can be compared with *Lovett's Guide to Fruit Culture*. It is really a valuable work on Horticulture, giving, as it does, full instructions for planting, pruning, culture and management of fruits of all kinds, and impartial descriptions of all worthy varieties. It is a book of over 70 pages, with an illuminated cover, elegantly printed and embellished with hundreds of engravings and several colored plates true to nature. Everybody at all interested in fruit culture should send to J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New Jersey, and get a copy. See advertisement in this number.

A Richmond darkey having been requested to express his opinion of a candidate in the late primary election, replied: "He have a good brain-pan, boss; but his prognostical fermentation won't fine on to de high augmental decree of de human parallax."

The advertisement of Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville, Pa., seed-grower, which will be found in this paper, is worthy of a careful perusal by all interested in new and improved varieties of garden and vegetable seeds. Mr. Wilson is one of the most careful and reliable seed-growers in the United States. What he advertises can be depended upon to be of the best quality, and to give entire satisfaction. His plan of sending seeds in collections, by mail, is a new feature in the business, and enables any one to get the very best seed delivered at their postoffice at about half the regular retail rates. No one need be afraid to send for Wilson's seeds.

## To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of **Dyspepsia**, or **Indigestion**, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

## Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.



## The Wheat Market and Money--Is Over-production the Cause of Hard Times?

Kansas Farmer:

A friend sends me your article on the above subject with a request that I reply to it which, with your permission, I will do through your journal. As I understand political economy you are in gross error in assuming that hard times is the result of over-production. You assert that scarcity of money is not the cause, but an effect, of the hard times. This is the same form of argument the steamboatman used when, in the fall of 1864, the Mississippi river was so difficult of navigation on account of low water. He insisted there was no lack of water; that Lake Michigan and the Atlantic ocean were full of water, and the river was low on account of the drought; that low water was the effect of the long-continued drought and not a lack of rain. The great trouble in that case was, that the water was not equally distributed over the earth's surface. In the present case there may be, as you assume, plenty of money; but as we farmers see it, there is great partiality in its distribution.

You build your argument on false premises. It is not true, as you assume, that there is as much money in the United States now as there was in 1882. By reference to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency you will find that there has been a withdrawal of about \$28,000,000 of the National bank currency, alone, in the year 1884, and you will also see from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that there has been millions hoarded in the Treasury of the United States. In addition to this there has been a very great falling off in the export of cattle and of American meats in the year 1884, and there has been by these causes combined an immense reduction in our currency, and the scarcity of money is actual as well as apparent.

That over production is the cause of hard times and money panics is a sophistry, wholly unsatisfactory to the common mind, is clearly demonstrated by the conduct of every farmer and every farmer's paper. Your own journal urges by line upon line and precept upon precept the importance of stimulating industry by better cultivation, improved live stock and careful selection of seeds, all to the one end of increasing the farmers' products both in quantity and quality. Every wide-awake, intelligent farmer is doing his best to increase the fertility of his lands and increase the size and improve the quality of his live stock; more meat and less bone, greater yield and less labor are results we all seek.

You insist that there has been too much cloth, too many wagons, too many boots and shoes, too much wheat, too much corn, and too many products generally, as well as too many rail roads and too many towns built, and that this over-production has brought down prices. Your remedy is to let things alone, stop production, and everything will regulate itself. If the millions of men engaged in producing cloth, boots and shoes, mining and other such occupations are thrown out of employment, how will they, without any wages or income, be able to buy the farmers' produce? How will the farmer in his idleness obtain the means to buy the product of the manufacturer after the process of laying idle is over? The working-man in the mine or factory lives by the sale of his labor directly to his employer. The farmer sells his labor in the product of his farm, and when neither wage worker nor farmer is employed, neither has any income. The farmer is unable to buy cloth, shoes, wagons, or implements; the operative unable to purchase meat, butter, eggs, flour or vegetables. Each being reduced to starvation wages, is confined to just such necessities as will barely support life. The operative takes his bread and water diet; the farmer his water and bread diet, and each wears his last year's clothes, patched over and "eked" up at the top and "eked" down at the bottom to make them big enough; and each is playing the game of "freez-out" and "starve-out" against his neighbor. This is your remedy for over-production. It may result in improving prices in the long run, but it is "mighty wearing on human nature."

Under consumption, and not over-production, is what has overstocked the market. The unjust and partial legislation by which the national banker may at his pleasure increase or diminish the volume of currency;

the hoarding of money by the United States Government and such like class favoring, aided by the power of the railroads to tax farm products and merchandise "all the traffic will bear," has left the people at the mercy of the dam-national (that is the correct way to spell it) banker and the railroad magnate, and the remedy is not to lie idle but to "up and at them."

Let me give you one more plain illustration on this subject of under-consumption. Kansas is a great wheat-growing State. Southern Iowa and northern Missouri raise but little wheat. We look to Kansas for our flour. When fat hogs, fat cattle, horses, wool, butter and cheese bear a good price, our farmers have plenty of money and buy your flour at a fair price and buy it freely; but when our products are down to starvation prices, while our taxes continue at the old rate, we find money scarce, and when we pay out a dollar we sing--"Farewell, vain world, I'll never see you again," and eat our corn dodger six days in the week and sometimes seven, and thus create an apparent over-production in your wheat crop; but an actual under-consumption is the real trouble. When we have nothing to buy with, it is impossible for your citizens to sell to us.

When every body is fully employed at fair wages; when the loom, the anvil, the forge and the plow, the factory and the machine are all employed; when the great human hive is gathering honey from every field, men are cheerful and happy, and the workingman with fair wages treats himself and his family to all the necessities and some of the luxuries of life; every product of industry bears a good price and there can be no over-production of the good things necessary to make people comfortable and happy.

It is not true that money is plenty. If so, why are your people paying, and begging the chance to pay, from 1 to 3 per cent. a month as interest? Why is it, that with property offered at half its value there are no purchasers?

These money panics do not come simply because they can't help it; neither do they come from over-production; but are always traceable to a faulty system of legislation. For ten years we have been fighting in the lower house of Congress to get some relief against the extortions and combinations of the railroads. It will take ten years more to convince the Senate of the necessity of such legislation, and yet everybody feels the need of it, and a blind man can see it. Perhaps in another quarter of a century, by persistent discussion, we may be able to discover the true cause of our ever-recurring money panics and provide a remedy. Let us discuss it in candor and fairness and not in any party spirit, and then we may find a way by which to avoid the wretchedness and ruin that ever follow in the paths of such panics.

Very truly yours,  
Bloomfield, Iowa. M. H. JONES.

Necklaces of unset stones of many colors are among the odd things now in fashion, and for engagement rings a single pearl held in place by a diamond on each side.

### Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease Catarrh, 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, if he sends a stamped envelope to Dr. A. L. W. Rice, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

There were sent from Jersey to the United States during the year ending September 30 1883, cattle for breeding purposes to the number of 874, at an average price of \$237 apiece.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Attained by this will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



**40 Elegant** All Imported, Pan-Orama & Perfumed Jards, the Flowers, Birds, Views, &c. mostly embossed, with your name on, and this 18k Solid Rolled Gold Ring for only 11 1/2c. at mps. Money refunded if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Sample Book 12c. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

## GREGG AND CUTHBERT Raspberry Plants

In any quantity. I make a specialty of these plants and I can guarantee them true to name. Parties desiring to purchase plants of these varieties will find it to their advantage to correspond with me. Send for list.

FRED EASON, Fruit-Grower,  
Leavenworth, Kas.

**100,000**

Peach Trees in storage for immediate shipment. Also Apple, Apricot, Plum, Grapevines and Forest Tree Seedlings.

200 Acres in Nursery. Write for price list--Free. Address

J. B. Wild & Bro., Searsville, Mo.

## The NIAGARA GRAPE

(The New White Grape.)

The only bearing vineyard in Kansas. I will sell the rooted two-year-old vines at \$2 each, free from restrictions. In large quantities on the vineyard plan, payments to be made from half net proceeds of the receipts of fruit, at greatly reduced prices. Write for terms. Address M. CRUMRINE, Junction City, Kas., Authorized Agent for sale of the New White Grape (Niagara), propagator and dealer in all the leading varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Grape Vines.

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

Our Garden Seeds are direct from Growers,

fresh and true to name. Orders promptly filled.

Send for Price List of Seeds.

Address

Downs & Mefford,  
78 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

## SHORT-HORN SALE

At BEATRICE, GAGE CO., Nebraska,  
On Thursday, Feb. 26, 1885.

35 head of short-horn Cattle, of good breeding and choice individual merit, 22 Cows and Heifers and 13 Young Bulls and Bull Calves. A credit of 8 months on approved note. Interest at 10 per cent. Address us at Beatrice for catalogue.

J. B. CRUMPACKER & Son, Washington, Iowa.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

## THREE SHORT-HORN

## Bulls!

Good Ones.

For Prices and Pedigrees, write to

J. C. STONE, Jr.,  
Leavenworth, Kas.

## FRANK CRANE,

Formerly of the firm of A. A. Crane & Son,  
Osco, Ill.

## COMMISSION AGENT

For the Sale of--

HEREFORD, POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAYS, SHORT-HORN.

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.

Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stables, Riverview Park. Address  
F. P. ORANE,  
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

## TO KANSAS FARMERS AND RANCHERS:

We have correspondents in the Eastern States and special facilities for handling

KANSAS FARMS AND RANCHES.

If you have a Farm or Ranch to sell or exchange, send complete description. Address

Kansas City Real Estate and Loan Ass'n  
Room 29 Chadley Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—

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Also, Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Chickens and Bronze Turkeys. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue free.

## LA MASTER & FERGUSON'S NEW REMEDY!

A Sure Cure and Preventive of

## Hog Cholera!

WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO:

It will put your hogs in the condition, it will improve their appetite, it stops coughing among hogs, it regulates the bowels, and arrests disease in every instance.

WHAT THE REMEDY HAS DONE:

TOPEKA, Kas., November 1, 1884.  
LA MASTER & FERGUSON—Sirs: After losing thirty head of hogs by cholera, I began using your Remedy, and can say it has checked the disease and entirely cured many of the sick ones. I heartily recommend it not only as a preventive but a cure. My hogs are all doing well.  
Yours, &c., H. H. STANTON,  
Prop'r Pacific Hotel.

We guarantee this Remedy to be superior to any Hog Medicine, and we are ready to prove it by a practical test. Ask your druggist for it or send direct to us. Take no other. One and a half pound Trial Packings, sent for \$1.00. Ten-ounce can, 6-cen per pound. 25 pounds for \$12.50. Write for circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Address LA MASTER & FERGUSON, AGENTS WANTED, Topeka, Kansas.

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Hog Cholera & Quinsy Cure.  
Not Only a Preventive but a Sure Cure.

To introduce this remedy, I will on receipt of \$1.00, and 16c. for postage, send one package of the above medicine, and guarantee it to cure four hogs of the above diseases, or 2-c. ticks of Cholera, or I will refund the money. Price, \$1.00 a package or \$10.00 a dozen. For testimonials, address Wm. McK. BURNS, Concordia, Kas.

## INCUBATOR.

JACOB YOST, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the Kansas Economy Incubator, offers to manufacture and sell them at the following low prices, with full instructions:

No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150

\$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

Or, on receipt of 50 cents, he will furnish a book containing directions how to make and use the incubator, so how to make a good brooder to mother the chicks and what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in 8 or 10 weeks; also how to manage our hens to keep them laying all winter, as well as how to prevent disease; besides a sure cure for roup and cholera.

This incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent. of the chicks with my brooder.

JACOB YOST,  
Address P. O. box 818, North Topeka, Kas.



## The Home Circle.

### Echoes.

Oftimes, when Even's scarlet flag  
Floats from the crest of distant woods  
And over moorland waste and crag  
A weary, voiceless sorrow broods,  
Around me hover to and fro  
The ghost of songs heard long ago.

And often midst the rush of wheels,  
Of passing and repassing feet,  
When half a headlong city reels  
Triumphant down the noontide street,  
Above the tumult of the throngs  
I hear again the same old songs.

Rest and Unrest—'tis strange that ye,  
Who lie apart as pole from pole,  
Should sway with one strong sovereignty  
The secret issues of the soul;  
Strange that ye both should hold the keys  
Of prisoned tender memories.

It may be when the landscape's rim  
Is red and slumberous round the west,  
The spirit too grows still and dim,  
And turns in half-unconscious quest  
To those forgotten lullabies  
That whilom closed the infant's eyes.

And, maybe, when the city mart  
Roars with its fullest, loudest tide,  
The spirit loses helm and chart,  
And in an instant, terrified,  
Has fled across the space of years  
To notes that banished childhood's fears.

We know not—but 'tis sweet to know  
Dead hours still haunt the living day,  
And sweet to hope that, when the slow  
Sure message beckons us away,  
The past may send some tuneful breath  
To echo round the bed of death.

