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SUGAR INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

Its History, Progress and Present Status.

An address delivered before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, January 9, 1884, by E. B. Cowgill, Agent of U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(Concluded.)

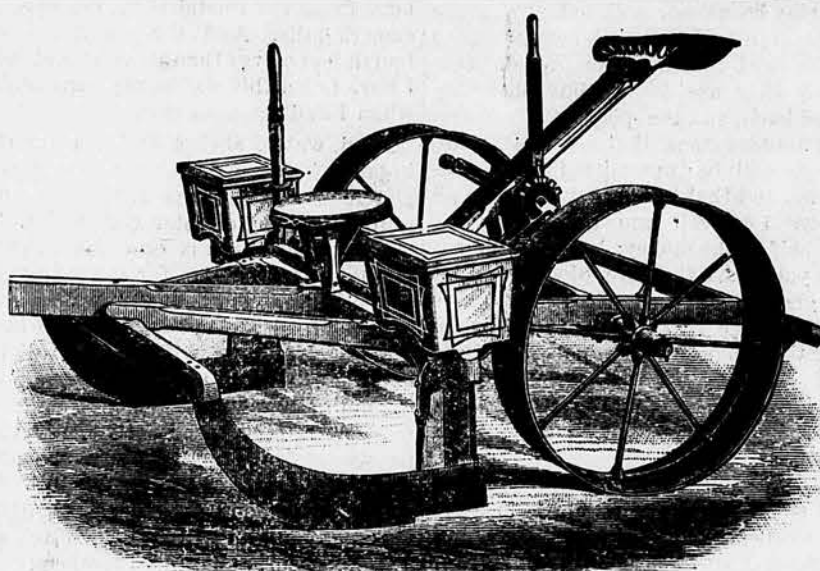
[In the line next to the last, of what was published of this article in last week's FARMER, the figures ought to have been 110,000, instead of 100,000 as printed.—ED. FARMER.]

For about fifteen years Dr. James Wilhelm has been engaged in the investigation of the sugar problem. Captain Blakesley, an enterprising capitalist of Minnesota, furnished the means of erecting works at Faribault, Minnesota, in which Dr. Wilhelm produced some excellent sugar and sirup. In 1882 Dr. Wilhelm operated at Sterling in this State, and in 1883 he was engaged with the Lawrence Sugar and Sirup Refining Company and produced this year at Ottawa 7,000 pounds of sugar and a large amount of sirup.

The present interest in the sorghum sugar industry is intense and wide-spread, and, in consequence of recent developments, is increasing with great rapidity. The farmers of Kansas know that in the sorghum crop they have one which never fails. Drouth effects it but little, its deep roots and its habit of growth being such that on ground that has been ploughed deeply and well cultivated, it continues to grow and grow sweet during drouths which ruin corn. In 1874, when the mountain locust ate every other green thing in western Kansas, they left the sorghum untouched. Capitalists seeking investments now have their agents in Kansas gathering information of this new industry.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY.

There were in Kansas, in 1883, 1,229 companies and individuals engaged in the manufacture of sorghum, besides a great many hired laborers. Of course the great majority of these had only the common country sorghum mill and boiling apparatus. Important as these are on account of the magnitude of their aggregate product, we are concerned in the present discussion chiefly with the larger manufacturing establishments in which it is sought to make sugar. Sugar was made in 1883 at four factories in Kansas, for in addition to those heretofore enumerated, the Buckeye Sugar & Sirup works at Dundee, in Barton county, made 3,000 pounds of sugar as an experiment. Five companies in all have notified me of their intention to make sugar during the season of 1884. These are—The Kansas Sugar Company, Sterling, whose works cost and are worth about \$50,000; The Kansas Sugar Refining Company, Hutchinson, whose works are worth \$50,000; The Buckeye Sugar & Sirup Company, Dundee, office at Great Bend, whose works are valued at \$35,000; The Pioneer Sugar & Sirup works, at Kinsley, Hon. John Bennyworth, proprietor, Larned, \$25,000; The Ottawa Glucose Company, Ottawa, whose fine works can be converted into sugar works by the simple addition of a few thousand dollars worth of apparatus, making this equal for sugar making to any establishment in the State, \$50,000. This gives a total investment of over \$200,000. Improvements are planned by these companies for the coming season which will add at least \$150,000 to the investments they have already made. The fact that none of these large factories made more than a reasonable interest on their investments during 1883, taken in connection with their contemplated large additional investment, indicates



THE BARLOW GEM CORN PLANTER.

