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The Reagan Railroad Bill.

Following is a copy of the railroad bill which passed the House of Representatives at Washington last Thursday. It is known as the Reagan bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad or by pipe line, or lines from one State or Territory to or through one or more States or Territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly, to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight compensation or reward than is by him or them charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in carrying, receiving, delivering, storing or handling the same; and all charges for such services shall be reasonable, and any person or persons having purchased a ticket for passage from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and be afforded the same facilities and accommodations furnished all other parties holding tickets of the same class without discrimination, but nothing in this act shall be construed to deny the railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort and safety, or relate to the transportation to relative points wholly within the limits of States, provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color; and that furnishing separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts at the same charges, shall not be considered a discrimination; nor shall any railroad company or its officers charge to or receive from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or Territory into another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such persons; and all such persons engaged aforesaid shall furnish without discrimination the same facilities for carrying, receiving, storing and handling all property of a like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with expedition the same kind of services connected with the contemporaneous transportation of them as aforesaid. No break, stoppage or interruption, nor any contract, agreement or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being treated as one continuous carriage in the meaning of this act from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement or understanding is made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any provisions of this act.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to allow any rebate, drawback or other advantages of any form on shipments made, or services rendered by him or them.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carriage, receiving, storage or handling of property as mentioned in the first section of this act to enter in any combination, contract or agreement by change of carriage in different cars

equally to carriage of property, whether the entire passage is by one railroad or partly on several roads.

Section 7 decrees that for a violation of any of the provisions of this act the offender shall pay to the person or persons sustaining damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of damage sustained, to be recovered in a United States court of competent jurisdiction, and if the court finds the violation was willful it shall also award the party injured the amount of his counsel fees.

Section 8 provides that any director or officer or agent of any company or corporation aforesaid who violates or permits the violation of this act, or fails in its requirements, will be liable to a fine not to exceed \$2,000.

Section 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling and forwarding of property wholly within one State and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or some other State or Territory.

December Weather.

From Prof. Snow's weather report for December, we learn that "only two Decembers in the past seventeen years were colder than this (in 1872 and 1876). It was the cloudiest December upon our record, and the precipitation of rain and snow was more than 50 per cent. above the average. Ice formed upon the Kaw river to the thickness of 13 inches.

Mean temperature—23.54 degrees, which is 6.32 deg. below the December average. The highest temperature was 59.5 deg. on the 4th; the lowest was 6.5 deg. below zero, on the 24th, giving a range of 66 deg. The mercury fell below zero on six days. There were 19 winter days—days whose mean temperature was below 32 deg.

Rainfall—Including melted snow, 2.56 inches, which is 0.96 inch above the December average. Rain fell on six days and snow on three days. The entire depth of snow was 6.50 inches. The entire depth for the

year 1884 now completed has been 43.70 inches, which is 9.05 inches above the annual average for the preceding sixteen years.

Stover Combined Feed Mill and Horse Power.

In this number we give an illustration of the above-named implement. The mill is a Triple Geared Corn Cob and Feed Mill, which grinds all kinds of grain for feed, as well as corn meal for domestic purposes.

The mill being geared gives an increased speed to the grinding burrs and greatly increases its grinding capacity over the old style ungeared mills. The claims made for this mill are that it will grind more feed than any other sweep mill in the same time and using equal power. Another very important feature in this mill is the perfectly true grinding burrs. This is something never before accomplished in an iron feed mill and the advantage cannot be estimated; it gives freedom in the working of the mill, causes the burrs to be more serviceable, and more than all to make a uniform grade of feed. It is the only successful Sweep Corn and

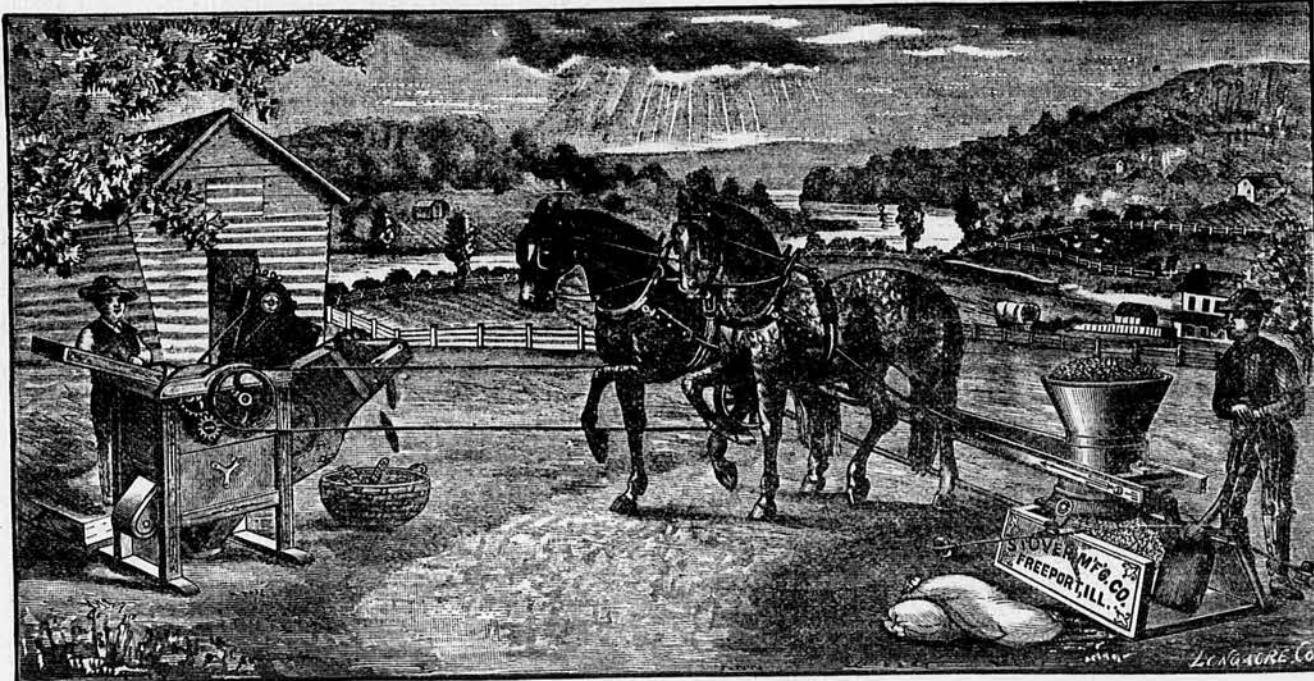
Cob Feed Mill in the market, and has taken front rank and held its place ever since it was placed on the market.

In connection with the mill a horse power is furnished adapted to run all kinds of light machinery, such as corn shellers, feed cutters, cider mills, wood saws, churns, etc. The tumbling rod has twenty revolutions to one round of the team, or about eighty revolutions per minute, while the band wheel is twenty inches in diameter, giving the required speed for all ordinary purposes. The new combination of the horse power to its train of gear makes a valuable addition to the mill, and places it prominently ahead of any implement of the kind now on the market.

Mr. Stover has given several useful inventions to the public, this not being the least important. The machine is made by the Stover Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.

Princess Beatrice is still without a husband. The men who want her are not high enough up in the social scale, and the men she wants are way off in America editing papers.

The Burlington Insurance Company has enjoined the Auditor of Iowa from publishing a report of his recent hypertechnical examination, but before doing so its stockholders voluntarily paid in \$50,000 as a guarantee fund, which shows that the company is strong financially, and the stockholders will not submit to what they consider a gross injustice.



STOVER COMBINED FEED MILL AND HORSE POWER.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

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

Cattle and Corn Stalks.

Kansas Farmer:

I wish to refer briefly to the article on your first page (December 17) from the pen of Dr. Holcombe, in regard to the "disease now prevailing in many parts of the State" among the cattle. He says that smut and rotten corn is the cause of the trouble, and refers to smut as a "cattle poison." One would be led to believe that little benefit could be derived from stalk fields, and that it is positively dangerous to turn stock into them at all. It is more than likely that a half-famished animal might eat so much of dry fodder and damaged corn as to cause impaction and result fatally. This seems probably the cause of some deaths in this neighborhood, but I believe that with plenty of water and salt at all times, the result, (instead of "impaction,") would be simply scours.

As for smut, I have never been able to find an animal that would eat it or anything at all contaminated with it. The simple truth is, they will not touch it. To find out that the stalks of corn after ripening in the field are "valueless" will certainly be news to men who for twenty years or more have been in the habit of carrying a nice bunch of cattle through (till plow-time) every winter on stalk fields alone, buying by the acre wherever they can be obtained and driving from one farm to another all winter. I have done this repeatedly and never yet lost a steer by it. I seldom turn in when the cattle are very hungry. For the past ten years I have turned the cattle intended for beef into the standing corn in September. I do not take them out until the corn is used up. Not less than five hundred cattle have been so treated by me and not one loss has occurred. The best results obtainable have generally been my luck. I turn them in at sundown, reasonably full.

As soon as corn can be gathered in the fall, I consider the stalks the most valuable, but that they are among the best foods we have for wintering cattle there can be little doubt. The early cut fodder is of course much more valuable, inasmuch as it is three or four times as heavy; but fodder put in shock and standing through a long hot and wet spell as we had last October, is mouldy and unwholesome, and not one-half as good as stalk fields.

If the doctor would say, instead of "smut and rotten corn," *ignorance and carelessness*, he would be very near the mark. I must say after a continuous experience of more than thirty years I am decidedly of the opinion that cattle will very seldom eat anything that is poisonous to them, and never unless starved to it. I am willing to furnish cattle for experiments with *smut and rotten corn*, and will give a man the usual feeding time for two hours each day as long as it may be necessary to give it a fair trial, stipulating only that salt and water shall be supplied and the cattle shall not be kept longer than two hours beyond their usual time of feed. (I feed them on shock corn.)

A word in regard to the "chemical" properties of food. I know but little of the theory, but in practice I know that the same food that cattle fatten on in summer may be cut and cured in the best manner possible (while it is green),

and cattle will starve on it in winter. "Starch" is good enough food for the table in summer, but who eats it in winter? Well ripened hay and fodder has more friends amongst practical farmers than the early cut.

Respectfully, A. H. TANNAR.
Mapleton, Bourbon Co.

Percheron-Normans.

Kansas Farmer:

I notice that one of the importers of this breed is constantly harping on the purity of the stock, at the same time giving a pedigree for his best horse as being descended from an Arab. Now, this is a contradiction in terms. If the stallion be descended from an Arab, clearly he is a "grade" Arab; if pure, he has no cross of Arab. Both statements cannot be correct. Can any one explain how the cross of a "miserable little spider-legged weed," (as an Arab is,) can improve heavy draught horses? Is this the latest development of the Arab craze? (It is a step deeper than ordinary lunacy.)

The British Board of Trade returns give the number and value of a great many horses exported from England to France. What do they do with these horses in France? Whence arises the great alteration in appearance between the "Percheron-Norman" as first imported and many of those lately brought over? Whence the increase of bone under the knee and the loss to a great extent of those distinctive "cat" hams, and the addition of hair to the fetlocks, as well as the occasional browns instead of the former invariable greys in color? "JOB."

Sheep the Most Profitable Stock.

Kansas Farmer:

In considering everything with its drawbacks and advantages, I am led to think that sheep are the best stock that a farmer can have about him. Sheep will utilize more different kinds of food than any other stock; they will eat the corn and save it all without the trouble of grinding; and, unlike cattle, they do not need the hog to run after them to save what they do not masticate. Then the corn fodder, if cut in season, is their choicest food; and if you will cut your corn in good season, you need not be to the trouble of shucking it; they will do that for you. I think that they will do first-rate on corn stalks. I do not care if you do not take an ear of corn from the stalks.

Now, what is the profit in raising sheep? I have noticed that when a man starts in the sheep business and sticks to it, he invariably gets ahead in the world. Let us look at this matter a little further. The price of wool is now down to the lowest; it will never be any lower; yet I know of no business that will pay the farmers as well. Wheat certainly will not. If you go to raising cattle, then you have to wait a long time before you get any returns, then depend on the price of beef whether you have made any money or not. Also, you must have a lot of hogs to run after the cattle. The whole makes a large outlay of money.

It is not so with sheep. A man with small means can start with sheep. The wool will pay him every year, so that he will have something to help himself with. Let us look at the profits a little. Take 130 sheep at \$3 per head,—\$390; loss, 5 sheep; net at the end of year, 125 old sheep, worth \$375; lambs, 100, worth \$150; wool, 10 pounds per head,—1,250 pounds worth,—\$187.50; making a total of \$337.50.

I think that is a good showing, yet any man can do better than that if he will get good sheep and take good care of them. You see that I have estimated the lambs low, my per cent. of lambs

low also, the average of clip low, and also the price of wool low.

But I will say no more on this subject at present. We are having snug winters here now. I hope the cold will let up before long. Stock is doing first-rate with plenty of forage of all sorts to carry animals through in good shape. Some of our early sown wheat has got the fly in it bad. I do not know how it will come out in the spring. F.W.B.

A Word for the Galloways.

At the banquet of the Central Kansas Live Stock Association, Emporia, January 1, 1885, in response to the toast—"The Galloway, and their adaptation to the West,"—Mr. F. McCurdy responded as follows:

I had never expected to be called upon to address an assemblage like this, the stockmen of central Kansas. To some minds this appellation means nothing. To me it means a great deal. I consider the stockmen of this part of the country to be the bone and sinew of the State, and when I glance over this assemblage I am forced to the conclusion that it is composed of the solid and level-headed men of the State, who have done more to build up Kansas as a State than men of any other business. If you take out the breeders and feeders from the State you would eliminate the largest business of our State. I claim that the stock interest is the main interest of our State; yet it is only in its infancy. Let each one of us, in the position assigned us, do our best to introduce and improve the best breeds of domestic animals, and when our State is fully developed to the full extent of her capacity she will bear the proud name of the Empire State, and her products will command the highest price in any of the markets of the nation.

Of course I am expected to call your attention to some of the best qualities of the Galloway cattle; yet, I want it understood that I make no war on any other breed. There are good points in all breeds, and Kansas is big enough and rich enough in grass and corn to make room for all. I think in order to make a success of breeding any kind of stock, that a man must have a love for his particular kind, and by judicious selection, liberal feeding and kind treatment, he will obtain the greatest success in his particular line. I believe that all breeders and feeders now admit that the improved breeds of stock of all kinds and their crosses give much better returns for the money and labor expended than the common scrub stock.

The Durhams, Hereford, Angus and Galloway are the only breeds of beef cattle that are attracting particular attention at this time. I do not believe that any one breed is adapted to all parts of our broad country.

The Short-horn, Hereford and Polled-Angus are well adapted to the States where tame grasses supply an abundance of early and late feed; and in these States they may be and have been brought to a high standard. Still, I think these breeds are not as well calculated to roam the broad plains of our State as the Galloway. Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and the vast country west and north of these States, are capable of supporting immense herds of stock. This country is not settled by noblemen—as that term is understood in the "Old World," yet the settler on our western plains and prairies is a nobleman. He took Horace Greely's advice and "went west and grew up with the country." What these settlers want is a breed of cattle that will endure the cold blizzards of winter and the scorching rays of the summer's sun, and subsist and grow fat on the short and scanty grasses of that section of country. All these

qualifications are, I think, secured in the Galloway. In the first place, the Galloway is pre-eminently a beef producing breed, as shown by their being bred especially for the English market, the most critical in the world. Why should not our western ranchmen supply not only our country, but the nobility in Old England, with those juicy roasts and steaks so highly prized by them. The Galloway, with his mossy coat of hair, which protects him from the northern blasts of winter, when spring approaches gives place to a fine covering of fur which remains a month or six weeks; this fur protects him from the flies of that season. And as the season advances this coat is shed and he is covered with as fine a coat of hair as any breed, thereby enabling him to withstand the summer sun.

The potency of the Galloway is superior to all other breeds. With their long bodies, short legs and compact form, no other breed is so well calculated to improve our western stock as this. While it would give them quality it would also impart to them a strong constitution and vitality so essential to western cattle. These noble animals will do better in our western prairies than they do in their native mountains where cultivated grasses are unknown. Yet, when taken from their native country to the low lands, they are eagerly sought after by the feeders, as they make better returns for their feed than any other breed in that country. The roasts that adorn our bill of fare to-night from the so-called Galloway steer, all will admit is first-class. His form was perfect, his color and general make-up resembled the Galloway in a high degree, yet his dam was a Cherokee cow and his sire a half-bred Galloway. His weight was 2,215 pounds at three years and seven months old. I think that each one of you will admit this to be a good showing for the Galloway.

In conclusion I will say that this hardy and impressive breed of Polled cattle took its name from the province of Galloway, which is now confined to the two southwestern counties of Scotland. This section is a mountainous one. The origin of the Galloway is lost in antiquity. No allegation has ever been made in any well informed quarter that the Galloway is not an original and distinct breed of cattle.

Trichina Spiralis.

The relation that Trichina Spiralis and other parasites bear to prevalent diseases, both of man, and of the domestic animals used for food, has become an important study, but, as yet, little of value is known concerning the subject.

By close, but limited, investigations I am satisfied that many of the diseases of the hog arise from this cause, and that the only way to effect the removal of these plagues and their effect on the human family is to investigate carefully animals of different breeds in various localities and under every condition.