—Chamber's Journal.

Ask me not which of all my songs is thine;  
Ask of the Spring, when first the blossoms  
stir,  
Which of their fairy pennons waves for  
her;

Ask of the Night what star of all that shine  
Is her own signet, peerless and divine;  
Ask of the Sun which purple follower  
Among the clouds is his sole worshipper,  
Lifting at dawn his colors and his sign.

As stars are born of night, as flowers of  
spring;  
As clouds the royal hues of sunlight wear,  
And all an equal rank and kinship know,  
So is thy memory the awakening,  
The living warmth, the radiance large and  
fair.

In which all songs of mine to utterance  
grow.  
—Francis L. Mace.

### An Old Friend Heard From.

DEAR FARMER:—During the long weeks  
and months since I last addressed you I  
must plead guilty of having resolutely laid  
aside pen and paper, that I might devote my  
thoughts and time undivided to our home  
duties. In fact the sickly fall season and  
piercing blasts of winter have kept us so  
constantly on guard to protect our little ones,  
and carry them through, that we dared not  
trust ourselves beyond the limits of our little  
fort.

But through all you have been a constant  
visitor, holding us together a great frater-  
nity—by expressions of interest and prin-  
ciple—kindred to us all. And if our good  
editor feels neglected, he must only blame  
himself for having made our department so  
interesting we have felt our own efforts  
would be superfluous. So I have contented  
myself with sitting quietly down amid the  
flood of interesting topics of the last year,  
and appropriating all the literature our op-  
portunities would admit of, happy in the  
consciousness of duty done, our family  
around us an unbroken circle.

In these remarks I say we, for the experi-  
ence of one mother is (with modifications)  
the experience of all. I would that with  
me, every mother could say—"Our family  
circle is unbroken." To those whose hearts  
are left to mourn a "vacant chair" we extend  
our kindest sympathy and wishes that that  
peace which alone can fill such vacancies  
may be theirs.

The great political crisis is past. A crisis  
which shook our mighty nation from center  
to circumference; and as we glide into the  
next administration, we have many doubts  
and forebodings. What will the future  
bring? We have seen justice and virtue  
contemned and ignored by those who should  
have been their defenders. We have seen  
the confidence and trust of the noblest and  
best citizens of our State betrayed on every  
hand by the votaries of vice. We behold on  
every hand the dens of infamy heralding their  
infamous traffic in open day, and singling  
their victims from our firesides and our  
heart's treasures, hurrying them beyond our  
reach to the whirlpool of destruction.

And has morality and virtue no political

or national signification? Wherefore the  
law, if truth and justice are not protected?  
Wherefore a government, if not to promote  
the happiness and prosperity of the gov-  
erned? Are government and politics di-  
voiced? Has morality and virtue no longer  
a voice in politics—national? No right to a  
representation therein? We see to-day the  
two extremes—right and wrong, justice and  
injustice, virtue and vice, temperance and  
intemperance, arrayed in mortal combat.  
Call it a moral, national, or political issue,  
or what you will, the facts are all the same.

And although intemperance, like a simoon  
with its blinding, scorching blast, has swept  
our beautiful land, the mighty tide of prohi-  
bition is rolling onward, and will never re-  
cede until it has swept all the debris and  
wreckers from our coasts. Then will virtue  
and justice take their seats and reign in our  
Nation's capital. MRS. M. J. HUNTER.  
Concordia, Kas.

### Optimistic Views.

That is a very fanciful Irish fiction of Fin-  
nuala, daughter of Lir, transformed by su-  
pernatural power into a swan, condemned to  
wander many hundreds of years over the  
lakes and rivers of Erin till the coming of  
Christ's religion, when the first sound of the  
moss bell should be the signal of her release.  
The poet Moore beautifully versed allusion  
to the wearied, impatient agony of her soul:  
"When will Heaven, its sweet bell ringing,  
Call my spirit to the fields above?"

May we truly say there are souls of texture  
so refined that, like Finnuala, they wait but  
for a sign and all unchanged go away? And  
waiting yet awhile surely may not even we—  
"Think oft, that spirits do steal away from  
regions of air,  
To revisit past scenes of delight, and do  
come to us here,  
And tell us our love is remembered, e'en in  
the sky?"

And is it not, after all, best for us to culti-  
vate the utmost intimacy with the beings  
peopling our highest conceptions and sweet-  
est dreams of the supernaturally redeemed  
good? It is surely, that as we "count the  
gray barbarian lower than the Christian  
child," so loftier and more glorious ever  
grows earthly human endeavor; higher is  
built the granite shaft to memorize the  
goodly great; vaster is widened human tol-  
eration; nobler thoughts expression breathe;  
a heavenlier impulse rules the world's great  
human heart. MRS. A. J. HOISINGTON.  
Garden City, Kas.

### Pure Air in Winter.

There are many facts connected with ven-  
tilation in winter, and a brief note of some  
of the leading ones at the present time may  
be of use to those who have not given the  
subject their attention:

1. Windows and doors are open through-  
out the day in summer but closed in winter, and  
for this reason more care is required in win-  
ter to effect proper ventilation. But it is not  
necessary to make so large openings for the  
admission of air in winter as in summer, be-  
cause when the temperature is nearly the  
same in-doors and out, there is very little air  
flowing in either direction. But in cold  
weather, the difference in temperature causes  
strong currents through every crevice, and  
the colder the weather the stronger these  
currents.

2. The average quantity received into the  
lungs by every person and thrown out again  
is about twenty-four cubic inches at each  
breath, varying, however, with exercise; for  
a person walking briskly will breathe three  
times as much air as in repose in sitting or  
lying down. The average of twenty breaths  
a minute will amount to 400 cubic feet in  
twenty-four hours. Every person in breath-  
ing throws out a hundred times as much car-  
bonic acid as there is in pure air, or 400 parts  
in 10,000. Breathing therefore vitiates the  
air of a close room, and many persons in a  
room soon make the air unwholesome.  
Hence close and crowded school-rooms give  
the students headache and render them inca-  
pable of studying, for which they are thought-  
lessly punished.

3. For healthy breathing, fifty times as  
much fresh air should be admitted as the  
lungs throw out in breathing. If one person  
breathes 400 cubic feet daily, he should have  
20,000 cubic feet of fresh air. Therefore a  
room measuring ten feet each way, and hold-  
ing 1,000 cubic feet, should be replenished  
about once an hour for one person, once in a  
half hour for two persons, and so on; larger  
rooms less frequently.

4. There are different modes of ventilating

rooms in winter, one of the best of which is  
a warm-air furnace which has such large  
air-tubes that the air need never become hot  
or burnt. Stoves in rooms effect a constant  
and moderate ventilation, by the currents  
caused in the combustion of the fuel, the  
supply coming in at all crevices from the  
outside. Open fire-places ventilate more  
rapidly. Caution is always required against  
cold currents on sitting persons.

5. The opening of doors frequently in the  
daytime, in passing in and out, gives usually  
sufficient ventilation; but sleeping rooms  
often become very impure in their contents  
before morning. In very cold or in very  
windy weather, there will be often enough  
air admitted through crevices; but in mild  
or still weather the rooms should not be  
closely shut. Many persons are troubled  
with headache from this cause.

6. The air of the atmosphere has four parts  
of carbonic acid in 10,000 parts. This gas is  
a deadly poison alone, but mixed minutely  
in the air it does no harm. When doubled,  
or eight parts in 10,000, it has no bad effect;  
but when much increased above this quan-  
tity, it injures the health of all who breathe  
it. Close and crowded school rooms have  
been found to contain at the rate of thirty or  
forty parts of this bad air in 10,000, and to  
make the students sickly.

7. The air breathed out from the lungs con-  
tains about 400 parts of carbonic acid in  
10,000, and hence breathing quickly vitiates  
the air of a close room, unless continually  
replenished. Breathing air through a tube  
into clear lime-water gives it a milky white-  
ness, the carbonic acid uniting with the lime  
and making carbonate of lime, or chalk,  
which is insoluble and thus becomes visible.  
The following is therefore a simple method  
to ascertain whether the air of a crowded  
room is impure or deleterious to breathe:  
Fill a bottle (a pint is a convenient size) with  
water, and then take it into the room to be  
examined and empty the water. The air of  
the room of course fills the bottle. Then put  
in a spoonful or so of lime-water, and shake  
it. If the air is pure enough to breathe  
safely, the lime-water will remain clear;  
but if it becomes milky, this will show that  
there is over eight parts of the carbonic acid  
in 40,000, and the room needs ventilating.—  
Country Gentleman.

### Recipes.

**A Delicious Dish.**—Line a dish with  
sponge cake; over this put a layer of  
peaches, sprinkle with sugar; another layer  
of peaches, and sprinkle; and so on until  
one is satisfied in regard to quantity. When  
sent to the table, pour over it boiled custard.

**Tomato Butter.**—Scald ten pounds of ripe  
tomatoes, peel and boil one hour; after  
which add three pounds of brown sugar, one  
quart of vinegar, one-half ounce or one  
tablespoonful each of allspice, cinnamon,  
clove and ginger. Boil down thick. It can  
be kept in a stone jar.

**Cream Cake.**—One cup of white sugar,  
one and one-half cups of flour, three eggs  
beaten separate and very light, two table-  
spoons water, one teaspoon baking powder.  
Bake in two cakes. Cream: One pint milk,  
one cup sugar, one-half cup butter, three  
eggs, two tablespoons flour, lemon extract.  
Cut each cake and fill with cream.

A delicious way to prepare baked apples  
for tea is to cut out the core before baking.  
When ready to send to the table fill the space  
left in the apple with sweet cream with a  
little powdered sugar in it. Quinces are  
also excellent prepared in the same way. In  
these butter may take the place of cream if  
more convenient.

A nice sauce for tea can be made of figs.  
Let them soak in cold water, or, better still,  
in a little sour cider, all night. Then let  
them boil gently until they are tender. Just  
before taking them from the fire add sugar  
to your taste. If you do not use cider, the  
juice of one or two lemons should be used  
to prevent the sauce from tasting insipid.

One way to economize and to produce ex-  
cellent results in cooking is to use suet in  
place of butter or lard. For many purposes  
it is better than either of these. Some peo-  
ple who object decidedly to cakes fried in  
lard relish them when suet is used for fry-  
ing. Beef balls are very nice fried in suet.  
Round steak can be used for these. Chop  
the meat fine, season well with pepper and  
salt and any herb you may choose, shape  
them like flat balls with your hands, dip in  
egg and fine cracker or bread crumbs, and  
fry in the hot suet.

"How did you learn to carve out your  
way through the world?" said an unsuccess-  
ful man to a prosperous one the other day.  
"By cutting up boarding-house chickens,"  
was the reply.

As wars the tree within the blast,  
Yet falleth not, but grander grows,  
Grasping the firm rock giantly,  
And fending, hero-like, all blows;  
So toils the iron will of man  
Before stern fate's tempestuous stroke;  
He conquers e'er if true at heart,  
And, lo! a mighty human oak!  
—The Current.

Straight linen collars fastening with a but-  
ton are still worn for the neck. Handker-  
chiefs with colored borders are still the  
correct thing, the variety shown making  
them hard to choose. In hosiery, both plain  
and striped are shown. It has been said  
black stockings are to be discarded, on ac-  
count of the coloring matter being injurious  
to the system, but they are still worn by chil-  
dren more than any other style.

Children would rather eat bread and honey  
than bread and butter. One pound of honey  
will go as far as two pounds of butter, and  
has, besides, the advantage of being far  
more healthy and pleasant tasting. It al-  
ways remains good, while butter soon be-  
comes rancid. Honey eaten on wheat bread  
is very beneficial to health. It is a common  
expression that honey is a luxury, having  
nothing to do with the life-giving principle.  
This is an error—honey is food in one of its  
most concentrated forms. True, it does not  
add so much to the growth of muscle as does  
beefsteak, but it does impart other prop-  
erties no less necessary to health and physical  
and intellectual action.

The seal fisheries in the northwestern part  
of Alaska are controlled by the Alaska Com-  
mercial company. The contract stipulates  
that not more than 100,000 seals a year shall  
be killed, for which the company pays the  
Territory an annual fee of \$35,000, besides  
\$2 for each skin shipped from the Territory,  
and 50 cents a gallon for seal oil; also, that  
the company shall annually furnish free to  
the inhabitants 25,000 dried salmon, sixty  
cords of wood, a sufficient quantity of salt,  
and to maintain such public schools as are  
needed. All others are prohibited from kill-  
ing in Alaska any otter, mink, martin, sable,  
or fur seal. Every summer trading schoo-  
ners, as they are styled, go out with the  
avowed purpose of meeting the whaling fleet  
and bringing in the sperm oil. They return  
with large barrels, which are entered at the  
Ounalaska custom house as oil, and are im-  
mediately sent to San Francisco. The Cap-  
tain of the man-of-war, stationed at Sitka,  
speaking of the matter, says: "I would just  
like to overhaul one or two of those vessels  
and find out whether the oil contained in  
those barrels runs out or spreads flat, and  
has hair on one side."

