

# KANSAS FARMER

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## Sorghum Culture.

Address by P. W. Kenyon, read before the  
Osborne County Farmers' Institute, Dec.  
14, 1883.

Sorghum, I believe to be, one of the surest and most profitable crops that can be grown in this part of the State. It seems to thrive and when rightly cultivated seldom fails in our dry climate. When sown with millet, it makes most excellent hay for all kinds of stock. When sown by itself and cut green, it makes good summer feed for stock hogs; when the seed is full, it is as good or better than corn for fowls; and when ground with rye, it makes good feed for horses and and milch cows. If the cane is grown for the seed only, it should be planted the same as corn, with eight to ten grains in a hill, and when ripe the seed should be cut from the stalk and put in small piles until dry and then put in stack and covered with hay until it can be threshed. Cattle will eat the stalks and do well with no other feed if allowed to feed in the field, and will eat the entire stalk to the ground.

The variety called the Minnesota Early Amber, is the best for this country. I have had much experience with all the varieties that have been grown here, and I place the Early Amber (so called) at the head of the list and far above any other variety for all purposes. It is much the surest crop. I will here enter my protest against the name, Early Amber, being applied to this cane on the ground that I had been growing this variety of cane five years before the time that the Minnesota man claimed to have originally propagated that variety. I came in possession of the seed through a neighbor by the name of James M. Wood, who obtained the seed through an advertisement of a man in Indiana, giving a description of the cane and the name, Early Golden. When the Minnesota Early Amber came on sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture and obtained two packages of pure Minnesota Early Amber cane seed and planted it at the same time and gave the same cultivation and found it to be the same variety that I had grown for five years from seed the cane from Indiana under the name of Early Golden, which is here known as the Jim Wood cane.

I have had some experience in the manufacture of sorghum molasses, having been engaged in the business each season for the last 13 years. I have thoroughly tested all varieties that have ever been grown here, and my verdict is strongly in favor of the Jim Wood cane, for the reason that it never fails to make a good quality of syrup, and in fair quantity, sometimes yielding 200 gallons to the acre, the average yield being about 125 gallons. The cost of culture is something less than that of corn.

The ground for cane should be as clean as possible from weeds, and should be plowed about the 20th of May, very deep, say 8 to 10 inches, and well bowed, and brushed and planted immediately before the weed seed in the ground has time to sprout, for the cane seed is slow to germinate and comes up with a very small shoot, and grows very slowly at first. It must have all possible advantage or weeds will get the start and make it very difficult to cultivate. The seed should be planted very shallow, say one inch deep, and the width of a corn planter one and 16 inches the other. Twice as much is generally enough. When the cane has a pleasant, sweet taste at the joint, it is fit to work.

The cane should be stripped or dis-

turbed in any way faster than it is cut up and drawn to the manufactory where it should be put in a stack pile about four feet high, where it may remain, if necessary, three or four weeks without injury. I would much prefer having the cane lay four weeks in a pile than stand one week in the field after it is fit to work. The blades should be knocked off with a pitchfork while the cane is being cut. The seed or tops should be cut off and left in a pile where it can be easily gathered, when dry, and put in stack.

One acre of cane can be grown with an outlay of about \$7 if the manufactory is conveniently near. The cost of manufacturing it into molasses, 125 gallons, \$35; total, \$32. The value of the syrup would be \$50, leaving a net profit from one acre of \$18. My mode of manufacturing is, to run the sap as it comes from the mills into a double heating pan that sets on an arch in front of an evaporator of the Cook pattern. The heating pans should be made of galvanized iron, 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, with a partition in the middle running lengthwise, with a grate in each pan to let the sap into the evaporator.

The skimming is done in those pans. They should be filled alternately as the sap is drawn off to supply the evaporator so as to avoid the running of cold sap into the hot which always injures the color and flavor of the syrup. The skimming should always be done with a board skimmer made like a mason's hawk. If the skimming is done with a sieve skimmer, the fine skum that most injures the flavor and color of the syrup, falls back into the sap, while the board skimmer takes it off clean. After the skimming in the heating pans there need be no more skimming done until the syrup is run out of the evaporator which should run into a box say 3 feet long by 1 foot deep and 1 foot wide and should have a pipe in the opposite end from where the syrup runs in to convey it to the cooling tank. This pipe should enter the box about two inches from the bottom so as to leave about two inches of syrup remaining in the bottom of the box for the purpose of catching the specks that might settle from the syrup. There should be another box the same size placed by the side of the one just described and nailed tightly to it and a two inch hole bored through the sides that are fastened together about two inches from the top where the froth will run off from the syrup as it runs into the first box.

To prevent the froth from running into the cooling tank through the pipe there should be a board fitting tightly and nailed across inside the first box about 8 inches from the outer end; there should be about 1/2 inch space left under the bottom of this board to let the syrup pass under. This will do as a self skimming arrangement, saving much labor and a great deal of syrup. The pumice or bagasse is used by some manufacturers for fuel, but I believe it to be economy to buy wood or coal rather than bother with it. It cannot be used only when dry causing much trouble and delay on wet days, also in the morning when there is dew. The pumice makes good fodder for stock and horses. It is worth as much as the wood or coal would cost for feed. I had some experience this fall in using the pumice for fuel as I had heard so much about its being used for fuel, that I resolved to try it and consequently did not provide enough wood to last through the season. While my wood lasted I averaged 120 gallons per day. When I came to use the pumice I only aver-

aged 80 gallons per day and lost a good many days; at that difference in favor of wood of 40 gallons a day, amounting to \$8; three dollars is about what wood costs me for a days run making a net loss in favor of bagasse of five dollars a day. That don't pay.

## The Carp as a Food Fish.

Carp are not a first class table fish, in the opinion of Mr. Roosevelt in an eastern paper, but they are immensely superior to no fish at all, when a fish dinner is wanted. They are not as good to eat as the bull-head for instance, but then it may be said that the bull-head is a very excellent fish when well understood. So the Carp can be made a toothsome feature of the dinner table, if the mistress of the kitchen comprehends the mysteries of the sauce-boat. Without that skill, which by the way is universally possessed by our adopted German fellow citizens, and can be learned from almost any of them, the carp is rather tasteless. In very cold spring brooks carp will not grow at all, they rather seem to shrink, if we can imagine a fish shrinking with the cold. But in warm waters, especially in the southern States, where there is no trouble with frost, they attain an enormous size quickly. There have been instances of their growing to seven pounds weight in two years, which far surpasses anything known of any other species of fish. In the North, if the ponds have hard bottoms and freeze their entire depth, the carp will be killed. But if the bottom is soft and muddy, they will burrow into it and protect themselves. They are said to feed on vegetables, either the natural growth in the water, or the refuse from the garden, but I imagine they are greatly improved by an occasional taste of the numberless insects that are found on all aquatic plants. The same rule applies to them, that is found to govern in all other departments of nature; the best is always the hardest to get. Not only will carp never supply the place of trout, but they will hardly live in the same water. They need little care, and will exist on poorer food, are content in less fine water, and they are in the end an inferior fish. The common proverb says that whatever is worth having, is worth working for, and that, translated into fish literature, means that an ordinary variety is more easily maintained than a superior one. Still there is always more need of the lower class. Few men eat trout, more eat shad, and infinitely more use cod, while the ponds that are adapted to trout, are not as one in a hundred to those fitted for carp. Any old sluggish pond, above a mud-hole, will answer for them. In conclusion, it is almost self-evident that carp are no more a game fish, than a fattened hog is a game animal.

The program of the Farmers' Institute to be holden at Nortonville, Jefferson county, the 10th and 11th inst., includes addresses, essays and discussions on a variety of interesting subjects—Parasitic Enemies to Farm Crops; Farming compared with other pursuits; Swine Husbandry; Agricultural Implements; Mixed Farming; Thoroughbred vs. Common Stock; Sheep Husbandry; Management of Agricultural Fairs; Horse-raising; Horticulture. A general invitation is extended. Arrangements are made with the hotels and private boarding houses for accommodation of all who attend and at reasonable rates.

It is rumored that about 20,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania will strike soon.

## The Timber Culture Act.

The Topeka Commonwealth publishes the following interesting information:

The following is a copy of the resolutions passed by a unanimous vote at the seventeenth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society held in Ottawa December 5 to 7, 1883:

**Resolved,** That we, members of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in annual meeting assembled, viewing with feelings of deep concern and alarm, the present efforts of members of our National Congress to secure a repeal of the "Timber Culture Act," do hereby express our most earnest protest to a repeal of said act and do most earnestly and respectfully request the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from Kansas, to use their utmost endeavors to defeat any and all such efforts; and, furthermore to direct their influence to secure a rigid enforcement of the provisions of said act, and the penalties therein fixed for the offences of fraudulent entries and false holdings of the "Public Domain." And if necessary to put a stop to the abuses of said law to secure further legislation providing severer penalties and making it the special duty of some officer or officers to detect and vigorously prosecute all violations of the provisions of the act, to a conviction of the offender. Furthermore we do most earnestly ask that said act be so amended that land once claimed under its provisions shall be forever withdrawn from public disposition, under the provisions of the Homestead, Pre-emption, or any other act, but shall be rigidly held for the encouragement and promotion of the forestry interests of these United States.

**Resolved,** That the Secretary of this Society be instructed to furnish each of the Kansas Senators and Representatives an authenticated copy of these resolutions at an early date.

For the purpose of testing the sense of the people on this question a circular was sent from the office of the Secretary to representative men in the following counties, and with the following result:

**Opposed to the repeal of the act—**Allen, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Cherokee, Crawford, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Graham, Gove, Harvey, Jackson, Jewell, Johnson, Labette, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Pawnee, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Saline, Sedgwick, Stafford, St. John, Sumner, Trego, Wabunsee, Washington, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte.

The Ness County reporter takes a decided stand in favor of a repeal. Ottawa favors a modification, and nearly every reporter recommends a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the act.

Such other counties as are not given in this summary, are those supplied with native forests, coal supplies and easy railroad facilities for shipping in lumber, etc., from timber regions, and by them the question of timber culture has not been considered.

By reference to the list of counties above given, it will be seen that nearly every organized county located in the section of our State commonly called the "plains" or "treeless prairies," and where exist the greatest obstacles to a successful forest tree culture, are decidedly opposed to a repeal.

These reports are made by men representing the element of actual settlers and home seekers, and who are in no way connected with or interested in land speculations; and faith, and practical work, and extended observations have convinced them of the ultimate success of forest tree culture in their respective counties.

A watch, like faith, is worthless.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 February 27 and 28, 1881—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.  
 March 1, 1881—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.  
 April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.  
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
 April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.  
 May 6 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.  
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.  
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.  
 May 28—W. T. Hoar, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

### The Sheep Business of Kansas.

Address by W. A. Nelswanger, before the Farmers' Institute at Osborne, Kas., December, 1883.

Now the Mexican sheep in its purity is an animal I despise, yet it will not do to say too much against them, for they are to this State's sheep business what the early settler was to this country. And a good foundation they were too; for here we get a constitution and hardiness that can not be excelled; excellent herders, doing better in large herds, besides being more prolific than any other known breed.

And taking into consideration the State's location from the great meat markets of the country, growers soon found that from the wool must come their profits, and accordingly made meat the second consideration. And realizing also that it cost but little more to keep a pure blood Merino or high grade ewe that will shear from twelve to fifteen pounds and raise a lamb worth \$3, than it does to keep the scrub stock that will shear four or five pounds and raise a lamb worth \$1.50, we find with an increase of population in all localities and limitation to the ranges, and with the coming of civilization and wealth the higher grades and pure bloods.

In grading up, the American Merino became the most popular, and so it is to-day, generally speaking, throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. Let us next take a look at mother earth or the State, with its elevation, its soil, the grasses and climate, their relation to the sheep and the advantages and disadvantages of the country as a location for the growing of mutton and wool.

The soil is a rich loam terminating in gravelly high lands, and all of a porous nature which rapidly absorbs and wonderfully retains the moisture; and as it is an undisputed fact that the higher and dryer the land the better it is for the health of the animal with the golden hoof, we should prefer a location a considerable ways west. The climate, while it is of a milder type than that of other noted wool growing States—Vermont, for instance, and as the colder climates, according to our highest authority, Dr. Randall, grow the finer wool, that of Kansas is still arctic enough, and sometimes more so than necessary. Last winter, for instance, did not make any appreciable difference in the fiber.

From the eastern line of the State to the center, a distance of 200 miles, there is a magnificent variety of summer grasses, while the western portion is confined to buffalo alone.

In the eastern part the grasses are the most luxuriant and grow in the greatest abundance. But when frost comes, feeding must be commenced, either on prepared pastures or on dry feed. In the central portion where both the buffalo and blue stem thrives, and the soil producing other plants in sufficient quantities to give the sheep a choice of summer and winter, I think there

is an advantage over both the eastern and western parts; and the rich buffalo grass, after frost has blighted the blue-stem, will alone, until mid-winter, keep stock in perfect condition, and the latter part of winter remain the cheapest and best roughness known.

As the extreme West is bereft of the blue-stem, and while it remains as unproductive of all save buffalo grass, it can not be so good as either the eastern or central portions. Now we have the natural productions of the soil as I look at them, which in central and western Kansas is sufficient from April 15th or May 1st to January 1st—eight months out of the year, (except an occasional hard winter) to grow almost the finest of wool and the best of mutton.

Yet if it were not that the soil will produce certain plants and grains with reliability, this could not be called a successful sheep country. For experiment has demonstrated the fact that there is not enough strength in the buffalo grass after Christmas to supply the wants of life in the quite young and the old sheep.

Although our county (I want now to speak of Osborne county alone) has not made a very brilliant success in growing Indian corn, stockmen, particularly sheepmen, have experimented in the growing of other grains to such an extent that the result is no longer in doubt, and are certainly sure of getting their stock through the winter with liberal feeding, without which by the way it is impossible to grow the large valuable fleeces. Our main crops are millet, rye and sorghum. Millet sown from May 1st to 10th is most generally successful. Rye is sown early, so as to afford fall pasturage; while sorghum is planted about the middle of June. The best and most profitable way of raising this plant is to put it in with a planter, so that you can cultivate thoroughly one way, and about six inches apart in the row. Many sow broadcast or wheat-drill it in. Objections to this are: you get less seed and a crop that is difficult to take care of. I dwell upon this plant because I consider it in this section the mainstay or right arm of the sheep business.

The advantages of sheep over cattle are becoming more apparent day by day. Not only because of their grazing qualities, for they will thrive on land upon which cattle would grow poor or starve to death; but also on account of advantages in another direction. The wethers have their season of disposal, and the wool is always a cash-commodity. More and better wheat can be grown to the acre by the sheepmen; the sheep pack the soil, while all noxious weeds, volunteer grain, and straw are turned into a certain value.

True, we can not fence for sheep, and the increase of the dog population, with the wolves and coyotes untried by any law in this county give the cattle an advantage. I have often envied the bovine master. He can, if awakened at night by the coyotes and dogs, turn to them a deaf ear and sleep calmly and serenely on while to us the balance of the night is sleepless for fear that the next morn we may be some of our best sheep less.

Should our county not offer a wolf bounty? With a bounty granted, and the enforcement of the recent scab law, with the erection of a warehouse or wool depot as proposed by John S. Emory, wool growing will receive an impetus which will more than make up for the hostile legislation of last winter. The free trade policy or the further reduction of the tariff is an unwelcome form standing in the front of us now. We, together with the entire country, for wool growing is pursued in every State and Territory in the Union, can

not ignore our dependence upon a wise or friendly revenue legislation. The past history of legislation which was intended to benefit the millions show that such was not the case. Before the war of 1812 the products of woolen manufactures were valued at \$25,000,000; after the war, as a result of an over supply of friendly feeling, the cords of customs were loosened, and importations became excessive, so that in 1820 the products were only \$4,000,000. Duties were then restored, and in 1830 the figures were \$14,000,000, and in 1860 \$61,000,000, and to-day almost four times as much as in 1860.

Now if we manufacture four-fifths of all the goods used in America and use home grown wool for the majority of that, I can't see, taking the sad experience of remote times, also knowing that the manufacturing of woolen goods and fabrics and the growing of the article act and react upon each other, that there will be very much of a reduction, especially when the growers and manufacturers and those who are harmed or benefitted thereby represent so much of the population and vast amount of capital. One mill alone, the Pacific mills, in Massachusetts, has a floor area of over forty acres, giving employment to more than 5,000 persons, with a monthly pay-roll of \$160,000. Hence we believe that we will have proper protection, and the time for the wool men of Kansas, is just coming.

Now the fact that no interest has developed more rapidly and wonderfully than sheep raising and wool growing is proof that it pays. Opinions are divided as to the per cent. profit. H. O. Gifford, sheep authority of central Kansas, says his investment pays a dividend of 50 per cent. Others less, while some claim as high as 60 to 75 per cent. Be this as it may, it certainly pays enough to justify investment to the extent of thousands on these broad vacant prairies. Ellsworth county boasts of one ranch, E. W. Wellington & Co.'s, whose fixtures and stock foot up \$150,000.

There is no other business that requires a finer order of business talent than that of conducting a sheep ranch. It requires constant care and eternal vigilance. A careless man, or indifferent one will certainly fail if he attempts it.

We have a sheep population of almost 30,000. In ten years I believe it will be doubled, and Osborne will be one if not the leading county in the sheep business.

### County Stock Sales.

#### Kansas Farmer:

It would be both profitable and convenient if in each county in Kansas, at the county seat, a county stock sale was held every two weeks or once a month. Let five or more farmers or stockmen who have the confidence of people generally, associate themselves together, and adopt a constitution and by-laws, and elect a president, secretary and treasurer, which are officers enough, for the secretary may act in the absence of the president; too many officers kill any institution. There should be no dues payable and no membership fee charged. The meetings should not be oftener than once in three months. An honest, industrious, capable, discreet man, who lives in or near the town should be chosen secretary, and this officer should be placed in nearly autocratic control of the association by common consent. The treasurer should be a resident of the town and easily accessible at all times. The secretary should be paid from three to five dollars per day—or rather the business should be so managed as to allow him that sum—for each stock sale day. The treasurer should be paid a small fee for each animal offered at the sale, which should be

paid when the small fee for cattle and still less for hogs. The president should discharge the honorably.

Persons having stock to be sold should apply to the treasurer, paying stock he offers for their services. On the day of sale the treasurer delivers to the secretary a list of the stock offered for sale. Arrangements have been made for a competitor to cry the sale at a given cent, which the seller pays when stock is sold. The secretary is present to supervise the sale, receive and pay over the proceeds of the sale, and report to the treasurer the result of the day's sale. It is desirable that the day of sale and economic arrangements can always be made in newspapers if given a regular count.