Those interested in this subject can assist in this work, if they will, by sending to my address specimens of the "lean meat" of diseased hogs, those that have died from any disease, or of the pork they have saved for their own use. The specimens should be from the side, the ham and the shoulder, and need not be larger than a silver dollar. If the animal is diseased, specimens from the part most affected should be sent. With each specimen send the following: "Age of hog, breed, condition; if diseased, name symptoms," and any other facts known to you, with 10 cents to assist in defraying expenses of correspondence, etc. The result of the investigations will be reported to you, and also will be treated at length in this paper. Address, Warren C. Ransburg, Microscopist, Westville, Ind.

The Veterinarian.

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

LICE ON CATTLE.—Please give in your next issue a remedy for lice on calves. I have destroyed the insects several times, but they still return. [To destroy lice on cattle: One part of pure carbolic acid to thirty-five parts of hot water is a very effectual application. It should be applied with a sponge as hot as can be comfortably borne, and should be repeated once or twice at intervals of two or three days, as the application may not destroy the vitality of all the "nits," or eggs. Poultry roosting in the buildings are a very common cause of lice on cattle, and, of course, unless the origin is removed, they may continually recur. This application cannot be safely used on the dog, as the absorption of the carbolic acid through the skin may have an injurious effect on that animal. But of this strength on cattle, when used with judgment, it is perfectly safe.]

COW FAILING.—Have a Jersey heifer one year old, due to calve next month. She has a good appetite, and I can see nothing wrong with her except that she keeps very thin. In fact, she is poor, and I fear unless she gains some flesh before calving, that she will not have sufficient strength for the occasion. Please recommend something to give her beside her ordinary feed, which is bran, chopped corn, cottonseed meal and hay, all of which she has in abundance. [Stop cottonseed meal and use good flaxseed instead; also give half a pound of whole flaxseed per day, steeped over night in a pail with hot water. She may have it as drink, diluted with cold water, or mixed with her bran, etc. Cornstalks, especially sowed cornfodder, will be excellent to alternate with hay. Give three tablespoonfuls of the following powder twice a day: Powdered gentian root, 1 lb.; bicarbonate of soda, 1 lb.; powdered rhubarb, 4 oz.; powdered nitrate of potash, 4 oz.; mix.]

BRUISED SHOULDER IN MARE.—I have a small mare that gave me considerable trouble last spring by a bruised shoulder, caused by the use of a collar that was too large. I lanced it and washed it out with castile soap and soft water, and cleansed twice daily by injecting, with syringe, diluted carbolic acid. In about a month she appeared to have entirely recovered, only a small calloused bunch remaining, and that disappeared early in the fall. This morning I noticed near the same spot a bunch resembling a tumor; it is not very large, and I do not feel any liquid matter, but there appears to be a sac. What first attracted my attention was an indentation over the shoulder blade resembling what is called sweeney. Is it likely to cause trouble, and what treatment would you advise? [Clip hair off the diseased part, and blister it; that will either cause absorption, or pus will form, when it should be opened; make a long incision (if necessary) from below upward.]

PILES.—I have a horse that rubs his tail, and I notice there are small sores just inside the rectum. I have tried different remedies, without success. [The horse seldom suffers from this trouble, but it may occasionally occur. It consists primarily in a congestive state of the mucous membrane of the part mentioned, and ultimately may result, if not arrested, in a troublesome dilatation of the small blood vessels of that part. It is probably caused by constipation, high feeding, or by a derangement or obstruction of the circulation of the blood in some part of

the internal viscera—most likely of that flowing to, or in connection with, the liver. The treatment should consist in a cooling, laxative diet, such as bran mash or roots, very little hay and no grain, so as to open the bowels and cool the system without the aid of medicine; or half a pint to a pint of raw linseed oil may be given occasionally as a laxative. Injections of warm water should also be given twice a day, and the part well fomented with warm water. An astringent ointment, composed of equal parts of powdered oak galls and hog's lard, should also be applied to the part twice a day after the injections and fomentations. An irritability of the part mentioned often occurs from different descriptions of parasites in the intestinal canal (worms). This would, of course, require different treatment.]

About Tame Grasses.

Professor Shelton, of the State Agricultural College re-states his experience and knowledge on this subject as follows:

More Kansas acres will be seeded to the tame grasses within the coming year than have been sown in the entire period that has elapsed since the first settlement of the State. The success that has, in recent years, attended the efforts of our farmers in this direction, when the right seed has been sown at the proper time and in the proper manner, has given to them confidence in this branch of agriculture that will not be easily shaken. Few people familiar with the facts will deny that the wild species of prairie grass are doomed to speedy extinction. They will be known to herbariums and scientific journals, but not elsewhere. We wish here to emphasize a few of the ideas connected with this subject which have come to us in the course of a good many years of careful experimenting upon the College farm.

Orchard grass is the most generally useful of the perennial forage plants, but red clover is very useful, especially when sowed with orchard grass. We have now upon the College farm an excellent orchard grass sod, seeded in 1875, which has been mowed two or three times each succeeding year. We have also a capital stand of red clover which was sown in 1872. Sow on each acre of ground about 1½ bushels of orchard grass with which three-quarters of clover seed have been mixed. Sow in the spring, never in the fall season. Sow not later than May 1st, and not much before the middle of April. Sow upon ground that has been thoroughly prepared by plowing and harrowing, and, if you would be really successful, avoid inferior land. Poor land grows poor crops of grass as of everything else. The seeding should be followed by the smoothing harrow and, if possible, by the roller. During the first season carefully avoid over-pasturing, but after this first and critical season no special precautions, except those suggested by the condition of the stock, need be taken. There are, of course, many other grasses and clovers which are useful to Kansas. The sorts above referred to are recommended on account of their value to the general farmer. Others may be of even greater value than these for special situations and uses. For example, alfalfa is very valuable for hog pastures, and Kentucky blue grass for home lawns, while along the Missouri river and for a considerable distance west, timothy is a safe crop.

Great Popularity of Percherons in Canada.

Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. More than one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 1,700 head. During the past twelve months over 600 Percherons have been bought in France and imported to Oaklawn. These purchases have been confined to pedigreed animals recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the demand by intelligent breeders being almost exclusively for such stock.

Where time is money—At a watch factory.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

GLENVIEW FARM, G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China swine. A so Saddle and Harness Horses.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

V. B. HOWEY Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Swine, for sale. Inspection desired. Correspondence invited. Blood of Tom Cows in 2d No. 2037. Hoosier Tom 1625. Bravo 3377. Give or Take 1835. Got sweepstakes on 8 out of 9 at Kansas State fair 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS at \$3 each, \$8 per trio, and Plymouth Rock Chickens at \$2 each, \$5 per trio, for sale by H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

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

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

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

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

NEO-HO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—Established 1870. Pure bred Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Egg in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 180, Emporia, Kas.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR SALE. Five pounds 5 cents per pound; 25 pounds 4 cents per pound; 50 pounds 3½ cents per pound. It is the best egg-producer known. Give it a trial and be convinced of its merits. See Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale—\$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25. G. H. Flintham, 71 Kline avenue, Topeka, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap 10 registered short horn bulls, 1 to 3 years old. Also, 11 desirable horses.

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

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

Agricultural Books,

At Publishers' Prices, Postage Paid.

T. J. KELLAM,

183 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

WALTER MORGAN & SON,

Irving, Marshall Co., Kansas.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



IMP. BARON VICTOR

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Kansas. The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAVENDERS, BRAWHITS, BUDS, SECRETS and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Strivon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS and URS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also, YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLIS, LADY ELIZABETH, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224 bred by Cruickshank and Imp. DOUBLE GLOSTER head the herd. Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas. is on the U. P. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogue on application. Inspection invited.

Correspondence.

Something About Artichokes.

Kansas Farmer:

I copy the following from "Yeoman's Dictionary of Every Day Wants." You may think of sufficient interest to publish it in the FARMER:

"Boussingault says, in his 'Rural Economy,' there are few plants more hardy and so little nice about soil as the Jerusalem artichoke; it succeeds everywhere with the single exception that the soil be not wet. The tubers are planted exactly as potatoes and nearly at the same time, but this is a process that is performed but rarely, inasmuch as the cultivation of the nelsonthus is incessant, being carried on for years in the same place, and often harvested in spite of every disposition to take up all the tubers. Enough constantly escape detection to stock the land for the following year, so that the surface appears literally covered with the young plants on the return of spring, and it is necessary to thin them by hoeing. The impossibility of taking away all of the tubers, and their power of resisting the hardest frosts of winter, is an obstacle almost insurmountable to the introduction of this plant as one element of a regular rotation. Experience more and more confirms the propriety of setting aside a patch of land for the growth of this productive and very valuable root. Of all the various plants that engage the husbandman, the Jerusalem artichoke is that which produces the most at the least expense of manure and manual labor. He directs the reader's attention to an example where the artichoke has been produced for thirty-three successive years with success, while they had received no care or manure for a long time.

Those who wish try must plant it as early as the condition of the soil will allow. The land after plowing is marked out with furrows three feet apart, and the small tubers are dropped about eighteen inches apart and covered three inches deep. Go over the field in a week or two with a light harrow to kill weeds and cultivate between the rows until the plants get large enough to render it unnecessary. It grows very readily in dry soil. Those who make a trial of it should take care that the plant does not become established as a weed."

I would like to know something more in regard to the last clause, the extent and prevention, and something about the amount of pig feed they will produce to the acre. I am a novice in the farming business, a new comer in Kansas and a very recent subscriber to what they say is the best paper in Kansas—KANSAS FARMER.

Arkansas City.

F. G. PATTON.

[Artichokes are excellent pig feed, and the quantity produced is usually very large. Some Kansas farmers have tried artichokes, and like them for feed, but do not like them as a crop. They hold on so tenaciously. Let us hear from some artichoke man, for Mr. Patton's benefit.—ED. K. F.]

Crops, Stock, Etc., in Osage County.

Kansas Farmer:

The continued wet weather during the fall and early winter prevented many farmers from getting their corn gathered, hence much of the crop will be lost, and where corn has been gathered, the yield has not been equal to last year's crop. The largest quantity of dry, rotten corn ever seen is found in the fields this year. Several parties have lost cattle and many more have had their stock made sick by eating the rotten corn. The pasturing of stalk fields seems to be a risky business. The smut and rotten corn make dear feed often. Where cattle are fed on hay or other feed half the time but few have been lost.

Wheat has been so low the past fall that farmers have been discouraged; many that have been raising wheat have not sown any the past fall. The wheat crop in this county the coming season will be greatly reduced compared to the three past crops. Those that have sown will surely find a good market the coming fall, as so many have gone out of the business that what is raised will bring good prices.

The improvement of stock of all kinds is the most noticeable feature in all directions. If the improvements continue for a few years longer at the same rate it has for the last three years, the scrub stock will be a thing

of the past, as it should be; for we cannot compete with Texas in that line, and the sooner we quit trying the better it will be for the stockmen in the State. When cattle run on the prairie for six months, then feed them on prairie hay and cornstalks the other six months, it made but little difference whether they grew fast or not.

The culture of tame grasses is going to be one of the leading features here in the future. Up to within the last five years many claimed that tame grass would not succeed here. Many of our failures to grow the valuable grasses were from the fact that the seed purchased from grocerymen was old seed and the germ had been killed by being let lie in some outbuilding or cellar over a year. Farmers now demand that the seed they buy is grown the previous year, and that the seed be secured from some seedman of good standing. Since we have been careful how we procure our seed but few failures have been heard of. The orchard grass is gaining favor every year. It is unquestionably the best pasture grass we have, and I think in ten years it will stand at the head for hay when it is cut in season. English blue grass does well and makes fair hay. Timothy does not succeed as well as some other kinds do; it is injured after the crop is cut by the sun.

H. WARD.

Burlingame, Osage county.

The Ivers & Pond Piano.

The President of the KANSAS FARMER Company, who is at present in charge of Chaddock college, located at Quincy, Ill., upon the recommendation of those who had thoroughly tested the quality and merits of the above piano, recently purchased one and placed it in the college parlor. All who have heard it are delighted with the rich quality of its tones, and experts pronounce its action very superior.

This firm are by no means novices in the piano manufacturing business. Mr. Ivers was for a quarter of a century employed by the celebrated house of Chickering & Sons. He is the mechanical expert of this firm, and from a long and varied experience has become thoroughly acquainted with all matters connected with piano forte manufacturing.

As this house places upon the market pianos of the very highest grade, as to material, workmanship and durability, they do not enter into competition in prices with the inferior grades which are offered at astonishingly low figures. They do, however, offer to the trade an instrument which is honestly made, at very reasonable rates. And they give with every instrument a warranty for five years, and should it, with proper care and use prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, they agree to put the same in good repair or to replace it with another of the same style.

That our readers may know that this superior instrument comes with the very best endorsement, the words of Dr. E. Tourjee, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, are here given. Writing to Messrs. Ivers & Pond, he said: "I have carefully examined your upright and square pianos, and am pleased to say that I consider them to be thoroughly well made and excellent instruments in all respects. They please me so well that I have ordered fifty of them for use in the New England Conservatory of Music." A year later, Dr. Tourjee again wrote: "Please send me as soon as practicable twenty piano-fortes of your manufacture, the same in style and quality as the fifty purchased of you last year. It gives me pleasure to say that those pianos have had the severe test of constant use in the Conservatory for the past year and have given entire satisfaction."

With such endorsement one need not hesitate to invest in an Ivers & Pond piano, if he wants a superior instrument at a reasonable price. If any of our readers wish further information in regard to these instruments they may address Ivers & Pond Piano Co., 597 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

When you strike oil stop boring; many a man has bored clean through and let the oil run out at the bottom.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the seed advertisement of J. B. Root & Co., Rockford, Ill., which appears in this number. They are an old and reliable firm. Send for their beautiful illustrated catalogue for 1885. It costs but a postal card.

Gossip About Stock.

Geo. C. Corning, Shawnee county, recently purchased some thoroughbred Berkshires.

The next annual meeting of the Ohio Poland-China breeders will be held at Phillips House, Dayton, O., January 21, 1885.

Col. J. C. McMullen, Winfield, last week purchased some grade Norman and American-bred mares from John A. Fray, of Cooper county, Mo.

North Topeka Mail says: Mr. John Reh-rig, of Wabaunsee county, a stock raiser, and largely interested in that pursuit, arrived in the city yesterday to consult Veterinary Surgeon Holcombe about a disease that has made its appearance in his herd of 250 four-year-old teers. On last Sunday one of them took sick and died, and up to the time he left home eight more had followed suit. The symptoms are an irritating itching and great desire to scratch, during which they rub off the hair and sometimes the skin. This is followed by a kind of spasm, resembling hiccupping in the human family, and they throw themselves. There is a lapse of ten minutes between attacks. About half an hour before they die, the right jaw swells from the horn down and they die. Mr. Reh-rig has opened some of the carcasses and found the organs apparently all right. He thinks it a brain disease. He has had long experience and is used to ordinary diseases, but this one baffles him. He says the cattle have had good, clear running water, and clean feed, as he has been feeding them since the middle of October. Dr. Holcombe, after listening to the statement of the case, said he thought that it was a case where a change of feed would prevent the disease. It is not contagious, but there have been several instances of similar affections in the eastern part of the State.

The Secretary, Mr. W. C. Weedon, in a circular letter says: At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held January 2, 1885, the Secretary was duly instructed to notify all owners of Galloway cattle that entries for the 2d Volume of the American Galloway Herd Book must close by the 25th inst., and that all pedigrees mailed after that date will be held to appear in the succeeding volume, hence it is desired that you immediately send up for record the pedigrees of such stock as you have yet unrecorded in A. G. H. B., that as far as practicable, every Galloway animal in America eligible for record (whether imported or home-bred) may appear in the records by the issue of the 2d Volume. That the Association may be put upon a solid and permanent basis, it is necessary to have as many breeders and owners as possible identified with its work, and that the remaining shares of stock yet untaken be subscribed for at once. Any one owning pure-bred Galloway cattle can become a member by taking one or more shares, thus helping to establish the permanency of the Association, at the same time saving the double fees which non-members are required to pay, and we look for a prompt and ready response to this call. Permit me to call your attention to the rule requiring—"All calves dropped in America after April 30, 1884, must be recorded before they are 1 year old to be eligible to record." Stock shares \$10 each; registration fees \$1 each to members, \$2 to non-members; registration certificates 25 cents each to members, 50 cents to non-members; transfer certificates 25 cents each; Volume 1 of the Herd Book \$2 to members, \$3 to non-members.

Kansas City to New Orleans.

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

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

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

Fashionable walking sticks are to be very heavy this winter. It will now be simply impossible to tell the dude from the cane.

The Japanese pipe is the smallest known, on y supplying the smoker with one or two whiffs. The Dutch pipe is the largest.

Encouraging Letter From the President-elect.

In reply to a letter from George William Curtis, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, Governor Cleveland replied as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., December 25, 1884.

Dear Sir: Your communication dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such a result has been passed in Congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all statutes should be in good faith and enforced, and because in my utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done. I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to the success and maintenance of party organization and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place; but fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law. There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the opposing power; but many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people and because, instead of being decent public servants they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulation of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are conditions to their continuance in public place and the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights in a reasonable measure. If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be regarded by an appointment to an office; and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, the selections for office will be embraced within the civil service rules and will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness of those charged with that duty, rather than upon the persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of the candidates for appointment.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing, use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I had a severe attack of catarrh over a year ago, and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can cheerfully say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh and deafness, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth \$1000 per bottle to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Campbell Co., Mich.