Manufactured by the Vandiver Corn Planter Co., Quincy, Illinois.

either a greater amount of "blind faith" than capitalists are usually given credit for, or that they have seen the errors which took away or prevented their profits, and feel sure of being able to remedy them.

I have spent most of the last month in investigating the sorghum industry of Kansas, and have observed—

1st—While Kansas manufacturers have endeavored to secure the best machinery and apparatus, much of it is surprisingly imperfect; 2d—Cases of incompetent and extravagant business management; 3d—Cases of lack of competent and experienced engineers.

It must not be assumed that all of these difficulties have been encountered at any one establishment; but either of them is capable of preventing or absorbing the profit of any manufacturing industry.

The sugar industry is so new in the North that machinists and engineers who have experience in erecting and operating the machinery, are almost unknown, and the company which secures one has overcome one of its most formidable difficulties. But the construction, erection and operation of sugar machinery is too vast a subject to be entered upon within the limits of this paper, and it must be passed for the present with this brief allusion.

The best average results reported for the season make a fair showing of sugar and sirup from cane worked for sugar. These give per ton of cane about 60 pounds of sugar and 9 gallons of molasses; or, since well cultivated cane averaged ten tons per acre the figures will stand

	Sugar	Sirup.
Per ton of cane.....	60 lbs.	and 9 gals.
Per acre of cane.....	600 lbs.	and 90 gals.

The sugar sells readily at 8½ cents per pound wholesale. Sirup has usually been rated as worth 40 cents per gallon, but it is probable that most of the crop this season will be sold at about 30 cents; and placing the sugar at 8 cents we have as the gross product in dollars and cents—

Per ton of cane sugar 60 lbs. at 8c.....	\$4.80
Per ton of cane sirup 9 gals. at 30c.....	2.70

Total per ton.....	\$7.50
Per acre of cane sugar 600 lbs. at 8c....	\$48.00
Per acre of cane sirup 90 gals. at 30c....	27.00

Total per acre.....	\$75.00
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I am not yet able to state the expense of

producing these results, but hope to be able to give them to the public within a few weeks. During the best of the season even more favorable results than the above are obtained, but I regard this as a fair average of what ought to be done.

FUTURE OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

The prospects of the industry are upon the whole far from discouraging; and yet, in view of the actual experiences of the past, it is not best to take too rosy a view of the situation. While the sugar industry will doubtless make men rich in the future, it is not certain that it will not first make some men poor. It is the part of wisdom to so direct the enthusiasm, energy and money which go into this new industry as to obtain in due time the best results with least liability to disaster and loss. The mistakes in machinery which have cost so dearly in 1883, ought not to be repeated in 1884. Good business management and careful economy are necessary in all large operations. The education by experience, of machinists, engineers and workmen will come slowly; but the everlasting energy of our people will prove equal to all the difficulties in this line. In the meantime those who have made themselves proficient will be in great demand.

The work so well begun and carried on by the scientists is still being prosecuted, and they are ably reinforced by a younger set, a class of young men recently graduated from the colleges and agricultural schools, thoroughly informed in the sciences which stand in close relation to our industries and now serving or just completing apprenticeships as assistants to the chemists in charge of our sugar works. Of these it is with pleasure that I refer to Messrs. Lawrence, Pierce, Piatt and Bogardus, who served apprenticeships at Sterling in 1883, and to two young men whose names I have not learned who did like service at Hutchinson. These young men and others not known to the writer, together with the young and energetic professors referred to in the earlier part of this paper, constitute a large element in the hope of the future.

The sugar works of the future in Kansas will, when arranged on the most advantageous and economical plan, consist of two

parts corresponding to the two important divisions of the process of manufacture. The cost of a complete sugar factory capable of being operated to the best advantage, cost of operating and results considered, will probably be not less than \$100,000.