### He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor:—I was induced by reading  
your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron  
Tonic for debility, liver disorder, and scrof-  
ula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept  
my thanks.—Jos. C. Boggs.—Ex.

50 ELEGANT, New Embossed and Satin CHROMO  
CARDS, name on, loc. F. Lawrence, Hartford, Wis.

40 Loveliest Chromo Cards you ever saw. 40 styles  
with name 10 cents. O. CARD CO., Yellow Springs,  
Ohio.

50 Embossed, Perfumed and Hidden Name CARDS  
and Acts. Sample Book for 7 Cts. 50 Emb.  
Pictures 4c. AMERICAN CARD CO., NORTHFORD, CONN.

50 CARDS all perfumed, New designs, little beauties, Gold  
Chromo, Verses, Mottoes and Hidden Name,  
with an elegant price, 10c. Ivory Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

CARDS 50 Elegant Perfumed Floral and Panorama  
Cards, name on, and 10 interesting Games  
10c., 5 packs and Rolled Gold Ring with  
PEARL setting, 50c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

40 All Hidden Name and Genuine Embossed Chromo  
Cards, with name, 10c. 6 packs and Rubber Stamp  
oufit (type, stamp, ink and pad), in neat box, 50c. Sam-  
ple Book 4c. Western Card Co., Davenport, Nebraska.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who  
wish to make \$3 to \$4 a day easily at their  
own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address  
with stamp Crown Mfg. Co., 24 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT  
WIND ANYWATCH WEAR OUT  
SOLD by watchmakers, 1 y mail 12c. Circular  
free. J. S. Birch & Co., 33 Day St., N. Y.

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

WANTED.—Ladies or Gentlemen to take nice, light,  
pleasant work at their own homes (distance no  
objection). Work sent by mail. \$2 to \$5 a day can be  
quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once,  
Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344.



## The Young Folks.

### The Child and the Year.

Said the Child to the Youthful Year:  
 "What hast thou in store for me,  
 O giver of beautiful gifts, what cheer,  
 What joy dost thou bring with thee?"

"My seasons four shall bring  
 Their treasures: the winter's snows,  
 The autumn's store, and the flowers of spring  
 And the summer's perfect rose.

"All these and more shall be thine,  
 Dear Child—but the last and best  
 Thyself must earn by a strife divine,  
 If thou wouldst be truly blest.

"Wouldst know this last, best gift?  
 'Tis a conscience clear and bright,  
 A peace of mind which the soul can lift  
 To an infinite delight.

"Truth, patience, courage and love  
 If thou unto me canst bring,  
 I will set the all earth's ills above,  
 O Child, and crown thee a King!"

—Celia Thaxter, in St. Nicholas.

### Two Opinions.

HIS.  
 "I would not be a girl," said Jack,  
 "Because they have no fun;  
 They can not go a-fishing; nor  
 A-shooting with a gun."

HERS.  
 "I would not be a boy," said May,  
 "For boys are horrid things,  
 With pockets filled with hooks and knives  
 And nails and tops and strings."  
 —Harper's Young People.

### Winter Traveling in Dakota.

Winter jaunting upon the plains is attended with its little discomforts. In a recent wagon trip from the Cheyenne river fifty miles westward to the Black Hills, the weather clerk gave us a splendid illustration of his climatic accomplishments.

Our route first led us through the wild solitude of the Cheyenne valley, hedged in by lofty, serrated bluffs that boldly fronted the red man's realm on the opposite shore. Then, turning into the canyon of a sometimes creek, we followed up its winding course in a generally westward direction.

When we set off, a gentle Dakota zephyr was toying with a few snowflakes in the soft air of 5 below zero. Soon the play changed, a distant booming was heard upon the prairie heights around us. Fitful snow-laden gusts swept down the gorge, and the temperature went down with a run. Our party of four was led by an experienced herdsman, who, casting anxious glances to windward, called a halt, and briefly stated the danger of an impending blizzard. It was resolved to turn back. Just then, encouraged by a temporary lull, we again resumed our course in the teeth of a howling tempest. Twenty miles ahead there was a lone cattle ranch which we must reach before nightfall, or the storm-fiend would lay us all in his icy morgue. There was no worn vehicle way to guide us, and the dim bovine paths were soon obscured by snow. The creek channel, deeply scooped by spring torrents, coursed across the narrow valley from bluff to bluff in a way that seemed to preclude all hope of an accessible opening. Our four-in-hand broncho-horse team drew a stout springless wagon, covered with bows and double canvas battened down to the wagon frame. Inside was a liberal supply of wraps and a hay couch upon which reclined your correspondent. Two mounted men relieved each other at short intervals from the dangerous work of seeking an opening for the wagon. After a brief absence they would return to the shelter of the canvas with face and hands whitened by the paralyzing frost.

Our suffering driver, who owned the outfit, and fully comprehended the situation, would ply the whip and dash away after the scurrying outriders, down banks, over obstructions, through ice, out of thickets, and up hills that almost set the wagon on end. The dark pall of night found our gallant team struggling to scale a snow-earthen bank that barred the way. Without suitable implements for the removal of snow, it was tramped down into the semblance of a double pathway for the horse, and then with a crack, a shout and a lift, our vehicle darted to the level ground above. Soon afterwards we sighted the cheering lights of Mr. Conden's hospitable ranch, and a few minutes later we were gathered within, treating severe frost bites as best we could, without a doctor's aid.

Next morning the thermometer indicated

a temperature of 38 deg. below zero, but this time we had a visible wagon trail to follow, and we resolutely took to the road, such as it was, and droye in thirty miles to this place, Rapid City.

Upon the day of our arrival here a two-horse stage started without passengers for Custer, a small town forty miles distant. The outfit was missing for a day or two, and then team and driver were found frozen to death, the latter standing upright by a telegraph post.

Since coming here I have made a two days' excursion among the beautiful pine-clad foot-hills; but somehow one's inherent bent for nature-worship doesn't enthuse well at 30 below zero. I want to get over to Sidney, 225 miles southward, on the Union Pacific railroad; but as three feet of snow are reported on the Nebraska line, and several stages are missing, I hesitate about starting out, over the desolate track of the "Bad Lands," before knowing the way is open in these blizzard times.

When here two years ago, this pleasant county site had fifteen hundred inhabitants. It now claims a slow healthy thousand more, with a large boom promised when the railroad comes along. Being located where cereal plain and mountain mines meet and fling down their mingled wealth at a grand old rocky gate, the coming city will have dual sources of wealth that, wisely directed, must lift it above its rivals. If church, school and library indicate the moral and intellectual bent of a people, then good influences are at work here; but these are met and partially counteracted by a lingering element of the early transient and dissolute class that gather wherever a mining boom attracts. Men of means engaged in grazing or mining, prefer a town residence for their families. This town is a disseminating center for agricultural, mining and domestic supplies. As I write at my cozy hotel window, the wide street in front is thronged by ponderous muscle-moved freight trains from a far-away railroad terminus at Pierre, on the Missouri river. That is the nearest rail point, distant 160 miles from here, or about 200 miles from Deadwood. Prices of freight fluctuate between one and a half and two dollars per cwt. Ox trains have mostly gone into winter quarters, but mule and horse trains still adhere to the road, notwithstanding the intense cold. The hill towns have stage connection with the Union Pacific and with the Northern Pacific railroads; also with eastern lines at Pierre and Chamberlin. Passage tickets vary from \$25 to \$40.—*Exchange.*

### Famous Songs.

"America" was written by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith in 1832, and it was first sung in Boston on the Fourth of July of that year.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was written by Thomas A. Becket, an English actor, who in 1879 was a teacher of music at Philadelphia.

The tune of "John Brown's Body" is of Methodist camp-meeting origin. It was adapted to its present use by an organist in Harvard church in 1861.

Crouch, the writer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," received \$25 for the production, and afterwards became a begging tramp, while his publisher could have built a brown stone front out of its sales.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key while watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814. The song was printed in the Baltimore *American* eight days after the battle under the title of "The Defense of Fort McHenry."

George P. Morris wrote "Woodman, Spare That Tree," because the purchaser of a friend's estate wanted to cut down a tree which his grandfather had planted. His friend paid the purchaser \$10 to spare it. Morris was so touched by the story that he wrote the song.

John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home" was written for an opera. It was first sung in the Covent Garden theater at London, and made a big hit. One hundred thousand copies were sold the first year, and by the end of the second its publishers had cleared \$10,000 from it.

The author of "Maryland, My Maryland," lives at Washington. He writes gossip letters to the *Augusta Chronicle*. His name is James R. Randall, and he is a modest looking, dark complexioned man of 40. He was very young when he wrote that beautiful poem. His ideas are broader now.

### Explanation of the Term "Carat."

The word carat comes from the Abyssinian name for bean. It corresponds in weight with a certain species of East Indian bean, and was originally only used as a weight, in the same manner as our word gram comes from a grain of wheat, and has also its average weight. The exact relation of the carat to the grain, Troy weight, is, in round numbers, as 4,608 to 1,185, or in other words, 1,185 carats are equal to 4,608 grains Troy. By division of the last number with the first, we find for the weight of the carat 3.88 grains very nearly. This is the weight by which jewelers sell diamonds; but when they buy them, however, they count by round numbers of grains, and use 4 grains for a carat. The carat is now only used for the weight of precious stones and pearls, because the gram is too small. In ancient times it was used as the unit of weight for gold, but it is now by the greater abundance of that metal superseded by the ounce. In regard to the alloy of gold, it has been accepted to take 24 carats of gold, or 93 grains very near, as the standard of pure gold; and to call gold in which 20 carats in 24 carats are pure gold, gold of 20 carats; when three-fourths is pure, 18 carats. So, in regard to the alloy of gold, the word carat, has become similar to the expression of a percentage, with the difference that 24 has been substituted for 100. So 18 carats is identical to 75 per cent. fine; 12 carats to 50 per cent. fine, etc. That this manner of estimating is kept up, is simply due to the custom of following the duodecimal system of weights and divisions, we are naturally driven to 80 and 90 per cent. fine, as is done in almost all marts in the civilized world.

### Roman Remains in London.

The extension of the Metropolitan railway, London, requiring deep excavation in the very heart of the city, has given occasion for many interesting discoveries. A part of the new line, from the Mansion House station to the Minorities on the north side of the Thames, and near the shore, is cut through the soil which has been accumulating during much more than two thousand years of continuous occupation, and relics, not only of Roman but of British London, have been exhumed in abundance. Just south of the Bank of England the excavation crosses a handsome street known as Walbrook, on each side of which is a little eminence, that to the east has been reputed as being the site of the fortress of the British Prince Cassivelaunus, who fought against Julius Caesar; while that on the west formed part of the Roman colony subsequently established. In digging under Walbrook, the bed of the ancient brook from which it takes its name was laid bare, and two small landing stages, for boats from the neighboring river, were exposed.

Both of them were built upon oak piles, and one had a quantity of oak tree roots thrown in among the piles, showing that the oak trees used were cut upon the spot, and the roots and useless twigs thrown in among the piles as the readiest way of clearing the ground. Over the piles, in each case, was a bed of concrete, and on this was a pavement of red Roman tiles. It is quite possible that the Roman pavement may have taken the place of a wooden platform, belonging to the original structure, which had fallen into decay, so that 2,000 years may have passed since the piers were built. About them were found one or two skulls, of a British type, besides Roman pottery, leaden coffins of a Roman design, and a perfect bronze statue of heroic size. Not far off, at the bottom of a shallow well, was found, with its head downward, the skeleton of some unfortunate Briton, who had either been thrown or had fallen in, and had been left there, disregarded alike by his friends and by those who drank the water of the well.—*Building News.*

### Silk Cannon.

A German inventor proposes to wrap a steel tube with silk until a diameter is attained corresponding with the ballistic power which is required for the cannon. For any given diameter silk possesses a tenacity as great as that of the best tempered steel, and has the advantage of a superior elasticity. After the tube has been made it is centered upon a lathe which turns with a great angular velocity. Above and parallel with the tube are arranged a number of spools of silk, which cover the surface in the form of a

helix, by means of guides, without leaving any space between the threads. When the desired thickness has been obtained, the silk is coated with gutta-percha or hardened caoutchouc, in order to preserve it from air and dampness. The silk being a bad conductor of heat, the gun can be fired very often without getting hot, and it is stated that it can be more easily managed, since its weight is only one-third as great as if it only were of steel.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
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H. C. DEMOTTE, President  
E. R. BROWN, Treasurer and Business Manager  
H. A. HEATH, General Business Agent  
W. A. PEPPER, Editor.