The three main necessities for such are close attention on the part of secretary and treasurer, honesty in management and economy everywhere. I have only roughly mapped out organization and management of proposed county stock sales. Details will readily occur to be tested.

The advantages of such sales will be found great. They bring the buyer and seller together in larger numbers, and the sales will be cheaper to the stockmen. They will come from a more competitive market, and thus afford more competitive market. They create and foster greater stock matters and become a center for the diffusion of information concerning the stock. They will create a governing body.

The establishment of such will, perhaps, prove slow in coming. I know how our farmers to bring themselves into systematic order of things and impatient they become. The success of such sales elsewhere is a practical convenience. A. J. H. Garden City, Kas.

### Feeding Hogs.

Who is necessary for such a thing? asks a correspondent of the Farmer. In summer, abundant supply of water to drink and wallow in with abundant shade near by, and clover for pastures to run in. In winter, a good dry place to sleep in, moderate warm, and a floor to eat on; it may be made of large stones laid flat, or small stones put in like street paving, or plank. If made of stones it is slanting, so it may be more clean; if made of plank it may be level, otherwise the hogs will strain themselves. From a well, cistern, or spring, not freeze. The sleeping drinking place should be in a place where they can be seen.

### TIME OF FEEDING.

Being governed by a variety of circumstances, each feeder can for himself yet we may find facts that help him. The great majority of years the hogs are fed in November and January. In January and February other people feed. It is a high matter in the high months. He that feeds in September or October, what is usually a mistake, yet in some



average farmer who is not d, and will not prepare himself, f-ner or winter feeding, had better, eca, to his early feeding. The fall m-riety, e the best part of the year to f- and The corn is in the best cond- be in More pounds to the bushel, with- labor, can be made in the fall th- ants, other part of the year. There is bore- bility to cholera, not only on acc- last t the shorter time the hog is ex- but a stock hog is much more lik- even take cholera than one that is row- ically fed. The farmer that is pre- r will prepare for summer or win- uth ding, can feed successfully for th- riods when the prices are usually I hest, and make it more profit- fall cent feeding, but if not prepared, em- phatically, let him stick to f- A ling. Feed from sixty to ninety d- ted sum- mer, and from eighty to on- no dred and ten in winter. Also if- ped good and other things favorable, ar- feed till your hogs will sell in- in shest grade, and when they have rec- that point, sell, unless there are- ent, good reasons for continuing to feed, no mat- ter whether they have been fed f- fy or one hundred days. Always bear in mind that, other things being equal, a port feed gives more pork to the bushe- than a long feed.

How to feed.—Good feeders offer as to whether it is best to feed two or three times a day. After several years' trial both ways, we decidedly prefer twice. In summer, feed in morning, sun one to two hours high; at night, one hour before sundown, or if very w- m. not till near sundown, thus leaving the morning while it is cool and the de- on, for the hogs to pick grass, and the- at of the day for them to sleep or bathe as they choose, unmolested. In winter, sun half hour to one hour high at night, an hour before sundown. Eggs in winter should always be fed in- June to eat and drink, ready to lie down by dusk for the night. Water should be in good supply throughout the day, but especially give an abundant supply just at night. A hog will nearly always wind up his supper with a drink; if not allowed this he will not do well. At all seasons give plenty of salt and ashes, about one of salt to three of- shes. When they cease to get grass a feed of slops made of shorts, or shorts and bran—the more milk and soapuds in it the better—once or twice a week is very beneficial, and is more necessary after hogs have been feeding a good while; if not convenient to feed it thin so they can drink it, make it thick and put it in p- les on the floor; it is a good deal less trouble and quite as good. Never keep corn constantly before your hogs, but make them eat all up at least once a day. It pays to handle all the corn by hand, picking out all unsound corn for the stock hogs or cows.

How much pork will a bushel of corn make?—On this point we hope to put the young farmer on his guard, rather than to give any new light. L. N. B. gives the average of experiments at 104 pounds, but nearly all these experiments were made on from one to six hogs, and consequently not reliable for large lots—from twenty-five to one hundred—as it is much easier to succeed with two than with one hundred. We have fully satisfied ourselves by experiments that good stock, well cared for, on a short feed will make ten pounds to the bushel in large lots, but we are quite as well satisfied that the great majority of hogs fed make from one to this pounds less than that. Out of this feed, at- some the rule claimed by some feed- ken b, 7 cents and make 70 cents for their corn- able or buy at 5 cents and sell at 5 cents a- a can make 50 cents for corn. This rule, if fol- lowed, will certainly result in loss for it makes no allowance for shrinkage, for marketing, for sick or lame hogs, poor feeders, etc. In every consider- ble lot there will be drawbacks of the kind which will make quite a per cent of loss, which must be made up out- cy the hogs that do well. Old hogs, good stock that have been summered on clo- ver, without corn, if then fed and al- lowed plenty of clover, will make twelve to fourteen pounds to the bushel for a short feed.

## 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.

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

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

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

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, Kansas, Breeder of JERSEY CATTLE of the best strains.

PLUMWOOD STOCK FARM, Wakarusa, Kansas, T. M. Marey & Son, Breeders of SHORT-HORN. Young stock for sale. Correspondence or inspection invited.

J. F. HALL, Emporia, Kansas, BREEDER OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

D. R. PATTON, Hamlin, Brown Co., Kas., breeder of Broad-browed herd of Short-horns, representing twelve popular families. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

## Hereford Cattle.

W. C. MCGAVOCK, Franklin, Howard Co., Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred and High grade Hereford and Short-horn cattle. 100 head of High-grade Short-horn Heifers for sale.

WALTER MORGAN & SON, Breeders of HEREFORD CATTLE, Living Marshall county, Kansas.

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1889 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

GUGGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo., Importers and Breeders of Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, invite correspondence and an inspection of their herds.

## CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOS. E. MILLER, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Yorkshire Swine. Ellwood Stock Farms, Bellville, Ill.

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## Correspondence.

## Likes a Good Paper.

## Kansas Farmer:

Enclosed find \$2 for which please send the KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Weekly Capital to my address one year according to address. I do not see how farmers can get along without some agricultural paper, and I consider the FARMER the best paper for Kansas people. We have been taking four papers this year, and we are more anxious to get the FARMER each week than any paper we get. We should be very much disappointed to lose a number.

Stock of all kinds are in splendid condition. Farmers and stockmen have plenty of feed and are not using it sparingly. Farmers in general made good use of the fine weather this fall, and have their corn nearly all gathered. Some few are selling but they are mostly holding for better prices which they are confident of getting.

Wamego, Kas. B. F. ALLSPAUGH.

## A Frank Criticism.

## Editor Farmer:

I enclose postal for \$3 for two copies of FARMER for 1884 addressed as per enclosed slip. The paper has greatly improved under your management which I hope will be continued. You have called for criticism; here is mine: Of the many agricultural papers that I take it is the only one that dabbles in politics. I regard prohibition in this State as simply a political question, the two great political parties favoring or fighting it in their platforms and caucuses. The subject has its particular organs which those interested should take and sustain. In years past the FARMER has been so devoted to politics that many farmers became so disgusted with it that they will not even take it now.

The State is getting old and rich enough to sustain a first-class strictly agricultural paper; when the FARMER shall be devoted entirely to agriculture in all its phases, with moral, religious and other issues left out, it can command the services for a club of fifty in this county every year of

Yours Respectfully, J. P. SHORT.  
Winfield, Kas.

## About Silk Growing.

## Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps some of your readers may not know that the finest grades of dress silks and ribbons are manufactured in the eastern States. I confess that I was quite ignorant of the extent and beauty of the goods, supposing like many others that they were imported, until I solicited samples for exhibition at our State Fair. In Passaic county, New Jersey, there are 82 silk manufacturing firms; Hudson, 17; Essex, 3; and Bergen, Camden, and Middlesex each one. In New Jersey 5,458 men, 5,175 women, and 3,489 children are employed in the silk factories. The production of finished silk goods in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1881, equaled \$35,957,922. In New Jersey alone, silk goods to the amount of \$18,053,210 were manufactured in 1880, consuming 1,572,078 pounds of raw silk. In the two past years the increase must have nearly doubled. The amount of capital invested in the silk manufactures of New Jersey in 1881 is estimated at \$7,524,200. One dollar of capital annually reproducing \$2.50 in silk goods.

The proprietor of the Worcester, Mass., silk mills, writes me their capacity is 2,500 yards of silk ribbons of all kinds, and they are increasing their capacity. He remarks "It is a great mistake to suppose the largest portion of fine ribbons used in this country are imported, for the contrary is true; the finest ribbons made in the world are made in this country; but many of the manufacturers yield to the demands of the jobbers and put foreign labels on their goods, thus losing the credit that belongs to them." Would it not be policy for us as a nation to raise the silk to supply these mills, when it has been proved that we can raise as good silk as France or Italy, and better than China? We have at the present time more reels in the country than can be supplied with cocoons. Mr. Crozier says their filature can reel three times more cocoons than have been raised in the United States the past year; this statement proves that it is not a market that is wanted for the supply; but the supply for

the market. As soon as there is silk in sufficient quantities to be sold, our manufacturers will be only too glad to purchase it, but they will not buy in small quantities.

We must not be over anxious about the profit of silk culture until we have learned the best and shortest methods of rearing the worms. Practice will teach us. If we make one failure, try, try again. Failures are sometimes the very best teachers. Begin in a small way at first; the expense will be almost nothing. A manual of instruction will cost 25 cents only; 1,000 silk worm eggs 75 cents, the trays and other requisites need not exceed \$1, and will give employment to the boys and girls during the winter evenings. All letters will be cheerfully answered, (enclose stamps for expense.)

MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kansas.

## Brown County Farmers.

## Kansas Farmer:

The corn crop, although a very large one, is nearly all gathered, cribbed and well sheltered; and all seem to be as contented as it is possible for American citizens to be, who gain a livelihood by honest toil. The corn in our county is nearly all in good, well matured condition, excepting that which was replanted. The average yield per acre is about 50 bushels, some claim 60 as their yield.

Wheat was in a growing condition until Dec. 14, and the prospects for a good crop at this period of the season were never more promising since I am farming in Kansas. At the present writing the ground and all the trees are covered with a coat of ice half an inch thick; how our fruit buds will be affected by it is a matter of conjecture; but as the thermometer has not been very low peach buds may be all right yet.

Our stock of all kinds are in a fine healthy condition; no disease among any of them. Some few head of cattle died by over eating in fresh stalk fields.

I was very much interested in what our quiet, even-tempered editor said in the FARMER for Nov. 21: "In multitude of counsel is safety." Indeed, Mr. Editor, you have many wishes to consider and many tastes to meet, if not to gratify. I have my tastes, too, in this matter. I would be glad to see more practical letters from experienced farmers. We have not had many such the past six months.

In regard to the candid and manly position taken by the FARMER against outlaws and liquor dealers, it by no means weakens, but rather strengthens its usefulness, increases its true friends and supporters, and advances its healthy influence for the material and moral good of our progressive State. The time is rapidly approaching when the long smothered voices of our best wives and praying mothers and good men will have more force and characteristic worth than all the God condemned liquor interests of the bottomless pit combined. I know there are many warm "God bless you's" expressed by your intelligent readers for the valuable service rendered by the reliable KANSAS FARMER and Topeka Capital for decency, for law and for order in Topeka and throughout our State.

C. H. ISLEY.

## Chautauqua Items.

## Editor Farmer:

Stock all in good health and fattening nicely; even the large lots of feeding cattle are putting on flesh very fast, and all other young stock are in good condition. We hear of cholera among hogs in some parts of the State, but we hope we may escape the scourge as we have done for several years past. There is still a great deal more corn in this part of the State than there is stock to eat it, and of the best quality. Fall grain of all kinds looks splendid. There has been but very little snow so far and only a few cool days. Yours truly,

D. C. B.

Harts Mill, Chautauqua Co.

## 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. Motivated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## Horticulture.

Strawberries--Soil Culture--Varieties. Paper prepared by B. F. Smith, of Downing county, and read before the State Horticultural Society at Ottawa, in December 1883.

With the rapid growth of the small cities of our State comes the inquiry and demand for more strawberries. The desire for this luxury creates a market which should give a great impetus for planting and cultivating the best fruit man ever tasted.

The first thing to do after one is persuaded that he will plant a strawberry patch for commercial purposes, look over his grounds for the most available plot for his intended strawberry field. And if he has a few acres there are nut bearing trees, that he templates clearing up for wheat or he will find that to be the best place for the strawberry patch.

When this plot is cleared off, chop all the roots and brush into wood and sell it, but burn the brush and roots in many small piles on the ground, thus making all the ashes possible. Then plant to corn the first year, and the ground clean, allowing no weeds to grow. The next year put out strawberries, and if one will cultivate with sunshine and showers, strawberries in bushels the first year than could be raised in wheat years. It was from just such a ground managed as the above gathered 250 bushels of strawberries per acre in the year 1870.

The next best soil for the strawberry is a soil productive of oaks and hickories. But in Kansas only a few are found with land so well suited for the strawberry as that. There are some places of soils on our upland prairies that will not produce a crop of berries with certainty. These soils may be known by a fine wiry grass that grows thereon. They are classed among us as spots of alkali, gumbo, hard-pan, etc. Upon almost every farm in our State may be found grounds that will raise a fine crop of berries.

The preparation of the soil for the strawberry patch should always begin the year previous to planting, by successive plowing during the summer season. This continual stirring of the soil is certain destruction to thousands of white grub worms--the greatest foes to strawberry culture in our State. The last plowing should be done late in the fall, when the ground freezes a little during the night, for the continual destruction of the above named pests. If the ground is inclined to be level, plow it up in beds twenty-six or seven feet wide, allowing room for six rows to the bed with a good middle furrow for carrying off surface water. Then on upland prairie soils spread twenty-five to thirty loads of manure evenly over the surface; then, the following spring, go over with a drag or harrow to make the ground smooth, after which it is ready for the plants.

While strawberry plants in the spring plowed land if not dry, there is more certainty of their getting on fall plowed land, as it is more retentive of the moisture, and is less liable to be dried out by the high winds usually prevailing in the spring.

Setting the plants is done in various ways. Some open a furrow and set plants in the edge of it, because a line with a common garden trowel. Rows for field culture should be four feet apart, with plants two or three inches apart in the row. Then to fifteen days after planting, mark a small tooth horse cultivator between the rows, going twice in a row. The cultivating

and hoeing should be kept up every ten fifteen days throughout the summer the first or middle of September. The ground should never be allowed to lie idle after hard rains before stirring the soil; but put in the cultivator as soon as the ground is dry enough. As soon as the runners start, train them to fill the spaces between the plants in the rows. When they are thickly matted, cut them to twelve inches wide, cut off all runners, keeping an open middle.

## NEW VARIETIES.

As the seasons roll around, new varieties of strawberries are born into the horticultural kingdom, all candidates for favor seeking for position and recognition before our horticultural societies. Many of these novelties are worthy; and as nurserymen and fruit growers, to keep pace with this age progress, we should patronize the propagators enough to encourage them, their labor for the improvement of our fruits, remembering all the while that we are earnestly looking for greater perfection. I do not advise patronizing every upstart, but only those that are thoroughly tested and introduced by reliable parties. While the strawberries of recent years are still on trial there are those which have passed the ordeal that have won a favorable verdict from the horticulturists of the country, several of which I fruited this year. I will first introduce you to the Sharpless, which is king among strawberries. It has stood the test six or seven years, and is growing in favor as it grows in age. It will not bear neglect, however, being much like a highly bred animal; if turned out to grass it will die. It blooms with the Wilson, has a large bloom, is very tender, and a late spring frost is certain death to its fruit.

The Cumberland Triumph is a superb berry. This year on my grounds it was nearly as large as the Sharpless, thirty-two berries making a quart. The plant is a strong, stocky grower, a good rooter and well able to take care of itself in dry weather.

The Bidwell is fairly productive, though hardly equal on my grounds to the claims of Mr. E. P. Roe, the disseminator, as being "the best strawberry in the world." Still it is a strong, hardy grower, berries large, moderately firm, excellent in flavor, and continues large to the last picking. I shall continue it for a commercial berry.

Manchester. The plant is a robust, strong grower, berries light crimson, large, medium in flavor, and continues in fruiting a week after Downing's are gone. The Prouty Seedling with me is as strong a grower as the Cumberland, and is very productive. It produced on my grounds in the year 1881 at the rate of 5,000 quarts per acre. Berries conical, light crimson and well flavored.

Old Ironclad. A very strong, rooted plant, with dark green foliage, berries firm as the Wilson and well flavored. It was hardly equal with the claims made for it in southern Ohio, though had it not been for a terrible hail storm when berries were grown, which destroyed more than the berries, it might have been entirely satisfactory. I have confidence enough in it to continue planting it for market another season.

Mount Vernon and Glendale are both late and continue fruiting a week to ten days after Wilson and Downing's are gone. The Glendale is not wanting in flavor, but it is more than equal to the excellence in flavor of the Mount Vernon.

Miner's Great Prolific is much like Downing in shape, but of a deep crimson, and on my grounds is fully productive.

I am very much pleased with



growth of the Piper Seedling, Seneca, Queen Arnold's Pride (a new variety from Ontario, Canada,) James Vick and the Jersey Queen, all of which will be in full bearing next year. The James Vick made an unusual growth of plants. All of the above named varieties bore some nice clusters of berries on last springs set of plants.

The Crescent Seedling has so far given me more money for the labor to grow than any other variety I have grown in in Kansas. It stands frost and drouth and will produce a fair crop of berries on poor soil without any manure. I fruited about an acre of the Crescent this year and planted more the past spring than of any other variety. A few rods of the Crescent that I planted in the spring of 1880 that has had no cultivation since that year, produced this season at the rate of 3,200 quarts per acre, or in money value at prices in our market \$530 per acre. Some objections have been raised to the Crescent on account of its being a pistillate variety, parties supposing that a staminate was necessary in every alternate row, which is an error. To illustrate: Suppose one has a piece of ground to plant, thirty rods long and wide enough for five, seven, nine, ten or eleven rows, then plant one row in the center with a strong staminate sort. But for twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen, then plant two or three staminates and so continue until the plot is planted.