Now, the season of grinding cane does not exceed 100 days, Sundays included. That so much machinery should stand idle during the remaining 265 days each year is a great loss. Not only this, but the trained men necessary to the successful operation of these works ought not to be compelled to seek other work for which they have no peculiar aptness, during this long season. If possible these expensive works and these skilled men should be kept employed during the entire year. As above stated, the manufacture of sugar consists of two parts. The first embraces crushing the cane, defecating the juice, and evaporating to a thin sirup, called semi-sirup. The second embraces filtering the semi-sirup, evaporating and crystallizing in the vacuum pan, mixing and separating the sugar from the sirup with centrifugal machines. At least three-fourths of the investment is in apparatus and building for the second division of the process. The first may be done with apparatus of varying capacities and costing anywhere from \$2,000 to \$25,000, according to capacity. Very little skill or knowledge aside from engineering skill is required in the operation of these semi-sirup works. All the special training necessary to enable any sorghum maker of ordinary aptitude to make semi-sirup in such a manner as to preserve most of the sugar in a crystallizable form, can be obtained in a week. This semi-sirup, so made, can be kept for months in tanks or cisterns, or any suitable storing place. These semi-sirup works should be placed in the cane fields to avoid long hauls of the heavy cane. Every sugar factory should be surrounded with a sufficient number of these mills to supply semi-sirup enough for 300 days run every year and should turn out 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of sugar per day. But the length to which this paper has grown admonishes me of the necessity of omitting all further details. It is not too much to hope that when Kansas shall have fully developed her sugar industry, she will supply a very large part of the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar now annually imported into the United States, and her people will receive therefor the money with which to bless their homes.

The Barlow Rotary and Barlow Gem Corn Planters.

The above named planters are manufactured by the Vandiver Corn Planter Co., of Quincy, Ill., one of oldest factories in the west, and command a trade of vast proportions, being sold in every corn-raising state in the union.

The Barlow Rotary Planter is well known by its having a revolving seed-cup, which shows the corn five hills before being deposited in the ground. Its dropping device is very simple, the throw of the bar light and easy, a great advantage in using check-rows. The lock-lever attachment used on the Barlow Rotary and Barlow Gem Planters is automatic in its action, locking the runners into the ground, or the front part when tipped up at the end of the row.

The Barlow Gem is a new planter, with a different style of frame than the Barlow Rotary, and has the commendation of its manufacturers. Its rotary dropping device is so constructed as to keep the corn continually stirred, insuring perfect filling of chambers of the drop-plates. The company make drill and sod attachments, also special drop-plates for planting Amber cane, sorghum, broom corn or castor beans. The Vandiver Corn Planter Co. ask an inspection of their planters, by dealers and farmers.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

February 5 and 9—Williams & Hagan, St. Marys, Kas.
February 27 and 28, 1884—H. H. Lackey & Sons, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.
March 1, 1884—J. C. Hyde, Wichita, Kas.
April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
April 22—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
May 4, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
May 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
May 21—J. O. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
May 22—W. T. Hearn, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
June 8—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

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

CATTLE RAISING.

An Address Delivered Before the Brown County Farmers' Institute at Hiawatha, January 16, 1884.
by Dr. Robert Patton.

The selection and proper breeding of cattle you will observe is included under this heading. I do not know that we are expected to discuss the merits of the different breeds of cattle. They are all good. But what is the best for the average farmer, I suppose is the direction the discussion should take. It is known to some of you that I have Short Horns and that fact gives expression to my idea of what is the best. It may be asked, will the average farmer find it profitable to invest in fine cattle. Perhaps not, but that he should buy and breed good cattle there can be no question. And the value of land is so enhanced in this section he cannot afford to have any other. Of good common cows—and never scrubs—and a pure blooded bull of any of the breeds he will be surprised at the early maturity and the amount of money they will bring him. If he designs feeding they are ready for the feeding pen a year younger than the common steer, and when fat at same age will weigh 200 or 300 pounds more. And another fact is very important, as beeves, they will sell for one or two cents more per pound.

This is no fancy sketch as any one can see by examining the market reports, and here they are: The first quality of beeves, averaging 1,500 pounds and upwards, sell for \$7.00 to \$7.25 per hundred, and not extra Christmas beeves which are quoted at from \$7.00 to \$8.10. Now the 1,500 steer at the lowest and 1,095 days old at 7 cents per pound will be \$105 or 9 8-10 cents a day for every day of the animal's life.