This, That and the Other.

What holds all the snuff in the world?
No one nose.

A lie is like a cat, it never comes to you in
a straight line.

There is generally not much bustle in the
outskirts of the city.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, but most
people prefer sugar.

Black pearls are now to a large extent tak-
ing the place of diamonds.

Coin and initial collar buttons are the fash-
ionable caprice of the hour.

Pink is the fashionable color for all
evening dresses this winter.

A furnace should be like a good singer,
able to reach the upper register.

Bangle bracelets are the proper gift for
bridesmaids, from bride or groom.

Blobson speaks of butterine manufacturers
as a great and glowing oligarchy.

Medicine has cost the world more than
bread and has killed more than it has cured.

Laziness is a good deal like money, the
more a man has of it the more he seems to
want.

Thou hast a stout heart and strong hands,
Thou canst supply thy wants; what wouldst
thou more?

Among the proposed fashions of the com-
ing spring is one to have divorce certificates
trimmed with crape.

A hermit who has been shut up in his cell
in a college has contracted a sort of mould
and rust upon his soul.

All sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year.

If the past is not to bind us, where can
duty lie? We should have no law but the
necellinity of the moment.

Every man is born with a mentor. That's
his conscience. When he gets older he
often gets a tormentor. That's his wife.

Good seed is one of the most important
things on the farm, and a poor article is one
of the most disastrous to the farmer.

Weather for 1884.

From the weather report of Prof. F. H.
Snow, of the State University, we take the
following:

The most notable feature of the year 1884
were the low mean temperatures of the
spring, summer and winter months; the high
mean temperature of the autumn months;
the very large rainfall, which came within
half an inch of the extraordinary precipita-
tion of the year 1876 the unusual percentage
of cloudiness; the low velocity of the wind;
the decided preponderance of south winds
over north winds; and the increased per-
centage of atmospheric humidity.

The coldest month of the year was
January, with mean temperature 20.99
deg.; the coldest week was January 1st to
7th, mean temperature, 0.07 deg. below zero;
the coldest day was January 5th, mean
temperature, 12 deg. below zero. The mer-
cury fell below zero fourteen times, of which
seven were in January, one in February, and
six in December.

The warmest month was July, with mean
temperature 76.93 deg.; the warmest week
was July 20th to 26th, mean 79.66 deg.; the
warmest day was July 8th, mean 86.37 deg.
The mercury reached or exceeded 90 deg.
on twenty days, (one less than half the
average number) viz.: two in June, ten in
July, three in August, and five in September.

The last hoar frost of spring was on April
24th; the first hoar frost of autumn was on
October 8th; giving an interval of 167 days,
or nearly six months, entirely without frost.
The average interval is 154 days.

The last severe frost of spring was on
April 8th; the first severe frost of autumn
was on the 23d of October; giving an interval
of 198 days, or nearly seven months, without
severe frost. The average interval is 199
days. No frost during the year caused
damage to crops of grain and fruit. The low
temperatures of January were generally
destructive to peach buds.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow,
was 43.70 inches, which has been but once
exceeded in our seventeen years' record
(in 1876) and is 9.05 inches above the annual
average. Either rain or snow, or both, in
measurable quantities, fell on 115 days—11
more than the average. On nine other days

rain or snow fell in quantity too small for
measurement.

There was no approach to a drouth during
the year, the longest interval without rain
in the growing season being 13 days, from
July 30th to August 12th.

The number of thunder showers was 35.
There was but one light hail storm during
the year—on May 17th.

The entire depth of snow was 29 inches,
which is 8.62 inches above the average. Of
this amount 12 inches fell in January, two
inches in February, one inch in March, six
inches in April, one and a half inches in
November and six and a half inches in
December. Snow fell on 21 days. The last
snow of spring was on April 21st. The first
snow of autumn was on November 18th—
ten days later than the average date.

A very brilliant light is obtained in China
from candles—only of late years imported
into Europe—made of wax supplied by in-
sects specially reared through Chinese inge-
nuity.

No man was ever so completely skilled in
the conduct of life as not to receive new in-
formation from age and experience.

IT LEADS ALL.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 23, 1882.
"At the age of two years one of
my children was terribly afflicted
with ulcerous running sores on its
face and neck. At the same time its eyes
were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.
Physicians told us that a pow-
erful alterative medicine must
be employed. They united in recommending
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses pro-
duced a perceptible improvement, which, by
an adherence to your directions, was contin-
ued to a complete and permanent cure. No
evidence has since appeared of the existence
of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treat-
ment of any disorder was ever attended by
more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

INCUBATOR.

JACOB YOST, the Inventor and Manufacturer of the
Kansas Economy Incubator,

offers to manufacture and sell them at the following
low prices, with full instructions:
No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150
\$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

Or, on receipt of 50 cents, we will furnish a book con-
taining directions how to make and use it. Incu-
bator, so how to make a good brooder to mother
the chicks and what and how to feed them to make
them ready for market in 8 or 10 weeks; also how to
manage our hens to keep them laying all winter, as
well as how to prevent disease; besides a sure cure for
croup and cholera.
This incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per
cent of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per
cent of the chicks with my brooder.
Address JACOB YOST,
P. O. box 818, North T. K., Kan.

FRANK CRANE.

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

COMMISSION AGENT

—For the Sale of—

HEREFORD,
POLLED ANGUS,
GALLOWAYS,
SHORT-HORN,

And Thoroughbred and Grade Cattle of all breeds.
Carload Lots a Specialty.

Stables, Riverview Park, Address

F. P. CRANE,
Stock Yard, Kansas City, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE
BUSINESS SCHOOL

451 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Thorough and
practical instruction in Book-keeping, Business
Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand,
etc., at home, by mail. Distance no objection.
Terms moderate. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

—OF—
ABILENE, : KANSAS.

OFFICERS:
J. E. BONEBRAKE, President,
C. H. LEBOLD, Vice President,
W. A. MORTON, Secretary.

—INSURES—
FARM PROPERTY
—AND—
LIVE STOCK

Against Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and
Wind Storms.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in
Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary,
Abilene, Kansas.

LA MASTER & FERGUSON'S
—NEW—
REMEDY!

A Sure Cure and Preventive of

Hog Cholera!

WHAT THE REMEDY WILL DO:
It will put your hogs in fine condition.
It will improve their appetite.
It stops coughing among hogs.
It regulates the bowels and arrests disease in every
instance.

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

We guarantee this Remedy to be superior to any
Hog Medicine, and we are ready to prove it by a prac-
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The Home Circle.

A Question.

Ah! who can tell which guide were best
To truth long sought but unattained—
The early faith, or late unrest?
What age has earned, or boyhood gained?

When down life's vista as we gaze,
Where vanished youth's remembered gleam—
The radiance of the unconscious days,
The dream that knew not 'twas a dream—

The time ere yet the shades of doubt
Before our steps crept lengthening on,
And morn and noon spread all about
Their warm and fragrant benison:

Was this a vision of the mind
That comes but once and disappears?
And can our ripper wisdom find
A clearer path in after years?

The lore of philosophic age,
The legendary creed of youth—
Say, which should trace upon life's page
The book-mark of the surest truth.

Ah! question not! The unconscious life
That leaps to its spontaneous need
Alone can harmonize the strife
Between the impulse and the deed.

Through dark and light, through change on change,
The planet-soul is pledged to move,
Steeped, all along its spinning range,
In sunshine born of thought and love.
—Christopher P. Cranch.

O Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, why do you stay
In the Islands of Slumber, far, far away?

O Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, hasten along
With your tingle and jingle and lullaby song!
Come from your home, far out on the sea,
And play a sweet tune to baby and me.
Two little hands, so weary with play,
Two little feet, that have wandered all day,
Two laughing eyes, that open will keep
Because their wee owner has no time to sleep.

Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, hasten along
With your tingle and jingle and lullaby song;
Play a sweet tune till the laughing eyes close,
And away to the Islands of Slumber he goes.
—Clara J. Denton.

Character in Walking.

It is well to beware of the man who carries his left foot in toward his right in walking, giving the impression that his right foot turns out and left foot turns in. This man is a natural petty larcenist. He may, perhaps, have never stolen in his life, but that was because of fear or lack of opportunity, but all the same he is liable at any time to sequester unconsidered trifles for pure wantonness. He is of a kleptomaniac nature, but he is not nearly so dangerous as the man who deliberately lifts his leg up from the thigh, as though he were going upstairs. That man is a natural and an educated villain. In England, where the tread-mill is used in prisons, many convicts acquire that peculiar step; but it is the natural, careful, cat-like tread of the criminal. The girl who walks with a flat foot planted squarely on the ground, as though she wanted to grow there, may not be as attractive as the girl with the arched instep, but she is a good deal better natured. She is sure to be a good nurse, kind hearted, sympathetic, anxious to bear the burdens of others; while the girl with the arched foot is nearly sure to be selfish, and certain to be a coquette if she walks on her toes.

The man of short, nervous steps is always a business man of energy; but if the stride is from the knee only, he is cold and selfish, caring for no one but himself. The man whose stride is long, and at the same time energetic, is generally bright, always erratic, often conceited, always careless, fond of admiration, and, while often a good fellow, generally unreliable. The diplomat and the financier have a smooth, gliding walk, hard to describe, but easy to recognize. Great statesmen and great philanthropists always have a loose, shambling gait, which comes from thinking about others more than about themselves. The strut of the vain man, the teetering trip of the "dude," the lounging gait of the unemployed club man are all too familiar to call for a description. To say that a person walks like a lady or like a gentleman is high praise. The gait can never be picked up in after life; it must be born in a man or woman and cultivated in early youth. It is lost to a man when he falls into bad ways, for so surely as he loses his consciousness of rectitude and pride of honor so surely will he pick up the gait of the loafer.

An honest man, gentle or simple, never walks like a thief, and a thief can never counterfeit the gait of an honest man, but in attempting to apply these rules to men one knows it must be remembered that all thieves are not caught and all suspected persons are not bad.—*Alta California.*

Waking One's Self at Will.

An old problem of the physiologists has been received by a letter to *La Nature*, written by a French business man, who mentions that for years he has been in the habit of waking himself at any hour in the morning he wished, simply by impressing upon his mind before going to sleep the fact that he must awake at that hour, and saying further that he seldom varies five minutes from the moment which he had assigned himself. We have a very distinct recollection of many instances in which we have ourselves tried the experiment with success, and at one time, when it was necessary for a considerable period for us to wake on certain days of the week at a very early hour, to take the first train to the place where our services were then needed, we had an opportunity of studying the circumstances under which this peculiar species of self control is most easily exercised.

During this period we found no difficulty in waking regularly without about five minutes of the time necessary to enable us to reach the train comfortably, although for a portion of the time thus involved in getting up long before daylight; but we discovered also that in order to wake with precision at the right moment, and to rest quietly until it arrived, it was necessary to look at our watch just before going to sleep. If we neglected this precaution we were apt to sleep uneasily, waking first an hour or more before the proper time, and allowing ourselves in consequence only short naps afterward until the minute arrived for getting up. Whatever part of our mind it might have been that took charge of waking us seemed to begin its count of the hours from the time at which we composed ourselves to sleep, and if we did not inform ourselves of this our conscious reckoning was correspondingly uncertain and the effort to wake vague, but if we took a clear note of the time in the evening we could sleep peacefully through the whole of the allotted interval, sure of being aroused at or very near its expiration. Another condition of waking we found to be the occurrence of some small external event, through which, as it were, the internal effort could take effect upon our senses. A very trifling circumstance—the flutter of a leaf outside the window, the chirp of a bird or any other of the unnumbered sounds of early morning—was sufficient, if it happened at the right time, to wake us by a sort of magnifying process which at that moment gave the power of starting us by a noise which at other times would be unnoticed; but without such sensible impression we think we should not have waked; in fact, on one or two occasions we remember to have been impressed with a dim consciousness of waiting for something to happen before waking, and a moment later a trifling sound would open our senses with a little shock. To the necessity of waiting for this impression, small as it might be, we were disposed to attribute the variation of a minute or two either way from the exact moment assigned for waking, which might otherwise be kept with exact punctuality.—*American Architect.*

To Cure a Felon.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: "I wish to tell those who may suffer from that terrible scourge, felons, of a painless remedy that will effect a perfect cure in twenty-four hours, as I have had occasion to prove within the last three days. A lady came here who had been suffering over two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a bit of grated wild turnip, the size of a bean, with spirits of turpentine and applied it to the afflicted part. It relieved the pain at once. In twenty-four hours there was a hole in the bone, and the felon was destroyed. I removed the turnip and applied a healing salve, and the finger is well."

The despised milkweed can be used to advantage at the present time. Its seed yields a finer oil than linseed, its gum is as good as India rubber, and its floss resembles Irish poplin when spun.

Balloon Steering.

Says the *London Times*: No little excitement has been caused in France, by the news that a successful experiment in balloon steering was performed at Meudon, near Paris, on the 9th ult.—a date which M. Herve Mangon, in reporting the experiment to the Academy of Sciences, "will remain ever memorable in the annals of discovery." We are unable to judge the importance of the invention, for its authors are the two military officers in command of the Government Aerostatic Works, which were instituted under M. Gambetta's auspices, and the technical secrets of their contrivance have, of course, been disclosed to the War Office only. As already reported, the experiment was tried in calm weather and the balloon of elliptical form, which carried an electric motor, a screw, and a rudder. The motor is said to be composed of accumulators which can supply during four hours a power of ten horses, and they are moved by the screw which serves as propeller to the apparatus. The balloon was made of light, strong silk, and was covered as usual with a netting, to which the car is suspended. All of the propelling mechanism was contained within the car, the rudder alone projecting outside like that of a boat.

The car was mounted by Capt. Renard, director of the Balloon Works, and, by his assistant, Capt. Krebs, both engineer officers. On being released from the earth the balloon at once rose to a height of about 180 feet, and, urged by a swift rotary movement of the screw, made a straight course for the Hermitage of Villebon, about seven miles distant as the crow flies. A wind was moving against it at a speed of eighteen feet a second. Capt. Renard worked the propeller, Capt. Krebs steered. Villebon had been fixed upon as the goal of the journey, and when this place was reached Capt. Krebs waved a flag as a signal that he was going to turn. The spectators, who were a party of officers with some passers-by attracted by the sight of the balloon, were then "amazed and delighted to see the balloon gracefully describe a curve of 300 metres radius and sail back to Meudon. On approaching the lawn from which the ascent had been made, the balloon descended in an oblique direction and with a steady motion, showing that the engine was completely under Capt. Renard's control. When within twenty feet of the ground the machine was eased, reversed, stopped, and a rope being thrown out from the car, the balloon was hauled gently down and touched the earth without the slightest shock. The whole journey had occupied about forty minutes.

Flowers in the Cemetery.

It is a peculiar fact that until Jacob Bigelow conceived the idea of a garden cemetery, and carried that idea into execution in the beautiful Mt. Auburn cemetery in Cambridge, no one had proposed to apply the art of gardening to the adornment of the city of the dead. With the universal association of the grave with flowers and beautiful plants, it is remarkable that not until fifty years ago should a Mt. Auburn have been conceived. How much of the chill and the dread of death is removed as one lingers among the beautiful walks and flowers of our modern Mt. Auburn and Greenwood! These places are not shut off from all visitors save the few disconsolate mourners who pay occasional tributes to departed friends; they are great and popular resorts where beauties of nature and art are enjoyed with no boisterousness or uncouth manners. As we wander through them, we wonder where comes the pang of death, and we think of our friends as resting in a perpetual garden. How many country cemeteries are located away off on some lone and barren hill, where briars, weeds and an ever painful silence make the place a source of dread!

While every cemetery cannot be a Mt. Auburn or a Greenwood, every one can be ornamented with bright and cheery flowers. There needs to be a general revival in this direction. People need to be stirred up to the importance of making the cemetery an attractive place. In some places the exclusive planting of white flowers and weeping trees gives a painful chill to the cemetery. Plant in the cemetery the choicest and prettiest flowers you have; do not make the place even one of whiteness and coldness. The monotonous white tombstones are themselves white enough, without the addi-

tion of many white flowers. Plant rich roses and charming ivies and delicate pink spiræas.

Recipes.

Waffles.—Waffles are an old-time supper dish. To a quart of flour stir a quart of sweet milk and half a cup of melted butter, with a teaspoonful even full of salt and one of sugar. Add half a cup of yeast, and when the waffles are very light, two eggs. Beat well and let the mixture stand twenty minutes, when it is ready to bake. French pancakes are made in the same way, but are baked on a thin spider in round cakes like griddle cakes. Sprinkle powdered sugar over each cake as you bake it, and roll up and serve at once. Hot Scotch scones will occasionally be acceptable at a single meal. Sift half a spoonful of soda into a quart of flour and mix in rich buttermilk enough to make a dough as stiff as for soda biscuit. Roll out half an inch thick and bake on a hot griddle in two large cakes the size of dinner-plates. Serve with dishes of Dundee marmalade.