The Crescent is a small, spindling plant at planting time; but its vitality is astonishing. They grow so closely and compactly that grass and weeds can not grow in a bed of Crescents after the first year. The crown borer that is so destructive to the strawberry in some parts of the country is not known among the Crescents, for the body of the plant is so small that he cannot hide himself or find food sufficient for his appetite. So he passes on to larger plants where he can hide his body from the rays of the sun.

The Crystal City is much like the Crescent in growth of plants, but in productiveness it is far behind; in fact it is not productive enough for a commercial berry; but for a few quarts a week in advance of all others, and with the Glendale for late, gives us a good long strawberry season.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say a word to the hundreds of farmers in our State who possibly never planted a strawberry bed, or at least since they came west, whose soul is so much wrapped up in their cattle and hogs, or whose god is a fast horse, stop and consider for a moment the luxury there is in a strawberry, and then the fertility there is in one of those cow yards or hog lots, if applied to the growth of a few hundred strawberry plants. Will you not plow up one that you can spare with the least inconvenience and plant a few hundred strawberry vines, and when you have planted them give them the same care in culture that you would in the care of a fine horse or cow. Then the sight of those plants growing every day in size and beauty will please you, then the blooming will be a source of much pleasure; but when the strawberries are ripe, and you have a good supply of Short-horn or Jersey cream, and sugar, they will give you and your families more pleasure during their season than all the cattle you can raise on a thousand hills.

#### The Apple Crop of Douglas County.

Report made by N. P. Deming, of Lawrence, to the State Horticultural Society, held in Ottawa, December 5, 6, and 7 1883.

In making this report in obedience to instructions by the Douglas County Horticultural Society, I am compelled to state that it has been impossible for me to meet the intent of the resolution requiring this report, which was to include the entire fruit product of the county.

In the hurry and bustle incident to

the shipping of fruits and vegetables, it appears that our express companies and freight agents do not keep separate accounts of the various fruits shipped, their books showing only the number of pounds handled by them, whether it be fruit or garden vegetables. And this was the only source of information available in the time at my command. In regard to the apple, which is, of course, our principal fruit, we are able to give reliable and actual figures. These will be found to be very satisfactory to the fruit growers, and to all who are interested in Kansas and have faith in the State as a fruit producing region.

I cannot refrain from referring here to the difficulties through which the present condition has been reached. Eleven years ago the blight went through our orchards leaving many of our sanguine fruit raisers disheartened and discouraged. Then came the drought of 1873, in many instances leaving our trees weak and debilitated, and affording a paradise for the flat-headed borer, which put in its work with sickening results. As if this was not enough, the 12th day of August, 1874, brought that devastating scourge, the locust, which in a few hours time, left our orchards leafless and barren; gaunt spectres to mock our dreams of success, and laugh at our fruitless efforts. The next spring the young hoppers again stripped our trees as if to place the last straw upon the backs of our fruitmen.

Then it was that the cry went up that Kansas would never become a fruit country. Outsiders not only affirmed it, but our own people gloomily assented. The county horticultural meetings of the State were poorly attended. Some of the societies went down altogether, while others, like our own, lingered along as if struggling with death. Many of our orchards were, for the time, given up to the borers and other insects. Others became choked with weeds, and a few, perhaps, suffered from further neglect.

But amid all this gloom there were some strong and confident members, who were always ready to exclaim "Never say die." They came out to our meetings, when often not more than half a score of old veterans met with commendable persistence. It was then that the Douglas County Horticultural society proved itself to be a tower of strength. Its meetings were kept up; discussions were continued; words of encouragement and hope were repeated, and in 1876 and 1877 the society was doing good work and its meetings were well attended.

Since that time we have had a steady interest in the work and the results have been growing in satisfaction. Not only in Douglas, but in other counties, the fruit product has been increasing. Last season eastern buyers were compelled to turn toward Kansas for their late purchases. This season, when the crop East and North is a comparative failure, these turn again to Kansas, as the Children of Israel once went to Egypt for corn. The response from our orchards is sufficient to show that Kansas has proved itself a fruit country, indeed, and is vindicating the position taken by some of our oldest fruit growers, that this will yet become the most reliable fruit region of the nation.

A careful investigation shows that Douglas county has this season shipped abroad through its different packers 52,951 barrels; also:

Consumed by the Kansas Vinegar factory 3,800 barrels.

Consumed by the Fowler & Allen Vinegar works 2,500 barrels.

By the Lawrence Canning factory 1,063 barrels.

By the Eudora Evaporator company barrels.

Total 60,814 barrels.

I can safely say there has been near \$100,000 paid for the apple crop of Douglas county, to say nothing about the small fruits, which would reach into the thousands.

## ASK THOSE!

Ask Those  
Ask Those  
Ask Those

Who know. Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says: "The Rural New-Yorker has more influence and is more quoted than all the rest put together." Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says: "The Rural New-Yorker is the best paper." So say all of our leading men. Why not send for free specimens and judge for yourselves? It is the great National farm journal of America. The best writers in the world; original throughout; weekly 16 pages, fine paper; 500 original illustrations yearly. 34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

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## The Home Circle.

### The Kiss Meant More.

I had sworn to be a bachelor, she had sworn to be a maid,  
For we both agreed in doubting whether matrimony paid.  
Besides I had my higher aims, for science filled my heart,  
And she said her young affections were all wound up in art.  
So we laughed at those wise men who say that friendship cannot live  
'Twixt man and woman, unless each has something else to give.

We would be friends, and friends as true as e'er were man and man.  
I'd be a second David, and she Miss Jonathan.

We'd like each other, that was all, and quite enough to say,  
So we just shook hands upon it in a business sort of way.

We shared our sorrows and our joys, together hoped and feared;  
With common purpose sought the goal which young ambition reared.

We dreamed together of the days, the dream bright days to come.

We were strictly confidential, and called each other "chum."

And many a day we wandered together o'er the hills—

I seeking bugs and butterflies, and she the ruined mills,

And rustic bridges and the like, which picture makers prize,

To run in with their waterfalls, and groves and sunny skies.

And many a quiet evening, in hours of full release,

We floated down the rivers, or loafed beneath the trees,

And talked in long gradation, from the poets to the weather,

While the summer skies and my cigar burned slowly out together.

But through it all no whispered word or tell-tale look or sigh

Told aught of warmer sentiment than friendly sympathy.

We talked of love as coldly as we talked of nebulae,

And thought no more of being one than we did of being three.

"Well, good-by, old fellow, I took her hand, for the time had come to go,

My going meant our parting, when to meet we did not know.

I had lingered long and said farewell with a very heavy heart,

For, though we were but friends, you know, 'tis hard for friends to part;

"Well, good-by, old fellow, don't forget your friends across the sea,

And some day when you've lots of time, just drop a line to me."

The words came lightly, gaily, but a great sob just behind

Rose upward with a story of quite a different kind;

And then she raised her eyes to mine, great liquid eyes of blue,

Full to the brim and running o'er, like violet cups with dew;

One long, long look, and then I did what I never did before,

Perhaps the tear meant friendship, but I think the kiss meant more.

—John Cecil, in the *Arcadia*.

### Treating Colds—Salt-rising Bread.

As the weather is raw and changeable perhaps we had better talk a little about colds, and our remedy, which is very simple but effectual. If in the head, snuff strong camphor; if on the lungs, and there is fever, soak the feet well on going to bed, squeeze the juice from a lemon, sweeten with white sugar, eat half or all of this at the commencement of your cold for two or three nights, and the cold is broken.

Lemon juice will always remove rust from linen or cotton goods. Wet the spots and lay them in the bright sun to dry; if the first don't take it all out, wet again; but once is generally sufficient.

I will tell the sisters how I make salt-rising bread. An hour or two before bed time put about a pint of warm water in a suitable dish well scalded that it may be perfectly

sweet; stir in good flour, or half shorts if you have it, (it will rise quicker part shorts) a teaspoonful of salt; set your dish in a kettle of warm water well covered over; in the morning warm your water and stir your yeast occasionally until warm through; in two or three hours it will be light if made about right; should be stirred about as thick as pancake batter; if too thin in the morning stir in a spoonful or two of flour while warming up. If for five or six loaves take two quarts of warm water; make a place in the center of your previously warmed flour; put your yeast and warm water in, stirring to a thick batter, leaving a bank of flour around the sides to keep it warm; cover and set where it will keep warm. In an hour or a little more this sponge will be light. Then make your loaves with no more wetting as quickly as possible, that they may not get cold. In another hour or so your bread will be light and ready to bake.

Joma, Kas.

MOTHER.

### Extracts From My Journal.

December 10.—A beautiful day this is with the sunlight falling over the velvet of clean, brown fields and making every leafless twig gleam in its brightness. My morning work all done I will write while I rest, before going to my sewing. Janet sits opposite, writing also. I think she improves rapidly. We were long in deciding about sending her to the village school. I am glad we did not conclude to do so. The time is coming when children will be taught longer at home, or, if sent to school so young will have the benefit of a different system of education—one that will be to the busy little hearts and minds what the warmth and brightness—the sure, mild forces of nature are to the opening buds and leaves.

I read in a recent paper what some one has been writing about kindergartens. It says: "It must not be supposed this is a small theory, or pertains only to small part of education. It is rather a world-theory, pertaining, at least, to all humanity and does. The central idea of this theory is, as we understand it, that we should be simply nature's assistants in the education of children."

I believe in it; and when I think of all this new departure in education is to do for humanity it seems long to wait for the slow enlightenment of the masses. I know how wrong it is to be troubled. God is never impatient; and yet all that is good for His world must be as much more to His infinitely tender heart as His loving kindness exceeds our own.

We had a splendid time on the twentieth of last month. It was Janet's eighth birthday. John made her a little bureau with three drawers, and we bought her a box of tiny note paper, while I knit her a pair of mittens. I think the bureau will be a help to her as well as a source of constant enjoyment, for she is very careful about putting her playthings and her doll's clothes away neatly and in order. It is so nice to remember all these days—after long years the memory of them comes to us like a blessing grown with time.

December 17.—Time goes so swiftly. My one pair of hands cannot keep pace with my brain's busy planning. I must be careful or I will drop into that feverish unrest busy Martha's find to mar the quiet on-going of otherwise tranquil, earnest lives. I always feel condemned when the evening comes and I find:

"I scarce have noticed till the sun was setting,

How fair the sunlight was, how very fair."

I think God means us to enjoy life—all its gladness and warmth and beauty to find their place in amongst the every day duties that come to us. Not that we must go out of our work-a-day worlds to enjoy them, but that our eyes and hearts may be lifted often enough to let the inspiration of all beauty and sweetness make light for us the often times "weary tolling of tired hands."

December 20.—Next week Christmas will be here. The other day my little girl asked what Christmas meant, and why we always gave presents on that day. I always wait for the eager questions, for by them I tell when the mind is ready to take and hold the knowledge it calls for. But how was I to answer her, I who but dimly understood the wonderful love whose overshadowing tenderness had sent into the darkness of a sick world the illumining of His gift of "Peace on earth, good will to men!" I who

had the lesson of unselfish giving but half learned, how was I to teach her that the Christian's Christmas lasted the whole year round? Very quietly, with a deep sense of my own unfitness I tried to tell her, sitting in the silence of the twilight hour, but I think I realized how much these little ones do teach us of meekness and humility.

Because our pennies were scarce Janet and I clubbed together to get John a Christmas present. We bought a shaving glass, for we saw it was quite a trouble for him to take down the great glass every time he shaves. It is one of those pretty new devices with a border cut in the glass; and with paper, ribbon and embossed pictures we are making a holder for shaving paper. 'Twill not be much, but he will know how far our love exceeds its little token.

December 24.—I have written down "The end crowns the work" for my motto next year, because in the life before me I shall meet much that is difficult, and one of the lessons the old year has taught me is not to look toward the fruition of my labor, or to depend much for encouragement upon human appreciation. I know how apt we are to want to see the results of our efforts, but as Christians we should seek to become established upon that serenity of mind which is the fruit of a perfect faith, and which enables us to do the work set before us in trusting patience, undisturbed by the thousand counter-currents of every day life.

Every day the responsibility resting upon me grows deeper and the awful sacredness of living is made more plain to me. These little white souls with their environment to be shapen partly by my hands, my words, looks and actions. O, that I were more fit for the duty. One thing I think can be put down as a truth: The work of those who have the care of children would be greatly lightened if more attention were paid to the examples set before them. I find I have but to control myself in order to have perfect, glad obedience from them in all ordinary things. How deep should be our thanks for this warm, pure love of childhood that helps to make sweet the days; knowing how much that is called love is tainted with the sin of selfishness, I feel crowned and blessed to-night, for is not a "Woman's crown of glory a sinless little child?"

AGNES WIER.

### A Subscriber Says a Word.

Accept my warmest thanks, Griselda, for your reply to Wm. McCracken. You have said exactly what I wanted to say, but I was too sick to write just then. If Mr. McC. and all such only come into the Home Circle to find fault, they had better stay away. I for one believed Mrs. Hunter's article on "Liver Medicines," as I have been suffering from liver troubles for twenty-three years, and I hope she will not let such a mean attack deprive the many readers of the Home Circle of her experience and good judgment.

Long may the Home Circle continue to thrive; it is as the Ladies' Department always was, the most interesting part of the paper to me.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Clay Center, Kas.

True love is but a humble, low-born thing, And hath its food served upon earthen ware.

—Lowell.

Over and over again The brook through the meadow flows,

And over and over again The ponderous mill-wheel goes.

Once doing will not suffice, Though doing be not in vain;

And a blessing falling us once or twice May come if we try again.

God said I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more;

Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor.

My angel—his name is Freedom— Choose him to be your king;

He shall cut pathway east and west And fend you with his wing.

—Emerson.

Scene—Sunday morning before church time. Mother (to three children), "Come, children, be getting ready for church." Boy (aged seven), "Well, I'd just like to know what preaching's for, any way?" Girl (aged five), "Why, don't you know? It is to give the singers a rest."

### Christianity and Cookery.

A fashionable and wealthy church in New York has engaged in a practical work for the benefit of the poor folks of its mission chapel. A prominent religious paper draws the distinction between ladies and women by saying that this work "has been undertaken by a number of ladies" who have secured Miss Parloa's services "in teaching the women and girls practical cookery." The work is such a beneficent one that it is a pity to have the social line drawn in such a way to convey the idea that "women" need to be taught cookery, while "ladies" are above and beyond the need of such teaching. The dismal fact exists that there are many fine ladies who are gorgeous in costly raiment and elegant jewelry, and can neither fry a fish, broil a steak nor bake a muffin. They lack education in cookery quite as much as the poor folks can, and it would be a praiseworthy undertaking to teach them. Nevertheless, most of these ladies can commit their household work to servants, some of whom, fortunately, know more than their employers. Be that as it may, it is a good deal to teach anybody to cook. Many a home has been wrecked because the feminine head of the house knew nothing about cooking or housekeeping. Many a woman who otherwise might have made a grand success of her life has been written down an utter failure because of her incompetence in the kitchen. The lady of the house may go to prayer meeting six evenings in the week, and to missionary society every afternoon; and yet, if she knows nothing about cookery, her religion is vain. We do not need to turn the church into a cook-shop, nor its lecture-room into a restaurant. But we are wise if we remember that good cookery and good Christianity go hand in hand. The girl whose mother is ignorant of cookery enters on womanhood at a sorry disadvantage. If the mother cannot teach her she should be grateful to any kind friends who are thoughtful enough to step in and take the place which maternal incompetence has left vacant. When the church engages in this business the mission is a noble one.

### Consumption.

No longer in the list of "incurable diseases." Send to DR. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the wonderful cures which are being made in this dread disease.

Prof. Mehan recommends allowing deciduous plants intended for hedging to grow as they will for two or three years, and then saw them off to the ground. Strong sprouts then start up quickly, and can be pruned into shape at the proper time.

### Sick Headache

is a malady affecting many people in this climate. In a large majority of cases it is caused by material poisoning and consequent torpidity of the liver. All of these cases can be permanently cured by the use of Lels' Dandelion Tonic in small doses.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says that peach trees raised from the seed on the spot where they are to grow, and budded there, live longer and produce more fruit, and are surer bearers than those transplanted.

### Look Out for Frauds!

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

The Country Gentleman recommends evergreen boughs as being the best protection to the strawberry bed in winter, saying they never smother or otherwise injure the plants.

### Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," etc.

A Michigan farmer cured his horse of balking by tying a blinder about his eyes. He soon came to dread the strip of cloth, and was effectually cured of the habit.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial Bottles free.

J. J. Thomas says that seeds ought not to be covered a depth more than five times their diameter.

Give the sheep clean dry floors and runs. Damp and cold are to be avoided; also impure air.



## The Young Folks.

### Beneath the Sea.

Beneath the sea are coral halls  
And caves where glitter, all unseen,  
Bright jewels that old Ocean hides  
Within his coffer—emeralds green,  
And pearls to braid the mermaid's hair.  
And safe from wind, and storm, and tide,  
The nautilus lies anchored there.

And countless flowers, ocean born,  
That fade away in earthly light,  
And golden sands with no impress  
Of footsteps, save perchance, at night,  
Some spirit wandering through the deep,  
All folded in ethereal dress,  
Will pause to watch the forms that sleep.

Beneath the wave, O treach'rous sea,  
Beside the wrecks of gallant ships,  
Oblivious of the pray'rs that rise  
From waiting hearts and loving lips,  
About the fleshless finger yet  
The pledge of death-dissolved ties  
And hopes that in the grave have set.

And grander far than funeral strains  
Low chanted through cathedral aisles,  
With all the sad array of death  
O'er those who fall when fortune smiles,  
Deep voiced will mourn the solemn sea,  
A requiem o'er their resting place  
Through all the ages yet to be.

### History of the Alphabet.

How many of the millions that daily use the alphabet ever stop to think of its origin and long history? In the true spirit of a student, Isaac Taylor, a well known English writer on philosophical and philological subjects, has recently written and published, in London, two stout volumes under the title: "The Alphabet, an Account of the Origin and Development of Letters." It is only by help of recent discoveries of early inscriptions and the progress in the art of reading lost languages and deciphering hitherto unknown symbols, that such a well posted history has become possible. By careful study of the learned essays and scientific investigations of the latest philologists, Taylor has set forth in language within easy comprehension the origin of the alphabet, showing that our own "Roman" letters may be followed back to their very beginning, some twenty or more centuries ago, as he asserts. We have no better letters, according to this account, than those of the Italian printers of the fifteenth century. These were imitated from the beautiful manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the lettering of these being derived from the Roman of the Augustan age. The Roman letters, in turn, are traced to those employed at Rome in the third century B. C., and these do not differ greatly from forms used in the earliest existing specimens of Latin writing, dating from the fifth century B. C. This primitive alphabet of Rome was derived from a local form of the Greek alphabet, in use about the sixth century B. C., and that was a variety of the earliest Greek alphabet belonging to the eighth, or even the ninth century B. C. The Greeks got their letters from the Phoenicians, and theirs are clearly traceable in the most ancient known form of the Semitic.