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Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The Grange social to be held in Topeka next Friday evening is expected to be a very pleasant occasion. It will be in the Rink building, corner 7th and Jackson streets, afternoon and evening.

It is reported that England and Italy have joined in a treaty whereby Italy indorses the Egyptian policy of England, and in consideration thereof is to have British support on the west coast of Africa.

On the 22d ult. at Mt. Washington, N. H., the weather was colder than ever before, according to the record. The thermometer registered 50 deg. below zero. The lowest point reached before was in March 1862, when it was 49 deg.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte, Kas., of the *Live Stock Indicator*, the late swine judge at the Kansas State Fair, has accepted an invitation to serve in the same capacity as expert judge at the World's Fair at New Orleans this month.

We neglected, last week, to mention the burning of the *Kansas Cowboy* office at Dodge City, the 17th ult. The building in which the *Cowboy* was printed was totally destroyed, but enough of the *Cowboy* was saved to come out next issue in half sheet.

There are two bills of particular importance to farmers of Kansas now pending before the legislature, one to protect pure butter making from the imitations, the other to pay a bounty of one cent and a half per pound on sugar made in Kansas from Kansas cane or beets.

Professor Scoville, of the Sterling Sugar works, recently sent a barrel of high grade sugar from the factory under his supervision to the headquarters of the A., T. & S. F. railway company in Topeka. This sample is to show what can be done in the way of sugar-making in Kansas.

The foolish people that disregarded advice of friends and the President's proclamation and went to Oklahoma were escorted away from the coveted land and back to Kansas last week by government troops. They put on a bold front, but when it became evident that they must have something to eat before many days and there was no way of getting anything in that line nearer than Kansas, they wisely concluded to go to Kansas.

The stockholders of the Marion County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting on January 13. The report of Secretary and Treasurer showed a balance of several hundred dollars on hand, after paying all indebtedness. The following named officers were elected: T. M. Potter, President; B. Fanning, Vice President; John Christ, Treasurer; L. A. Buck, Secretary. The fair for 1885 will be held on September 8, 9, 10, 11.

## The Legislature.

Up to and including last Saturday, the total number of bills introduced in the House was 306, and in the Senate 209. The only bill passed and approved to date is an appropriation bill to pay per diem and mileage of members and attaches to the last day of January. A bill was introduced Friday to donate money to Christ Hospital, Topeka. Another of similar nature was introduced Thursday for an institution at Wyandotte. This makes up five of these bills to donate the people's money to local charitable institutions. The total amount thus far asked for is between thirty thousand and forty thousand dollars. It is all wrong. The State has its own charities to care for, and that is quite enough. These local affairs may be worthy; we believe they are—every one of them, and we wish there were more in different parts of the State; but they do not belong to the State; they are not State matters, and the legislature has no right in law or in morals to vote away the people's money for such purposes. If it is not stopped, there is no telling where the end will be. Members of the legislature ought not to forget that they are dealing with other people's money, not their own, in making appropriations.

There have not been any important discussions yet except in case of the resolution concerning woman's political rights, and the proposition to submit to the people the question of calling a convention. It is evident that woman's rights are gaining favor but the convention matter will not succeed at this session.

Mr. Anthony, of Leavenworth, introduced a bill asking an appropriation of \$50,000 to pay what the people of Leavenworth promised in consideration of the location of the Soldiers' Home near that city. This proposed phlebotomy of the State treasury will hardly succeed, notwithstanding the maxim that "cheek wins."

A bill was introduced to prohibit public officers from accepting and using railroad passes. Another important bill is one requiring that physiology and hygiene be taught in the public schools with special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics on the human system. It is proposed to appoint two assistant justices of the Supreme court to assist the present Judges. Among the bills introduced that are most important to farmers is one proposing to give a bounty of one cent and a half per pound for all sugar made in Kansas in the next five years; and a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of bogus butter.

## The Bogus Butter Bill.

A bill is pending in the legislature intended to provide a remedy against the manufacture and sale of spurious butter. The dairy interest in Kansas is in its infancy, and it needs protection against fraud and adulterations. Our dairymen do not ask and do not need any shields placed between them and honest and open competition in butter; but they cannot compete against imitations. That is what the bill means, and it ought to pass in some form that will stand judicial scrutiny and will effect the object of its enactment.

There are large quantities of bogus butter made and sold as the genuine article. Thousands of tables in all the towns of the country are supplied with oleomargarine, butterine, and other substances made to take the place of butter. Some of it is pure and wholesome and some of it is not, but none of it is butter.

The manufacture of wholesome food cannot be prohibited; but tainted, poisonous, or otherwise deleterious food

may be prohibited. Its manufacture and sale come within the police power of the State, and may be handled by the legislature, the same as gunpowder, tainted meats, alcohol and other poisons.

This bogus butter making has grown to such proportions that several States have already passed stringent laws concerning it. A recent report of the proper officer in New York shows very satisfactory working of a prohibitory law in that State. A large number of arrests, trials and convictions were had last year in cases of butter making in violation of the law, and it is believed that dairy interests will be very much aided there by reason of the law.

## Bounty on Sugar.

The business and wealth which a complete development of the sugar industry would produce in Kansas is beyond computation. It would be very great, extending into the hundred millions of dollars. The American people are now paying foreigners two hundred million dollars a year for sugar. Judge from that what amount will be required when our children have grown to manhood, when our population is doubled.

Kansas is specially fitted for the growth of sorghum cane, as Louisiana is for ribbon cane. Our cane is rich in juice and the juice makes good sugar. All that is demonstrated. But the pioneer sugar makers need help. Thus far they have lost money because the business is so new that they have not learned nearly everything about it yet. The people are individually and collectively interested. Once establish successful and profitable sugar making in Kansas and we will be the richest people in the country. Cane is easily raised; the stalks are good for sugar and sirup; the leaves make the best of fodder; the seed is good as corn for animals or humans.

The KANSAS FARMER has faith in sorghum and sugar in this State. Let the legislature make the necessary appropriation ungrudgingly. It is not for a private purpose. It is in the people's interest, the whole people. Every one of us is interested in the success of this vast enterprise. In 1883, about 500,000 pounds of sugar were made in Kansas. Not so much, probably, in 1884. Suppose that under the stimulus of this law, a million pounds are made in 1885, and twice that much in '87, increased by another million in '88 and '89, making a total in the five years of 11,000,000 pounds. At the bounty rate of 1 1/2 cents a pound, the total amount of the appropriation required would be \$165,000, an average of \$33,000 annually. This, we think would be a judicious expenditure. Instead of giving to four or five towns thirty or forty thousand dollars to support local institutions, put it in the sugar industry where the whole people will be benefited. If at the end of five years the victory is won, we shall have made millions, and if not, the effort was well worth the making.

Last Friday seven men were fined in the Topeka district court in the aggregate amount of \$2,100 besides costs for selling liquor in violation of law. Four of the seven were unable to pay their fines and were imprisoned in the county jail. The next day, Saturday, eleven other persons were fined in the aggregate \$3,650, but nine of them, being unable to pay the fines, were sent to jail. The amount of fines paid in the two batches is \$1,550, and all told, there are now fifteen men of that kind in the county jail. In addition to the fines, the Judge required each of the men to give bonds in the sum of \$500 conditioned they will not engage in the same unlawful business again in the next

two years. It is getting to be a very expensive business in Topeka—this public dram selling.

## Rain and Snow in Kansas.

A great many persons who do not live in this State, believe that we do not have rain enough to do any good. By way of correcting that mistake as far as we can, we give below the record of rain and snow fall since 1868, as kept by Prof. Snow, of the State University, at Lawrence. This is not intended to cover the entire State, because in the western portion the quantity of rain and snow is not as great as it is in the eastern part, but the difference is not as much as many persons imagine. The trouble in our western counties is not so much insufficient quantity of rain and snow, as it is unequal distribution of them over the different months of the year. It is safe, we suppose, to say that Ellsworth has 75 per cent. as much rain as Lawrence has, and Garden City has 75 per cent. as much as Ellsworth. But in the eastern one-half of the State, there is usually a pretty even distribution of rain throughout the year, whereas there are longer periods in the west without rain. Here are the figures from '68 to '84, inclusive.

Year.	Rain, inches.	Snow, inches.	Rainy days.
1868.....	37.48	27.50	77
1869.....	38.51	18.00	105
1870.....	31.32	9.05	100
1871.....	33.23	20.75	120
1872.....	32.63	23.25	116
1873.....	32.94	26.50	101
1874.....	28.87	43.00	99
1875.....	28.87	5.00	106
1876.....	44.18	25.75	102
1877.....	41.09	15.50	126
1878.....	38.39	25.50	107
1879.....	32.68	10.35	90
1880.....	32.65	7.00	89
1881.....	33.27	32.50	110
1882.....	27.60	18.00	102
1883.....	40.65	12.50	106
1884.....	43.70	29.00	115
Mean.....	35.18	20.87	104

## Kansas Short-horns.

Third annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association, to be held in Union Hall, Topeka, Kansas, February 10th and 11th, 1885. Officers of the association: O. W. Bill, Manhattan, President; Joab Mulvane, Topeka, Vice President; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Harris, Lawrence, G. W. Glick, Atchison, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Executive Committee.

### PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Tuesday, February 10th, 7:30 p. m.  
"What shall we Breed for?"—Col. W. A. Harris, Lawrence.  
"The Trouble with Short-horns—Some 'odious' Comparisons."—F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte.  
Wednesday, February 11th, 9 a. m.  
"The place of Fashion in Short-horn Breeding."—A. H. Lackey, Peabody.  
"Stock Food."—Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Topeka.  
"Selling Short-horns—The Sales of 1884."—S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan.  
2 o'clock p. m.

"Fashion and Fancy in Short-horn Breeding."—J. M. Huber, Meriden.  
General discussion. Speeches limited to five minutes.

Report of committee on resolutions.  
Election of officers.  
Opportunities will be given for a general discussion of the subjects treated in the above papers and addresses.

Others papers and addresses have been promised. Should these be forthcoming, it may be desirable to vary the above program somewhat.

In case all of the meetings should not be held in Union Hall—which is quite likely—due notice of the change will be given through the Topeka papers.

The lambing season will soon be at hand, and preparations should be made accordingly. The ewes need special care—good, dry, well ventilated quarters, plenty of clean nutritious food. Keep them quiet and comfortable.



## Inquiries Answered.

**LISTER.**—I would like to hear from some of the farmers of Brown county Kas., what kind of lister is most preferred, the combined, or lister and drill separate.

—This will apply to friends Mellenbruch and Isely, or any other Brown county reader that knows about listers.

**WHAT TO PLANT.**—Can you get some experienced gardener to tell us when and what to plant in southern Kansas? Also, when to plant potatoes, what kinds, and how to cultivate them?

—This writer lives in Cowley county. If he will consult his farmer neighbors they will tell him all he wants to know in the question above written.

**TOP DRESSING.**—We put in ten acres of orchard grass last spring and it came up nicely. Will it do it any harm to top dress it this spring with barnyard manure?

—It will not injure any grass to top dress it with manure provided the dressing is of fine, or well broken material. If the manure is well rotted so that it can be made fine, it will do much good. If it is in large chunks it will kill some of the grass—that which lies under the chunks.

**TAME GRASSES.**—Please give me, through your columns, something about Johnson grass, meadow oat grass, and orchard grass. How does it do and what quantity of seed to the acre? Will oat grass do for a pasture in summer and fall?

—These all are good, first-class grasses. The meadow oat grass is good summer and fall pasture. It may not be as late as orchard and blue grass, but it is good. As to quantity of seed per acre, orchard grass, about 20 pounds; Johnson grass, a bushel; meadow oat grass, 25 pounds.

**PROHIBITION.**—A friend gives us an allopathic dose of questions on this subject, and we must decline to answer them in detail. Since the present editor has had charge of the paper, the KANSAS FARMER has not discussed the merits of the prohibitory law. The people did that for themselves in 1879 and 1880. Our business is to obey the law, not to discuss it. It violates no law of social life to say that no citizen shall keep and maintain a dram-shop, and the man who does it in violation of law is a bad man, and ought to be punished.

**COTTONWOOD-PEACHES.**—(1) Will you please to tell me through the FARMER what time is best to prepare the cuttings from the cottonwood? Before the buds swell in the spring or after? (2) Will peach pits do as well if cooked in the spring and planted as though they had been frozen? (3) Please to give me J. H. Swann's postoffice address?

—(1) Take the cuttings of last season's growth as soon as the ground is fit for setting, no matter about the condition of the buds, if they are sound and not bursted. (2) Yes, if the pits are not injured in cracking and if they are not too dry. If they have been properly kept, they do not need cracking. (3) Mr. Swann lives in Harvey county; his P. O. address is Sedgwick, Harvey county.

**ELECTRIC LAMPS.**—Will not the KANSAS FARMER give us some information regarding electric lamps, their reliability, expense, desirability for home use, etc.? Would like to know, as would many others.