Apples as diet.—Children usually demand sugar in large quantities, and in some form it should be given them. There are few more agreeable or healthful forms in which to secure it than in fruit, and especially than in good sweet apples. An abundance of sweet apples, ripe and luscious, should be had in every household where there are children. Prepared in various ways they are important to the dietary of the family. They supply sugar in a pure form. Baked with cream they are delicious. Few breakfast dishes are superior to sliced sweet apples fried in butter. Cut the slices across the apple, leaving the skin on, and cutting out the cores. This dish will take the place of meats for two or three days in the week. Few fruits have as many elements for the sustaining of life and health as the apple. In some countries an almost exclusive diet for weeks is made of apples prepared in various ways.

"What shall I do to gain eternal life?"

Discharge aright

The simple dues with which each day is rife.

Yea, with thy might.

Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise

Will life be fled;

While he who ever acts as conscience cries,

Shall live, though dead.

—Schiller.

Take Joy home,

And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow and cherish her;
Then will she come and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows; aye,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.

It is a comely fashion to be glad;
Joy is in the grace we say to God.

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

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

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The Young Folks.

Mother's Room.

I've wandered long and wandered far,
By land and sea, in perilous ways,
And vivid lights of later years
Have cast a shade o'er youthful days;
But in the palace or the tent,
In Arctic snow or Tropic bloom,
My loving heart remembers well
Each trifle in my mother's room.

In Tartar tents, at midnight hour,
The Asian moon high in the sky,
I've seen the crimson-curtained room,
The coal fire blazing merrily;
The red geraniums, fuchsias, musk,
That made the southern windows fair;
The basket full of needlework;
The gaily cushioned rocking-chair.

And often, too, in brilliant halls,
Among the beautiful and gay,
A sudden silence o'er me falls—
I see the room so far away,
The white-haired mother in her chair,
The singing bird within its cage,
The open Bible on the stand,
The sunshine streaming o'er its page.

Oh, mother! mother! mother, dear!
Within thy room so sweet and calm,
To think of thee is almost prayer,
Thy memory is like a psalm.
When I was but a little lad,
With Dick and Janet at thy knee,
I did not love thee half so well,
I did not seem as close to thee.

Now, little Janet dwells afar,
And Dick has made another home,
While I, in eager, restless life,
Far over land and ocean roam.
But O! how oft in dawning's calm,
And in the evening's tender gloom,
We meet again in loving thought,
By mother's side, in mother's room!

—Little E. Barr, N. Y. Ledger.

What Congressmen Read.

"What do Congressmen read? Well, that's a hard question," said Librarian Spofford, leading the way to an alcove, and sitting down for a chat with the *Star* man. "You see, there are so many of them, and their reading is diversified. But an active Congressman don't get much time for reading. They are attorneys, special agents and general business men for their constituents. They are called upon to do all sorts of private service. They go from department to department looking after this one's claim and that one's patent, an account here to be settled and an appointment there to ask for; and not being allowed a secretary, as the Senators are, they have just as much as they can do if they pretend to keep up their correspondence. Yet there are some who are pretty close students, and they are hard-working men, too.

"Now, here's a point; you can tell what the people are talking about by watching what certain active men read. Everything relating to treaty questions is in great demand. There are about a dozen Senators and eighteen or nineteen members who study this question very carefully. Every scrap of literature—every word that has any reference to treaties and our commercial relations with foreign nations, and books upon the revenue—are being read more than ever before. And I might add that this Congress reads more than any of its predecessors for twenty-three years. There are from 3,000 to 4,000 books out of the library all the time. Everything with relation to the Jay treaty with England in 1795, about which there was so much discussion and the House came near refusing an appropriation for, is being extensively read by members. All books are read in which the question of how far the House may oppose the Senate in matters of treaties are discussed. They are always looking for precedents. There never was a body so eager for precedents as the American House of Representatives, and none so ready to topple them all over. Papers relating to the Clay treaty of 1816 are much read now.

"Then there are always a few veteran students of finance and political economy in both houses. The railroad question is attracting a good deal of attention now. That is becoming a very important question, and it is a new one. There are no precedents to follow, and the stock of books on the subject is very limited. There is a constant demand for a book to give in a concise form the legislation of all the States concerning corporations and the result of its application. This is one of the greatest necessities of the hour. There is no such book, and I don't know that anybody contemplates preparing one. It would be an immense task.

As it is, the members and Senators devour all they can find upon the subject, and are constantly seeking information. The social question, so far as it enters into the question of the control of the body of the people through the influence of corporations, is an interesting question. There is a group of members and Senators who study these questions, and, as I have before said, there has been a greater demand upon the library this Congress than ever before since I have been in charge here."

"Are any of the members fond of light reading?" asked the *Star*.

"Yes, there is a great deal of light reading—novel, poetry and all kinds of fiction, but chiefly voyages and travels. Stories of the Arctic regions and narratives of the explorations in Africa, along the Congo basin, are much read. But a peculiar feature is the popularity of poetry in this Congress. All the British and American poets are read."

"Are the families of Congressmen generally fond of reading?"

"Yes, notwithstanding the social demands made upon them during their stay in this city, they read a large number of books. Some of the wives of Senators and members are close students of history, and even of theology in some cases. Then there is a large amount of fiction read by some. Many, also, are fond of books on art and household decoration. Many wives study history and politics for their husbands, always keeping right up to the times on all important questions, so as to help their husbands in their public labors. Even young ladies thus help their fathers sometimes."

It is interesting to sit in the Congressional Library, to watch the members and Senators who come in, and listen to their questions. There is a sort of tradition about the Capitol that Librarian Spofford knows everything and can answer any and all questions. They come to him to know the author of some saying or expression of remote origin, to get apt quotations, to decide upon authorities, and to tell them just where they can find all about any matter they have in mind. He is even asked for the views of the great men of the country, running back to the time of Washington, upon certain leading questions. He is said to have the most remarkable fund of information concerning such subjects and upon all matters relating to books of any man in America; and the collection of books over which he presides is the greatest in the country. Though the part of the Capitol occupied by the library furnishes shelf-room for only 300,000 volumes, there are 525,000 stowed away there. A large number are "colonized" in the dark and badly ventilated vaults in the cellar. The shelves along the long aisles of the library are piled one above another with valuable books until they reach the roof, two stories high. There are stored the best collection of newspapers in the world. There are continuous files of British papers running back for two centuries, and American papers for over a century. The file running farthest back of the American publications is the Philadelphia *North American*, which, under the name of the *Packet*, was the first daily paper published in America. It appeared as the *Packet* in 1771. Afterwards the name was changed to *Claypoll's Advertiser*, then to *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, and finally, in 1839, to the name it now bears. The files are unbroken up to the first issue.

The Doll Industry of Germany.

It requires almost consummate skill to make these toys. Each workman has models at home, and buys materials for manufacture. The skeleton is constructed out of lime and plaster of Paris, and the eyes, nose, mouth and ears cut with a knife. The figure being ready is dipped in hot wax and dried. It then goes to the hair-dresser for a wig, and finally to the work girls to be dressed. The money value of the doll depends upon its coating of wax; the thinly-coated ones usually crack in cold weather. The wax formerly was produced through the agency of the bee, but a substitute is beginning to be found in ozocerite, or wax made from the residue of petroleum.

China dolls are more exclusively the product of the factory. After being modeled by hand, they are baked in a great oven for a week. During this time the utmost care and watchfulness are required. The tenders are never permitted to sleep. A draught of air will produce disastrous results. A single

oven contains 5,000 dolls, and thirty ovens are often full at once in one factory. At the end of the week the dolls come out in all conditions. About one in five is perfect. After baking, the dolls are painted and glazed. The imperfect ones are separated by themselves and sold to "fairs" and "Cheap John" concerns, which dispose of them to people who infest such places. One German factory has been running about 130 years, and has produced 1,000,000,000 dolls. Some of the manufacturers are enormously rich. All attempts at manufacturing dolls in this country have failed owing to the cheap labor abroad. Congress, however, levies 35 per cent. duty on these toys (which make women of our girls), in expectation of future manufacture here.

The dolls form a miniature world of inanimate women since the young ladies who play with dolls prefer young lady dolls.

Indian Capital of Dakota.

Yesterday your correspondent visited the famous Indian council stone a few miles south of Ashton, Dakota. The spot is where the various Indian tribes of southeastern Dakota met annually or oftener and held their councils of war and peace, and therefore may properly be termed the Indian capital of south Dakota. It is probable that the location was chosen on account of its accessibility, scenery and other natural advantages, and to the observing traveler it is evident that no better selection could have been made. Notwithstanding this was once the Indian capital of Dakota, our late Capital Commission refused to visit the historic spot or even to consider its claims for the honors they were about to confer. However, Spink county claims the honor of the first capital of Dakota, and the spot which marked it will always remain a place of interest to the historian, tourist and antiquarian. The famous council stone is a smooth, ovate-shaped black boulder, about six inches in diameter one way, and eleven inches long, and stands in the center of the council chamber. The council chamber consists of stones placed around a circle about fifteen feet in diameter, the ground being scooped out so that the Indians could sit around the circle with their feet inclined toward the center. This chamber is capable of seating some twelve councilors, seven of whom would be a majority. As there were many different tribes in the valley at the time when these legislatures met, it is probable that each tribe had but one representative in the council. The scenery around this old council chamber is unequalled in the James river valley. Standing on the left bank of the river, where the river makes a curve to the southeast, upon a high bluff is the famous council stone. For miles up and down the valley the view is unobstructed, and the many windings of the James river, with the trees along its banks, the large fields of ripening grain, the several towns north and south of the Wessington hills to the westward all visible, it presents a picture beyond description. To the east a short distance are the Diet lodges, once the homes of the tribes of that name. It was just opposite this council stone that General Beadle and his party of surveyors so narrowly escaped being massacred by the Indians in 1873, and yesterday was the first time that he had visited the spot since. Until the last few years the Indians have returned once a year and removed the weeds and grass from around the council stone. Since then it has been neglected, and in a few years more the Indian capital of Dakota will be only known in history.

Scarcely twenty-five years ago the most powerful piece of artillery was a sixty-eight pounder, throwing its projectile with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second. Now the weights of guns have been increased from five to 100 tons, the velocities from 1,600 to 20,000 feet per second, the energies from 1,000 foot-tons to over 52,000, and the projectiles from sixty-eight pounds to 2,000 pounds.

A little boy discovered a bee crawling upon his hand. Finally, the bee stopped for a moment, and, after remaining stationary for an instant, stung the little fellow. When the cry of pain was over, the little child said to his mamma that he didn't care for the bee's walking about on him, but he didn't like his sitting down on him.

Politeness never makes any blunders; it often gets snubbed but never gets beat.

Left by the Train.

We have been asked time and again how it is that so many people get left by the trains that go out of Austin. It is a very complicated matter, and we are not sure that we are equal to the task, but we will try. One reason is, because they are not aboard the train. There are two public clocks in Austin, which are usually from twenty minutes to three quarters of an hour ahead of each other. One of these clocks keeps railroad time, but nobody knows which one of the two clocks it is. The man who wants to leave Austin, say on the 11 o'clock train, must first find out which clock keeps railroad time. After he has satisfied himself on that point, he will have to go to the depot from twelve minutes to a half an hour before or after 11 o'clock, because the trains do not run on Austin railroad time, but according to St. Louis railroad time. If the would-be traveler understands algebra, he might cipher it out, or he can, if he sees proper, telegraph to St. Louis. That is one successful way to get left.

Another and a better way, is for you, if you don't care to miss the train, to go to the railroad depot and ask what the schedule time is. As no train has ever yet arrived on time, you will know for certain one time of day when the train will not arrive. Having gained that point, you must ask one of the employes how much behind the train is, and if he says an hour, then you must come back in two hours, and you will hit it, provided the employe hasn't lied about it. Usually the blackboard at the railroad office tells you precisely how many hours the train is behind time, but as the figures are only changed once a week, they are not reliable except by accident. However, the train always arrives when it gets here, and by going to the depot a day or so before you want to leave and encamping there until the train does arrive, you will be all right, if you don't take the south-bound train instead of the north-bound train, or vice versa. As it is impossible to find out which is which, and as it is rather difficult for one man to travel on two trains going in different directions, the only really safe way not to miss the train is to walk. The man who has a walk-over cannot get left.—*Texas Siftings*.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

Published Every Wednesday, by the
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ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application. Orders from abroad for advertising must be accompanied by the cash.

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Office, 273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Governor Martin and the other State officers were duly inaugurated Monday. The legislature convened yesterday at 12 m.

The Plant Seed Company, St. Louis, have a very handsome catalogue out for 1885. If any of our readers would like to have it, all they need to do is to send for it.

The Brown county Institute, at Hiawatha, is to be holden to-morrow and the next day, as announced some time ago. Professors Shelton, Walters and Kellerman, of the Agricultural college, will be present and take part in the proceedings.

Indications of revival in business matters are showing themselves in cheering number. From Pittsburg and Chicago, especially, reports are encouraging. Mills and factories that have been idle for several months are starting up again. We have favorable reports from many places.

Talk about hard times and low prices. Here is an advertisement in the Rooks county (Kas.) Record:

A \$5 suit of clothes for \$3.50; a \$6 overcoat for \$4; a \$10 overcoat for \$6; a \$12 ladies' cloak for \$8; a 40 cent boys' cap for 25 cents; cotton flannel undershirts for 25 cents; red and gray undershirts and drawers for 85 cents; blue and dark green cassimere dress goods, worth 40 cents for 25 cents at Moore's.

Cases of supposed poisoning have occurred after eating fruit hat had been preserved in cans, and it has been supposed that, in some manner the poison was communicated in or by the cans. Later investigations have shown that in most if not all the cases of alleged poisoning, the trouble did not arise from the canned goods at all, but from other causes.

One good thing about the present business condition; or, rather, one compensating advantage to the farmers is the fact that prices of store supplies are low. Some of our exchanges are publishing prices at present and a few years ago of articles used by farmers. As a sample, sugar is now selling at sixteen to seventeen pounds to the dollar, and the same grade four years ago sold at ten to twelve pounds to the dollar.

Business failures in 1884 amounted to eleven thousand six hundred, involving liabilities amounting to nearly two hundred and fifty million dollars, with assets valued at one hundred and thirty millions. This makes a difference of one hundred and twenty million dollars. Up to the 25th day of December the number of bank failures was one hundred and twenty-one, and of these, more than one-half came from speculation, outside of legitimate banking.

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

National Railroad Legislation.

Difficulties in the way of practical legislation to regulate the carrying trade are much greater in Congress than in a State legislature. This fact people generally do not recognize because they have not thought about the matter enough to be well informed. Complaints against railroads have been common ever since the Great West began to grow wheat, corn and meat. At first, and for a long time, the complaints took the form of suits in court, or remained simply private discontent. In time, however, the people at large became interested, and State legislatures were moved to investigation.

In practice, observation shows great timidity on the subject even among members of these local bodies. And when we get into the national councils, we find the subject is still more dreaded. President Grant was the first public man to take any practical step in the way of national legislation. He recommended the appointment of a committee of high character to investigate the general subject and ascertain whether there could not be some way devised whereby transportation could be cheapened. His idea was to furnish outlets for the western farmers to the seaboard. The report of that committee was the beginning of national railroad legislation. It established, or rather, declared the law which has since been confirmed by the courts all over the country.

Still, it was several years afterward before any senator or member of the House had courage enough to prepare and introduce a bill on the subject. Only within a few years past has any attempt been made to enact a law, and even up to this time, there has not been an exhaustive discussion of the subject in Congress. The Reagan Bill—which we print this week—was prepared several years ago and has been pending a long time. It passed the House last Thursday, and though it was up for amendment and debate on half a dozen different days, still the discussion of it was very superficial. It appears that the members do not wish to take hold earnestly. It would not be just to them to say that they are opposed to such legislation, or that they are in the pay of corporations, or in sympathy with railroad companies. This timidity comes rather from ignorance of the subject, and the ignorance is because of two reasons (1) the magnitude of the subject, and (2) the absence of precedent.

Many men, we know, think they believe certain things about the management of railway transportation, but on mature reflection change their supposed opinions; and many others, when called upon for practical suggestions, are vacuity itself so far as this matter is concerned. Then, there are others who are trying to learn what needs to be done and how to do it.

It is a source of much gratification that the subject has at last been taken up in earnest, thus giving ground for hope that our statesmen will be able in time to mature and enact a law that will give the people the justice they demand, and at the same time do no injustice to the carriers. We do not approve the Reagan Bill for reasons that we give in another place, but it is a beginning, and it will receive much more and better attention now that it has passed the House. In the Senate it will be dealt with deliberately, and by the time it gets through that body and is returned to the House, its friends will have learned more. It is much to be hoped that all party spirit will be laid aside in considering the subject, for all the people are interested equally.

The House of Representatives was not fully organized when our paper

went to press, so that we cannot give the name of the speaker until next week.

Stock Traffic in Kansas.

The fourteenth annual report of the Kansas City Stock Yards presents some very interesting figures in relation to stock received at that point. Ninety-nine per cent. of it comes from or over Kansas. It would be very difficult to ascertain just what proportion is owned or shipped by Kansas people; but what we desire particularly to show is the extent of the stock traffic in the State.

The number of cattle shipped into Kansas City in 1884, over the roads named was as follows: Missouri Pacific, 56,909; Union Pacific, 63,253; Southern Kansas, 88,343; Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, 33,469; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 10,546; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 243,561. Total on these six roads, 496,081. Half a million cattle over Kansas railroads in one year is good enough to talk about even in hard times. This does not include hogs, sheep or horses, nor does it include all the roads. The total number of cattle received in that year was 533,526.