The most ancient of books, a papyrus found at Thebes, and now preserved in the French National Library, supplies the earliest forms of the letters used in the Semitic alphabet. The Stone Tables of the Law could have been possible to the Jews only because of their possession of an alphabet, and thus the Bible and modern philological science unite in ascribing a common origin to the alphabet which is in daily use throughout the world. The nineteenth century B. C. is held by Taylor to be the approximate date of the origin of alphabetic writing, and from that time it grew by slow degrees, while from Egypt, the home of the Jews during their long captivity, the knowledge of the alphabet was carried in all directions where alphabets are now found.

The Aryans are thought to have been the first to bring the primitive alphabet to perfection, and each letter and each sound may be traced, by Taylor's careful analysis, through all the changes that have marked the growth, progress, and, in some instances, the decay of different letters of various alphabets. It is an interesting fact that the oldest known "A B C" in existence is a

child's alphabet, scratched on a little ink bottle of black ware, found in one of the oldest Greek settlements in Italy, attributed to the fifth century B. C. The earliest letters and many later ones are known only by inscriptions, and it is the rapid increase, by recent discoveries, of these precious fragments that has inspired more diligent research and quickened the zeal of learned students in mastering the elements of knowledge of their origin and history throughout the world. As late as 1876 there were found in Cyprus some bronze plates inscribed with Phœnician characters, dating back to the tenth, even the eleventh, century B. C. Each epoch has its fragments, and the industry of English explorers, the perseverance of German students, and the genius of French scholars have all contributed to group them in their chronological order. Coins, engraved gems, inscribed statues, and, last of all, the Siloam inscription, found in 1880 at Jerusalem, on the wall of an old tunnel, have supplied new material for the history. From the common mother of many alphabets, the Phœnician, are descended the Greek and other European systems on the one side, including that which we use and have the greatest interest in; and on the other, the alphabets of Asia, from which have sprung those of the East, Syriac, Arabic, and Hebrew.—*Phil. Ledger.*

### Jerry's New Pantaloon.

When Jerry was six years old he began to go to school. Toward the end of the school term the teacher wished to have an exhibition. All the scholars were to learn pieces to speak. Jerry's mother found some verses beginning:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,  
How I wonder what you are."

Jerry thought these verses were very nice, and with his mother's help he soon learned them.

She taught him how to make a bow, and to point up to the sky when he said "star," and to wave his hand over his head when he said: "Up above the world so high." After some practice, she thought he made these motions very prettily.

Jerry's best pair of pantaloon were old and patched. He must have a new pair to speak in; but the stores were far away, and money was very scarce. After searching for something to make them of, his mother used a large check apron she prized very much, and wore only on holidays.

Some of my little readers would have smiled if they had seen Jerry dressed in his long, blue and white check pantaloon, check shirt and heavy shoes. He thought he looked very fine. He could not help admiring himself; in fact, he thought too much about his new pantaloon.

On the evening of the exhibition the school-room was crowded. It had been dressed with wild flowers and grasses. A great many tallow candles burned in the bright tin candlesticks. The children thought it looked very grand.

When it was Jerry's turn to speak he stepped boldly upon the stage and made his bow. His father and mother leaned forward, so that they could see him better. Alas, his thoughts were on his new pantaloon, so that he had forgotten all about "the little twinkling star." But he was not afraid, and after looking all around he began in a loud, distinct voice:

"I have got on a new pair of pantaloon." Putting his hands into his pockets he went on: "My mother made them out of her new apron my Aunt Salina sent from New York, where you can buy l-o-t-s and l-o-t-s of nice things; for in New York they have g-r-e-a-t big stores. Some day I shall go there for I think that new pantaloon are—"

But he did not have time to tell what he thought. The teacher got upon the stage and to the relief of his parents, hurried him to a seat. The farmer lads had greatly enjoyed his speech and, clapping their hands, gave a hurrah for "Jerry's new pantaloon."  
—*Our Little Ones.*

An eagle recently killed a dog at Brandenburg, Prussia, but was so badly disabled in his fight with the animal that he could not fly away, and was shot by a peasant. On the left foot of the bird was a gold ring on which was inscribed "H. Ks. o. k.; Eperjes, 10, 9, 1827."

The mosquito as a public singer draws well, but never gives satisfaction.

### Harry's Arithmetic.

Harry Wilson had just got a new arithmetic, and was delighted with its figures and study. He had been in mental arithmetic for some time, but now that he had a book and a slate of his own, everything for him seemed to turn into sums and calculations.

He was sitting by the table working at a sum in division, when he heard his father, speaking to his mother, say:

"Johnston got beastly drunk at the club last night, and disgraced himself abominably. He drank ten glasses of wine, and it went to his head; and he acted so we were all disgusted with him; and finally he was so drunk that he had to be taken home in a carriage."

Harry, full of his arithmetic, caught sound of the word "ten," and looking up, said: "Ten! And how many did you drink, father?"

"Only one, my son," said the father, looking down with a smile to his little boy, of whom he was very fond.

"Then, father, was you one-tenth drunk?" said Harry, reflectively, thinking, perhaps, more of his figures, just then, than of anything else.

"Harry!" said his mother, sternly, "what do you mean?" But Harry, who was thoroughly absorbed in his calculations, went on talking to himself:

"Why, yes; if ten glasses will make a man all drunk, then one glass will make him one-tenth drunk; and if one is beastly drunk, then the other must be one-tenth beastly drunk, and—"

"There, there," said his father, biting his lips to hide the smile that would come, "I guess that is enough arithmetic for to-night."

But as Harry went on with his sums, his remarks started a train of thoughtfulness in the mind of the father, and he said to himself:

"If Johnston had not taken the first glass, he could not have gone on to the ten; and, on the whole, it is safe for myself, and best as an example to my sons, that I never again take the first glass, lest I, or they, should go on to the ten."

And from that day the father became a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks.  
—*Sel.*

### A Book of Olden Times.

A curious and valuable book has recently come into the possession of S. A. Thompson, of Minneapolis, Minn., it being a Danish bible of the year 1588. It was printed at Copenhagen by Matz Bengard, and is one of the second edition ever used in the Scandinavian peninsula. Its history is known for the past two hundred years, having been in the Svendsgaard family for that time, and it contains the family record for most of this period. About seven years ago it was brought to this country by L. Svendsgaard, and after changing hands several times was recently purchased by Mr. Thompson in Otter Tail county. The book shows traces of its age, both from its worn condition and the style of its binding. The covers are of Norway pine, some five-eighths of an inch in thickness and covered with hogskin. The corners are finished in brass, figured in fanciful shapes, which have been battered and worn till whatever beauty they may once have had has been lost. The work is profuse in its illustrations and is valuable chiefly for these, as being well preserved specimens of the engravings of three centuries ago. Quaint and curious are some of them. The creation of Eve is one such, the idea being taken from the literal wording of the Scriptures. Adam is asleep, and the Creator is drawing a fully developed woman from his side. A curious thing is that, in the sky, the sun, moon and stars are all to be seen at the same time. Many of the engravings, if not all, are made in accordance with modern rules of aerial perspective, a thing not always done in works of that century. A singular fact is that in the New Testament there are no engravings until Revelations is reached. The life of Christ has not a single scene, and the only representation of him is where he appears to John in Revelation. The value of the book is not far from \$1,000, and Mr. Thompson is in communication with parties East who wish to purchase it.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

If we do not govern our passions, we may be sure they will govern us; they are the gales of life, and it is our duty to take care that they do not rise into a tempest.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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

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REMEMBER:—The club must be FULL and the CASH must accompany the order. If you wish the FREE COPY, so state in your order.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

## Don't Make a Mistake.

Those persons who wish to avail themselves of our clubbing rates with the *Weekly Capital* must send TWO dollars. It won't do to send \$1.50 at one time for the FARMER and 50 cents at another time for the *Capital*.

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

We hope the sheep-raising people will not forget the meeting of the State Wool Growers' Association the 15th inst. in this city.

Not an open dramshop in Topeka New Year Day, 1884. Every one of them were closed by the persons in charge last Saturday night. "For Rent" is on most of their doors.

From W. H. Kiersey, Deputy County Clerk of Labette county, we learn that \$6,000 were paid out in 1883 by that county for rabbit scalps at five cents apiece. That would pay for 120,000 rabbits. Big story, did you say?

Our readers will find a readable letter on silk culture in this week's paper, written by Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, Kas. Mrs. Davidson has been experimenting several years with silk worms, and has put her experience and knowledge into the form of a little book which she sells cheaply. Interested persons would do well to correspond with her.

As an item of interest to persons interested in sorghum sirup making, we are permitted to state that Mr. James Euwer, whose name has appeared several times in the FARMER in connection with various tests of good husbandry, made last fall 202 gallons of good thick sirup from cane that grew on a piece of ground 27 rods long and 6½ rods wide. That was equal to 176 gallons to an acre, which is more than an average yield. Mr. Euwer says the blades and seed are very good stock feed. He thinks sorghum sirup at the rate here given is a profitable crop, and we fully agree with him.

There is to be a Farmers' Institute at Nortonville, Jefferson county, January 10th and 11th. Three of the Agricultural College faculty will be present. These institutes are proving to be very valuable to the localities where held in particular, and through them to the farmers generally of the State. We hope to hear a good report from this one. Jefferson is a good county and contains a great many good farmers. They ought to be enthusiastic in this work. Don't forget the time—January 10th and 11th. The editor of the FARMER acknowledges receipt of an invitation to be present, through courtesy of W. H. Vanatta, chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

## About Tame Grasses.

This subject cannot be talked and written about too much in Kansas. The time is not far away; indeed is now at hand in a considerable portion of the State, when wild grass will be wholly displaced by something else. Farmers cannot get along without grass any more than they can without corn. Our lands are rapidly coming under cultivation; and as fast as that is done, just that fast will tame grasses take the place of wild varieties. We say *must*, because wild grass will not remain long after a fence is put around it. Steady pasturing will grass soon destroys it; and then, unless tame grass seed is sown, and the new plants cultivated, weeds will take possession of the ground. Grass being a necessity, it is clear that tame varieties must be used sooner or later.

As to what is best, no person ought to assume the right of stating positively. One variety may do very well in one locality, amount to little in another, and be wholly useless in a third. Some varieties will grow any place, but they will not all do well—not well enough to pay for cultivating. Hence it becomes largely a matter of experiment, and that, too, by individual farmers.

The writer of this grew clover and Kentucky blue grass to perfection in southern Kansas, and he saw as good timothy and orchard grass grow there as he ever saw anywhere. In the eastern and northeastern counties of Kansas, clover, timothy, red top and orchard grass are becoming common, and alfalfa is being introduced in some places.

As far as real value of grass is concerned, red clover stands at the head. It is the richest of all grasses, and every grass eating animal is fond of it. It makes the best pasture, the best hay, the best green manure; and then it is worth ten or twelve dollars per acre for seed. Mr. W. D. Paul, a successful farmer in Shawnee county, has seventy acres in clover. He pastures it, makes hay of it, and saves seed. He now has upwards of a hundred tons of clover hay; has one hundred and fifty bushels of seed ready for market. This is his fourth year of experience with clover. He is satisfied that it is the best grass for Kansas. He says it does as well here as it does in Ohio. He also likes English blue grass, but does not believe in alfalfa.

Mr. Paul's land lies on the south side of Kaw river, and is not high upland, like that of which Dr. Robson, of Dickinson county, and Prof. Shelton, of Riley county, write. While with them, alfalfa, orchard grass and meadow oat grass do better than clover, yet on the river bottom clover satisfies the farmer who cultivates it.

Several weeks ago Dr. Robson sent to the KANSAS FARMER office samples of of orchard grass—timothy, blue grass, meadow oat grass and several other varieties. Frost had changed the color of all of them more or less, but the orchard grass was four inches longer than the others named, all of which were about equal in length. Orchard grass is an excellent variety, and we incline to believe that it will grow in as many different parts of the State, and do as well, as any other variety. It starts early, is a vigorous, rank grower, and is green till after hard frost comes. It is nutritious, good for pasture, and when cut at proper time, makes good hay.

Timothy does not "catch" so readily, does not grow quite so rapidly as orchard grass, does not furnish as good pasture, but makes better hay. For work horses, timothy is the best hay. It compares with clover as hay, about as oats compares with corn as grain feed.

With Kansas farmers, however, it is not so much what, in itself, is the best

grass that is needed, but, rather, what variety will grow and mature best on the land we have for it. All grass is, in itself, good, and will make pasturage and hay of better or worse quality; and if the best variety will not grow on our farms, then we must use that which will grow. The way to discover what is that variety is, to experiment, every man for himself. This will be a very profitable work, for it will afford much useful information besides that specially sought after. Let a piece of ground be taken—say one acre, or more, or less, as one has the land and time to spare. Prepare it well by deep plowing, very deep, thorough manuring and pulverizing, and draining. Plowing and manuring ought to be done in the fall. If the plowing is very deep and the subsoil brought to the top, it might be well to let the ground lie a year or two before sowing grass seed. But in every case the ground should be plowed as early as the fall before sowing in the spring. It need not be pulverized until the time comes to sow, which is, as soon in the spring as the soil is warm enough to start the seed roots. Then break up the ground as fine as it is possible to do it. Sow the seed as you deem best, and cover lightly, and roll if the earth is very dry. After this a little strawy manure scattered thinly over the ground will be of much value by preventing serious action of the wind. We would advise sowing seed of red clover, timothy, orchard grass, meadow oat grass, red top, alfalfa and blue grass on separate patches of ground; then we would test several mixtures, as clover and timothy, timothy and red top, red top and blue grass, orchard and meadow oat grass, etc.

Let all the methods of the experiment be written down and preserved for future reference, so that when you have decided what single variety, or what mixture you will use, you will have the benefit of the experience. But in every case, the ground must be well prepared or there is no use attempting to raise grass.

The New York State Entomologist has recently issued a bulletin stating that the much dreaded chinch-bug, which has caused so much destruction to the crops in the West, is present in alarming numbers in some parts of New York. The pest has been discovered in St. Lawrence county, and the State Entomologist desires every farmer in that part of the State to examine his meadows for patches of dead grass, which look as if winter killed. If such places are found and the bugs discovered, it is recommended to scatter straw over these dying patches, and afterward burn it. The Doctor says: This work must be done with great care, and a favoring wind is important. The burned area should afterward be deeply plowed, and not in ridges. To the more effectually bury the chinch-bugs, the plowed land may be harrowed. If the meadow will not permit of being plowed, the next best thing is to apply gas-lime at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. The gas-lime may be applied at any time during the coming winter, but, of course, the plowing must be done before the ground freezes and prevents the sod being turned.

The New Year came into Kansas very much out of humor. He was blustery, noisy, and cold and snappish to everybody. Wherever he could find a little corner or open space, he'd whirl round and fill it full of snow. Even the snow was cold and dry and disposed to be offish. But we have one consoling thought in the matter—we'll be on top when summer comes.

The winter term at Washburn College will begin on Thursday, January 3.

## Exhibits at New Orleans.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend, Mr. W. T. Irwin, Oskaloosa, Kas., approving our suggestions relating to Kansas exhibits at New Orleans in the great exposition commencing in December, 1884, and inquiring if there is any way already known to compensate persons for their trouble in making the exhibit.

There is no provision by any authorized public body for such expenses. We believe, however, that real estate men and railway companies may unite in this enterprise, bearing all the necessary expense proportionately, and do so with profit to themselves as well as a benefit to the State at large. That will be a very important exhibition. Many people will be there who were not at Philadelphia in 1876. Kansas ought to be represented. We would not be surprised if most of our county agricultural associations would contribute something. Many private individuals would donate to proper persons for the purpose. The fairs, next fall, could probably be induced to set apart a portion of their proceeds for the purpose of forwarding so laudable a work. We are satisfied that if half a dozen active men take hold of the work, intending to succeed, they will find a way to do the work. The railroads, we suppose, would gladly carry the exhibit at bare cost of transportation if not less.

Let the Granges and Alliances be consulted. If the State Grange should undertake the work it would not fail. Everybody would have confidence in that body, and money would be given freely if it is to be expended by the Grange.

If Mr. Irwin will undertake to see the thing through on the principle that General Grant undertook to capture cities and armies, Kansas will be at New Orleans in order and in good clothes.

## Laying Osage Orange Hedges.

The FARMER is in receipt of a brief letter on the subject named above, and we ask special attention of interested persons. No one in this office has ever had any experience in that kind of work, so that we cannot give the information desired. We wish some competent person would furnish the needed data.

Here is the letter:

"I would like to hear through the FARMER the proper method of laying Osage hedge, and if a well-grown three-year-old hedge is too young to lay. Also, if the machines for hedge-laying advertised some time ago by Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen are a success, and their cost. Also, if it would injure a hedge to lay it during hard frost."

I. S. DYER.

## Vick's Floral Guide.

Here it is again, brighter and better than ever; the cover alone, with its delicate tinted background and its dish of gracefully-arranged flowers, would entitle it to a permanent place in every home. The book contains three beautiful colored plates, is full of illustrations, printed on the best of paper, and is filled with just such information as is required by the gardener, the farmer, those growing plants, and every one needing seeds or plants. The price, only ten cents, can be deducted from the first order sent for goods. All parties any way interested in this subject should send at once to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for the Floral Guide.

The Garnett Plaindealer is to be revived. That paper was sold last spring to the Anderson County Republican. Why the resurrection, we do not know.

Another light snow last week. Weather some colder than it was the previous week. Thin ice is being gathered from still and deep places on the Kaw.



## Gossip About Stock.

A. P. Wymore will sell seventy head of Jersey cattle at Liberty, Mo., the 6th inst.

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Mo., has made an important addition to his herd of Berkshires, by introducing the famous boar Royal Toronto, 4577, a noted prize winner.

The first consignment of fat stock for Europe which has been shipped from Philadelphia for years left that port on the 2d of December in the steamship Denmark, and consisted of 360 head.

At a recent sale of Short-horn cattle in England, the prices realized were very low, on account of the fact that the foot and mouth disease was prevalent in the vicinity of the sale. The average price was \$300.