—Electric lighting is in its infancy, but it is a success. The light is powerful, and in cities where it is used largely, the expense is about the same as for gas. We have not seen any of the small, family lamps, and would not invest any money in one without seeing it and testing its power; but we believe there are genuine electric lamps for family use, and regard them as better in every way than kerosene or any other inflammable substance for light. If you cannot have one sent to you on trial, it is hardly worth risking any money on.

**RAILROAD REPORT.**—Are you going to print the A. T. & S. F. company's report? I have not seen it, and wish to read it if I can.

—No. We will not print it now. We had it on the "copy hook" to be printed the next week after its first appearance, but it was so long our foreman could not make room for it that week, and we did not care to present it two weeks after it ought to have appeared. The substance of the report to which our correspondent refers is, that rates on wheat are low enough; that some of the roads in the State could not stand any reduction; that the roads have several times reduced rates voluntarily; that freight rates in Kansas now are lower than they ever were before 1884, and lower than is charged in other Western States for like service; that the railroad companies of Kansas did not,

and do not expect to, demand higher rates when the wheat market is better; that in the long run, the farmers will be satisfied that no general good would result from reducing rates on wheat simply because the market price for wheat is low.

**BLACKLEG.**—Allow me to make some inquiries about blackleg in young cattle. At what time of the year is it usually most prevalent, and what course of feeding is least likely to induce it? Do fine stock breeders with their continual high feeding lose more by it than the common farmer who feeds less liberally, or do they lose less?

—The term "blackleg" is too indefinite to know just what is meant. The word is applied to half a dozen different diseases, or, perhaps it is better to say to half a dozen different forms of the same disease—Malignant Anthrax. It is caused largely by drinking mineral substances in standing water. It may occur at any time in the year, though less frequently in the spring months. High bred cattle and those which are growing fast or taking on flesh rapidly are most liable to be affected. We published a good remedy a few weeks ago—"Add to 100 pounds salt ten pounds sulphur, 6 pounds copperas, 3 pounds salt peter, 3 pints slaked lime. Mix and feed same as salt alone."

## Book Notices.

"The New and Old in Yucatan" is described in the February Harper's by Alice D. Le Plongeon, the wife of the well known Central American explorer. A most interesting description is given of the ancient ruins of Uxmal, and the pictures of the life of to-day include some very curious customs, as that of the Spanish ladies who, when invited to an entertainment, bring chairs from their houses and sit outside the windows, looking in.

**1,500 CONUNDRUMS.**—We have just received from the publishers, a handsome little book with the above title, which contains over fifteen hundred conundrums, suitable for home and fireside amusement. One feature of it is that the conundrums are all original and have never appeared in print before. They are the production of a talented society lady. The book contains 116 pages, with handsome paper cover, and will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address, upon receipt of 15 cents, by J. S. OGILVIE & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

**HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER.**—A complete instructor for everybody in all the ordinary legal affairs of life. Adapted to every State and Territory. Plain and concise directions are given and forms furnished for the transaction of all kinds of business and the preparation of every description of legal document now in common use, such as agreements, bonds, deeds, leases, mortgages, wills, etc.; also a dictionary of legal terms and tables for the computation of interest and for making a variety of other calculations, as well as valuable miscellaneous information, compiled and arranged under the supervision of prominent members of the New York bar. Price \$1.50, M. T. RICHARDSON, Publisher, No. 7 Warren street, New York.

Evidence of care in the preparation is shown in every one of the more than 500 pages which the book contains. Instructions are given on a great variety of law points and legal forms furnished for the preparation of nearly every description of legal document, such as agreements, bonds, deeds, leases, notes, mortgages, wills, etc. The cattle and dog laws, laws regulating fences and highways, and the warranty of horses and rules and tables for measuring grain, hay, logs and lumber, will be of particular interest to farmers.

The laws of the United States and the States and Territories relative to the mining of silver and gold are given very completely, accompanied by numerous forms. Directions are given for procuring patents and pensions, and locating land under the homestead acts. The dictionary of legal terms is valuable, as is the numerous tables for calculating interest, measuring logs, lumber, grain, etc.

**American Berkshire Record, Vol. I.**, says: "Celebrated breeds of large Berkshires are now almost everywhere, and England is no longer the only country in which the pure-bred animal can be obtained. America produces Berkshires of just as good a quality and perhaps in greater numbers than old England herself. The Berkshire breed of

swine enjoys at present a world-wide reputation, and has been introduced in almost every State or country on the European continent. Germany possesses more herds of Berkshires than of any other improved breeds of swine. But it is not only in America and Europe that the Berkshire hog has found a home. It has been imported into Australia and Africa, and, if we are not mistaken, even into Japan."

According to an exchange two remarkable experiments affecting the production of milk have lately been made in France. In one case two cows were taken, each giving the same yield of milk, and were fed upon exactly the same kind of food except that the water given to one was warmed to a temperature of 60 deg. F. The latter animal's return in milk was shown to be one-third greater than that of the other. A similar experiment was made at the Agricultural College at St. Remy, the results being precisely the same.

There was more or less snow on the ground in this part of the State about four weeks. That is not common here. We have snows frequently in winter, but they are light usually, hardly ever exceeding four inches in depth, and they do not lie long. Most of our snows do not completely cover the ground, and do not average one inch in depth. A snow fall of more than six inches is very uncommon in any part of the south one-half of Kansas. In January 1871, snow fell in the southern part of the State to an average depth of eight inches, but it was the only instance of the kind we have seen during a residence in the State of fifteen years.

A very important railroad decision was made by the Supreme court of New York recently. The gist of it is, that when a railroad ceases to be used for the purpose for which the right of way was given, the land reverts to the original owners. The Troy & Boston company bought a few miles of parallel roadbed from another company, took up the track and abandoned the road. The farmers along the dismantled road took possession and used the land. Afterwards, the Hoosac Tunnel company obtained possession of the road, and the Troy & Boston company brought suit to eject the Tunnel company. The court held, that having abandoned the use of the land for a railroad, the land reverted to the original owners. Land taken for a railroad must be used for that purpose, or it goes back to the original owners. That is the doctrine taught by the KANSAS FARMER all along.

The feeding value of cottonseed meal is the highest of all cattle foods. It is estimated at about three and one-half times as much as good hay in nutritive value. It contains about 23 per cent. of nitrogenous substance and 10 to 12 per cent. of fat, with about 20 per cent. of other carbonaceous matters. Upon this account its manurial value is very high and more than that of any other food, being rated at about \$27 per ton of the meal. This is because a very large portion of the nitrogen in it is not digested and is discharged in the urine and the manure. But this fact is something of the very greatest importance to farmers who use the cottonseed meal, because nitrogenous matter that is not digested is discharged through the bowels and kidneys, and chiefly through the kidneys, causing a very much increased action of these organs, which is apt to produce disease unless the greatest caution is observed and the meal is fed in small quantities and mixed with other less nutritious substances.

A good harrow should do more than to simply scratch the surface an inch or two. It should remove the young grass and weeds and render the whole surface fine and clean.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 2, 1886.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

**CATTLE.**—B-cvees, receipts 3,800. Market 15c higher; closed weak. Extremes, steers 5 10a6 80, cows and bulls 3 50a5 00, general sales of steers 5 20a6 30.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 15,000. Market dull and weak except for choice wethers. Extr m's, sheep 3 00 a5 50, lambs 4 50 a6 50.

**HOGS.**—Receipts 14,900. Market nominally 4 70 a5 00.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 800, shipments 1,300. The market was scarce and steady. Exports 5 80a6 25, good to choice shipping 5 20a5 95, common to medium 4 25a5 00, native butchers' 3 00a4 50, stockers 3 50a4 00, corn-fed Texans 4 00a4 65.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 300, shipments 1,600. Best grades firm. Common to medium 2 50a3 25, good to choice 3 50a4 00, extra 4 25.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: **HOGS.**—Receipts 2,400, shipments 5,000. The market was steady; common grades weaker and generally unchanged. Rough packing 4 25a4 55, packing and shipping 4 60a4 85, light 4 30a4 60, skips 3 00a4 10.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 6,500, shipments 2,000. Market slow but steady; good grades firm. Exports 5 60a6 10, good to choice shipping 4 50a5 50, common to medium 4 00a4 60, corn-fed Texans 3 00a5 00.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts 3,000, shipments none. Market dull and 1/2c lower. Common to fair 2 25a3 00, medium to good 3 00a3 75, choice 4 00.

## Kansas City.

The Daily Live Stock Record reports: **CATTLE.**—Shipping steers 5 00a5 15, butchers' stock 4 00a4 10.

**HOGS.**—Heavy 4 40a5 55, mixed 4 20a4 40.

**SHEEP.**—Sales 1,003 at prices ranging from 2 25 to 4 00.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 59,000 bus. exports 67,000. No. 2 red 89a91 1/2c, do Feb 88 1/2a89 3/4c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 281,000 bus. exports 92,000. Ungraded 48a50c.

## St. Louis.

**WHEAT.**—Was lower and active for May, other options slow. Cash No. 2 red, 81 1/2a84 1/2c.

**CORN.**—Dull and a shade off; 3 3/4a35 1/2c cash.

**OATS.**—Slow and lower; cash 29 1/2c.

**RYE.**—Slow, 62c bid.

## Chicago.

**WHEAT.**—Active and lower; Feb 76 1/2a77 1/2c, March 76 1/2a77 1/2c.

**CORN.**—Weaker, unchanged. Feb 36 1/2c.

**RYE.**—Steady at 61 1/2a64c.

**BARLEY.**—Nominal at 65a66c.

**FLAX SEED.**—Firm at 1-48.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

**WHEAT.**—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 22,288 bus, withdrawn 30,872, in store 566,662. No. 2 red winter, cash 3 cars at 60 1/2c. Feb 60 1/2c bid 60 1/2c asked.

**CORN.**—Received into elevators the past 48 hours 39,981 bus, withdrawn 27,184, in store 148,509. No. 2, cash 5 cars at 29 1/2c, 12 cars at 2 1/2c; closing 29c bid 29 1/2c asked. Feb, first half, 29 1/2c bid 29 1/2c asked. Feb, no bids 29 1/2c asked.

**RYE.**—No. 2 cash, 56c bid 58c asked.

**OATS.**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

**BUTTER.**—Receipts fair in quality and including some good quality of roll and creamery. Eastern buyers are picking up some low grade packed goods at 6c. Prices steady.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 29a30  
Creamery, choice " "..... 26a27  
Creamery, fair..... 22a24  
Creamery, inferior to common..... 15a18  
Choice dairy..... 19a20  
Fair to good dairy..... 12a14  
Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:

Good to choice..... 13a14  
Common..... 10a  
Inferior..... 8a

**EGGS.**—The receipts are the largest for some days and some fresh stock is in from southern Kansas and Missouri. An early decline is expected and lower quotations will probably be had by to-morrow. We quote fresh weak at 30c, with buyers holding off for the decline.

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

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

**POTATOES.**—We quote home grown in a small way at 50a60c @ bus. Consignments in car loads: Early Rose 47a50c, White Neshannock 50a52c, Peachblow and other choice varieties 55a58c.

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

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

**CASTOR BEANS.**—Quoted at 1 40a1 50 per bus.

**FLAX SEED.**—We quote at 1 18a1 20 per bus, upon the basis of pure.

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

**BROOM CORN.**

Choice green carpet brush per lb..... 3 1/2a4  
Green hurl..... 3 1/2a4  
Green self-working..... 3 1/2a4  
Red or yellow tipped hurl brush..... 2 a3 1/2  
Red or yellow tipped self working brush 2 a2 1/2



## Horticulture.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR FORESTRY.

A paper prepared by Hon. F. P. Baker, U. S. Forestry Commissioner, and read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, November, 1884.

[Concluded.]

The principal advance made in what may be called the Forestry work of the government has been, since the establishment of the Department of Forestry, in the dissemination of knowledge. The exhaustive scientific reports of Dr. Hough are well known, but desiring to familiarize the subject, if I may use the expression, the Forestry Division resorted to the employment of special agents instructed to collect facts and embody them in reports clothed in the plainest language, and unburdened with superfluous matter.

The writer had the honor, even in advance of the appointment of these agents, to make a report on the forestry systems of the different countries of Europe, as illustrated at the last Paris exposition.

Since their appointment, the special agents have, I may say, not boastfully but truthfully, diligently carried out their instructions. A very brief notice is made of their labors in the report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1883. A still more concise notice of the work of the agents may not be uninteresting as part of the history of what the general government has done for forestry.