In the same year, 1,723,566 hogs were received, 237,964 sheep, and 23,163 horses and mules. The number of car loads of stock of all kinds received in 1884 was 55,227, which would be equivalent to 2,761 trains of twenty cars each; or, if all were put in one train, allowing thirty feet to the car, the line would be 1,656,810 feet, or (304) three hundred and four miles in length—about equal to a train whose engine is in St. Louis, Mo., and the rear car in Wichita, Kan.

An interesting feature of the matter is the growth of the traffic. In 1871, total receipts of cattle were 120,827, of hogs 41,035, and of sheep 4,527. The increase in the number of sheep in the fourteen years was equal to fifty times the number received in 1871; of cattle, the increase was five times the figures of '71, and of hogs the increase was forty times the receipts of '71. That is to say: In 1884 the number of cattle received at the Kansas City stock yards was five times as many as were received at the same place in 1871; the number of hogs was forty times as many; the number of sheep fifty times as many.

A large portion of the cattle were Texans; some were from Colorado; but a great many of them were native Kansans. Of the hogs, it may be said that all of them were raised in Kansas; and as to the sheep, most of them were raised in the State.

Such a growth as this is remarkable. It shows the capabilities of this State in the direction of stock raising. And when, in connection with this vast increase of stock in fourteen years, we consider that last year we raised more wheat than any other State in the Union, and corn enough to give every man, woman and child in the country four bushels, nobody ought to charge us with vanity when we assert that Kansas is a good place to live.

Oarp and Tadpoles.

Col. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, honored us by calling and chatting a few minutes, the other day. He came up to see the new administration off, but he did not forget to tell us that Sumner is booming as usual, and particularly that part about Belle Plaine. He thinks he has fed at least a hundred tons of sorghum to stock and never discovered any bad effects.

The Colonel is a successful stock raiser and is a very interesting gentleman on that subject. His most recent experience is worth relating. He ordered some German carp from Washington City some time ago—we have

forgotten how long—and when they arrived and were put into their new quarters, the pond, it was observed that there were some tadpoles among them. The Colonel related the facts with great particularity up to this point. "Now," he said, "the carp and tadpoles have been in the pond all that time, and what do you suppose is the result?"

We suggested in reply that the result, without doubt, must be a valuable cross, but we did not know what to name the new breed.

"No, sir," the Colonel interrupted, "It is a genuine English bull-frog. You ought to hear him hollow. He has a voice equal to a fog horn."

Sumner county farmers will live tony now, sure enough, for here is a fountain of frogs.

A New Farm Paper.

We have received the second number of the *Farm Journal*, a weekly paper of four pages, four columns to the page—(one-half the size of the KANSAS FARMER), published at Chapman, Dickinson county, Kansas. The editor, Harry Swift, displays good taste in selection of matter, and his paper has a clean, neat look. Mr. Swift feels well on the start, for he says in this second number—"The *Farm Journal* has taken the lead on Kansas improvements, and does more for the glory of Kansas agriculture and stock-raising than any other paper in the State." We wish the *Golden Belt Farm Journal* abundant success, and will be pleased if, at the end of its first year of existence the editor feels as hopeful as he does now. The *Farm Journal* is sent to subscribers at fifty cents a year.

Sample Copies.

This office is daily receiving requests for sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER. It is an encouraging sign. An unusually large number comes from other States. They nearly all express themselves as wanting reliable information about Kansas. We mention the fact because it shows the faith that people generally have in papers that are devoted to agriculture. The KANSAS FARMER is devoted to the interests of Kansas farmers—not in the sense of blowing about the resources of the State, but in the sense of helping to build up a prosperous agriculture in the State. Our aim is to speak the truth and to deal justly with all subjects. We hope our inquiring friends will be pleased with the paper well enough to become permanent subscribers. Sample copies sent free on request. Our rates are printed at head of first column on eighth page.

Letters on Your Paper.

Subscribers do not all yet understand our way of marking their addresses on the wrappers or margins of their papers. We use a letter to represent a year. Thus: The letter "d" was used for 1884; the letter "t" is used to represent the present year, 1885, and the letter "n" will be used to represent 1886. A year has fifty-two weeks, and we begin our volumes with the first week in January. The present number of the paper, dated January 14, 1885, is "t2"—the second number of the year.

The mark on the wrapper shows when the time of the subscriber expires; that is, with what number of the paper. If your paper is marked "t26," then your time expires with the 26th number of the paper in 1885; if the mark is "t52," then your time runs to the end of the year. If you have paid for a time longer than 1885, then you run over into 1886, and the mark is "n," with the number of the paper attached. If the mark is "n52," that carries you over to the last week in 1886. The whole year is covered by the letter.

The Reagan Bill.

It is fortunate for the country that the Reagan Bill which passed the House last week, and which we print this week, is not final. The bill has been a long time before the House, and although it was not the bill recommended by the committee, it was substituted the present session for the committee bill. It is not practical in some important parts, and nothing that is not good sense and easy of application ought to be enacted into a railroad law. Nor is there any good in re-enacting existing laws, unless they are improved by the proceeding.

The rule always has been that the proper compensation for any service is what it is reasonably worth. No statute ever enacted the rule, but it is the law, nevertheless, and has been so held in all civilized nations. It was the common law of England and so descended to us. Judges, in proper cases, always instruct juries that that is the law. It is common sense, even handed justice. It is a self-evident proposition needing no enactment. It is one of the foundation principles of commerce.

But, in all cases of dispute, it is left to a jury to determine what reasonable compensation is. That is the law now. The Reagan Bill enacts that railroad charges shall be reasonable, and it leaves the subject there—just where it is and has been since railway companies became common carriers. If the law prescribed what are reasonable charges, as it does in cases of ferries, it would be different; but it does not. It leaves the whole matter just where it is, and when a shipper is dissatisfied with the charges of railroad companies, he may go into court and have the matter determined by a jury. His grievance may amount to twenty-five dollars, and his attorney fees will be a hundred, or, it may be a thousand dollars and he will compromise without going into court, thus leaving the matter undetermined. This bill is defective, as we believe, in that respect. The law ought to place some limit on charges for transportation of freight. This bill prohibits charges of more than three cents a mile for passenger travel. Why does it not, also, fix a maximum charge for hauling freight? It does not prescribe what passenger rates shall be; it simply fixes a maximum rate, leaving the roads to go as far below that as they may see fit. Why not apply the same rule to freight?

The fifth section of the bill is impracticable. It cannot be enforced, and would not be useful to the people if it could be. If the reader will examine section five closely, he will see the force of our objection. If a line of railroad lie wholly within the boundaries of a State, this law is useless, because it cannot be made to apply. In such case the road would not be subject to national control at all, for Congress has no authority over purely State matters. "If it is intended to apply to particular roads only, the classification of property and statement of rates could easily be made; but if a road lies wholly within the boundaries of one State, what authority has Congress over it, except as it may be connected with other lines in any one continuous act of transportation? And, if it is to be considered a part of any other or of all other possible lines for transit, then, how is it possible for any one company to make rates between not only all points on its own road, but between every one of such points and all other points on every transportation route in the country? To illustrate our meaning: Take the Southern Kansas road. It lies wholly within the State, except a little track at Kansas City, Mo. If section 5 applies to separate roads only, it cannot affect the Southern Kansas road, because it

lies within the Kansas lines. It is a State road, and Congress has nothing to do with it. But if the section applies to every road as a part of continuous interstate routes formed by the particular line in connection with all possible combinations of other roads, then the requirements of the section cannot be complied with, because it is impossible for any company to know in advance what may be the destinations of the various packages which may be brought for shipment. And more: No company can make rates for other companies, nor can it be compelled to do so. There may be a hundred thousand different railway stations in the country. Section 5 requires every railroad company to make rates between every point on its own road and every point on all roads. This could not be done, and cannot be required."

We do not expect the Reagan Bill to become a law. If it should be passed, however, it would not be operative, except to increase litigation. The railway companies would resort to methods of evasion, and they would not be hard to find. By simply adopting the rule to carry over their own lines only, the bill would be killed. A line of road extends only between A and B. There is no authority to compel it to carry goods to C. It is only when companies agree to forward goods to their destination that they are responsible beyond the end of their own line.

Ten Acres For One Cow.

As a final adjustment of the troubles growing out of the disposition to hold large tracts of grazing lands in single tracts, the Kansas Cowboy proposes to amend the homestead law so that a stockman may take up four sections of land and hold it. Senator Plumb's attention was called to the subject and he wrote to the Cowboy, requesting information on several points, and saying that the drift of opinion is toward smaller, rather than larger tracts.

He says the existing laws have been so perverted in their administration as to bring about a very general belief that a law of the kind mentioned would be abused in the interest of those who desired to speculate on the public domain. He further says that if the grazing country is to be divided for stockmen, the dimensions ought to be small, because those who are able to buy thousands of head of cattle are able to take care of themselves without any government help.

In reply, the Cowboy says that farming experiments west of the one hundredth meridian have not been a success, and it is even precarious business fifty miles east of that line. After discussing that part of the subject, it takes up the other and says:

Ten acres of grazing land are required for the support of a cow or horse, the year round. A quarter section will then support 16 head, a section 64 head, four sections 256 head. A person who has the means of supporting 250 head of cattle or horses is in comfortable circumstances, but he is no better off than the man who has 160 acres of good productive land in an agricultural section. We maintain that four sections of grazing land are only equivalent to a quarter section of agricultural land. The four-section proposition is eminently in the interest of the poor man. That amount of land will give him a foothold and a standing in the grazing area, and will enable him to maintain himself against the encroachments of the large ranchmen. Out on the plains, where the occupied land is mostly owned by the government, the principle that "might makes right," is the one that generally prevails.

Is not that a strange doctrine? Ten acres of grazing land are required to keep one cow or horse, we are told. That has been learned by actual experiment. In the same manner—(by exper-

iment,) it has been ascertained that one acre of good land well tilled will keep a cow or horse. The Cowboy, we suppose, reasons in that way, assuming that one acre of good farming land is worth ten acres of this grazing land. At that rate, the stock raiser ought to have sixteen hundred acres, instead of twenty-five hundred and sixty acres, which is the number in four sections, while the ordinary homesteader gets only one hundred and sixty acres.

We do not favor any enlargement of homesteads. One hundred and sixty acres make a good sized farm—enough for the average farmer. Where a man wants more than that, let him purchase it. Let the small land owners increase in number, and they will improve their lands. They will create wealth by enhancing the value of it. Let them select lands wherever they want it. If they take up lands that will not bear cultivation, they will abandon it. In course of time, all the land unfit for farming would be known by being left. Let the farmers have the benefit of it until the fact appears that it will not be taken up for farms, then let it be sold at public auction in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person. It would all be bought up by adjoining farmers, except, possibly, in particular localities where large tracts are arid. But in such cases, stockmen would not want it.

We do not believe in giving large tracts of the public domain to individual persons. It amounts to the creation of an incipient aristocracy. The smaller the holdings the better down to the limit of enough.

If a man owns two hundred and fifty-six head of cattle, he is able to find land enough somewhere to live on. At twenty dollars a head, that number would be worth over five thousand dollars. A man who is that well off is not running around hunting land that is not fit to farm. If a man has no stock, he does not want worthless land, and if he has stock—enough to make him interested in these large tracts—enough to make him want ten acres of land for every head, he is not suffering for want of a home.

The Wool Market.

The last year closed with a better demand for wool than is usually experienced at that period. But prices were and still are very low. There was more wool in Boston December 31st, last, than ever before at the same time in the year. Sales for the year 1884 were some six to eight million pounds less than in 1883. The purchases of Australian wool at Melbourne on American account were not more than 25 per cent. as large as they were in the previous year. Indications do not encourage the hope of an immediate advance in prices, though all things look favorable for a healthy market—that is, good demand and fair prices in the not distant future.

Boston prices:

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

	Light.	Ordinary.
Fine.....	17a18	14a15
Medium.....	17a19	15a16
Quarter-blood.....	16a17	14a15
Common, Cots and burry.....	15a16	14a15
Low and Carpet.....	13a14	12a13

Inquiries Answered.

LAND OFFICE.—There are several land offices in Kansas, but the two in which our correspondent is most interested are located—one at Kirwin, Phillips county; the other at Garden City, Finney county.

Mr. S. H. Mitchell, Baldwin City, Kas., some time ago wrote his experience with sorghum juice and ground grain, and now he inquires as follows:

"I would like to hear through the FARMER if any of its readers tried my plan of feeding hogs with sorghum juice from the cane mill and mixed with bran and shorts, and with what success? I think it boss feed."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 12, 1885.

STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 10,500, shipments 9,700. Market strong. Light 4 20a4 80, packing 4 35a4 45, heavy 4 50a4 65.

CATTLE Receipts 800, shipments 650. The market was steady and strong. Exports 6 00a6 25, good to choice shipping steers 5 25a5 75, common to medium 4 25a5 00, good feeders 4 25a4 50, corn fed Texans 3 75a4 25.

SHEEP Receipts 500, shipments 950. Fatsheep firm, other grades dull. Common to medium 2 25a3 00, good to choice 3 25a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

HOGS Receipts 38,000, shipments 4,000. The market opened strong. Rough packing 4 25a4 40, packing and shipping 4 50a4 70, light 4 30a4 45, skips 3 30a4 00.

CATTLE Receipts 6,500, shipments 3,500. Market was active and firm. Exports 5 10a5 40, good to choice shipping steers 5 00a5 60, common to fair 4 25a5 00, stockers 3 30a4 00, feeders 4 00a4 50.

SHEEP Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,200. The market was steady. Inferior to fair 2 50a3 25, medium to good 3 50a4 00, choice 4 20a4 75, lambs 5 00a5 25.

Kansas City.

The Daily Indicator reports:

CATTLE Receipts 526. The market to-day was strong and active, and closed 5a10c higher. Exports 5 50a5 75, good to choice shipping steers 5 00a5 30, common to medium 4 50a4 90, feeders 3 60a4 10, cows 2 40a3 50.

HOGS Receipts 6,932. The market to day was firm and a shade higher. Lots averaging 213 to 388 lbs sold at 4 15a4 40, bulk at 4 15a1 25.

SHEEP Receipts 750. Market steady. Fair to good muttons 2 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Lower and unsettled. No. 2 red, 89c cash, 86 3/4a87 1/4c Jan.

CORN Lower and inactive. No. 2, 35 1/2c cash. OAT—Unchanged. No. 2, 27 1/2c bid cash.

RYE Easy at 51c bid.

BARLEY Dull; 55a75c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Good demand and unsettled. Jan 79 3/4a81 1/4c.

CORN Good demand. Cash 36 1/2a37 1/4c.

OATS Oversupplied and lower. Cash 26 3/4a26 1/2c.

BARLEY Nominally 60c.

FLAXSEED Scarce at 1 48.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 7,096 bus, withdrawn 25,805, in store 714,514. A weak, quiet and lower market was had to-day. No. 2 red winter, cash no bids 61c asked. Jan 60c bid 60 3/4c asked.

CORN Received into elevators the past 48 hours 12,380 bus, withdrawn 12,660, in store 56,896. A quiet market was had to-day. No. 2, cash 1 car at 29 1/4c; J n 28 1/2c bid 29c asked.

RYE No. 2 cash, no bids 46c asked.

OATS No. 2 cash, 24 1/2c bid 25c asked.

BUTTER Roll butter is accumulating and the supply on sale is large to day and the demand is light. Creamery goods are scarce and hard to move at quotations.

We quote packed: Creamery, fancy fresh made..... 29a30 Creamery, choice "..... 26a27 Creamery, fair..... 24a25 Choice dairy..... 19a20 Fair to good dairy..... 12a14 Storepacked table goods..... 12a

We quote rolls:

Good to choice..... 14a15 Common..... 10a Inferior..... 6a 8

EGGS Fresh eggs are scarce, but there are plenty of held, pickled, limed and salted stock on sale. We quote fresh firm at 22c, held and limed stock 2 c.

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

APPLES Consignments of Missouri and Kansas choice to fancy 2 25a2 75 c bbl, common to good 1 75a2 00 do. Home grown from wagons 50a55c per bus for fair to good. Stand apples 90a1 00 c bus.

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

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

TURNIPS We quote consignments at 60c per per bus.

CASTOR BEANS Quoted at 1 50a1 60 per bus.

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

Horticulture.

Report on Vine Culture.

Read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, December 17, 1884.

Grape culture has been made a success from the southern border of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Pacific, as well as the eastern and middle States. It is, comparatively, a short time since grapes have been grown to any extent in the United States, and yet, I think, I can safely say that they are used by a larger number of our people than any other one kind of fruit grown on this continent, and can be produced as cheap, taking the whole country together, as any one kind of fruit.

Grape vines can be successfully propagated by cuttings. Take the wood of the past summer's growth, make your cuttings of uniform length, eight or ten inches, and keep the top ends all the same way and tie them in bundles of fifty. When you have them all ready make a thin mud of clay soil and dip the butt ends one or two inches through. Next dig a pit one spade deep, in a dry sheltered place, and place the bundles in the pit, closely standing them on the top end of the wood or bundles, and cover with four inches of soil; and over this place straw sufficient to prevent hard freezing. It is well to place some boards on the straw to keep it in place and turn off most of the rain.

Propagation by layers can be done by laying down a vine of new or old wood in a trench three inches deep. Pin it fast to the bottom of the trench with little sticks or hooks to keep it in place, and fill the trench a little at a time as the laterals start and grow.