Thirty-two Hereford cows sold at public auction in England, not long since for an average price of \$431, about the highest average ever yet realized. Hereford breeders are highly elated, for they take these prices as promises of prosperity.

Secretary Frelinghuysen received a telegram from Minister Morton saying it had been stated in the Chamber of Deputies that Dr. Detmers, charged by this government to investigate trichinosis, advised in his official report that all hogs in districts where trichinosis had made their appearance, be destroyed. Mr. Morton requested full information on the subject. Secretary Frelinghuysen immediately sent to the Agricultural department in whose employ Detmers had been, and this afternoon telegraphed Morton that Detmers is mistaken, and that great care is taken by breeders and packers to send healthy pork to market.

The first annual meeting of the Duroc Jersey Swine Association was held November 16th at Chicago. The organization has become national and the Herd Book is ready for registry. Membership fee, \$2. Annual assessment, if any, not to exceed the fee. Dividends, if any, equal to all members, but the membership fee will doubtless be increased in time, as has been done by similar organizations. Registry, \$1 to non-members for each animal; 50 cents to members, and 25 cents for transfers; no charge for necessary reference to animals in the appendix. Entry blanks forwarded free on application. Over 40 members enrolled and increasing fast. C. H. Holmes, Secretary, Grinnell, Iowa.

## Northwestern Dairyman's Association.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairyman's association will be held in the city of Mankato, Minn., commencing Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 1884, and continuing with three sessions a day, closing Friday, the 15th.

The splendid success of the meeting, of last year, which was held at Mankato, induced the executive committee to select the same locality for the meeting of 1884. Every indication warrants the conclusion that the coming convention will prove the grandest success in the history of the association. A full array of the best dairy talent of the entire Northwest will be present.

The meetings of the association have always been characterized by a large and free discussion of topics calculated to instruct and profit the individual dairyman, and it is especially desired that as many of this class as possible make an effort to be present at this meeting.

Mankato is easily reached by three important railroads, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Reduced rates of fare will be accorded to all members of the association who attend the convention.

Manufacturers and dealers in dairy and stock implements, are invited to be present and exhibit the same, for which purpose a convenient room will be provided. Dairyman are invited to bring samples of their butter and cheese for exhibition.

The purpose is, both in the arrangement of the programme and in the conduct of the discussions, to make of the coming convention an institute for study and instruction, which no intelligent

and progressive farmer can afford to miss.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

W. D. HOARD, Pres't,  
Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
R. P. MCGLINCY, Sec'y,  
Elgin, Ill.

## Farmers Ought to be Mechanics.

The American Agriculturist calls attention to the extended use of machinery among farmers, and says that a good farmer always needed skill, but in the changed condition of modern farming a different kind of skill is needed from that required by our fathers and grandfathers. This is more largely the case West than East, but true in both. Formerly it was mostly manual skill in the use of simple implements, such as the sickle, the scythe, and the common walking plow. Now the farmers need to know how to adjust, run, and care for machinery. Machines properly handled call for little manual expertness to run them. But to manage the present implements requires a degree of mechanical skill that a large proportion of our farmers do not possess. To comprehend the full extent of this change, compare the modern threshing-machine with the old-fashioned flail, or the self-binding harvester with the old sickle, or its successor the grain cradle. Every careful observer must recognize the fact that the lack of skill in using and caring for his machinery, is one of the most potent sources of loss to the farmer.

We have known one man to use a mower for ten years, without expending over thirty dollars in repairs—or three dollars annually—while his neighbor, in cutting a smaller quantity of grass used up three equally good machines in the same time. Compare the expenses of this one item: First farmer expended one hundred and thirty dollars, plus, say seventy dollars for interest—or two hundred dollars in all—for ten years. This is just twenty dollars per annum; quite an item, you will say, for mowing tools alone, but still much cheaper than mowing with the scythe. The other wore out three machines, three hundred dollars, to which add repairs, say same as the other, thirty dollars, and interest on one hundred dollars for ten years, seventy dollars; on one hundred dollars (the second machine, for six years), forty-two dollars; and on another one hundred dollars (the third machine, for three years), twenty-one dollars, and you have a grand total of four hundred and sixty-three dollars—or forty-six dollars and thirty cents per annum—an annual expense of more than twice as much as the other. The same calculations concerning the harvester, the sulky plow, the hay rake, and other farm implements, make an enormous difference in the cost to the man who is unskillful in their use.

## Business Matters.

The new year does not glitter all over with shining evidences of business activity. Neither is darkness brooding over the scene. Rather is it a hazy twilight with enough sunlight to show us the clouds.

A few manufacturing establishments have temporarily closed or are running on short time, and railroad building has wholly suspended. Navigation has closed for the season on the lakes, and there is a general settling up everywhere, taking balances and looking trade square in the face.

All this is hard on the working man, and that makes it hard on everybody. But we are far from panic and starvation. In the aggregate our trade is enormous, and there is very little uneasiness felt among careful business men.

Taking things just as they are, the business of the country is fair. No excitement anywhere either side of the safe line. Prices generally are low, but there is plenty in the country to feed and clothe all. The outlook is not discouraging.

## A Few Bits of News.

The wife of General Rosecrans died. General Andrew A. Humphrey is dead.

All saloons in Lawrence, Kas., closed December 26.

Washington Mills, Mass., is discharging hands to shorten production.

First train crossed over the Atchafalaya bridge on the Texas Pacific the 26th ult.

The President of the Liquor Dealers' convention at Columbus, Ohio, in his address, urged freedom of liquor traffic from all restraints of law.

Business failures in the United States during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency were 214, and in Canada and the Provinces 24, a reduction of 85 compared with the total the previous week.

Pittsburg dispatch of Dec. 29: In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Western Nail association all factories in the West close down to-night. Manufacturers hope to improve trade by restricting production. The suspension will throw over 5,000 men out of employment.

A Milwaukee dispatch Dec. 29 stated: Engine building and iron firms will reduce wages of employes January first ten per cent.; in some cases 15 to 18. The movement is general throughout the city on account of competition of eastern firms. As many as one hundred men are discharged.

Mr. Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency is preparing a bill to introduce when Congress reconvenes. It provides for raising treasury notes without a legal tender quality to take the place of bank notes going out of existence. The purport of the measure is the same as that of the bill introduced by Buckner the first session of last Congress.

## A Good Institution.

During March of 1882, there was organized in Kansas a strong mutual Fire Insurance company which took out a charter to insure nothing but farm property and live stock against fire, lightning, tornadoes and wind storms. Prominent farmers in different parts of the State began at once to take out policies, and to-day it is a strong company supported by progressive farmers. Recently a representative of the FARMER visited the Kansas Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was kindly allowed to examine the books and was furnished full information regarding the institution. He reports that the company now has 2,250 policy holders. Their assets are \$65,000, while the liabilities are \$12,000. The company is represented in 61 counties. The cost of insurance is but one-half that of other lines of insurance, while the rate is much lower than that of any other company in the State. Mutual insurance has proven the most satisfactory plan. In Pennsylvania one has been running successfully for 131 years.

For full information regarding this organization, look up their ad, or write to the Secretary, W. L. Davidson, Abilene, Kansas.

## 5,000 Beatty Organs Shipped.

During the past three months Mayor Beatty, the enterprising organ-builder of Washington, N. J., shipped 5,000 cabinet organs from his great factory there, as follows: September, 1,600; October, 1,800; November (two holidays) 1,600—total, 5,000. It is said that this is by far the largest shipment of organs made by any organ-builder in America for the same length of time, and it is proof that the public are buying Beatty's organs in preference to other makes.

He agrees to ship the organ that is advertised in this issue the same day he receives the order, or forfeit \$500 in greenbacks. This is enterprise, and to those who want an organ for a holiday present it is a decided bargain.

## Kansas State Cane Growers' Association.

This association will hold its second annual meeting in Topeka on the second Wednesday of February, 1884. Details will be announced hereafter in the KANSAS FARMER.

X. K. STROUT,  
President.

Samuel Leavitt, one of the old guard in the line of reformatory movements, is soon to start out in this direction on a lecturing tour. He may be addressed through D. Mortimer, 337 Iglehart street, St. Paul, Minn.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 31, 1883.

## STOCK MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Butcher's stock 3 40a 95, HOGS The receipts to-day were the lightest for a long time. Not sufficient to fairly test the market. Packers were in fair attendance at the yards but the absence of hogs made them rather indifferent buyers, though what purchases made were strong. Saturday's prices and clearances effected by noon. Bulk of sales of heavy weights 5 30a 40, Saturday at 5 25a 30. Mixed packing—bulk of sales 5 25a 50, Saturday 5 20a 27½. Light shipping 5 07½a 15. SHEEP Offerings light, market steady and demand fair. We note the sale of 150 native muttuns av. 33 lbs at 3 00 per cwt; 40 stock sheep at 1 25 per head.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 3,500. Shilling higher. Exports 6 10a 60; good to choice shipping 5 45a 60; common to medium 3 90a 50; native cows 2 80a 4 10. HOGS Receipts 7,000. Stronger. Mixed packing 4 65a 35; heavy 5 40a 75; light shipping 4 65a 20. SHEEP Receipts 1,000. Quarter higher. Common 2 75a 50; fair 3 85a 00; good to choice 4 25a 4 75.

## St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 100, shipments 600. Not enough to make a market. SHEEP Receipts 300, shipments 800. Only a local trade prevails at previous prices.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 25,246 bus., withdrawn 21,595 bus., in store 499,578. The market was again very quiet to-day, almost nominal. The lower grades were quite nominal. Sales on No. 2 red were limited to Dec. and Feb., the latter at an advance of ¼c. No. 2 soft cash sold at 87c.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 100,865 bus., withdrawn 107,186 bus., in store 449,449. The market opened weak and a little lower than Saturday, but strengthened during the call and closed generally higher. No. 2 mixed cash opened ¼c lower at 87½c and closed at 88½c. Jan. opened ¼c higher and dropped ¼c. May opened ¼c higher and advanced ¼c further.

RYE No. 2 cash 1 car at 46½c; 1 car at 47c. Dec. no bids, 46½c asked. Jan. no bids 47½c asked. Rejected cash no bids nor offerings.

OATS No. 2 cash 1 car at 26½c. Dec. no bids, 27½c asked. January and February no bids nor offerings. Rejected cash do.

BUTTER The receipts are more liberal of all grades excepting creamery. Butter that has been going west has turned this way and the supply is enlarging. As a consequence the feeling is weak on a light demand, with lower figures.

We quote packed:

Creamery, fancy.....	22a 32
Creamery, choice.....	22a 30
Creamery, old.....	18a 32
Choice dairy.....	21a 32
Fair to good dairy.....	18a 20
Choice store packed (in single packages).....	11a 15
Medium to good.....	9a 10

EGGS The city demand continues about normal and the feeling is weak with shippers paying 18a 19c. Lined and ice-house stock 18a 15c.

CHEESE We quote consignments of eastern: full cream:

Young America 13½a 10c per lb; do flats 12a 19½c; do Cheddar, 11½a 12c. Part skim: Young America 11a 12c per lb; flats 10½a 11c; Cheddar 10a 10½c. Skims: Young America 9a 10c; flats 8½a 9c; Cheddar 8a 8½c.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 30a 40c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 35a 40c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 45c; White Neshannock 45c. Home grown in wagon loads 40c per bus.

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

BROOM CORN Common 2a 2½c per b; Missouri evergreen 2a 4c; hurl 4a 5c.

TURNIPS 40a 50c per bus. Consignments 25a 30c per bus.

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

FLAX SEED We quote at 1 23a 1 25 per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown, from growers, 50a 60c per bus. for red; yellow, 70a 75c.

PARSNIPS We quote at 75a 80c from growers.

Caution in the premises—"Hadn't I better pray for rain to-day, Deacon?" said a Binghamton minister, Sunday. "Not to-day, Dominie, I think," was the prudent reply; "the wind isn't right."

An ancient and venerable mulberry tree, its trunk propped up with stones, marks the spot in Jerusalem where Manasseh caused the prophet Isaiah to be sawn in two.



## In the Dairy.

### Milk Supply of Cities.

A Boston paper says that the disproportionate growth of cities in this country as compared with the rural districts yearly increases the difficulty of supplying their population with fresh milk. Railroad transportation brings in a wider area of supplies; but it is worth noting that cities grow faster than do the means for supplying them. Milk can be carried long distances by railroad, but the grasping extortion of transportation companies leaves so little to the producer that the business is scarcely remunerative. The common course is, so soon as a railroad is put through, for farmers along the line to become elated over the idea that they can make a market for milk in the neighboring cities and villages. Real estate advances accordingly. By the time farmers have stocked up with cows, milk cans and the other incidentals of a milk seller's business, they discover that the railroads have been making some calculations and are charging "all that the traffic will bear." The argument of the railroad companies in this business is very much like that of the sleepy husband who was awakened at night by his wife with the startling report, "John, I believe there are burglars in the house. 'Never mind, my dear,' was the quiet response. 'Keep still, and if they find anything valuable I'll get up and take it away from them.'" This has been the end of milk farming in most localities where the dependence has been altogether on railroads for taking the milk to market.

The result is that the milk business has for a number of years been decreasing in profitability to the producer. Near large cities the price of land has advanced so that only a comparatively small portion can be used in producing feed for cows. In fact, the bulk of the feed consumed is material purchased for the purpose, including brewers' grains, bran and other mill feed and western corn. That which is grown at home is green corn or other crops for soiling or ensilage, and a liberal supply of roots. In some places owners of milk dairies own very little land, and buying most of their feed are enabled to manure their limited acreage heavily so as to bring it to the highest state of cultivation. After a few years owners of small places find that that they can do better in growing garden produce or small fruits than in producing and selling milk.

The business of milk dairying is in fact much less profitable than has been generally supposed. Men who are near enough to market to sell the product of their own dairies often grow rich, but they do it by rising at 4 o'clock in the morning, sometimes earlier, winter and summer, traveling the streets in all sorts of weather and living a life that makes them prematurely old. If they avoid this severe work by selling their milk in bulk they part with much more than half of their profits. A product of three or four cents per quart on the farm has an attractive look to the average farmer; but this is not all profit. Besides their cost in keeping, cows deteriorate rapidly by age and other causes. If a cow fresh in milk is worth \$75 or \$80 she must be a good beast and not more than six or seven years old if when she becomes dry she is worth half that sum. The difference must be set down to the loss account.

The milk business has been the maelstrom in which thousands of the best cows have been lost to the country. Dairymen appreciate more fully the superior value of a deep milker. They can afford and do pay large prices for such, turn them into their stables, feed

heavily, and when the cows dry they are usually ready for the shambles and have paid a profit all the time. Of late years some milk dairymen have retained their best cows for breeding, and the most enterprising have even taken to buying bulls of the Holstein or other breeds that are good milkers for breeding their own cows. They have generally the best obtainable milk stock to breed from. If they could keep young growing stock as cheaply as farmers can at a distance from cities, growing cows from milkmen's herds would prove profitable.

Without any question, the introduction of ensilage has worked a great change in this business. It is the only plan by which any large proportion of the winter food of milk cows can be profitably grown on high-priced land. Perhaps it has not reduced the price of milk, but it has, at least, prevented a much heavier advance than would otherwise have been made. The tendency in the more rapid increase of city population is toward higher prices of milk. Only those who intelligently grow ensilage and soiling crops can continue to compete in producing and selling milk. There is competition enough in this business to crowd out all who will not adopt the most profitable methods.

### Creaming Milk in Winter.

Now, that cold weather is upon us, the National Live Stock Journal suggests that cream rising may be aided very much by scalding the milk. It does not advise pouring hot water into the churn with cream, but heating new milk in cans set in boiling water. It is customary, that paper says, with many farm dairies to have trouble with their cream at this season of the year. It has flecks in it, or it don't churn well, or the cream rises imperfectly and does not taste right; is too bitter, too sour, too strong, tastes bad, or smells bad, or is "off" in some way. The treatment which will remedy the greatest number of defects in winter milk is scalding it. This will make the cream rise quicker and churn quicker, and have more flavor and color. The way to scald it, if no special preparation has been made for doing it, is to place a pan or kettle of water on the cook stove, and let it heat to boiling. Place the warm milk, as soon as it has been strained, in a tin vessel, and set this vessel in the water, and let it remain till the milk is scalding hot. To determine when it is hot enough, a thermometer is very convenient. If a thermometer is not at hand, heat till the wrinkles form thickly on top of the milk, and flit over the surface rapidly. Then set it away while hot in pans for the cream to rise, which it will do quickly; but it will be much thinner than cream from unscalded milk, but it will, nevertheless, make more butter than the thicker coat, as well as churn easier. To facilitate churning in winter, skim early, keep the cream well stirred, so it shall all have the same temperature and get the same airing, and churn often. To keep the flavor of winter butter pure, see that it takes no scent from victuals cooking on the kitchen stove, or from grease or other matter slopping over and burning on the stove. Cream, while rising, will absorb all such odors, and carry them into the butter.

Farmers and manufacturers who providently prepare for the emergencies or injuries to their people and stock soon learn to know of the wonderful curative properties of Phenol Sodique, advertised in our columns.

The potato crop of the country is large this year, notwithstanding the "rot" amounting to about 170,000,000 bushels.

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

## GEORGE E. BROWN & CO.,

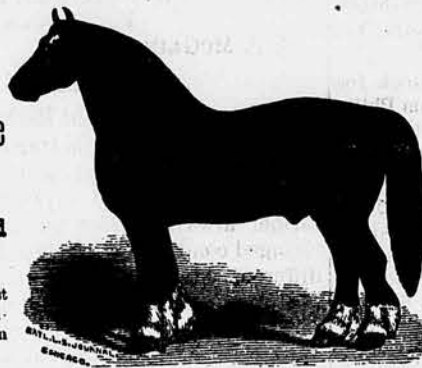
AURORA, Kane Co., ILLINOIS,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Cleveland Bay,  
English Draft.  
AND  
Clydesdale  
HORSES.

150 STALLIONS and  
MARES on Hand.

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



HOLSTEINS.

THE  
CHAMPION HERD.

Never Beaten in Ten  
Years at Leading  
Fairs in the  
West.

Over 200 Imported  
this Season,

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

## Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

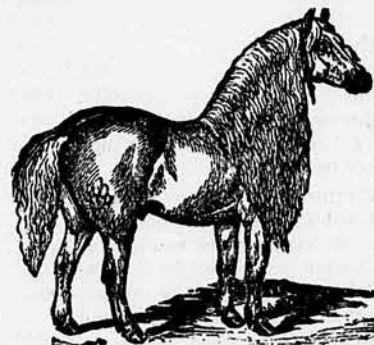
JOHN VIRGIN.