One of the agents appointed was Dr. John A. Warder, of Ohio. His life prior to his appointment had been devoted to horticulture and forestry. I do not need, in a company like this to speak of his great merits and services in the department of knowledge he had made his own. Had he lived he would have done a great work for the government, but his death occurred shortly after his appointment, and his field was left to be worked by others. Hon. John W. Furnas, of Nebraska, was one of these, and he has added to the literature of forestry a clear and interesting report on the forests of California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Western Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Gov. Furnas' report is especially valuable in its figures respecting the destruction of timber in that district. Gov. Furnas has also contributed an interesting report on timber growing on the treeless plains of Nebraska. This is of special value to Kansas tree growers. The writer, acting as a special agent, furnished early in 1883 a preliminary report on the forestry of the Mississippi valley and tree planting on the plains, and subsequently a supplementary report covering more particularly the forest resources of the southern States. In the preparation of these reports the information received in response to thousands of circulars was utilized; the instructions of the department being explicit as to the accumulation of facts rather than of theories.

Other reports were made, but these are mentioned as relating more directly to the field which the members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society are themselves concerned in developing; and in this connection I may say that in the collection of information in regard to tree planting on the prairies I have been greatly aided by gentlemen whose names have long been known and honored in this society.

It may be said that official reports made to any department of the government are slow in reaching the public, appearing annually in cumbersome and uninteresting looking volumes; but the reports herein mentioned have been

more fortunate. Their brevity has made it possible to publish them in pamphlet form, and they have reached the public within a few weeks of their reception by the department.

The reports thus scattered broadcast by the government have been copied by the newspapers of the country, two or three of them, to my knowledge, having appeared in full in four hundred newspapers, and extracts from them in thousands more. The National Forestry Congress is now publishing weekly bulletins, or "leaflets," in which the points made in the reports of the government agents are given, with other matter relative to the cultivation and care of forests.

We may briefly sum up the present attitude of the government in regard to forestry, as follows:

The government, by the passage of the Timber Culture Act, committed itself to the encouragement of tree culture, and even though the act should be repealed, its principle will be preserved in some other enactment.

The importance of forestry has been recognized by the erection of a forestry division in the department of agriculture, the present chief of the division being Mr. N. H. Eggleston.

Special agents have been appointed, to whom has been assigned the duty of investigating the needs of different portions of the country in the matter of the protection and culture of forests.

A regular system of disseminating information has been adopted by the government.

As a result of all this the government may be said to have informed itself of the extent and condition of its own forest domain, and something has been done, though manifestly not enough, toward protecting government timber from spoliation and destruction.

Finally, every believer in trees may take courage from the present attitude of the government, and hope that in time, the wise example set by other governments, as for instance, France, with her "Bureau of woods and waters" may be followed by our own.

I have alluded to the National Forestry Congress, and in these congresses, or in political language, conventions, we have proof of the great and rising interest felt in the subject of forestry. These meetings are not official in their character, but Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of agriculture evinced his interest by attending the great meeting at Montreal and the agents of the forestry division were instructed to attend the meeting at Minneapolis. Full reports were made to the department concerning these meetings.

Considering the brief period during which the government may be said to have been interested, it may be fairly said that great progress has been made.

After all, thankful as we should be that the government is becoming enlightened; the question of tree growing and tree preservation rests with the people at large. The government owns, as has been said, 85,000,000 acres of timber, much of it on the Rocky Mountains; but what is that to the area owned by individuals and by corporations? And what is the condition of public sentiment generally in regard to forestry?

The sentiment in regard to the value of trees prevails in all the prairie States, and is especially strong in the States west of the Mississippi and the Missouri. Minnesota has a State Forestry Association, Colorado has just formed one, Nebraska invented and proudly maintains Arbor Day, and how much Kansas thinks of trees, you yourselves are the best judges.

In the timbered States there is a growing sentiment against the wasteful destruction of timber, but as this senti-

ment conflicts with the self-interest of the destroyers, slow progress is made. We, in the west, can say to the eastern slashers, "Go ahead, and chop down your forests; dry up your streams; and convert your hillsides into gullies; but we, wise men of the west, will make trees grow where you say it is still desert; we will bring depth and a constant flow to our streams; we will change the sky itself, and make it rain where it did not before; and if that fails, we will dig irrigating ditches hundreds of miles long, and plant trees the whole length of the Arkansas river."

That all this is not impossible, you, gentlemen of the Kansas Horticultural Society, know.

The constant discussion of the subject of forestry, the immense accumulation of experience, the demonstration of what man has done, gives hope of what man may do.

The only thing to be done now is to get away from experiment and go into the business of forestry on what Americans call a big scale. We must accustom ourselves to speak of a hundred or a thousand acres of trees just as we now do about so much corn. It takes but little more time to plant a mile of trees along the highway than it does to set out a dozen trees in a dooryard. We were, as older men, born in an age when men put in a life time chopping down trees. We have fortunately lived to see the first development in this country of the new art of forestry, the art of making trees grow. Everything is in its favor. Let us do our part in the great work, resting assured that we shall be doing a good part for ourselves and the generations to follow us.

#### Kansas City to New Orleans.

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

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

J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1884.

The spider, by a careful estimate made by means of actually weighing it and then confining it in a cage, ate four times its weight for breakfast, nearly nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up with an ounce, and at 8 p. m., when he was released, ran off in search of food. At this rate a man weighing 160 pounds would require the whole of a fat steer for breakfast, the dose repeated with the addition of a half dozen well fattened sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, and then, as a lunch before going to his club banquet, he would indulge in about four barrels of fresh fish.

As a rain-drop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

**GRAFTS, STOCKS, TREES**—Everything for Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Amateurs. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo. 51st year 30 acres.

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

#### Johnson Grass Seed.

Fresh, well-cleaned Seed for sale at \$3.50 per bushel. Cash to accompany order. Descriptive circular sent on application. JOS. HARDIE & CO., Selma, Alabama.

#### Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Ks.

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

**GRAPE VINES.** All varieties old and new. Including NIA GARA. Largest Stock in America. CATALOGUE FREE. SILAS WILSON, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

**CORN, WHEAT, OATS.** Brother farmers: My new catalogue of all kinds Superior Pedigree Fields Seeds, such as Corn, Broom Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, etc., now ready. **FREE TO ALL.** J. C. SUFFERN, Bement, Ills.

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Large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits—especially Grape Vines, Shrubs, and Evergreens. Low prices on Dwarf Keiffer Pear and Seedling Catalpas. Special facilities for Dealers. Price List free. KEISEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

#### Hart Pioneer Nurseries,

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

#### FORT SCOTT, : : KANSAS.

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

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#### Garden Seeds.

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**GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE** It is a sumptuously illustrated book of over 70 pages. It tells how to grow fruits of all kinds, gives honest descriptions of all WORTHY SMALL FRUITS and others, representing the largest stock in the United States. It contains full instructions for planting, pruning, and obtaining Fruit Trees and Plants, and a complete information valuable to all interested in fruit culture, especially beginners. Price, with plates, 10 cents; without plates, 5 cents. Price-List FREE. J. T. LOVETT, Little Silver, N. J.

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1,000,000 Russian Mulberry; 500,000 Hardy Catalpa Russian Apricot, Dwarf Jun-ber-y, and all other kinds of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. A PAPER devoted to fruit-growing Free for one year to those who buy \$1 worth of trees. 100 Russian Mulberry for \$1. 12 Concord Grape, 1 4 Russian Apricot \$1, and 122 other \$1 sets, per mail, postpaid. Free Trees for Timber Claims. Send at once for a Price List. Address CARPENTER & GAGE, Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

#### FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

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

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

#### Lee's Summit Nurseries. BLAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS, Lee's Summit, Missouri.

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters: We would respectfully call attention to our heavy supplies and most excellent quality of Nursery products, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, etc., Berries and Grape Vines of the various sorts. Also Ornamental and Shade Trees, Plants, Roses and Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Forest Tree Seedlings and Evergreens, from 6 inches to 4 feet. Prices low. Special attention is called to the fact that our agents are furnished with written certificates of authorized agency signed by us. We insist upon our patrons requiring agents to show their certificates, so as to avoid any mistakes or deceptions. Orders sent by mail promptly attended to. BLAIR BROS., Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Mo.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**ABORTION.**—I have a nine-year-old mare that was bred August 26th, and aborted December 19th. She lost her colt last year on account of being overworked. She is in poor condition now and urinates all the time. She runs on pasture in the summer, and is kept up through the winter. I am quite anxious to raise a colt from her, and wish you would let me know how to prevent another miscarriage. [The causes of abortion are often obscure, and an animal having once aborted is much more liable to a recurrence of it. We would advise letting her miss a year before attempting to breed from her again. The continual urinating may be from an inability to retain the urine on account of a weakness of the parts caused by the abortion. If so, slight injections of cold water to the parts, and strengthening food would be beneficial. A constant dribbling away of the urine would be different to an excessive frequency in passing it, which would indicate an irritation of the kidneys or bladder, and would require different treatment.]

**CRACK OF THE HOOF.**—I own a valuable young horse that has a crack in his left fore foot extending from the top of hoof down to the shoe. Please let me know what treatment is best for it. [If there is inflammation and lameness, the foot should be poulticed a few days to relieve that condition. A bar shoe should then be applied, so as to take a little off the weight on the frog, and the hoof "eased off" a little just at the crack, so that it will not bear heavily on the shoe at that point. A nail may be driven through the edges of the crack and riveted so as to hold them together, or the foot may be tightly bound with tarred twine with the same object in view. A line should be drawn almost through the horn, of about an inch in length, close up to the coronet, with a thin-edged hot iron to cut off the connection between the crack and the newly-formed horn, and the coronet over the crack should be blistered occasionally to increase and hasten the growth of sound horn. The crack in the horn cannot be made to unite, but the horn may be induced to grow down the weakened part is able to bear it.]

**LAMENESS IN HORSE'S LEGS.**—I have a horse 15 years old, in good flesh, and doing well; has been used on the farm, and some on the road; in the fall was lame in the right hind leg; would seem to make a misstep, and be so lame he could hardly go. After a night's rest, would be all over it; had several spells of it, until he would be lame in coming out of the stable, get over it, and perhaps before night have another bad attack; when on a trot, he would carry his leg under him, and seem as if he could not pull it up. The hip seemed to drop down. Bathed it with liniment. He has got over it; has not been lame in two months. I have used him all the time, except when these lame spells came on. Last week I went ten miles from home with him; after I had gone about two miles on the way home, he commenced to be lame in the other hind leg, and soon got very lame, and continued so; when I stopped to unhitch he could hardly get to the barn; he acted the same as in the case of the other leg. [Give the animal ball No. 1, and in five days one of the others, and every three days repeat, until all are used. Ball No. 1—Barbadoes aloes, 7 dr.; powdered gentian, 3 dr.; powdered

colchicum root, 1 dr., and sufficient quantity simple syrup. Make into a ball. Powdered nitrate of potassium, 9 dr.; powdered iodide of potassium, 3 dr.; powdered barbadose aloes, 1 oz.; powdered colchicum root, 3 dr.; powdered gentian 6 dr., and sufficient Venice turpentine. Make three balls. Give moderate exercise every day. Other treatment may be necessary later on.]

**WEAK KNEES IN MARE.**—Will your veterinarian advise me how to treat a valuable driving-mare that is between four and five years old for weakness in her knees? They seem rather weak. tremble a little after driving, and are, I think, inclined to go forward (kneecprung). [Put shoes on fore feet with heels twice as thick as toes, or if you use calks, the toe calk must be very short, and heel calks twice as long; then clip hair from knees to elbow on back and sides of legs, that is, all along the arm, and apply Moore Bros.' golden blister. Always use thick heeled shoes for at least six months.]

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The Bishop of Peterborough once said that the most trying sermon of his life was preached in the Queen's private chapel, her Majesty and five others forming the congregation.

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

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A Young Sow bred to our crack boars,

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Any kind of Poland-China Swine,

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A lot of Plymouth Rock Fowls at \$1.00 each

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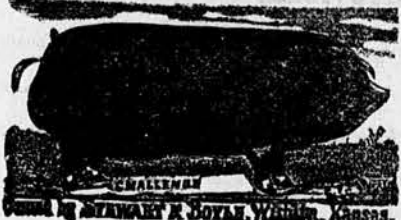
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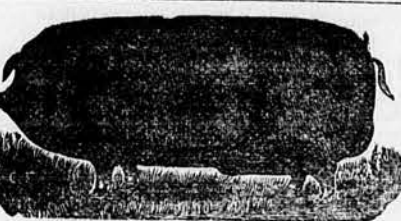
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At the head of our select herd of 25 matured sows, stand two noted boars, Kentu Ky King 2861 and a half-bred 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the South or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand or order. Pedigrees "with edge" prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address: STEWART & BOYLE, Wichita, Kas.



ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER—The swine takes head of the South-west for three consecutive years. Comprising the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years ago I fully furnished not of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Prices low and favor the rates by express to all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P.-C. Record.