Set cuttings in good rich soil in nursery rows four inches apart. Keep the ground thoroughly cultivated and stir the ground between the plants often to prevent the ground from drying and becoming hard. Also prevent the growth of any weeds as they would dry the ground and the plants. Young plants should be taken up in the fall after frost has killed the leaf, and buried in some safe place to prevent hard freezing or becoming too wet or too dry.

A choice of location for a vineyard would be a rich soil, naturally dry, with slope sufficient to readily carry off all surface water. It is of but little importance in Kansas which way a vineyard slopes only so it is dry rich soil.

The land should be deeply plowed and cross-plowed. The last plowing should be up and down the slope to assist in draining the vineyard. Harrow thoroughly to make land even and fine.

In planting first lay off the rows east and west with a plow eight feet apart. Then mark it north and south with a plow also eight feet apart. Set the plants where the marks cross. Spread out the roots with care and press firmly in the soil; but not too deep. If the roots are about four inches below the general level of the ground it is about right. Deep planting will do in countries where there is very little or no winter; not in Kansas.

I recommend the arm system to new beginners in grape growing, as it is simpler and more likely to be kept up. It is of great importance to have your trellis run north and south, as the prevailing south winds in Kansas roll the vines on trellises running east and west, and do harm to both fruit and vines. It is not necessary to put up a trellis the first year; but cultivate and hoe thoroughly and keep the young plants free from weeds and grass. If more than one vine starts prune them off. Let only one vine grow the first year.

The second year's care of vines com-

mences in the winter following the spring that the plants were planted. In December or January cut the young plants back to fifteen inches, leaving only one cane. In the spring following drive the stakes for trellis eight feet apart and put up one wire twelve inches from the ground and tie the young cane to the wire and, as the laterals start, tie one on each side to the wire; and as they grow in length tie them again until they reach four feet, then cut them off, and if all have made four feet the wire will be covered. All suckers should be rubbed off soon as discovered. This work will bring us to the second winter. Now, these arms that you have tied to the wire by this time have quite strong laterals which now must be cut back, leaving only one bud.

Now we are ready to put up the second wire. This done we have a trellis complete with two wires; the second one only twelve inches above the first, making a trellis twenty-four inches high, which is the best trellis I have ever tried. I have used a trellis three feet and four feet. But I can raise better grapes, and more of them, on a trellis twenty-four inches high. Now we have these young vines in their second winter. As the laterals start in the following spring the fruit will come also, and when the laterals have grown long enough to reach we lay them over the top wire and tie them. Great care should be taken to keep the arms in their proper place the first year. When they are once established they are very little trouble.

The third winter we cut these laterals back again to one or two buds; and the following years are a repetition of the former. As the vines grow old the fruit spires or reserve buds fail near the base of the arm and there is too strong a growth at the end of the arm. In such case I start a new arm from the stump of the vine, tie it up and keep it straight the proper length. When pruning time comes I cut away the old arm and tie the new vine in its place; and with proper care a vineyard can be kept up indefinitely.

The renewal system does not meet with this occasional necessity for renewing arms, as they renew the whole structure every year. My friend Deitrich prunes on the renewal system and can tell you what advantage it has, if any. I have never trained vines on the renewal system and cannot say much in regard to it.

I have often been asked what I thought of summer pruning. I have to say that I cut off the ends of my vines where they come in the way of the cultivator and when they overgrow weaker vines, but I am careful not to let the sun on to the growing fruit by so doing. I cultivate my vineyard once a week, if rains don't prevent, until the fruit begins to ripen, with good results.

The marketing of the fruit is not satisfactory. It is not done to the best advantage for the producer or the consumer, and will not be until our larger towns and cities establish a market where we can take our fruit and sell it direct to the consumer. It is certainly the duty of cities of the first class to have a city market. At present the consumers of all kinds of fruit pay 30 or 40 per cent. more than the producer realizes for the same.

I would like to hear from any one that can see to the end of this truck and dicker.

The best package I have seen for shipping grapes is a tight box that can be nailed solid. I shipped grapes by express to Colorado this summer in covered baskets. They were broken open and some of the baskets half emptied. I have shipped in boxes without any

loss and they invariably opened up in good order.

What we need is a factory that will make a neat, strong grape box. I ordered boxes from three factories that put them on their catalogues, and they could not be furnished.

The cheap market basket has done a great service; but a basket that could be made without handles, in shape to nest into each other with a heavy rim on top for support and to handle it by, would cost no more and be much more convenient and useful, and could be shipped and packed and stored with much more satisfaction, and would carry the fruit in much better order, and the baskets would last twice as long.

J. G. CLARK.

Waveland, Kan.

Manual of the Apple Orchard.

One of the practical results of the eighteenth annual session of the Kansas State Horticultural Society was the adoption of the suggestion of Judge L. A. Simmons, Wellington, Kas., regarding the compiling and publishing of a brief manual of the apple orchard. It will contain a concise review of the successful experiments of the most practical and reliable Kansas orchardists from the various portions of the State. This manual will contain nine chapters to-wit:

Chapter I—On selection of site; Chapter II—On preparation of the soil; Chapter III—On selection of varieties; Chapter IV—On planting; Chapter V—On cultivation and pruning; Chapter VI—The enemies of the tree; Chapter VII—The enemies of the fruit; Chapter VIII—On gathering and handling the fruit; Chapter IX—On storing and marketing fruit.

Each chapter will be divided into sections, as the nature of the subject requires, and for ready reference, thus:

Chapter I—On selection of site. Section 1—As to the position of the orchard in respect to house, garden, etc.; Section 2—As to the slope; Section 3—As to the soil; Section 4—As to its protection by windbreaks; or, take Chapter IV—On planting. Section 1—As to laying off the ground and distance between rows; Section 2—As to time of planting (spring or fall); Section 3—As to method of planting; Section 4—As to pruning at the time of planting, and so on with each chapter. Then, as soon as the manual is completed, it will be brought before the society for adoption. It can be taken up chapter by chapter and section by section, and each section can be adopted as written, or amended to meet the views of a majority of the society, and when the whole is finally adopted it will be published as by the sanction and authority of the society.

A special committee was appointed by the society for the purpose of preparing this manual to present at the next session, consisting of the following able and experienced members of the society: F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth county; Wm. Cutter, Davis county; Abner Allen, Wabaunsee county; J. G. Clark, Shawnee county, and A. N. Godfrey, Greenwood county.

A manual of this kind must prove to be of great value to every farmer who wishes to grow an orchard. He can have the practical results of twenty years' experience of the most intelligent and successful orchardists of Kansas. If the Kansas State Horticultural Society will, at each session, give out something of this kind upon the subject of agriculture, they will not only greatly strengthen and build up the society and have it recognized everywhere at its true value, but it will also enhance the value and importance of this industry in the west, especially in Kansas, and prove a blessing to every farmer in the State.

State Entomologist.

At the eighteenth annual meeting of this society, the secretary was instructed by resolution to prepare a petition asking the Kansas Legislature to enact a law creating the office of State Entomologist, and to provide the necessary means for its successful management. In accordance with instructions, Secretary Bracket is sending out petitions for signature. This is an important matter, well worth attention by the people. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. If we have a competent person to devote his entire time to a study of our insect enemies, the people will be gainers.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

GRAFTS, STOCKS, TREES—Everything for Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and Amateurs. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo. 51st year. 300 acres.

Branch Valley Nursery Co., Peabody, Kas.

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

GRAPE VINES. All varieties old and new. Including N. Y. A. G. A. Largest Stock in America. CATALOGUE FREE. SILAS WILSON, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

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

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

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

APPLE SEEDLINGS

—And—
ROOT GRAFTS.

Largest Stock in the United States. Prices on Application.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY CO.,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Trees, Trees, Trees.
IMMENSE STOCK.

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

Address CARPENTER & GAGE, Bower, Jefferson Co., Neb.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

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

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

Lee's Summit Nurseries.

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

To our Patrons, Orchardists and Planters:

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

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

Orders sent by mail promptly attended to. BLAIR BROS., Proprietors, Lee's Summit, Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

Feeding for Winter Eggs.

Any decent hen will lay in the spring. The hen that lays while it is snowing and the thermometer is away down below the freezing point, is the hen for us. So says the *Farm Journal*. Then it adds: "After all, there is more in the care and feed, than in the breed of the hen. Fowls with small combs and a heavy coat of feathers suffer less from cold, and are, for this reason, better winter layers, under ordinary circumstances, than the high-combed delicately-formed breeds. But any hens, if comfortably housed and properly fed, will lay in winter. We mean to say, that they can be forced to lay in winter, by a diet of warm and stimulating food. And we will say here, that it is folly to attempt this forcing process unless you have good shelter for your hens, to protect them from wind and storms. For exposure to these will neutralize all your extra care in feeding. We will also caution those who want plenty of eggs that will hatch strong, healthy chicks in April, May, and June, against forcing hens too hard in the winter months. A reaction will set in sooner or later, and it may come at a very inconvenient season.

"The following bill of fare is suggested as suited to induce winter laying: The first meal should be given at daylight, and consist of corn meal and wheat middlings, half-and-half, mixed with milk, if milk can be obtained. If milk is not to be had, buy beef heads, or cracklings of the butcher, boil them and mix with corn meal. Season with a little salt, and add enough red pepper to give it snap, and feed warm. When they can be obtained, we prefer ground beef cracklings to any other form of meat. A pound of this meat to ten hens would be a fair allowance, and less would be better to start with. There should be a sunning shed or house for them to feed and scratch in. This should have an earth floor and the floor should be kept littered with chaff from the barn floor. Every morning one or two baskets full of fresh chaff or a bundle of oats or wheat in the sheaf should be scattered on the floor to keep them busy between meals. The noon meal should consist of a mixture of cracked corn, oats, wheat, and buckwheat scattered in the chaff and sand on the floor of their feeding room. By four o'clock they will be ready for the third meal, which should consist of whole corn warmed in the oven. An occasional lunch of raw or boiled vegetables would help along and always be acceptable. Of course we would keep granulated charcoal and oyster shells and gravel always before them. Water with the chill taken off should be supplied both morning and afternoon.

If this course of diet is kept up regularly for a month, we defy any ordinary hen to resist its egg-persuading influence. The venerable grandmothers to be found in the yards of some farmers might do so, but any farmer who will keep such old hens is not likely to try it on them.

Some farmers who put up cheap poultry houses—just rough boarded, with the cracks battened—last season, are now fixing them over and making them more comfortable by ripping off the battens, covering the house with building paper, and then rough-boarding over that.

The model poultry house should have at some seasons as little wall as possible; twine netting makes an excellent partition. A roof is all that is needed for a poultry house in warm weather, the sides being worse than none.

A cross of the Dorking on Brahma will produce a fine market bird of large size with yellow skin and fat.

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

If breeding hens have very long bodies, thin in form, with long legs, they should be mated with a male bird that is short, very deep and broad, having short, stout legs.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

My herd now numbers about Forty Breeding Sows and Four Boars, including representatives of the best families of the day, and also prize-winners at the leading shows of this country, Canada and England. I have now in use in my herd sows that won in England in 1883, 1882 and 1881, and descendants of noted prize-winners previous to that time. The principal boar in use in my herd at present is "Duke of Monmouth" 11361, who won in 1883 the first prize at four leading shows in England, including first at the Royal Show, and also first prize at two leading shows in Canada. He thus won six continuous first prizes without being beaten, a like record I believe never attained by any other boar. I paid \$400 for "Duke of Monmouth." He is a splendid breeder, an animal of great constitution and comes from the same family as my old boar, "Lord Liverpool" 221, for whom I paid \$700, and who is now almost eleven years old and still alive. I have now a splendid lot of pigs from three to six months old, the bulk of which are got by "Duke of Monmouth." I would also spare a few of my sows, young or old, when in pig, and part of my breeding boars. I do not advertise prices as low as the lowest, for I cannot afford to sell as low as those who bought a cheaper class of stock to start with, but my prices are reasonable and within the reach of all who know the value of first-class stock. My herd of Berkshires show as much size as hogs of any breed, and I am sure I can show more quality, activity, constitution and size than is combined in any other breed of hogs. Almost if not every prominent herd of Berkshires in the West contains representatives from my herd, and this alone, considered in connection with the many prizes I have won for ten years past at our largest shows, proves beyond a doubt the quality of stock I am producing from year to year. No breeder of any kind of hogs in the United States or Canada has for several years past bought and retained in his herd so many valuable animals at an equal cost as I have. I have issued a new catalogue this season containing the pedigrees in full of my herd and a limited description of each animal, together with a complete list of prizes won for several years past. This catalogue I will mail free to all who feel interested enough to write for it.

I am also breeding High-grade Short-horn Cattle and Merino Sheep. Have now about 100 good young rams for sale.

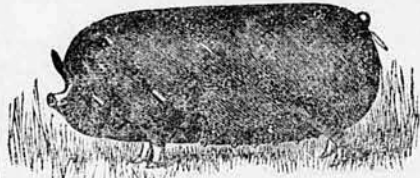
I have reduced rates for shipping.

All parties visiting from a distance will be met at the train, if notice is given in time.

For prices or any further information, address

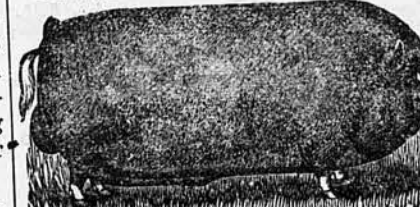
N. H. GENTRY,
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PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

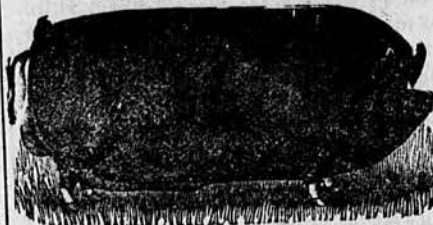
WELLINGTON HERD ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



The Wellington Herd of well-bred and Imported Berkshires is headed by HOPFUL JOE 4899. The herd consists of 16 mated brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address **M. B. KEAGY,** Wellington, Kas.

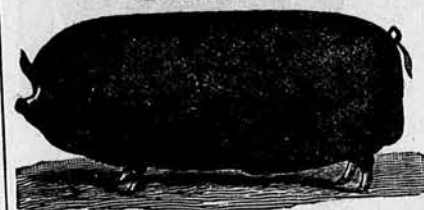
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Abilene, : Kansas,



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

PURE-BRED Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.



We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country. direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to

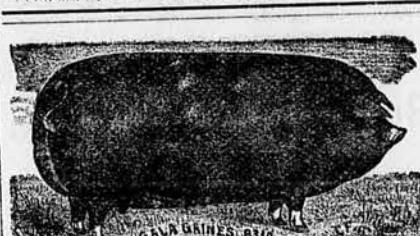
WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kas.

BERKSHIRES.

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

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

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

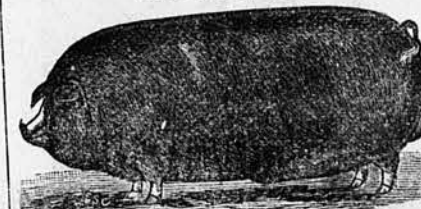


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ISAAC WOOD, Oxford, Kas.—PIONEER—The sweetest and best of the Southwest for three consecutive years. Completing the blood of all the popular strains of the day. Six years a specialty. Figured out of kin. Quality of stock and pedigree first class. Price low, and favorable rates by express at all points. Pigs of different ages ready to ship, and orders taken for future delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. For history of herd, see Vol. IV, page 31; Vol. V, page 47, and Vol. VI, page 37, Ohio P.-C. Record.

IF YOU WANT A Young Sow bred to our crack boars.	POLAND-CHINA SWINE	IF YOU WANT A lot of Plymouth Rock Pigs at \$1.00 each
IF YOU WANT A Young Boar Pig,		IF YOU WANT A Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calf,
IF YOU WANT A Young Sow Pig,		Write to MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.
IF YOU WANT Any kind of Poland- China Swine,		

Poland-China and Berkshire HOGS.



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

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



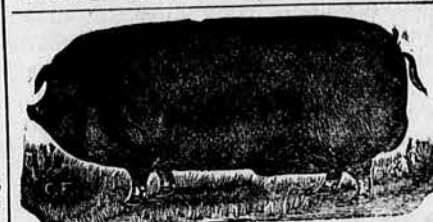
THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



At the head of our select herd of 25 mated sows, stand two noted boars, Kentucky King 2661 and Challenge 4939, both prize-winners, and for individual merit unsurpassed in the State or elsewhere. Stock of all ages generally on hand for sale. Pedigrees "at edge" prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address **STEWART & BOYLE,** Wichita, Kas.

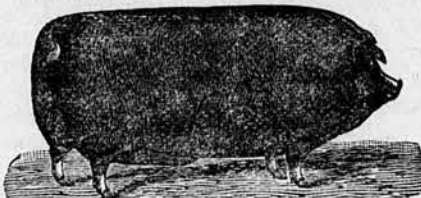


S. V. WALTON & SON,

Box 207, W. Illinois, Kansas.

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

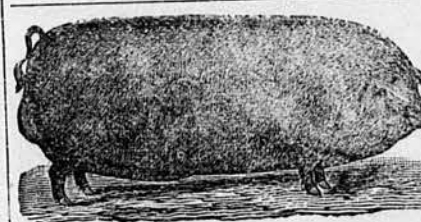
MEADOW BROOK HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Breeding Stock recorded in American and Ohio Records. Tom Duffield 5675 A. B. R., at head of herd. Always space with latest improvements of the favorite breed. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence promptly answered.