CRESS BROS.,  
NORTH HILL STOCK FARM,  
WASHINGTON, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.

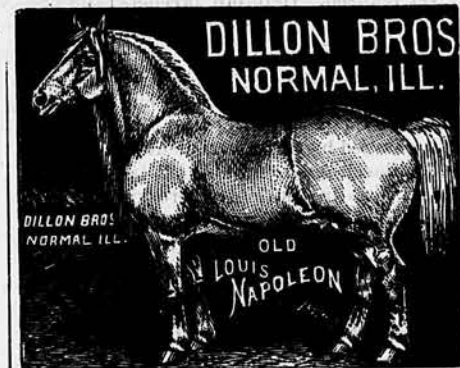
Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty. Quite a number of them are direct sons of the grand old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

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM,  
HENRY AVERY, Proprietor,  
And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES,  
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, in person, Native Pure-Bred and Graded from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season \$15. NYANZA No. 89—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

PENSIONS or any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.



DILLON BROS  
NORMAL, ILL.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES.

NEW IMPORTATION

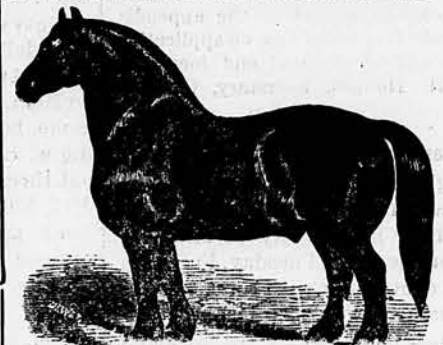
Arrived in fine condition, July 3, 1888. Have now a large collection of choice animals.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL, ILL.

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

POSTOFFICE BOX No. 10, NORMAL, ILL.

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



Importers and breeders of

NORMAN & ENGLISH  
Draft Stallions.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
Holstein Cattle  
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Imported and Bred by SMITHS & POWELL,

All of the finest quality and breeding. Nearly 500 on hand for the Season of 1888-9.

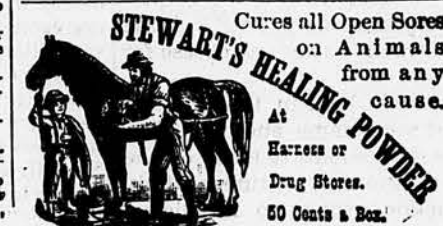
1st Prize Herd at N. Y. State Fair, 1879, 1881, 1882 and 1883. Every animal was selected by a member of the firm in person, from the most noble herds and deepest milk-producing dams of Holland, without regard to price.

CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES

of finest quality and highest breeding. For record, pedigrees and other information, send for our illustrated Catalogue, address

SMITHS & POWELL,

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



STEWART'S Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.

At  
HARRIS or  
Drug Stores.  
50 Cents a Box.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Diseases of Chickens.

#### Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of Nov. 21 there is a communication—"What ails the chickens?" They acted much like my chickens did. You suggested that I did not have males enough. I had thirty-seven hens, and five, and part of the season six, males. My hens are very strong and healthy, have no ailments of any kind and haven't had for three or four years, except that their feet get scales on them at times. I use kerosene and lard, which takes that off. My chickens all run at large and rustle for the most of their living; sometimes are a half mile out on the prairie after hoppers. I fed the little chicks millet seed until they could follow the hen good, then they took care of themselves. There are lots of game for them on the open prairie. I used millet seed last year and my chicks all did fine—had over 100 with nine hens and two roosters; this year thirty-seven hens and five roosters. In May, June and July hatched over 400 chicks, and 300 died before three days old. I have seen chicks have the pips and the gaps, and have handled them for seven years back east, but never saw the like of it before; they appeared to have a fit and get stiff; and then, after they were dead would be limber as a rag. J. C.

### The Bronze Turkey.

The bronze turkey is perhaps no larger than the Narragansett or some other sorts from Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut, the section that largely supplies the Boston market, but for fine carriage and beauty of plumage it has no rival. Flocks carefully bred and well fed from the nest to the block, at Christmas, will dress, cocks eighteen to twenty pounds, and hens twelve to fourteen pounds. Yearling gobblers have been known to weigh thirty to thirty-two pounds, and the hens fourteen to eighteen pounds, live weight. Adult birds sometimes reach forty pounds and upwards for the cocks, and twenty pounds and upwards for the hens, though such birds are rare specimens, and can only be had by breeding persistently from large stock and from mature birds, and by full feeding through the whole period of growth.

The common practice of breeding only from second-brood turkeys, and those that are not fit to kill at New Year's, is a very short-sighted policy. In nothing will a good selection pay better than in breeding this noble bird. In the wild state where "the survival of the fittest" is the rule, gobblers weighing forty pounds are not infrequent, and some are upon record weighing even fifty pounds. The prevailing custom of breeding from the smallest and cheaps keeps our markets full of birds that do not weigh more than eight or ten pounds dressed. The birds that are known in the Boston and Providence markets as Rhode Island turkeys run at least one-third larger, and lots of dressed gobblers averaging twenty pounds can be furnished by the dealers at New Year's or later, on very short notice. We know of one breeder and dealer who killed four adult gobblers one year that weighed, dressed, 126 pounds, or thirty-one and one-half pounds each.

In all the districts from which these supplies are drawn, the farmers have found that it pays to take extra pains with the turkey crop. There has been a steady gain in the average weight of the flocks sent to market at the three great festivals for the last twenty years, and the limit of perfection with this bird has by no means been reached. A large bronze gobbler, the offspring of a pair

weighing sixty-two pounds, that took the premium at the New York State Poultry Show, was brought into eastern Connecticut ten years ago. Three large flocks were raised from him, and nearly all of them were sold for breeding stock. The unanimous testimony of breeders, even in that district where large turkeys are common, is that their flocks have been greatly increased in size by this stock. Suppose there is only a gain of two pounds in the average size of a flock of 100 birds, it makes a difference of 200 pounds, worth \$40 at the average price of poultry in the eastern markets. This is nearly all profit, for the turkeys get the most of their growth in the pastures and woods, and are only fed freely six weeks before marketing. Why, then, do not farmers generally invest in better stock? The chief reason, probably, is the cost of such birds. It seems a large price to pay \$5, \$10 or \$20 for a gobbler of extra weight, or a hen weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, though such a pair of birds would leave their mark upon the broods of a whole neighborhood, and add hundreds of dollars to the value of the annual sales for years to come.

The breeder of fine stock graduates the price of his birds, principally, according to their rapid development and weight. They will vary in weight considerably, even in the purest bred flocks. Gobblers weighing eighteen to nineteen pounds in December are common; a quarter of the flock may reach twenty to twenty-one pounds, and a few may add a pound or two to these figures. The extra price asked for the bird which carries the last two or three pounds seems unreasonable to a novice in breeding, yet it is the cheapest part of the bird, for it is this which shows his superior constitution and aptness to take on flesh and fatten. It is the same principle, applied to poultry, which has given such wonderful results in the breeding of Short-horn cattle. The large, well-shaped gobbler, beautifully marked and bred to hens of similar quality, will produce birds of good, strong constitution, and which will develop rapidly, and make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. A seven month's bird of three or four pounds extra weight is quite sure to make a thirty pound yearling, and such a yearling gobbler is worth a large price in any intelligent breeder's flock. There is no bird among all our fowls more susceptible of improvement than the turkey—*American Agriculturist*.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay writes to the Farmer's Home Journal that coal tar and tobacco leaves put about the stems and roots of squash vines kept away the squash bug.

Mr. J. W. Clarke is credited with the remark that apples from stiff soil generally keep better than those grown on sandy land.

### Skinny Men.

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

All our domesticated fowls originated from species that seldom if ever, in their natural state, laid over a dozen eggs in a season.

### Gorged Livers and Gall.

Billousness, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills." 10c. and 25c.

Farmers should not confine their hogs to corn as the only fattening food. Other grain should be given for variety's sake.

Lett's Dandelion Tonic, taken in small doses after meals, will, in almost all cases, restore that loss of vital force that is so humiliating to the sufferer.

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

**\$1000** Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER BOLD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Please at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents Every 100 Days clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$900 to \$1200 during Winter. Handsome samples free. Address, GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.



### River Side Herds

## POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times.



Wm. Gentry & Sons, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.  
Joel B. Gentry & Co., Hughesville, Pettis Co., Mo.



BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn, Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, three hundred and fifty cattle in calf by Hereford and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

### COTTONWOOD FARM HERDS

Established in 1876.

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

-Breeder of-

### SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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

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

Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

### ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES,

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

-BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN-

### SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

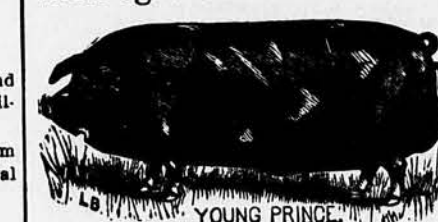
### MERINO SHEEP,

### Poland China Swine,

### Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

### Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.

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



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

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

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, choice sows, Scotch Shepherds and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by A. L. K. PROPLE, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamps for circular and price-list.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

### Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

### Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

### Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short horn Cattle Poland-China Swine Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Pigs. Our sows to farrow this spring were bred to Blackfoot 2261 Eclipse (Vol. 5) and Roderick Dhu 1921. We are looking orders now for spring pigs. For further information, send for circular and price-list. Address MILLER BROS. Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

### Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

### Hogs of Quick Growth,

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,  
P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 27,  
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.



# THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Dec. 19, '83.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Nancy Carey, of Reading tp, one 2-year-old gray filley, branded B on left flank; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jno A Lewis, of Emporia tp, one light bay filley about 3 years old, indistinguishable brand and bar on right shoulder and G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

MARE and MULE COLT—Taken up by Jno A Lewis, of Emporia tp, one sorrel bald-faced mare about 10 years old with a mule colt by her side, mare branded with G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by W B Williams, of Emporia tp, one bay yearling filley, supposed to be branded with G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

FILLEY—Taken up by W B Williams, of Emporia tp, one 2-year-old filley, branded G. I. on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red and white spotted 2-year-old heifer, fork in left ear and underbit in right ear, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, one red heifer with some white on belly, underbit in right ear, branded 8 on right hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Joel Marlow, of Jackson tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red yearling steer, underbit in left ear, no brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Nancy Carey, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one 3-year-old steer, white with red neck, branded P on right side; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Olef Olson, in Jackson tp, Nov 22, 1883, one yearling heifer, roan, swallow-fork in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, spotted, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, light red, swallow crop in left ear, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, small in size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one small red yearling heifer, white legs and white face; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Z Baker, of Waterloo tp, Nov 13, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, white spot on face, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by C W Porterfield, in Fremont tp, Nov 22, 1883, one large-sized steer, yearling past, red, some white in forehead and on flanks, branded 8 on both horns, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Adam Stotler in Pike tp, one red yearling steer, and of right ear cut off, left ear slit and underbit out of same; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. Robinson, of Center tp, Nov 22, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red, white face, some white on hind-quarters, cut in lower part of left ear, no brands; valued at \$15.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by N Y Buck, in Olivet tp, Nov 11, 1883, one red and white roan yearling heifer, white in face, on belly and tip of tail, right horn slightly drooped; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Adam Groff, in Olivet tp, Nov 11, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white with red neck and ears, legs red to the knees, some red spots on body; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by V G Haler in Arvonia tp, Nov 1883, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

BULL CALF—Taken up by A Ingersoll, in Valley Brook tp, Nov 4, 1883, one red and white 6-months-old bull calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Bothan, in Ridgeway tp, Nov 19, 1883, one white 3-year-old steer, crop off left ear; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by J H Jennings, in Dragoon tp, Nov 9, 1883, one small yearling steer, red with little white on belly, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J N Lacy, of Wabaunsee tp, Nov 23, 1883, one very small and very poor dark red 2-year-old heifer, lined-back, marked with under bit in left ear and upper bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

CALF—By same, one last spring's heifer calf, medium size, light roan with red ears, marked with a short slit in left ear; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Cripps, of Wilmington tp, Nov 12, 1883, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

SOWS—Taken up by B L Burnett, in Maple Hill tp, Oct 25, 1883, two sow hogs about 6 months old, black with white spots; valued at \$7.50.

BOARS—By same, two boar hogs, about 6 months old, black; valued at \$7.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by W Willie, in Farmer tp, Nov 17, 1883, one heifer or cow, about 3 years old last spring, white, is black between the nostrils; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one white 1 or 2-year-old heifer roan or rust color on underside of both ears, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

BULL CALF—Taken up by G A Teter, of Mission Creek tp, Dec 8, 1883, one red and white spotted bull calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COW—Taken up by Jasper Mix, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 24, 1883, one bay colt, supposed to be a gelding, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Ira Hodgson, of Mission Creek tp, Nov 20, 1883, one hay mare pony, white s rip in face, one white hind foot, 3 years old, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

CALF—Taken up by D R Helman, of Wilmington tp, one red and white spotted heifer calf about 8 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COLT—Taken up by John C. Wolfe, of Bock Creek tp, Nov 30, 1883, one horse colt, 1 year old, dark bay, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by F Warrensburg, Illinois tp, Nov 9, 1883, one roan heifer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Augustus Meyer, Granada tp, Nov 6, 1883, one roan steer, 2 years old, branded 8 on right hip, crop off of right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A J Tallow, Clear Creek tp, Nov 31, 1883, one white and brown heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Crothers, Reilly tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red heifer, 1 year old, white on belly and white spot on hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G W Osborn, in Lane tp, Nov 10, 1883, one bay mare 9 years old, harness and saddle marks, left hind foot white, 5 feet high.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 6 years old, harness and saddle marks, left hind foot white, 5 feet 2 inches high.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 7 years old, blind in left eye 5 feet high.

COLT—By same, one roan colt, blaze in face.

FILLEY—Taken up by D D Blakely, in Madison tp, Nov 1883, one bay filley, 3 years old, both hind feet white above the pastern joint, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$50.

FILLEY—By same, one roan filley, 2 years old, light mane and tail, branded J C on right shoulder; valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by P G Moss, in Otter Creek tp, Nov 12, 1883, one light brown mare, 2 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by David Hillman, in Eureka tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red yearling steer, smooth crop off left ear, an indistinct brand on each hip; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J A Chambers, in Salem tp, Nov 21, 1883, one mouse-colored mare, about 12 years old, branded 2R with bar above on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 5 years old, branded 2R with bar above on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by W A Hanson, in Salem tp,

Nov 21, 1883, one sorrel mare, 13½ hands high, about 12 or 14 years old, branded (urn) on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Robt Wiggins, in Bachelor tp, about March 10, 1883, one bay pony mare, brand similar to C 6 on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$40.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chas Dunn, in Ogden tp, Dec 3, 1883, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white strip in face and right hind foot white.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Kelly, in Ogden tp, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling heifer, white face and tip of tail white.

HEIFER—By same, one white yearling heifer, red ears, right ear cropped.

HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, red neck, white face, right ear cropped.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Wiseman, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 8, 1883, one red 2-year-old steer, white face and white spot on left shoulder, ring in right ear; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by M Feeney, in Owl Creek tp, Nov 8, 1883, one dark red cow, 4 years old, branded "H O" on right hip (not plain); valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 4 years old; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W B Butler, Liberty tp, Nov 18, 1883, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded W on left hip and label in left ear with J N Gray on one side and B C & Co Kansas 15 on other side.

Johnson county—Frank Huxton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Ross Allen, of Oxford tp, Nov 9, 1883, one bay mare pony, 10 or 12 years old, some white in forehead and on nose, both hind feet white, a white spot back of each eye, branded on left jaw and shoulder; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Davidson, of Monticello tp, Nov 21, 1883, one right bay horse, 8 years old, small star in forehead, shod all around.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 12 years old, bald face, four white feet, branded with letter "M" on left hip, and heavy scar on right hip; both horses valued at \$100.

Montgomery county—J. S. Way, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Hamilton, on section 32 tp 32, range 15, Nov 24, 1883, one brown mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, gear-marks on side, right hind foot white, blaze face, shod all around and had a bell on.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by William Stow, in Union Center tp, Nov 26, 1883, one white yearling steer, swallow-fork in left ear and split in right ear; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W J Walls, Nov 15th, 1883, one red heifer, white stripe down left hip, 1 year old; valued at \$12.

Chautauque county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Ira Earl, Summit tp, Nov 24, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old last spring, upper half-crop off left ear and an underbit out of each ear; valued at \$18.

FILLEY—Taken up by J J Bothick, Harrison tp, Nov 4, 1883, one black filley, 2 years old, 4½ feet high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J T Williams, Little Cana tp, Nov 23, 1883, one small deep red steer, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by E Hinkle, Little Cana tp, Nov 23, 1883, one white heifer, 1 year old last spring, marked with crop and under bit of left ear and slit in right, branded with two bars on right side and one bar with triangle below on left side; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by P M Morris, Belleville tp, Dec 9, 1883, one red steer about 2 years old, red and marked with an underbit out of each ear, a little white on under part of belly, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$22.

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

COW—Taken up by W A Kelley, in Bennington tp, one dark red cow with some white spots, also one bull calf; valued at \$25.

Cowley county—J S Hunt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John J Moser, in Harvey tp, one 3-year-old red steer, branded A on left hip, under-slope in left ear and under-bit in right ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, branded A on left hip, under-slope in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$35.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A K Hall, of Mill Creek tp, Nov 14, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, red with line-back, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

BULL—Taken up by G R Hill, of Mill Creek tp, one yearling bull, small size, roan, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James Foxwell, of Franklin tp, Nov 20, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, branded on the hip with the letter O; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Alsop, of Franklin tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer with underbit in each ear; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by I N Crouch, of Marion tp, Nov 21, 1883, one half of left horn broken off; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Laurence Moran, of Freedom tp, Dec 4, 1883, one small yearling heifer, red and white, tips of both ears (apparently) frozen off; valued at \$12.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank McLaughlin, in Walnut tp, Nov 3, 1883, one small red and white spotted steer, about 1 year old, underbit in each ear, no brands; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Mary Stocklusa, in Washington tp, Oct 5, 1883, one large cow, branded M on right hip, white spot on left shoulder and in forehead; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by A. D. Pigley in Mission tp, Nov 3, 1883, one 1-year-old red and white roan steer, red neck both ears and tall very short, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by H. W. Johnson in Mission tp, October, 1883, one dun cow, about 2 yrs old, branded A on left hip, half of left horn broken off; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. Hite, Nov 18, 1883, one small white 4-year-old heifer, forked underbit in left ear; valued at \$16.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. D. Crumley in Liberty tp, Nov 20, 1883, one speckled roan yearling steer, short crop off left ear; valued at \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. A. Hahn in Mound City tp, Dec 1, 1883, one white yearling heifer, some red hairs on body and legs, head and neck red, white stripe in face, left horn slipped; valued at \$15.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. D. Corvill in Lyon tp, Nov 30, 1883, one gray horse, dark mane and tail, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 4 yrs old; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, small white star in forehead, about 14 hands high, 4 yrs old; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county—J. B. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. G. Adams in Fairview tp, Dec 1, 1883, one red yearling steer, some white on belly, white spot in forehead, brush of tail white; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending Dec. 26, '83.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J M Cochran, in Fall River tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red cow with white or motley face, crop and under bit in right ear, left ear looks as if it had been torn by dogs, left horn off, branded H O on left hip, supposed to be 14 years old; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Mahlon Hayes, in Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 29, 1883, one red and white spotted 2-

year-old heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

TWO STEERS—Taken up by A Sander, in Shell Rock tp, two steers, one red and one white, yearlings, marked with under-cut out of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18 each.