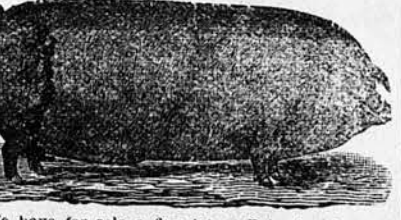
S. V. WALTON & SON,  
Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.  
Breeders of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS of the highest type. All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

### MEADOW BROOK HERD



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

### Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



We have for sale a fine lot of Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 6 months old. 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 fertility. Our Poland-Chinas are recorded in the American Poland-China Record.

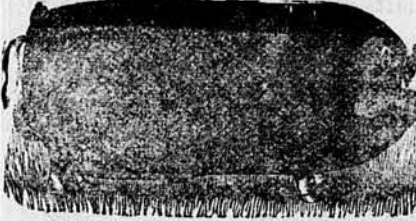
RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH,  
EMPORIA, LYON CO., KANSAS.

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



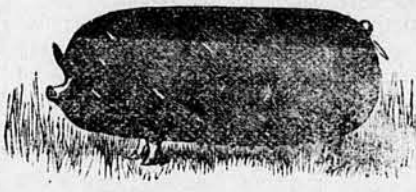
We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.  
We have tried small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that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

### JAMES ELLIOTT Abilene, : Kansas,



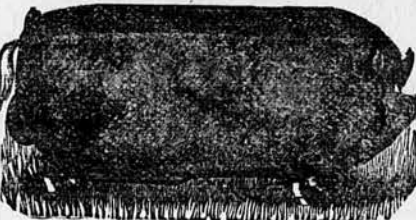
Breeder of HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE SWINE. My herd is composed of 100 breeding sows of the leading families known to me, headed by Earl of Carleton 10459. My hogs are noted for size, uniformity, fine heads, broad hams, great depth, with short, strong legs. They are perfectly marked, having good coats of hair; with quality of bone that enables them to carry great weight, combining quick and easy feeding qualities. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex. Prices reasonable. Correspondence and inspection invited.

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



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

### WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



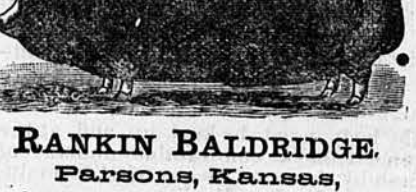
The Wellington Herd of well-bred and imported Berkshires is headed by HOPEFUL JOE 4889. The herd consists of 16 matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection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

### BERKSHIRES.

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



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



RANKIN BALDRIDGE,  
Parsons, Kansas,  
Breeder of Pure Poland-China Hogs. They are remarkable for purity, symmetry and breeders. Black Jim, a prize-winner, bred Dorset heads the herd. Stock recorded Poland-China Record. Correspondence invited.



## The Poultry Yard.

### The Practical Side of Poultry Keeping.

It is the aim of most all our advanced stock breeders to breed the very best now-a-days. The progress of our home industries demand it. And while this emulative spirit of improvement is going on, fanciers of thoroughbred poultry do consider the fowl stock of the country of as much value and importance as the domesticated animals, and believe in the same sensible idea that the best is the cheapest in the end.

There is no doubt but pure-bred poultry of any kind recognized by our Standard are vastly superior to the common gallinaceous and aquatic fowls of the country. Good feeding and care will force any kind of fowls to lay more eggs, put on more flesh and appear to better advantage. But even with all this the characteristic difference which exists between the thoroughbred and the common fowls remains and can not be changed by feeding or care.

The amateur who does not see things in this light may experiment with cheap stock at first, or the beginner who is wedded to the foggy ideas of his ancestors may commence with the common or mongrel kinds, but the one or the other cannot arrive at satisfactory results because at the very best such experimenting merely gives him a product nowise more valuable than are the originals with which he starts out.

Poultry keeping, in a pecuniary point of view, commends itself to every housekeeper outside the precincts of our large cities. That it is a profitable and pleasant occupation when properly managed no sensible person will deny. No other kind of domestic live stock will give us so quick returns for the amount of money expended. But while this is conceded there still remains, however, something else to be done in the way of feeding and managing the fowls to obtain the best results.

Much depends, as we have hinted, on the care and attention given to poultry to make the business profitable. If one intends to keep fowls for the purpose of bringing in quick returns, he certainly must keep them up to their best condition in order to develop the production of eggs or flesh as he may think best for his purpose. And if he intends to have them ready at any time for the table or for occasional and unexpected markets, he must feed them judiciously and abundantly, but not wastefully or extravagantly.

The poulterer who thinks fowls need no special care is greatly mistaken. It is a common error with some to suppose that the fowls can take care of themselves when at liberty and provide all the maintenance that is really necessary for their keeping. It is said, with a good show of truth, that poultry in the hands of negligent and inexperienced persons is the most neglected and badly managed of any domestic stock.

There is really no time that the poulterer can with profit to himself intermit faithful and persistent attention to his poultry stock. When the time approaches for his fowls to begin to lay they need all the essential constituents for egg formation in their food. Not only does the production of eggs demand constant and nutritious food to enrich the blood and to give a healthy condition to the body when cold weather sets in, but the warmth and temperature of the body must be kept up, and at the same time a comfortable amount of flesh by the same means must be maintained.—*Poultry Monitor.*

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

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

### Rosedale Stock Farm

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

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

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

LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 4 1/2 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and 39 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo., and 15 minutes' ride west on the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo. Free conveyance furnished at Messrs. Chipps & Berlin's stable, close to depot at Osborn.

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

## RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

### 50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 6 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

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

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

### River Side Stock Farm.



DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Ill.

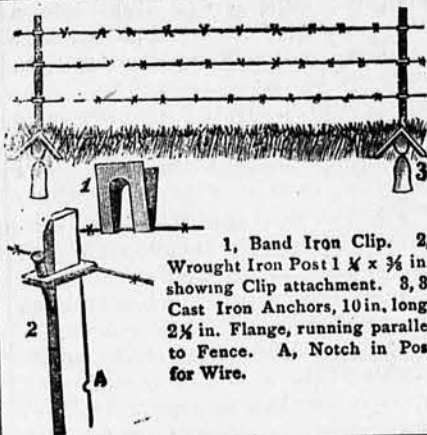
Importers of NORMAN HORSES. Large selection of imported stallions and mares—50 head imported this season. We are also breeding full-blooded and half-blooded Normans. Having purchased the old State Fair Ground, we are doing up one of the best sale barns and breeding establishments in the State and are pleased to show a fine horse to visitors. Correspondence invited. DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



JOHN CARSON,  
Winchester, - - Kansas

Importer and Breeder of  
Clydesdale & Percheron-Norman Horses.

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



## Cheap and Durable FENCING.

NO ROTTING OF POSTS.

Wrought-Iron Posts and Barbed Wire.

Material furnished at Topeka, at from 35 cts. to 50 cts. per rod. Contracts for construction of fence taken. For particulars address

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.,  
238 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

## ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

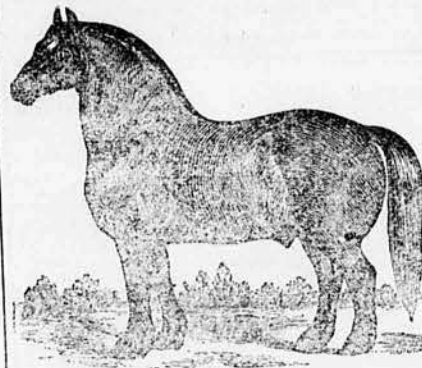


PORTER MOORE, PARSONS, KAS.,  
Breeder and Importer of

### The Celebrated Shire Horses

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

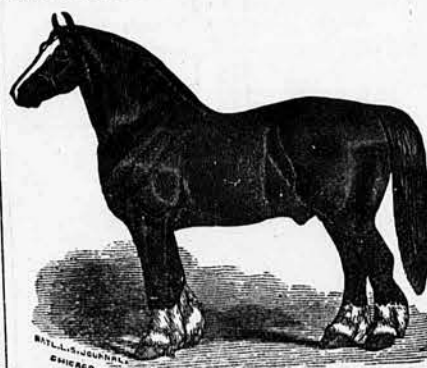
HEFNER & SON  
Bethany, Missouri,



Importers and Breeders of  
NORMAN & ENGLISH  
Draft Stallions.

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

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



Another importation just received. Ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also seven medals on Clydesdale stallions and one on a Percheron-Norman stallion. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale. Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding; large collection of stallions, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices compared to the extent of the business. Low prices of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keosauqua, Keosauqua Co., Iowa, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. 1 1/2 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keosauqua, Keosauqua Co., Iowa.

## MORE'S STRAINER PYRAMIDAL BEST MILK STRAINER

made. Every Dairyman should have one. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circulars to sole manufacturers MOSELEY & STODDARD, Manufacturing Co., Poultry, Va.

## STEWART'S STOCK REMEDY.

Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

## FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building, CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N.J.

## IVERS & POND PIANOS

UNEXCELLED IN  
Beauty of Tone, Elegance of Finish,  
—AND—  
THOROUGHNESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The IVERS & POND PIANOS are the result of the most extended experience, greatest skill and ample capital. Eighty of these pianos have been purchased and are in daily use by the New England Conservatory of Music, the most important musical college in the world.

Sold by responsible Dealers everywhere throughout the United States.

Fully Warranted for Five Years. Illustrated catalogue furnished free on application.

GENERAL WARE-ROOMS,  
597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## \$16 BREECH LOADER. \$12 MUZZLE LOADER. GUNS

Powell \$16 Loading Shot (Front Action) Locks, guaranteed Steel Barrels, Side Lever Action. Warranted good shooter or no sale. Our \$12 Muzzle Loader now only \$12. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue of Guns, Pistols, Watches, Knives, etc. See it before you buy. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., Cincinnati, O.



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.

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

## Norton county—A. H. Harmonson, clerk.

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

STEER—By same, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

BULL CALF—Taken up by H C Goodno, of Marion tp, Jan 5, 1885, one black bull calf, 1 year old, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Mutchler of Scott tp, Jan 10, 1885, one red heifer with white in forehead and on flank and tail, crop off left ear, 18 months old; valued at \$16.

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

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, about 15 months old, no marks.

## Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

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

COW—Taken up by T J Rinhart, in Conway tp, Jan 8, 1885, one spotted cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas Engler, of Topeka tp, (P. O. Topeka), one brown horse 9 years old, 14 hands high, small white spot in forehead, saddle marks, had saddle and bridle on when taken up; valued at \$30.

## Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Hinshaw, in Haves tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

## Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clerk.

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

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

## Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

COW—Taken up by B Bergusson, Winkler's Mills, one red cow, about 6 years old.

## Decatur county—R. A. Reasoner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by B E McCartney, of Beaver tp,

near Dun Texas mare pony, 4 years old, indescrutable brand on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

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

## Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

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

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

MULE COLT—Taken up by Conrad Griesel, one small last spring's mule colt; valued at \$8.

STEER—Taken up by S M Wilson, one red steer with white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

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

COW—Taken up by C M Fanchler, one 3-year-old red cow, with white bushy tail, branded 20 on right hip, crop off of and split in right ear, crop off left ear, medium size.

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

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

## Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Jones, in Wetmore tp, Dec 30, 1884, one 2-year-old red heifer, white flanks and belly, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$18.

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

## Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F A Stewart, in Toledo tp, Dec 16, 1884, one dun horse, harness marks, supposed to be 9 years old; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one black mare scar on left knee, harness marks, supposed to be 15 years old; valued at \$25.

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

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

## Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Patterson, in Blue Mound tp, Dec 23, 1884, one red cow, 6 years old, branded on left hip with 1; valued at \$25.

## Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by S M Hastings, of Alexandria tp, Dec 29, 1884, one red roan cow, 3 years old, crop off left ear, is very poor; valued at \$20.

## Republic county—Y. R. Parks, clerk.

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

## Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

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

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

COW—Taken up by J C Furnas, in Center tp, one white cow, red neck, some roan specks, branded with S on right hip; age and value not given.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by D W Wilson, in Agnes City tp, Nov 17, 1884, one white yearling steer, indistinct brand on left hip, under cut in right ear, left ear cropped; valued at \$18.

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

## Wabunsee county—H. G. Lecht, clerk.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by C S Warner, in Winifred tp, (P. O. E. Kridger), Jan 3, 1885, one light red 2-year-old steer, left ear clipped, right horn broken off, some white hair in forehead; valued at \$30.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by T L Falmer, in Neosho Falls tp, Dec 17, 1884, one white yearling steer, both ears split; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by A B Williams, in Liberty tp, Dec 23, 1884, one 2-year-old steer, white with red spots, split in right ear; valued at \$23.

## Strays for week ending Jan. 28, '85.

## Wyandotte county—Wm. F. Connelley, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J W Kingscott, in Shawnee tp, Dec 15, 1884, one cow, about 9 years old, black nose, black knees, a small under bit in the left ear, short stub horns; valued at about \$20.

## Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Owen T Dix, of Manhattan, one bay mare, 2 years old, dark mane and tail, white on right hind foot.

## Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N Wilson, of Lincoln tp, Dec 9, 1884, one white yearling steer with red nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Decker, of Walker tp, one red 3-year-old heifer, some white on hind legs and face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Redington, of Reeder tp, one white roan yearling heifer, red neck, crop off left ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos P Gowdy, of Jackson tp, Dec 5, 1884, one 2-year-old red and white steer, spot in face, white across shoulders, some white on flanks and belly; valued at \$30.

## Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A C Liberton, in Stohrville tp, Jan 10, 1885, one gray mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, weakness in left eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$23.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W O Jennings, of Mankin tp, Dec 3, 1884, one roan cow, 5 years old, tips off both horns, under-bit in each ear, left ear slit, mule's shoe branded on left hip; valued at \$25.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by W I Bousill, in Douglas tp, one red heifer with white strip in face, one ear torn off by dogs 1 year old.

HEIFER—By same, one heifer, mostly red, some

white on belly, no marks or brands; both above animals valued at \$2.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Grant tp, one yearling heifer mostly white with red neck and some red specks on body; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Z Jones, of Cedar tp, one red heifer with some white in forehead and on belly, 2 years old, small ears, crop off left ear; valued at \$8.

STEER—Taken up by C A Wright, of Franklin tp, one red steer, one year old, white face and white in flank and on belly; valued at \$15.

## Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Lundin, in Liberty tp, Jan 3, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white on face and hind legs, short horn, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Strays for week ending Feb. 4, '85.

## Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilgoss, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W A Tausley, of Salt Creek tp, Nov 25, 1884, one red roan yearling heifer, crop off top and bit under part of each ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J G Teney, of S. L. Creek tp, one dark red cow, crumply horns, white all along belly and in each flank, heart 3 ar in forehead, branded R on right side, 4 years old; valued at \$3.

HEIFER—Taken up by W D Vance, of Washington tp, Dec 16, 1884, one red yearling heifer, crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear, white in face, branded R on right hip; valued at \$14.

## Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Magnus Villander, Big Timber, one red yearling steer, bush of tail mostly white, cut in left ear.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Chas Larson, Leonardville, two red steers, about 3 years old.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, coming 3 years old, no marks or brands.

## Marion county—W. H. Hamill, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Odle, in Farplay tp, one red roan steer, with half crop off right ear, branded with letter T; valued at \$15.

## Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm Strickelinger, of Scranton, Dec 13, 1884, one 2-year-old red cow, right horn off; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by F L Jones, of Arvonia, Dec 2, 1884, one white steer with red spots, crop on right ear, cut in left ear, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

## Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J S Force, in Lone Tree tp, Nov 12, 1884, one red yearling steer, left ear slit, end of tail white; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red yearling heifer, star in forehead; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red yearling heifer, star in forehead, end of tail white; valued at \$10.

## Ness County—James H. Elting, clerk.

COW—Taken up by George Norling, of Waring tp, Jan 17, 1885, one red line-back cow, L on left side; valued at \$25.

COW—By same, one dun cow, spot in face, branded on right side something like II; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one white cow with calf, diamond-shaped brand on left side; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old brown steer; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old white heifer, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

CALF—By same, one black calf, branded something like II, on right side and diamond with line under on left side; valued at \$8.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Main, (P. O. Powers), Dec 20, 1884, one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

COW—Taken up by I B Hohn, in Janesville tp, Dec 22, 1884, one 3-year-old roan cow, pony stock, light bay, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J E Criswell, in Janesville tp, Nov 12, 1884, one red and white roan yearling steer, mostly white, crop off left ear and slit in right ear, no brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by M B Campbell, in Eureka tp, Jan 6, 1885, one red and white yearling steer, under-bit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cyrus Standley, in Madison tp, Jan 5, 1885, one red heifer, white belly, white hind legs, under-bit in right ear.

STEER—By same, one roan steer, left ear split.

STEER—By same, one black steer, left ear split.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, line back, no marks.

HEIFER—By same, one spotted heifer, both ears split.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, both ears split, under-bit in left ear; value of last six animals, \$90.

## Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Vincent Krupicka, of Buckeye tp, one red heifer, brown face, 2 ca 8 old; valued at \$20.

## Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R A Johnson, of Pawnee tp, one red cow, 6 years old, white star in forehead, end of tail off; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A C Numer, of Marmaton tp, one red yearling steer, white on belly, faint brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Which Way Should Bee-hives Front?

Rev. M. Mahin, Newcastle, Indiana, gives his views on the subject above named in the *American Bee Journal*, as follows:

It is generally recommended to place hives so that they will front east, south-east or south, and stories are told of the great advantage to be derived from such a position. For summer-time, the principal supposed advantage is, that the morning sun will shine upon the entrance of the hive, and tempt the bees out to the fields in the early morning, and thus prolong the hours of labor, and correspondingly increase the product; but this advantage is only hypothetical. It has no real basis of fact. Ordinarily there is nothing to be gained by the bees being out in the early morning. Sometimes there is. It depends on the habit of the flowers that they are working on. The most of our surplus is obtained from white clover, and that does not yield honey until the sun gets well up in the morning. There are other flowers that yield honey only when the air is moist and not very hot. Buckwheat belongs to this class; and when it is in bloom, the bees must be out early or they will derive little benefit from it.

But I have observed that the position of the hive has little or nothing to do with the time they begin to fly, except in cool weather, when it is better for them to remain quietly at home. They find out at what time in the day sweets are to be found; and when the time comes, they will be out and at work without regard to sunshine at the entrance of the hive. A few years ago the woods three-fourths of a mile south of my house was infested with myriads of beech-bark lice, and under them the leaves and grass were sticky with the so-called honey-dew. Of course this could only be appropriated when diluted with dew, and in the mornings my bees were out in force long before the sun was up. I could hear the roar of their flight before it was light enough for me to see them. As soon as the dew dried up, they ceased to fly in that direction, and, as there was but little forage except the so-called honey-dew, they were comparatively quiet for the rest of the day.

I have known my bees to go in one direction in the forenoon, and in the opposite direction in the afternoon, the pasturage being different in the two directions, river bottom west, and upland east. All this proves that bees very soon learn not only where, but at what time in the day, stores are the most abundant, and the time when the sunlight shines upon the entrance of the hive has very little to do with their work.

But there are other considerations of much more importance than this. We want to consult the comfort of the bees during the hot weather of summer. It will require but a moment's consideration to perceive that this can best be secured by facing the hive squarely to the north. If sunshine on the front in the early morning is desirable, it is secured in this way, as in summer the sun rises north of east, and in the early morning the north frontage has all the advantage of the east or southeast. But it is during the noon heat that the principal advantage of this position is experienced. While working on white clover, the principal amount of nectar is brought in the hours between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.; and any one can perceive the disadvantage to the bees of having the hot summer sun shining down upon the alighting-board, making it so hot that a bee will be almost

scorched by remaining upon it for a moment; and the comfort of having the entrance on the shady side of the hive. Any one who will observe two hives otherwise alike, one facing north and the other south, on a hot summer day, will have ocular demonstration of the difference.

Then, if a broad board is set up against the back of the hive, or better still, if two or three boards nailed or battened together, making a screen three or four feet square, be so placed, the comfort of the bees is secured to the largest extent. Thus placed, with proper ventilation, and plenty of room for brood and honey, and the probability of the issuing of a swarm is very small, as I have demonstrated by years of experience and observation.

I had hives in the same yard facing in all directions, and I have found those facing north to be among the most productive.

But how about the winter? If I could conveniently change the position of my hives, I would have them front north in summer and south in winter. At least twice during severe and disastrous winters I have had hives fronting in both directions, and I have found the smallest percentage of loss in those fronting to the south. I like to have the sun shine directly into the entrance of the hive in winter. The principal advantage of the southern exposure in winter is, probably, owing to the fact that the sun melts the snow and ice that would otherwise prevent the proper ventilation of the hive. If that can be secured in any other way, there will, perhaps, be no difference.

Where one has but a single row of hives, and room to move them eight or ten feet back and forth, they can be faced about without the least trouble. If they front to the north, and it is desired to have them front south, move them a few feet north, and so place them that the front will be towards the old position. Very little confusion among the bees will result. But with six or seven rows of hives six to eight feet apart, this cannot be done. As my hives stand in six rows not more than eight feet apart, the only way to turn them would be to do it a little at a time; and that is too much trouble. So I leave them fronting to the north, and see to it that the entrances are kept well open. I used to close the entrances to not more than an inch, and I always had moldy combs in the spring; I now leave the entrances open full size, and have no moldy combs.

If my doctrine in regard to the proper direction in which to place the front of the hive for the summer is regarded by any as heresy, all I have to say is, try it and see; and I am very sure that whoever will do so will be convinced that it is the better way.

My bees had a splendid fly this week and they are in better condition than I dared to hope.



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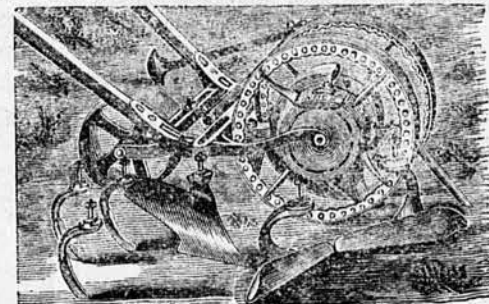
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### MAMMOTH SALE

## Clydesdale Horses

### MARES.

### GALLOWAY :: CATTLE.

The Clydesdale Horse Company of Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Glasgow, Scotland, will sell at Public Auction at their American Headquarters, a large number of Clydesdale Horses and Mares; also Polled Cattle, on

Thursday, February 26, 1885.

They have been selected with great care, and strict attention has been paid to their breeding. On inspection they will be found to be decidedly the best and most uniform lot ever offered. The mares are all in foal to our best stallions. Catalogues on application, giving terms and conditions of sale. Address,

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE COMPANY, Rockford Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. WM. BUCHANAN, Manager.

### Lexington Combination Sale Co.

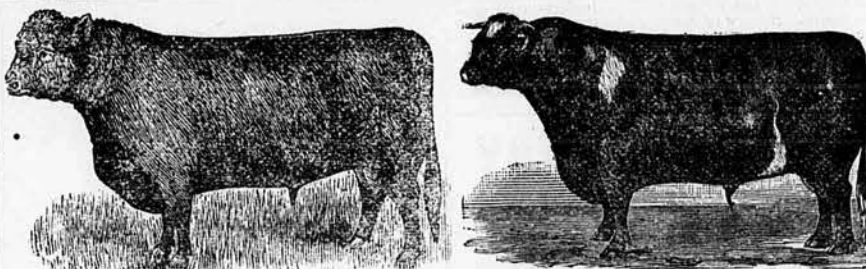
Will sell at LEXINGTON, KY., FEBRUARY 17 and 18, One Hundred and Twenty-five Head TROTTER AND SADDLE-BRED STOCK.

Track horses ranging down to 2:20 Roadsters, Coach and Barouche Horses; High-bred Stallions and Brood Mares, the get of George Wilkes Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Aleyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, etc. Also Jacks and Jennets. Send for catalogue to THE LEXINGTON COMBINATION SALE CO., Lexington, Ky.

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A very choice lot of Black Polled and Short horn Grades for sale. Carload Lots a specialty for Ranchmen. We have some of the largest and choicest herds of Pure-bred Stock to select from. Prices Reasonable. Call on or address

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## PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

—AT— Oakdale Park, SALINA, KANSAS, —ON—

Thursday, March 5, 1885.

### FRANK R. SHAW

Will hold his Second Annual Sale at the above time and place. The offering includes "Lord Blantyre" (2243), a horse that has no equal in America—the winner of three gold medals and eight first prizes at the great Chicago, St. Louis and Topeka Fairs; also at the Western National, at Lawrence. "Lord B." is justly titled the great Darnley's greatest son. Also "Links of Forth" (2223), "Glen Alpine" (1698), the winner of nine first and second prizes in Scotland before he was three years old—"Grafton," "Glenfern" (3644), "Bonny Brig" and "Glenore" (3633). Such a lot of Stallions never were brought together in Kansas before.

The Mares are a fine lot, many of them the get of Robert Beeth's celebrated horse "ROYAL EXCHANGE" (1520), the son of the world-renowned "Prince of Wales." "Royal Exchange" was sold for \$6,000 seven years ago, when that was thought a large price. The Mares are all young and bred to "Lord Blantyre." A large tent, comfortably seated and heated, will insure comfort on day of sale. Free lunch. Reduced rates at principal hotels, and good treatment to all is guaranteed. Catalogues now ready. Correspondence invited. P. S.—I give a satisfactory guarantee that all stock is just what I represent it to be, and can show any man a better lot of stock than any man or firm in Kansas. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. FRANK R. SHAW.