JELLEY & FILLEY, Proprietors,
KINGMAN, KANSAS.



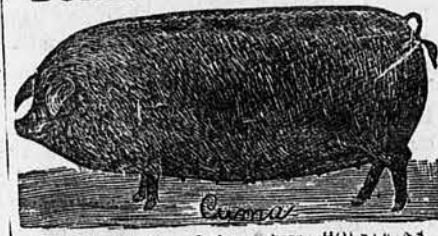
RANKIN BALDRIDGE,

Parsons, Kansas,

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

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND— DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEIN AND DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by **WM. A. GARDNER,** Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

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

The Busy Bee.

About Bee-Keeping.

Mr. N. N. Shepard, of Meadville, Pa., is publishing a series of articles in *Kansas Bee Keeper*. This is the first.

The advantages and profits of honey-raising as a business we are well convinced are not generally understood in many localities; hence we find so few engaged in that industry. What we shall say, therefore, on this subject will be to encourage others to turn their attention in that direction, and throw out some hints in regard to the best way of conducting the business in order to make it a success. We may be excused in saying that we have had considerable in this direction. We can hardly remember the time when we were not longing to have the management of bees, and two or three attempts to learn, and as many failures, though it dampened ardor, did not discourage us. But we soon found ourselves while yet a mere boy, the happy possessor of a fine apiary of one hundred colonies, and for over twenty years kept that number and often as many as 150 swarms.

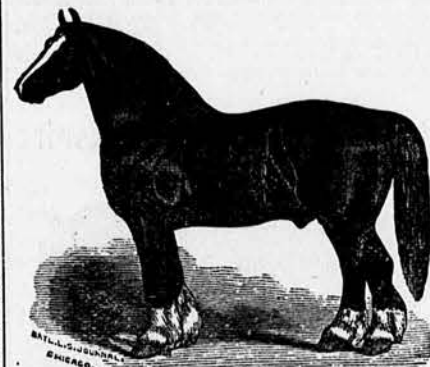
But who should keep bees? The old saying "every man to his business" will hold especially good in bee-keeping. Any one contemplating this work should be well satisfied before he begins, that he likes bees and they like him—some persons they will sting at sight, others they hardly ever sting at all. What causes this difference I am not fully prepared to say, but think it traceable to the difference in the smell of the breath and the expiration of different persons, as also their activity, energy, cleanliness, etc. A lazy, indolent, filthy person had better keep at a proper distance from bees; they are very neat and industrious themselves and like people that have the same habits. They also know when they are well used and are sure to take revenge on those who through carelessness hurt, kill, or in any other way annoy them. Some people are naturally cruel and harsh, and seem to have a peculiar faculty of making every animal and insect which they have much to do with, cross and ugly too. Their horses will balk, their cows kick, their dogs will bite, and their bees will sting. Such persons—unless they can have a radical change wrought on them—should never think of making honey raising a business. If any one thinks by these remarks that I am giving the little insects credit for more knowledge than they really possess, I think a few years of intimate acquaintance with bees will rid them of that idea. I have only hinted at just a few of the many things which might be mentioned to show more fully their knowledge and instincts.

Again, no man should decide to make this a business who has already as much on his hands as he can attend to. Bee-keeping is a business of itself. Farmer bee-keepers are getting less every year, and the business is going into the hands of those who give their time and attention especially to that work. It is a mistaken idea that bees will do all the work and take care of themselves. One man may attend to eighty or one hundred colonies (after he learns the business). Bee-keeping and small fruit culture may be carried on together to good advantage, providing a man has help enough to give both proper attention. Again, any person engaging in this work must learn to be prompt and active and keep ahead of his business. All hives and implements necessary for carrying on the work should be ready before they are needed for use. Work which ought to be done to-day should not be put off till to-morrow. Much of the work must be done quickly and

just at the right time, or we are sure to suffer loss. A "drone" (unless he can "mend his ways") should never think of making a business of honey-raising. In our next we may say something of the right place and surroundings for an apiary.

OVER ONE HUNDRED CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH DRAFT AND PERCHERON NORMAN

Stallions and Mares arrived in August, '84.



Another importation just received, ages range from two to four years old. Our stock won fifteen premiums at the Iowa State Fair of 1884; also several awards on Clydesdale stallions and mares at a Percheron Norman stallions. 300 High-Grade Mares, in foal to our most noted horses, for sale. Advantages offered to customers at our ranch: Many years' experience in importing and breeding. Immense collections, variety of breeds, enabling comparison of merits. The best of everything. A world wide reputation for fair and honorable dealings. Close proximity to all the through railroad lines. Low prices consequent to the extent of the business. Low rates of transportation and general facilities. Visitors welcome at our establishment. Ranch 2 miles west of Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa, on the C. R. & P. R. R.; 15 miles west of Washington, Ia. SINGMASTER & SONS, Keota, Keokuk Co., Iowa.

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Rosedale Stock Farm

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

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LOCATION.—ROSEDALE STOCK FARM is situated 8 miles north of Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., and 3 miles east of St. Joseph, Mo. and 15 miles west on the H. & St. Joe R. R. from Cameron Junction, Mo.

Free conveyance furnished at Messrs. Chippe & Berlin's stable, close to depot at Osborn.

EVERY HORSE RECORDED and guaranteed a breeder.

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Forme laurum Montacho, White, 10 days. No injury. Easily used. Clean the water. 2 or 3 Pans do the work. Will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cents, a lot 50 cents, postage or silver. L. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palestine, Ill.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!! AND A Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publisher of the *ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST* desires to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months, and immediately send you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents, its circulation is now 55,000. Only 45,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of \$1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, \$500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, \$100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, \$10 each; 1,000 cash presents of \$1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$10 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, \$20 each; 100 5 em' Winding Nickel-Case Watches, \$5 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, \$10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, \$10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, \$3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, \$15 each; 50 Gents' Gold Chains, \$25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, \$15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, \$100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, \$60 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, \$100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, \$7 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, \$90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses, \$1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 pairs Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents, which we can not enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid.

With 100,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) our profits will approximate as follows: REVENUE—100,000 yearly subscribers, \$100,000; 1,000 inches advertising, \$1 per inch, \$1 per line, \$12 issues, \$168,000; total, \$268,000. EXPENSES—For paper and press work, 100,000 copies, 12 issues, \$50,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., \$20,000; 100,000 presents, \$40,000; total, \$110,000; leaving a net profit of \$158,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the *ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST* depends on its 100,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from \$100 to \$500 at 4 per cent, the principal to stand if desired, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

CONDITIONS:

Loans made pro rata, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. First year's interest at 4 per cent, to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer—not as to the amount of property you are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must positively agree to show the paper and present to his friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the adjoining form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

300 GOLD WATCHES FREE!

WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST!

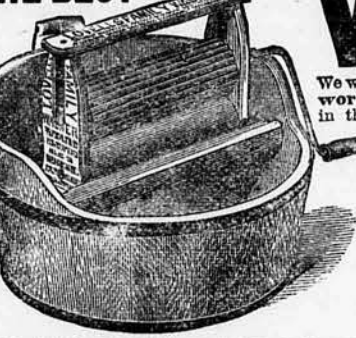
In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve \$9,000 to be divided equally among the first 300 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to one receipt good for one present, and if your letter is among the first 300 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for 6 months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper one year an 18 numbered receipts good for 8 presents, if you send us \$1. Get five friends to join you, and send \$2.50, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers with \$5, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 13 receipts. This offer is good only until March 15, 1885. We have 55,000 subscribers already, and only require 45,000 more to have the desired number. Our old patrons and subscribers, whom we number by thousands, should go to work at once and help us increase our list by this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS. Secures our paper 6 months on one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Bank or Merchantile Agency. Remember there are presents to our subscribers, given to them absolutely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, the true pathway to your future fortune. Every subscriber get a prize. A fortune may be yours if you will but stretch forth your hand to receive it. It costs only 50 cents to try it, is it possible you will let it pass? Postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express. Address: *ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST*, (B) 162 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

You can get this Gold Watch for 50 Cents. If you send at once.



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AGENTS WANTED

in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$300 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring 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.



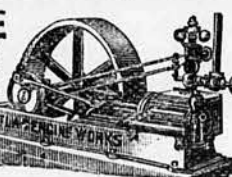
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All the leading Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, and

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TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER we make the following special offer to send on receipt of ten cents, in money or postage stamps, our latest finely lithographed book, which contains actual calculations, showing Women's chances of Marriage at different ages; GOD'S NAME in forty-eight different languages; How to read, write and speak correctly the English language, without the aid of a Grammar; HYGIENIC RULES; a

selection of poetry; Album verses; a prominent Physician's physical care of Infants and Children; by a prominent Physician's physical care of their origin and eradication; "Women are the men who make them"; Suggestions to Wives; Tales of the revolution, expenditure, commerce, population and area of the principal nations. In fact, it is a book needed by every one, appreciated by all, and it is only sold to you at ten cents so that it may be introduced in your vicinity, and thereby secure for us a large demand from your friends and neighbors. Address

DUFFY PUB. CO., 53 South St., Baltimore, Md.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, Sec. 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 31, '84

Fotawatomie county--J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

MARE--Taken up by John Ashcraft, in Lawrence tp, Nov 4, 1884, one bay mare, white spot in forehead, black mane and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by same on 4th of Dec, 3 years old, white strip in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$40.

COW--Taken up by C. W. Fowler in Louisville tp, Dec 3, 1884, one cow, 11 years old, black and white neck and sides black, white strip along back, white in face, nose black, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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

STEER--Taken up by Dennis Morris, in Louington tp, Dec 22, 1884, one roan steer, 1 year old past red neck and head and a white spot in forehead; valued at \$18.

Allen county--R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Wm. Davis, in Marmaton tp, Nov 15, 1884, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER--Taken up by E. W. Hall, in Deer Creek tp, Nov 25, 1884, one heifer, white under belly, slope under each ear, no brand; valued at \$25.

STEER--By same, one spotted roan steer, crop off right ear and nick in under part of left, branded WW on right hip; valued at \$25.

Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. F. Truitt, in Kentucky tp, Dec 15, 1884, one brown and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands.

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

STEER--Taken up by Jerry Zinke in Monmouth tp, Nov 28, 1884, one roan yearling steer, hog-ring in left ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, a red and white yearling heifer, hog-ring in right ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER--Taken up by Mrs. M. J. Smith, of Auburn tp, Nov 29, 1884, a red yearling heifer, crop off right ear, white between fore legs; valued at \$10.

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

MULE--Taken up by S. W. Fairbanks, of Reno tp, Dec 1, 1884, one bay mare mule, 10 or 12 years old, some short horn, neck and back caused by harness, also saddle marks; valued at \$--.

Douglas county--Joel S. White, clerk.

7 SHEEP--Taken up by John Ott in Audora tp, Oct 27, 1884, seven sheep; valued at \$3.50.

COW--Taken up by I. N. Bane, of Willow Springs tp, Nov 17, 1884, one roan cow, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, mottled face, white stripe on left side, thin in flesh, gives some milk; valued at \$20.

Rice county--C. M. Rawings, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Frank Thornton in Union tp, Nov 21, 1884, one roan pony mare, three white feet, black face, Mexican brand on left hip, J on right hip, 14 hands high; valued at \$30.

PONY--By same, one roan mare pony, about 14 hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$30.

Miami County--J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by O. M. Rody, in Station tp, Dec 2, 1884, one red and white spotted yearling heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

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

STEER--Taken up by Sam'l L. Allen, in Kelly tp, Nov 4, 1884, one roan steer, 1 year old, the marks or brands of said stray have not been altered, to his knowledge; valued at \$15.

Pawnee County--J. F. Whitney, Clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Ira B. Clark, in Garfield tp,

Dec 18, 1884, one sorrel mare, 10 years old, branded CW on left hip; valued at \$20.

Franklin county--L. Altman, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by I. B. Fish, of Ohio tp, (P. O. Princeton), one sorrel mare, coming 3 years old, right hip knocked down, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by R. J. Hood, of Lincoln tp, one 2 year-old heifer, light red, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--By same, one white yearling heifer with red spots; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending January 7, '85

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coffey county--R. H. Adair, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by J. E. Bumgardner, of Key West tp, one bay mare, 12 or 15 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left eye cut; valued at \$30.

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

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

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

STEER--Taken up by John Moore, of Liberty tp, one red and white spotted 3 year-old steer; valued at \$30.

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

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

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

HEIFER--Taken up by W. D. Yawter, of Start tp, one red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE--Taken up by Henry Long in Mill Creek tp, Dec 13, 1884, one steer calf, about 18 months old, red with a little white under belly, slit cut in right ear, no brands; valued at \$30.

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

COW--Taken up by John Halderman, in Wilmington tp, Dec 12, 1884, one dark red cow, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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

Lincoln county--J. H. Madden, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Jan. 14, '84

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

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

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

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

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

HEIFER--Taken up by A. H. Benson, in Norton tp, Nov 25, 1884, one white-roan heifer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

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

STEER--Taken up by Isaac Hampton, in Barclay

tp, Dec 12, 1884, one red and white 1 year-old steer, notch in left ear; value not given.

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

Ford county--Sam'l Gallagher, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by F. Herman, Wheat and tp, Nov 1, 1884, one roan Texas steer, branded with curved line on left jaw, B x on left side and 3L on left hip, under-slope off both ears; valued at \$10.

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

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

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

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

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

STEER--Taken up by A. Cleal, of Freedom tp, one light roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

COLT--Taken up by Henry Coburn, of Pleasant Grove tp, Nov 18, 1884, one 2 year-old sorrel horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

PONY--Taken up by C. H. Vandemark, Fall Riv r tp, Nov 29, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, branded J H on left shoulder, and under-bit in left ear, and I enclosed in circle on left hip; valued at \$40.

PONY--By same, one dun mare pony, about 3 years old, stripe in forehead, scar on left hip, branded on left shoulder 90 with 5 above the clipper, and indelible brand on left thigh; valued at \$40.

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

HEIFER--Taken up by E. A. Curby, Madison tp, Nov 11, 1884, one red yearling steer with white spot in forehead, crop off left ear, crop and split in right ear, brand on hip supposed to be E; valued at \$30.

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

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

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

HEIFER--By same, one spotted roan yearling heifer, shell off one horn, no brands; valued at \$15.

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

STEER--Taken up by L. W. Smith, Quincy tp, Nov 7, 1884, one small 2 year-old roan steer, some kind of a brand on left hip not distinguishable, no other marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by Ole Bronson, Dec 15, 1884, in Eureka tp, one 4 year-old cow, red and white spotted, indelible brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

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

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

STEER--By same, one red yearling steer, slit in left ear; valued at \$16.

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

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

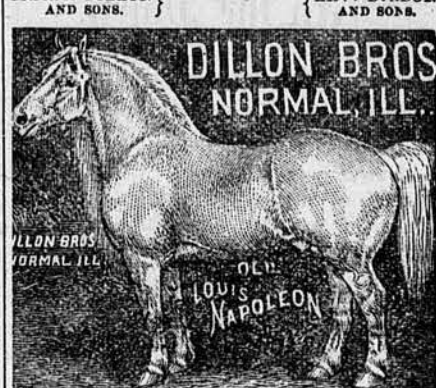
STEER--Taken up by J. M. Creed, Lane tp, Dec 20, 1884, one steer, white with some red about the head and neck, branded with a small heart on right flank and F on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

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

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

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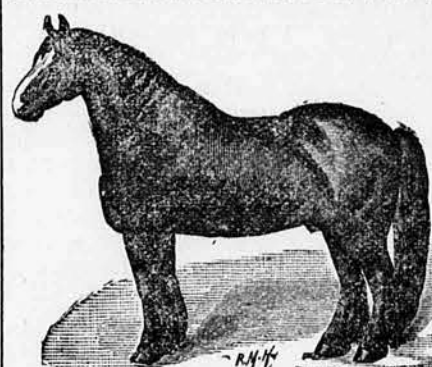
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CRESS BROS.,

In the Dairy.

Practical Dairy Farming.

Paper read by Mr. H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., at the Illinois State Dairyman's Convention.