HEIFER—Taken up by E J Brewer, in Quincy tp, Nov 7, 1883, one yearling heifer, red head and neck, body mostly white, marked with two underbits in right ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by I T Garrison, in Janesville tp, Nov 21, 1883, one pale red and white yearling steer, marked with underbit in each ear, branded T I on left hip, 3 on right h p; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—Willis F. Neff, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Seigfried Zentner, in Jackson tp, one brown cow, about 8 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Lewis Huggins, in Rich tp, one red yearling steer, white face, some white on flank, belly and switch of tail, branded on left hip with indistinct brand; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ira H Kaabeer, in Osark tp, one small 2-year-old pale red heifer, white belly, scallop out of lower part of left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J N Selby, in Union tp, one red cow, 12 years old, marked in both ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer with white in face, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John W Paul, Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, half circle branded on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Mathew Purcell, in Washington tp, one red and white yearling steer, scar or brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling steer, mostly white to shoulders, from shoulders forward blue and white mixed, under-bit in one ear and under-bit in other; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Daniels, in Washington tp, one white yearling steer, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J W Brock, in Reeder tp, one red and white 3-year-old steer, slit in under part of left ear; valued at \$30.

Lyon County—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J W Orr, in Reading tp, Nov 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, light roan, red nose and ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, red and white, the red predominating, white face with red around the eyes; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by R Gibson, in Reading tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red yearling heifer, crop and slit in right ear, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by A W Plumb, in Reading tp, Nov 27, 1883, one 4-year-old cow, roan, branded just back of right shoulder with very indistinct brand; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one yearling heifer, spotted, white predominating, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

CALF—By same, one red heifer calf, 8 months old, branded 6 on left hip, both ears slit, metal muzzle in nose; valued at \$13.

HEIFER and CALF—Taken up by E B Marcy, in Agnes City tp, Dec 4, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer (with calf at side), pale red, some white spots, branded O on left side of back, three other indistinct brands on both hips; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by L G Gardner, in Elmendorf tp, Nov 22, 1883, one red steer, yearling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$23.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, yearling past, medium size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by J M Rogers, in Elmendorf tp, Dec 11, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old past, under-bit in right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by John P Perrier, in Center tp, Nov 22, 1883, one yearling steer, white-roan, branded with inverted Y on left hip, crop under both ears; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Oscar Shaffer, in Jackson tp, Nov 10, 1883, one yearling steer, red, white on flanks and end of tail; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A G Osborn, in Fremont tp, Nov 30, 1883, one 3-year-old red, small size, some white on back, belly and hips, swallow-fork in right ear and ear or indistinct brand on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$28.

MARE—Taken up by Anthony Christenson, in Reading tp, Nov 22, 1883, one 3-year-old mare, chunky built, sorrel, white strip in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one 2-year-old black mare, right hind foot white, star in forehead, a little white about the nose, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, dark mane and tail, dark feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm H Phillips, in Reading tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 15-year-old white horse, 15½ hands high, bay spot on left thigh, collar-marks on neck; valued at \$40.

Osage County—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D M Griffiths, in Olivet tp, Dec 1, 1883, one yearling heifer, light red, white under belly and tip of tail white; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Andrew Fager, in Superior tp, Nov 26, 1883, one red and white spotted 3-year-old cow; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by W F Hinkle, in Superior tp, one red cow, 7 years old, white face, spotted bag; hole in right ear; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling steer, hole in right ear; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Sam Slussu, in Osage City, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling steer, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one roan yearling steer, white face; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, crop off right ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by John H Boyle, in Superior tp, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Thos Titherington



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What cannot be cured supports the doctors.

Flush times—when the young man proposes.

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"Graze before meat" is the motto of the cattle raiser.

The music of the rooster is not composed of crow-bars.

The area of the great pyramid is twice the extent of St. Peter's, and it is higher than any building in the world.

T. G. Merrill, a mining engineer, says that this year's product of the Montana gold mines will reach \$15,000,000.

The greatest friend of Truth is Time, her greatest enemy is Prejudice, and her constant companion is Humility.

A rock at the entrance of the harbor of Bastia, Corsica, resembles a lion exactly, even to having a mane of creeping plants.

"Better pay the shoemaker than the doctor," said a wise father when he was told that his boy wore out his shoes in running.

We have just received a set of books for this office made by Hamilton, Woodruff & Co., of this city. For quality of stock and neatness and durability of workmanship, we consider them unsurpassed. From the number of books in their shop, we should think they are making the most of the County Records for Kansas, and from the appearance of the books they are likely to hold the trade.

## Additional Stray List.

Chautauque county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Hook, Salt Creek tp, Dec 3, 1883, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded with letter on the right hip, has tip of tail off; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by John L. Felt, of Jefferson tp, Dec 7, 1883, one pale red 2-year-old steer, branded with X; valued at \$25.

Pawnee County—J. F. Whitney, Clerk.

COV—Taken up by J. M. Frisell, in Garfield tp, one roan cow, 7 years old, branded with two squares above two curves on each side, and O on left hip; valued at \$25.

Harvey County—John C. Johnston, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. F. Hinton, in Union tp, Nov 6, 1883, one 2-year-old white steer, ears tipped with red, black nose, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Ann Clarkin, of Roseville tp, one roan heifer 1 year old, branded J. R. on left hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. E. Edwards, in Lincoln tp, Nov 20, 1883, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, same time and place, one red yearling steer, crop off right ear, branded O on right hip; valued at \$15.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by W. J. Kershner, in Pottawatomie tp, Nov 20, 1883, one light roan yearling heifer, crop off left ear and underbit in right; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Henry Todd, in Liberty tp, one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

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

HORSE COLTS—Taken up by H. O. Hall, in LeRoy tp, Nov 23, 1883, two 3-year-old horse colts, one of small size and sorrel color, small white strip on nose, left hind foot white, branded W. D. on left hip, tall cut off square; valued at \$40. The other is a bay colt, 3 years old past, small size, white strip in face and branded W. D. on left hip; valued at \$40.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. P. Salling, in Union Center tp, Nov 18, 1883, one 4-year-old red and white spotted steer, underbit in left ear and fork in right ear, branded with indistinct brand on left hip.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old red steer, swallow-fork in both ears, indistinct brand on left hip; both valued at \$40.

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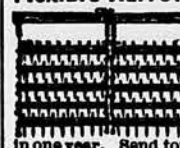
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1,000 Short-horn Cows, and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

35 CHOICE SEEDS \$1. ONLY 40 Cts. REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. POSTPAID FOR.

BEST-EGG GOURD, runs 15 to 20 feet, covered with fruit exactly the shape and size of hen's eggs, Pkg. 15c. RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, heads 10 to 15 inches in diameter, excellent food for poultry, package 15c. HILASSEE CORN, the largest grain, smallest cob, and most productive variety in the world, Pkg. 15c. MAMMOTH CABBAGE, 20 to 50 lbs. each, Pkg. 15c. MAMMOTH PUMPKIN, have been grown to weigh 150 lbs., Package 15c. SNAKE CUCUMBER, 2 to 6 feet in length, coils up like a snake, Pkg. 15c. SANGUINEUS, a tropical-looking plant, 6 feet high, covered with bright red fruit, Pkg. 15c. CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. per package. Asparagus (Conover's Colossal), Beet (Early Blood), Bean (Golden Wax), Sweet Corn (Triumph), Carrot (Long Orange), Cress (Curled), Cucumber (Green Cluster), Lettuce (Silesia), Musk Melon (Nutmeg), Watermelon (Mt. Sweet), Pepper (Sweet Spanish), Parsnip (Long White), Radish (Scarlet), Spinach (Round Leaved), Tomato (Acme), Turnip (White Dutch). SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c. per package; Petunia, Japan Coxcorn, Perilla Sweet William, Portulaca, Phlox Drummond, Flowering Peas, Gilia, Fragrant Candy-tuft, Acoronium, Ranunculus, and Begonia. A SLENDID OFFER! I will send the above collection (35 packages) by mail, post paid, for \$1. You may, if you prefer, send me 40c, and I will send you the seeds and you can send me the balance, 60c., when you get the seeds, and if they are not in every respect satisfactory, you can return them and get your money. Do not delay, but send at once for the largest and choicest collection ever put up in this country for the price. Be sure and mention this paper. Address plainly FRANK FINCH, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y. "Mr. Finch is perfectly reliable."—Ed. "All who favor him with their orders will be honestly and fairly dealt with."—J. W. Briggs, P. M.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. For 1884 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of FLOWERS and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and VEGETABLES, and Directions for Growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Postoffice address, with 10 cents, and we will send you a copy post-paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them. VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price, \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies 25 cts. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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## Over The Way.

There is crape on the bell-knob over the way,  
And my little children they will not play,  
But stand looking out through the window-pane,  
Through the growing dusk, and the misty rain;  
And their eyes are wet with the tear-drops' spray,  
For there's crape on the bell-knob over the way.

They do not know yet if it means that pain  
Is passed from the man who walked with a cane;  
Or the bright little girl has gone to sleep,  
With whom so often they have played "Bo-peep";  
Or mother or father has gone to stay;—  
That crape on the bell-knob over the way.

They only know this, there is something less  
In the house that was full of blithesomeness,  
They know there is sorrow, and tears are shed  
By some that are living o'er some one dead.  
And they haven't a cheerful word to say  
While there's crape on the bell-knob over the way.

I am worried now that they feel it so,  
And I bend my mouth to their pink ears low;  
"Dears—it only means there is rest so sweet  
For a tired heart and two tired feet."  
Then I stop. They'll say over there some day—  
"There's crape on the bell-knob over the way."  
—James Berry Bensel.

## Tropical Farming.

There is but little dignity about farming in the tropics. It is true, there are great plantations of sugar and coffee, but the owners of them are either companies, formed abroad, and represented by overseers and officers, or proprietors who are far too aristocratic to touch a hoe-handle, or harness a team. The white man does not work in the warm latitudes. The farmer proper of the tropics is in the main little better than the slave, whose place he occupies. In the West Indies he is invariably a negro; on the continent of South or Central America a half-breed, or rather a hybrid, the result of a couple of centuries of Indian, Spaniard, and negro cross-breeding. But wherever he is, he is always wretchedly ignorant and poor. He always farms in a very small way, and by the most primitive methods. An acre of ground constitutes a large farm. He never plows, the hoe and spade being his only tools. He raises yams and kindred indigenous vegetables, and very good crops of them, too, for he has a fertile soil to aid him. He never plants on poor ground. If he lives near a running stream, he generally has numerous trees of the banana and plantain. Though these grow wild in the tropics, they are improved by cultivation. The wild bananas root close to the water's edge, and a freshet may carry the plants away. We have often seen a rude canoe slip by on some South America stream at early morning, carrying an old squaw, in a scarlet cotton gown, and a cart-wheel hat, with a roll of tobacco-leaf between her teeth, and two bunches of bananas for cargo. These bunches are all she has to sell, and she will travel twenty miles to dispose of them. The old woman is never without a naked boy and a lean dog for company, and when the tide is fair, the party float along, carried by the current, and propelled by the wind blowing on a big plantain leaf, which the boy holds upright, for a sail.

No more picturesque or wretched picture can be conceived, than one of the little farms of South or Central America. A hut of palm boards, with a rotten roof of palm branches, swarming with bats, scorpions, and other vermin, constitutes the farmer's home. The floor is of earth, the beds are frameworks of boards, on which the inmates stretch without the effete formality of undressing. Hammocks are not as often seen as one would fancy. All travellers, however, carry them, and for a dime obtain the privilege of slinging them from the beams. Many farm houses are mere sheds, with the sides open to the winds. The farms themselves present none of the pleasing aspects of cultivated ground. The different crops grow in patches, it is true, but rank, unweeded, and without care. Nature provides a soil so rich, that man needs to give it but little labor; when, after years, the ground is worked out, the farmer opens another patch, for all is free.

Such a land as this would be a paradise for the intelligent and energetic northern farmer, but for the fact that in this enervating and malarial climate hard labor is deadly. The white man, who settles here and works as he is accustomed to labor in the cooler climate at home, soon dies, and only he who adapts himself to the listless climate, survives.—Am. Agriculturist.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

### FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.  
DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S  
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,  
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,  
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,**  
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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THE GREAT  
**BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER**  
A SURE CURE FOR  
Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour,  
Nervous Exhaustion arising from over-  
work or excess of any kind,  
—AND FOR—  
**Female Weaknesses.**  
—IT PREVENTS—  
Malarial Poisoning and Fever and Ague,  
And is a Specific for Obstinate  
**CONSTIPATION.**  
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR \$5.00  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



**OPIUM HABIT** DR. H. H. KANE,  
of the DeQuincy  
Opium Home, now offers a Remedy  
whereby any one can cure  
himself at home quickly and  
painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsement, letters from  
eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment,  
address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St. New York.

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Full Instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent free.

## A Proposition to the Wool Growers of Kansas.

1st—To erect a Warehouse with a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of sack wool and Scouring Mill of 25,000 pounds capacity per diem.  
2d—The Wool to be graded and sorted into eight grades and fitted for manufacturers and spinners.  
3d—The Company agreeing to Grade, Sort, Scour, furnish full insurance (on wool) and Storage for four months, for 2 cents per pound gross.  
4th—On receipt of wool the Company will issue Warehouse Receipt to the Shipper, negotiable at any Bank or money center. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)  
5th—To insure the Wool Grower protection, the Company provides that the Wool Growers' Association may appoint an agent to represent them during the Clipping and Shipping Season. Also shippers from any section, not in the Association, can have the same privilege. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)  
6th—Any Wool Grower, not a member of the Association, can supervise the scouring of his own wool by appointing a day; and if he desires, the Company will act as his selling agent, without extra charge.  
7th—In order to reduce Freight to a minimum, Wool should be shipped in Car Load Lots of not less than 10,000 pounds each. If from one shipper, will be sorted and scoured as one lot. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)  
8th—Lots less than car lots, will be graded, scoured and sold in mass with other wools of like quality and shrinkage. (Further details, see Circular No. 1.)  
The Executive Committee of the Wool Growers' Association, having had this matter under advisement during the State Fair and since, do most heartily approve of this plan as the most practical solution of the problem of marketing the wool clip of Kansas.  
The Buell Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, commend this plan as practical, and in the interest of the Wool Grower, and purposes that if the project is successful, to give the Company an order for 500,000 pounds of scoured wool for the coming year. Other manufacturers have assured us of their patronage for the reason they can buy just the grades they require.  
The above proposition is submitted to the Wool Growers of Kansas for their consideration, to be discussed and acted upon at the annual meeting of the Association in January next. And upon the pledge (under contract in writing) of a sufficient number of individual growers guaranteeing 1,000,000 pounds of the clip of 1884, the Company will immediately carry out their part of the contract.  
The growers not members of the Association are requested to send in their pledges to the subscriber, and for Circulars or further information address S. S. O'P, or the subscriber at TOPEKA.  
It is the opinion of all who have studied this matter in all its details, that it will increase the net income of the Wool Grower at least 5 cents per pound on unwashed wool, besides making a Home Market, Quick Returns, and overcoming many of the difficulties under which the wool grower now labors.  
Very truly yours,  
**JOHN S. EMERY.**

## Grebe Stalk Rake

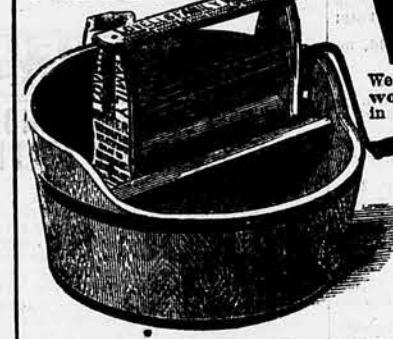


PATENTED AUGUST 28, 1883.  
Send for circulars to HENRY GREBE, Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb.

## THE GREBE REVOLVING STALK RAKE

Is extensively used in Nebraska, and also in Kansas and Iowa, for raking cornstalks and weeds into winrows for the purpose of burning them, and thereby destroying the seeds of weeds and eggs of insects.  
County rights, except in Nebraska, for sale. **HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Nebraska.**

## THE BEST



## WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.  
**LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.**

Send for Catalogue and Prices.  
**ATLAS ENGINE WORKS**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.**  
CARRY ENGINES and BOILERS IN STOCK for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



New York  
**'Singer' Model Sewing Machine**  
\$15  
Order, Butler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needle, Oil and full outfit with each—guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Run light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.  
**GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**LADIES WILL YOU BE CURED.**  
Those who have been denied a healthy and natural constitution, and wish to establish same, will use **Magnetic Pastilles**. No stomach drug. Our treatment uniformly successful, being based on scientific and direct methods of application. The following, used by permission, is one of the many testimonials on file at our offices.  
New York, Feb. 24, 1881.  
DRS. JACKSON & BURNETT—Dear Sirs: After having six months' tedious treatment for ulceration and misplacement, and finding myself but very little better, I was induced to try your Pastilles. After using less than a quarter of a box, I felt well and strong, and consider myself now free from a weakness which makes women despondent and life a burden.  
Respectfully Yours, **MRS. EMMA SNIDEKAR.**  
Each case treated separately according to individual diagnosis. Correspondence invited, which is held in strict confidence. Letters forwarded in plain sealed envelope, and no one knows what they contain. Address for particulars, **DRS. JACKSON & BURNETT,**  
N. E. Cor. Race and Ninth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

**30 DAYS' TRIAL**  
**DR. DYES**  
ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT, and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES. We will send on Thirty Days' Trial TO MEN, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, and those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address  
**VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.**

**I CURE FITS!**  
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.  
Address Dr. H. O. ROOT, 165 Pearl St., New York.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**WART.**—Have a colt that has a wart or cancer, low down on the hip. I took it off with acid but it broke out again. [Take carbolic acid, pure, and touch the surface as often as convenient.]