I have been assigned the subject of practical dairying, and I hardly know how to handle the subject without giving my experience in the business, and perhaps a few theories. In 1869 I bought a farm and went to grain raising, but my yearly balance sheet soon cried halt! and I halted. I saw that I must turn over a new leaf. I looked over and studied the different branches of farming, beef and pork raising, wool and mutton producing, and dairying. I made a new start, with cows at the head of the list, next hogs, then sheep. After a few years I dropped the sheep business, as it did not pay as well as the cows or hogs. I commenced dairying with twenty cows, such as I could buy in my vicinity, and they were not very good ones. The first year I received \$33 per head from the cows for six months' milk taken to cheese factory, and made considerable butter after the factory closed. I patronized a factory two years, and then, there being no factory in operation in my vicinity, I made butter (or rather, my wife did, with the help of the dog to do the churning) for several years. I learned that my dairy produced 150 lbs. of butter per cow annually, which did not leave me a satisfactory profit. I then commenced to test my individual cows for percentage of cream and weight of milk. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 lbs., and the percentage of cream to vary from 7 to 20 in the different cows. I afterwards got an idea that this test was not sufficiently accurate, and then I tested all my cows (forty in number at this time) by setting the milk separate, and skimming and churning separate. In this test I learned that I had cows that would only pay for the feed consumed, and that I had others that would pay a profit of \$60 per year, after paying for feed. Up to this time I had worked from necessity; I felt that I must know my good and my poor cows; but from this time on I took much pleasure in this work. I learned that the cow that gave 40 lbs. of milk per day did not produce as much butter as the cow that gave 18 lbs. of milk. I learned that the butter yield of my cows ranged from 8 to 20 oz. per day. I commenced to weed out my unprofitable cows, and filled their places with better ones, or with heifers from my best cows. I think it very important that a dairyman should know his best cows, and raise the heifer calves from them. During this time I changed from summer to winter dairying. By a few years of this work I increased the butter yield of my dairy from 150 to 266 lbs. per cow, and increased the profit above cost of feed, from \$15 to \$45 per cow. I believe any dairyman that will commence this work will get interested in it, and he will think better of his business and better of himself. I found winter dairying more profitable than summer dairying. I would have the cows calve in September or October. Let me say here, that this work has outgrown my wife and the dog, and forced myself and a horse, and, finally, a steam engine, into service, the dairy having increased to over sixty cows.

There are a number of reasons why winter dairying is preferable to summer dairying. The cow is producing the most milk when of the greatest value. The cow will, if properly cared for in cold weather, produce more milk in the year, to calve in the fall, than she will to calve in the spring. If she calves in the spring, she will naturally want to

dry off in the beginning of winter, and nature and the cold weather will beat the best feeder, and she will go dry much longer than she will if dried in summer on pasture. If she calves in the fall, and is well fed and cared for during the winter, she will give a good flow of milk until she is put to pasture in the spring, and going dry on pasture, she will milk as long as she ought to. Last May, my cows that had been milked all winter, gave as much milk as many of the patrons, cows that were fresh milkers.

A cow that has nothing but corn fodder in the field, and straw at the stack, and a straw stack for shelter in the winter, is not in condition to do profitable work for two months after she goes to pasture, and she will never do as well as she would have done had she been well cared for during the winter.

We all know if we would stop to think that it requires a certain amount of food to support the system, and the profit is on what she consumes over and above what nature requires for support. Many farmers act as though they did not know this to be a fact. We should study how to grow and prepare a palatable and well-balanced feed for all our stock. Even the hog will not thrive on an exclusive corn diet.

I am satisfied that it will pay us well to use our knowledge and judgment in preparing a food for our stock, that has the right proportion of flesh and fat-forming material.

I have wandered from the subject somewhat. I was telling the advantages of winter dairying. Help can be hired at a less price in winter than in summer. It makes the least milking in summer when the labor of caring for the farm crops is crowding. It gives you an opportunity to turn the cows that you have decided to dispose of for beef at the season that class of beef sells for more than any other season in the year—namely, in April and May. I find that with heavy feeding a cow that calves in September or October can be milked until April 1 and sold May 1 for beef. I have practiced this for several years. Some may think they cannot raise their calves in the winter, but that is not so; I have raised better calves in the winter than in the summer. They must have warm, clean quarters, as all stock must have, to thrive. I have had grade Durham calves gain 2 lbs. per day for a month at a time in the winter months. They were fed skim-milk, corn meal, and tame hay.

My winter feed has for several years been early-cut clover and timothy hay, with wheat bran and corn meal, one-half of each by measure. I prefer to have the hay cut when the clover is in full blossom. I feed straw and coarse hay in racks in the yard. I find the cows will consume considerable of such feed after having all the good hay they will eat in the barn. I am now feeding shocked corn, cut with a feed-cutter into one-half-inch lengths; I also feed what hay the cows will eat and 10 to 12 quarts of wheat bran each per day. It makes a great difference when hay is cut. To produce milk, early-cut hay is much more profitable than late-cut hay. Some farmers say it will not "spend so well." I will admit that stock will consume more of the early-cut hay, and that is the reason that it is more profitable to feed. The profit is in what an animal will consume after that which is required to support the system. Therefore the more palatable the food the more will be consumed, and the larger will be the profit on what is consumed.

From the 5th to the 10th of this month my milk shrank from 855 lbs. to 750 lbs. I went to my farm to see what was the cause.

I asked my foreman about the feed, water, and care of the cows. He said he was doing all he knew how to do to keep up the yield of milk. I at last discovered the cause in a change of hay. I had been feeding the second crop of clover, and the last of it was fed the 4th of the month. The change was to the last cut of the first crop, though it was good hay. I have repeatedly had the same experience when I have changed from early-cut to late-cut hay.

See that the cows have plenty of fresh pumped water without any ice in it. We cannot afford to use corn at present price—\$10 per ton—to warm the water from the freezing point to the temperature of the cow's system. See that they have salt regularly. I give salt every day.

In the Elgin section, most of the butter and cheese is made in the factories from either whole milk or gathered cream. Some dairymen prefer one and some the other system. In some localities all the milk is taken to the factory, and in others the cream only is taken to the factory, leaving the milk on the farm. I believe either system is preferable to making butter unless the dairyman has plenty of help without hiring, and has conveniences and skill to make butter equal to the factory goods.

The pig cannot be left out of consideration in practical dairying. We must have him to utilize the skim-milk, whey and slop. I have done considerable experimenting in feeding skim-milk to pigs, both by itself and in connection with grain foods. My experience is that 100 lbs. of skim-milk will produce 6 1/4 lbs. of increase live weight on pigs weighing 125 lbs. or less, and on larger hogs it will produce less. A thrifty pig weighing 40 lbs. will produce more increase in weight from the same amount of food than it ever will after.

Some dairymen say they cannot get help to milk. I have seldom had any trouble in that line. We always milk in the barn, summer and winter, and make the milking a part of the day's work. We do not work until sun-down in summer, and then milk ten to fifteen cows each after supper, but we have supper and have the milking done at sun-down in the long days of summer.

In breeding always use a thoroughbred male; you cannot afford to use any other if you wish to raise your stock. Decide whether you want a butter dairy, a milk dairy, or a dairy for raising steers, and then select your male from the line you wish to work in. I believe it is as necessary to success to have some plan in farming as it is with the carpenter or the machinist.

I would say to all dairymen who have not already done so, commence testing your cows as soon as you get home. If you are selling milk, know how much each cow is producing. If you are selling cream by the gauge or inch, know how much milk each cow gives and what percentage of cream each cow's milk produces. If you are making butter, know how much butter each cow will produce per week. I will warrant you will be surprised at the result of your tests, and I know you will be interested, instructed and financially benefited.

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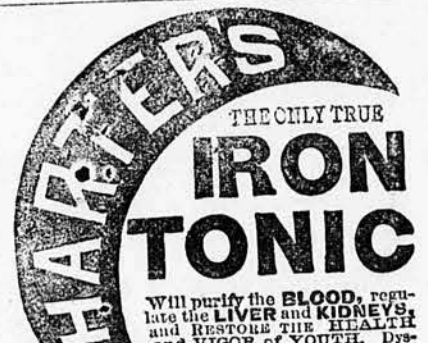
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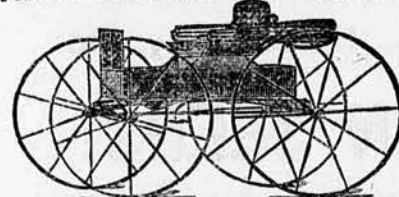
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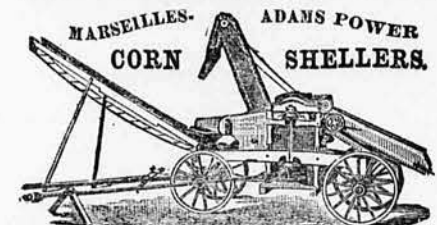
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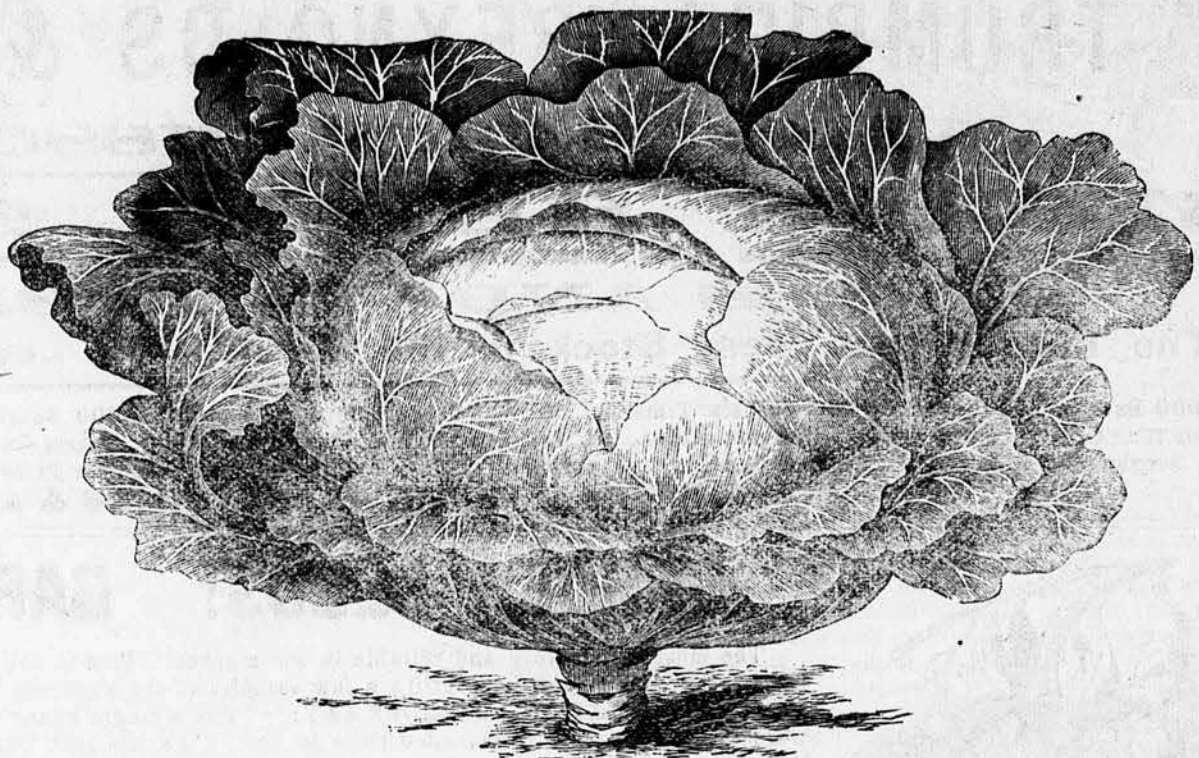
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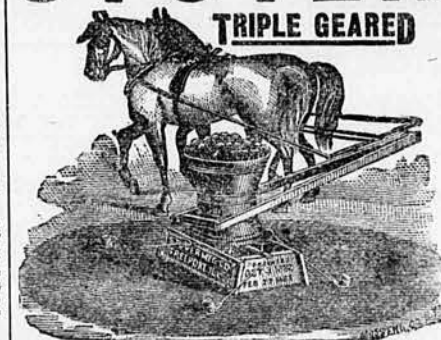
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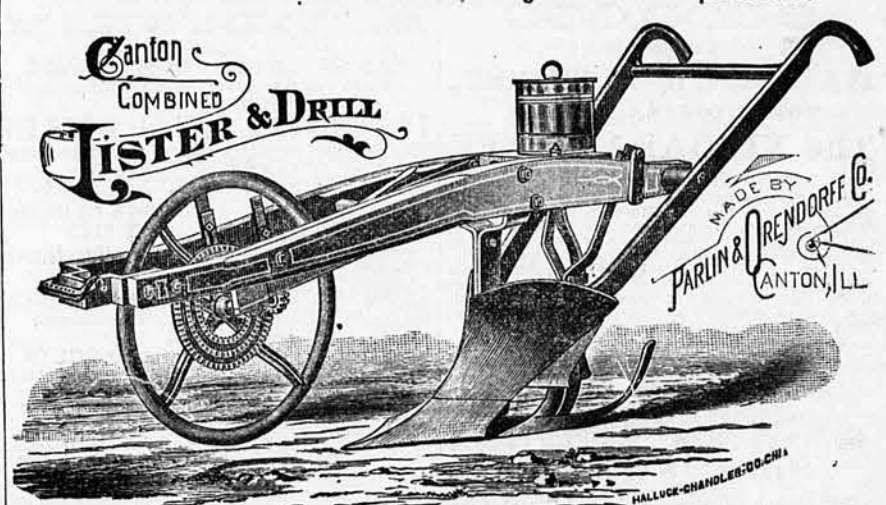


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The most satisfactory and reliable in the market. This is not advertisement talk, but is what our customers say. We publish herewith a few samples of the hundreds of letters which we have received.

NOTICE WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY:—"Not a single ounce but what gave entire satisfaction and were everything we recommended them to be." "Parties sent East, had no success, bought our seeds, and gave them great satisfaction." "The only strictly reliable seed sold in town." "Will buy no other," &c. Notice the testimonial of the "Kansas City Times," which represents over 1,000 families. No other Seed House can show such a record:

OSAGE MISSION, KAS., July 27, '84.—T. R. & A.: Duty: better than seeds they have been buying East and you require us to say that the seed we bought of you gave perfect satisfaction in every particular: were considered the only strictly reliable seed sold in this town last season. It gives us pleasure to make this statement.

OSBORNE, KAS., Aug. 10, '84.—T. R. & A.: Your seeds have given us and our customers the best of satisfaction.

HARPER, KAS., Aug. 13, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have sold your seeds for three years. Have always found them to be just as you represented them, fine and true to name; and in fact, most of the farmers will buy nothing else.

ARROW ROCK, Mo., July 29, '84.—T. R. & A.: The garden seeds I bought of you gave entire satisfaction; all came up and gave great satisfaction to my customers.

SALISBURY, Mo., July 17, '84.—T. R. & A.: We liked the seeds bought of you this season very well. No complaints from any of our customers. Several persons bought of us, after planting several times, seeds bought of other parties, without success, and found our seeds all right. We think another season we will do a good business selling bulk seeds; as this was a new method to our people, this year they were slow to catch on. Yours truly, HUTCHINSON & DAVIS.

OFFICE KANSAS CITY TIMES, Nov. 20, '84.—Messrs T. R. & A.—Gents: We wish to say that from the thousands of packages of your garden seeds sent to our

subscribers the past season as premiums, we have not received one complaint, although they were guaranteed, while garden seeds procured from an Eastern house the year before were very unsatisfactory, and we had complaints from all sides. Your seeds will do to stand by.

SHERMAN, TEX., Aug. 12, '84.—T. R. & A.: I take pleasure in saying your seeds have given entire satisfaction. I guaranteed them to my customers, and upon inquiry find they were in every instance as represented.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 8, '84.—T. R. & A.: Have found your seeds first-class in every respect. Our customers have been well satisfied with them, and we like to handle them better than the unreliable seeds in your.

If you have not used our Seeds, try them, and you will use no other. Our 1885 Catalogue, now ready, Sent Free.

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

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE.—Stallion, coming three. Sired by F. O. Miller, Dan Clydesdale. Address W. C. Thompson, Clay Centre, Kas.

NOTICE.—For sale, a number of Imported Clydesdale Stallions; just arrived. Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

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

Short-horns for Sale.
Fifty fine Thoroughbred Short horn Heifers and twenty-five extra fine Bull Calves.
Will sell cheap, and on time to responsible parties. This is a fine herd for any one to make selections from who may desire to commence the breeding of Short-horn cattle.
G. W. GLICK,
ATCHISON, KANSAS.

HEDGE PLANTS!

6,000,000

—For Sale by—

BABCOCK & STONE,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The NIAGARA GRAPE
(The New White Grape.)

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

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PIANOFORTES.
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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
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RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

50 HEAD OF
IMPORTED NORMAN
STALLIONS

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

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

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

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$5,000,000,
which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE,
EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.



STOCK ON HAND:
150
Imported Brood Mares
250
Imported Stallions
Old enough for service,
100 COLTS
Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically traced, they should be valued only as grades. I will sell all Import Stock at Grade Prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. 1-10 Page Catalogue sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France, 1884; purchased by M. W. Dunham and drawn from life by Rosa Bonheur, the most famous of all animal painters.

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For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

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Faithful Maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

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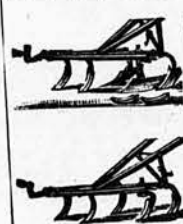
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To insure obtaining only the "Arm and Hammer" brand Soda or Saleratus, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartons which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm and Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Ask for the "Arm and Hammer" brand SALSODA (Washing Soda).



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As lately introduced, has no equal in the world. Its excellent work in the field has distanced that of all competitors. It is, in some sections, doing in one passage, the work of four or five old-style implements, and in others superceding the cumbersome and expensive two-horse tools. The "PLANET JR" HAND SEED-DRILLS and WHEEL HOES are the newest and best, lightest and strongest known. There are 2 distinct tools, each with special merits, no two alike or the same price; all practical and labor-saving. Let no Farmer or Gardener fail to study up during the winter evenings our 1885 CATALOGUE, which gives reduced prices, careful and exact engravings of these different machines, and such descriptions as will enable the reader to judge correctly of their merits. Thirty pages and forty engravings. Free to all. Correspondence solicited.
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