**SURFEIT IN PIGS.**—Have two pigs that have been fed mill feed all summer; they will not eat corn; seem to have some kind of fits. [You have overfed the hogs, and having no outdoor exercise they are the subjects of such attacks.]

**THUMPS IN HOGS.**—What is good for thumps in hogs? [We presume you mean what will cure the distressed breathing. Keep the hog in comfortable, dry quarters; feed bran slop for a few days, with salt and sulphur, and wood or coal ashes as a tonic.]

**FITS IN CALF.**—Have a calf 8 months old that has fits. [The stomach contains some foreign substance, that is baked on the walls of the third stomach. Take molasses 1 pint, carbonate of magnesia 1/2 oz., 1 pint of warm flaxseed gruel; mix and give every morning; do not give any hay till the bowels are relaxed.]

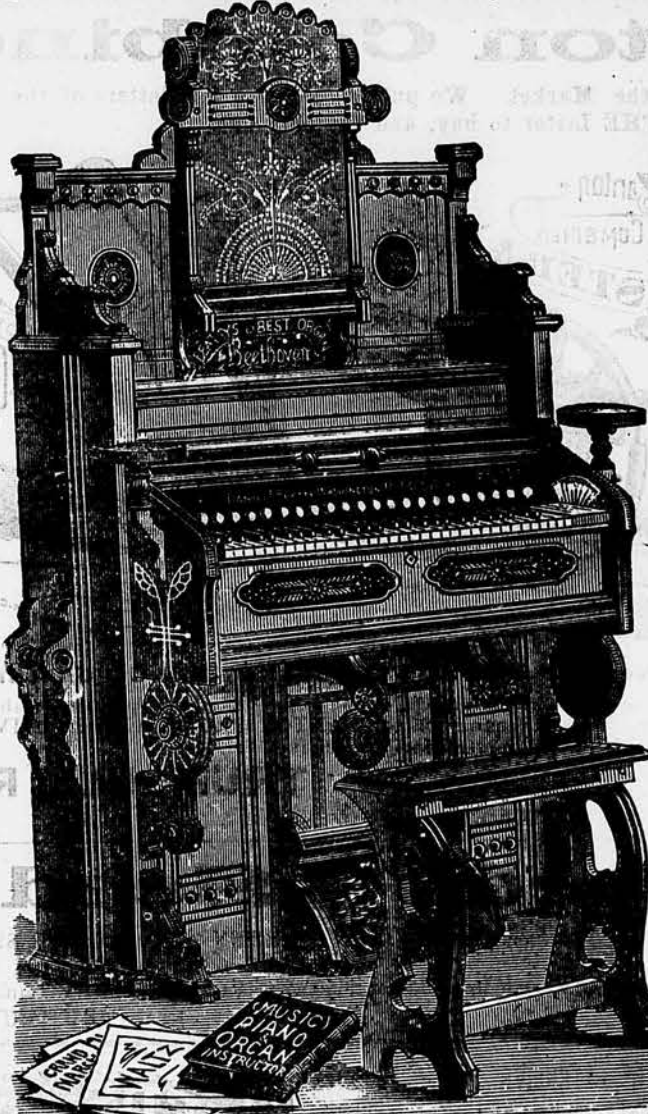
**SCOURING IN STEER.**—Have a steer that has scoured for three or four months; is not thriving. [Take Epsom salts 1 pound, molasses 1 pint; mix in 1 quart of warm flaxseed gruel; give every evening for one week, then 20 drops of tincture of nuxvomica in the water to drink, three times a day, till the bowels respond to treatment. Feed browned oats occasionally.]

**DRY MURRAIN, SO-CALLED.**—I have lately lost two cows with what the farmers here call "murrain." I have also another cow with the same disease now. She looks very gaunt, but has a good appetite; constantly shakes her head and ears, and throws her head around toward the top of her back, first on one side and then on the other; back bowed up; her dung does not look particularly wrong; she has been sick about two weeks; was fat, and gave one and one-half gallons of milk per day, but dried up immediately after being taken. She looks as if a strong breeze would blow her over, but walks lively. The last of the two cows that died seemed to have a sort of hiccup for forty-eight hours before she died, which was about three weeks since. I examined her after death, and the "many plies" was very full and hard, and when cut open was dark colored and almost entirely decayed internally. The other organs did not seem to be much affected, although I am not very familiar with their appearance. Several cows have died in the same manner in this vicinity. It is the murrain. Can it be cured, and what shall we do to prevent other cows from taking the disease? Please answer, and oblige a subscriber for more than fifteen years, but who has never before asked a question. [The ailment complained of is generally due to exclusive feeding on dry, coarse, and fibrous food and insufficiency of drinking water; and the avoidance of such causes would prevent the appearance of this disease among cattle, which frequently proves fatal, if not energetically treated on the appearance of the first symptoms. Treatment consists in the administration of liberal doses of saline laxatives. Dissolve an ounce each of common soda and aloes in half a pint of hot water, and add to this solution one ounce of oil of turpentine; also dissolve one pound of Epsom salts in a quart of hot water. Mix the two solutions together, and give the whole in one dose to cattle over one year and a-half old; half such a dose to cattle from eight months to one year and a-half old; and a third of the whole quantity named to younger ones. Repeat the dose named every six hours, and at every intervening hour give half a gallon of flaxseed tea with half an ounce of ground ginger; or, instead of the flaxseed tea, give a pint of raw linseed meal or molasses every intervening hour. Inject, as often, blood-warm soapsuds, or salt water, per rectum. Give gentle walking exercise. On recovery, give steamed, cooked, or ground feed wetted, among which, during a week, mix a handful of ground willow bark.]

## PARLOR ORGANS { ONE MONTH'S TEST TRIAL. } ONLY \$88.00

It is by far the sweetest toned and most powerful Organ yet made. The case is manufactured from the choicest of seasoned and kiln-dried Black Walnut, built neat, so as not to absorb dirt or dust. It is manufactured on a new and scientific plan, so as to render sound of reeds PIPE-LIKE in tone. The Pipe Tube Cells enable this Organ to imitate a Church Pipe Organ that would cost from \$500 to \$1,000. The Scotch BAGPIPE, ALPINE HORN, CHIME OF SWISS BELLS, EUROPEAN FLAGEOLET, ORCHESTRA, BRASS BAND, OLE BULL VIOLIN, MUSIC BOX, THE HUMAN VOICE, ANGELIC HARP, NIGHT HORN, CATHEDRAL PIPE ORGAN, are all exactly imitated in "Beatty's Best." Only \$88; providing order is given and remittance made within 25 days after date of this newspaper. If ordered within 13 days, \$80.00, or if order is given and remittance is made within 9 days, only \$75.00 cash will buy this magnificent \$200.00 Parlor Organ, including a very handsome Bench (or stool), Book and Music. The reason why this limited time price is given is to induce you to order as early as possible, thus introducing this sweet-toned instrument immediately. **IF YOU CANNOT BUY NOW, WRITE, GIVING YOUR REASONS WHY, AS I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU ANYWAY.**

**12 FULL SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, \$200 FOR ONLY \$88.00. 29-Stops. Warranted 6 Years.**



"BEATTY'S BEST" BEETHOVEN PARLOR ORGANS, latest style, No. 20,000. Height, 73 inches; length, 46 inches; depth, 24 inches; Upright Piano-forte Style Case.

Shipped without delay for BIRTHDAY, HOLIDAY, (WOODEN, TIN, SILVER, GOLDEN), or WEDDING PRESENTS. This Organ is intended for the home, and is the only one of the kind that can be shipped in a single day order. It positively will be shipped same day order is received. **ORDER NOW.**

**DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

**TWELVE FULL SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows:**

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| 1st Set—Charming SAXAPHONE Reeds.   | 7th Set—Rich and Mellow CELLO Reeds. |
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| 3d Set—Entrancing PICCOLO Reeds.    | 9th Set—Noble DIAPASON Reeds.        |
| 4th Set—Symphonic VIOLINA Reeds.    | 10th Set—Brilliant CLARINET Reeds.   |
| 5th Set—Powerful SUB-BASS Reeds.    | 11th Set—ANGELIC HARP Reeds.         |
| 6th Set—Sweet VOIX CELLESTE Reeds.  | 12th Set—World Night HORN Reeds.     |

**READ THE DESCRIPTION OF STOP WORK. 29 IN ALL.**

1—CLARINET.—A set of reeds that exactly imitates the musical instrument that bears its name. It is one of the most brilliant sets of reeds used in "BEATTY'S BEST."

2—VOIX CELESTE.—The sweet, pure, and exalted tones produced from this Stop are beyond description.

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5—PICCOLO.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive Stop to build. Produces an effect similar to a MILLIARY BAND.

6—SAXAPHONE.—The beautiful effect of this Stop is "Beatty's Favorite." This set of reeds is so pleasing that many have written to me saying: "It alone is worth the price of the Organ."

7—DIAPASON.—Draws a full set of Golden Tongue Reeds.

20. AEROSTATIC EXP.—ESS-ON Compass or Regulator, showing at a glance the amount of pressure upon the instrument; same as a compass to the ship, so is this new improvement to the Organ. The last seventeen (17) stops are operated in direct conjunction with a valve twelve (12), bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper to a full and burst of harmony.

Its 21,000 TONES, while using the full Organ in its full power, so as to enable the performer to throw on or off full power without removing hands from keyboard. Also a third knee swell (patented) gives the Organ a new and tone not obtained in any other make. Lamp stands, Pocket Music, Treble (3) Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, 5-Octave Keyboard, BEATTY'S PATENT STOP ACTION and 21,000 TONES, all included in the Organ. Catalogue Price, without Bench, (or stool), Book and Music, ONLY \$200.00.

This Organ is worth to any lover of sweet music, several times its price. \$200.00.

If you ever intend to buy an Organ you should order this instead of some other. Why? Because this instrument contains all the music to be found in an ordinary Organ that is sold at retail for \$200.00. Besides, it has many varieties of sweet combinations and imitations of several musical instruments in its 21,000 tones only to be obtained in "BEATTY'S BEST." Now ready for 1894. It is fully secured by United States patents. Why, then, not order the best? If you are not entirely satisfied after one year's use you are perfectly free to return the Organ, and I hereby positively agree to promptly refund you your money, with interest at 8 percent. If you don't want to buy just now, why not order now, with interest at 8 percent. If you don't want to buy just now, why not order now, with interest at 8 percent. If you don't want to buy just now, why not order now, with interest at 8 percent.

WELCOME. FREE COACH MEETS YOU AT TRAIN. Don't fail to visit my factory, as it is by far the Largest Organ Works in existence. Shipments of Beatty's Organs during the last three months were as follows: September 1,000; October 1,500; November, 2,000; Total, 4,500. This is a record for any Organ shop, and it is beyond a doubt positive proof that the public are buying Beatty's Organs in preference to other makes.

**\$125.00 PROFIT, if Ordered within Nine Days.**

In order to enable me to introduce this Organ at once, I beg to make the following liberal Limited Time Reduction.

"BEATTY'S BEST" PARLOR ORGANS, PRICE \$200.00

45 Per Cent (Agents' Discount)..... 90.00  
25 Per Cent (General Agency)..... 50.00

If ordered within 25 days only..... 88.00  
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THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION, Act upon the Liver and Kidneys, AND REGULATE THE BOWELS, They cure Rheumatism, and all Urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the Nervous System.

As a Tonic they have no Equal. Take none but Hops and Malt Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

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For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left end represents but one of five articles combined, viz. Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Cradle, Lounge and Bed. Fifty changes of position. It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is unrivaled. Satisfaction assured.

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The soil of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to Listing, and THIS PROCESS WILL ENABLE THE FARMERS OF KANSAS TO RAISE BIGGER CROPS OF CORN, AND RAISE IT CHEAPER THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION. The Ground is Plowed, Corn Planted and Covered, all at Same Time, by One Man and Three Horses, with our Sulky Lister, or

## Our Canton Combined Lister,

The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market. We publish below a few letters of the many we have received, which go to show that Listing is THE Process, and the Canton is THE Lister to buy, and the only one.

An Open Letter from Gov. Glick, of Kansas.

ATCHISON, KAN., Dec. 15, 1883.

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

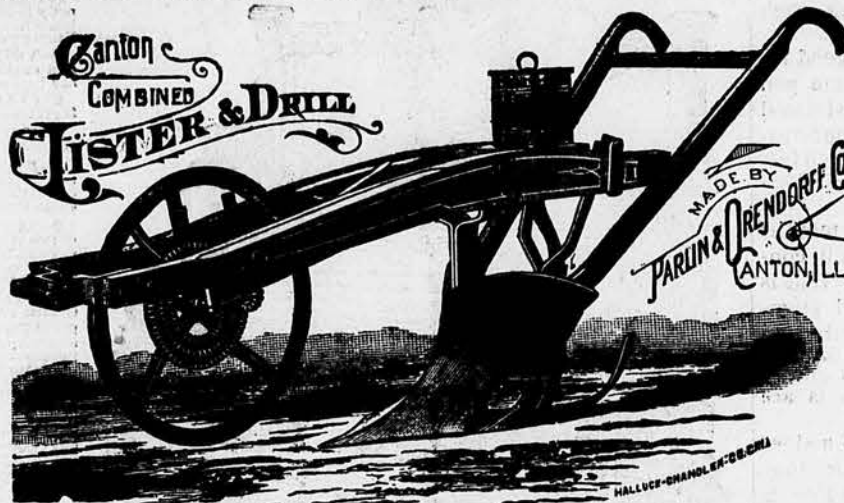
The sub-seller will thoroughly pulverize the ground at any desired depth, from 2 to 4 inches deep, leaving a fine seed-bed under and around the corn; the ground being so deeply and thoroughly pulverized is a great deal less liable to wash. My listed corn remained green through the hot winds a great deal longer than that planted with a planter.

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

(Signed) GEO. W. GLICK.

STERLING, RICH CO., KAN., Dec. 10, 1883.

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



Retail Price, \$45.00 Cash; \$50.00 on Time.

If our Canton Listers are not handled by your dealer, write us direct, as you cannot afford to experiment with any Lister that has not proved a complete success, and the Canton is the only one that has proven satisfactory. Also, inquire for the CANTON PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS, EVANS' CORN-PLANTER, and our line of Implements, if you want the highest grade and the latest-improved implements in the market.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

## Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

Our Seed Department is complete with the largest stocks in the West of FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—all New Crop and Pure—at the most favorable prices to purchasers.

SEND FOR OUR 1884 CATALOGUE, now ready, containing description and prices of Goods in our Implement Department and Seed Department and Carriage Department. Sent Free.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.**

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SHEEP FOR SALE—950, mainly High-Grade Merinos, including some Thoroughbreds and choice Rams. No Wethers except lambs. No scab. Also Cornfodder, Hay and Oat Straw. Team of 4-year-old Mares, harness, wagon, Frye use of house and sheds. CONNELLY BROS., Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

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PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.—No. 1 young boars, sows bred, and fine fall pigs. LOCK & SNYDER, Remington, Ind.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About April 18th, one sorrel Mare Colt, two years old, bald face, branded J. E. on left shoulder. Will give \$20 reward for information leading to her recovery. A. EYDER, Scranton, Kansas.

SUGAR WORKS FOR SALE.—I will sell the Ellsworth Sugar Works, or remove them to another city if capital can be interested to assist in the enterprise. A recent fire makes it necessary to seek aid to continue business. E. G. MINNICK, Ellsworth, Kas.

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We have now in stock this year's growth of Clover, Timothy, Red-Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, and all other kinds of Field and Garden Seeds. Call and examine quality and prices. Also dealers in FLOUR and FEED. EDSON & BECK, Sixth Avenue Feed Mill, 134 & 136 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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Our customers have the advantage of our many years' experience in breeding and importing, large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROS., Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

Mention this paper.

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Also a few excellent BUFF COCHINS and LIGHT BRAHMAS, at bargain.

Write for prices. SANFORD L. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

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Osage Orange Plants for the Spring of 1884. Also Apple Trees, and other Nursery Stock.

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

LEARN SHORT-HAND AT HOME.—A Practical Reporter has prepared an Entirely New Course of Lessons for Instruction by Mail, in the most approved system of Phonography. Everything made perfectly clear. Terms reasonable. References given on application. Address A. S. HULLING, Topeka.

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mailed free on application, published first of every January, contains full description and prices of Reliable Vegetable, Tree, Field and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc. also Garden Drills, Cultivators, Fertilizers, etc., with full information for growing and how to get our Seeds.

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**SEEDS READ IT THROUGH \$2.30 FOR 50 CTS FOR TRIAL**

Our Special "FARM AND GARDEN" Offer! An unequalled opportunity to secure the "Farm and Garden" for one year, Absolutely FREE, and a supply of Choice GARDEN SEEDS at a trial cost. We send the "Farm and Garden" (the monthly Farmers' paper) and your FREE with each Trial Package "FARM AND GARDEN" Seeds. We make the offer to induce you to try our Seeds, and to introduce them into thousands of new homes this season. We want every Farmer and Gardener to give them a fair, honest trial. Package "F" contains one packet each, Cuban Green Watermelon, New Haven Tomato, Excelsior Cabbage, Long Orange Carrot, Boston Market Celery, Green Fringed Lettuce, Mammoth Red Onion, Sugar Parsnip, Long Scarlet Radish, Boston Market Cucumber, Purple-top Turnip, Bay View Melon, also Hager's Pansy (which alone sells for 50c). Usual price of these Seeds is \$1.99. Add the price of the "Farm and Garden," 50c., making \$2.30, and we will give you 50c. for the best Vegetables grown from our Seeds. Competition open to all purchasers of these trial packages, and no others. Full particulars and directions sent only with each package. Order at once and take advantage of the greatest offer ever made. Dorr's Iowa Seed Manual sent with each order. Send your address, with 50c. in cash or stamps, and receive the Seeds by return mail, and the paper one year, all fully prepaid, and we will enter your name to compete for the Cash Premiums. C. W. DORR & CO., 731 4th St., DES MOINES, IOWA.

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Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

### LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

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

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