Now take the common beef at the same age and we have 1,200 pounds and selling at the same market, the same date at \$5.20 per hundred and the amount is 70 80-100, and the expense for feed and care are about the same. Need I ask which pays most? And this is not an overdrawn comparison. It may be asked do not the improved breeds require more care? I think they do, but they pay a larger per cent. on the amount invested and make quicker returns; and another item of importance to farmers keeping stock, they will enrich the land and not impoverish it as selling grain does—a thing of moment to the coming generation if not in this one.

And now for the benefit of the average farmer, let me illustrate:

I will sell a bull ready for service at from \$75 to \$250 and will agree to pay for the calves at six months old, from good common cows, an advance of \$5 per head more than for calves at same age from common bulls will sell for in same place and same time. And now careful farmers, take your pencils and tell me how much you have lost by paying me \$100 for your bull. It will just take the enhanced value of twenty

calves to pay me and if you have treated him properly he is at the close of the season worth as much or more as when purchased. By this exhibit you must be convinced that the owner of ten cows cannot afford to be without a pure blooded or thoroughbred bull of some of the breeds now aspiring for premiums.

More pasturage and less plow land will take much care and labor from all members of the family. And the amount now invested in teams and farming implements may be reduced and the money put into stock. So you see the fact stares you in the face in whatever direction you look that money invested in good cattle will pay better than anything on the farm. It will bring ease and leisure to the tired toiler.

I may be asked, will not good grade bulls do just as well with common cows as the most costly thoroughbred. Certainly they are better, but they may breed back, and the pedigreed bull carries the assurance that positive qualifications will be transmitted to the offspring, and that like begets like we all know. I can sell you grades for just one-half of the money; but I would advise you to see the pure bloods and let the grades go to the feeding pen. I have fed yearlings that weighed 1,250 when fat, the then two-year-olds and twos that weighed 1,650 when fat and then the threes. Common cattle fail to show these results and in comparison are unremunerative.

When land was low and feed cheap and stock run on the commons, the common cattle did passably well, but were never very remunerative. A loss of crops from any cause brought loss if not disaster. Let us illustrate this:

About eleven years ago I purchased three hundred Texas cows and steers. Corn was ten cents per bushel, and I thought by feeding my corn in the field and buying a little I would make some money. But a dry year and the grasshoppers and the panic of 1873, followed the next year. I sunk a few thousand dollars. There was no outcome or improvement in the cattle to remunerate me for the outlay. If they had been good cattle—grades I mean—I would have made some money, or certainly not have lost. It occurred to the breeders of a half century or more ago, the "Bates" and "Collings" that a degree of compactness and thicker walls of flesh and smallness of cavity were the desideratum to be obtained in the breeding of cattle. And good judgment in breeding, with rich food and requiring less bulk, soon attained this in the Short Horns and other grades, also in the other improved breeds the same results followed. And the same practice must be pursued now if we would accomplish the same or similar results. If you wish your grade steers to attain great size and early maturity you must use sires that attain great size and early maturity—and compactness with thick walls where the butchers find the best cuts.

And then I may be asked will it be profitable to borrow money to invest in good cattle? If you are in easy circumstances and are sure of the requisite ability to manage the business I have no hesitancy in answering to the affirmative. If you are in doubt, try in a small way at first. Some of the most successful breeders of Short Horns in Kentucky commenced with a cow or two and now are wealthy and have splendid herds. Abram Rennick, who bred the famous Rose of Sharon, perhaps has sold \$100,000 worth of them, and he commenced about that way. I attended the fat stock show at Kansas City, and stood the midst of the grandest show of stock the west has ever witnessed—a school to any of us. This

showed the possibility there is in blood. A few steps from there and you are in the stock yards where thousands of cattle are received and sold daily, and the truth is there impressed upon your mind that the greatest number of cattle going to the shambles are but common bloods. What a Messenger or Ridge Hambletonian is doing for the horses a pure blooded male will do for the cattle.

A bull of good individuality may serve sixty or seventy-five cows well distributed over the season; one good service is sufficient and the cow should be kept in a pen or stable two or more hours after service. By this you will observe I do not approve of letting the bull run with the cows. If they do twenty-five cows is as many as he should serve. And here is where men having large herds and letting them run at large make the mistake in not having enough bulls. And the result is one-fourth less calves than there should be. I have failed this way in my own herds when I had common cattle.

Food, water, shelter and care are all important and without these in completeness and in season, nothing but failure, loss and disaster will result. I will say that there is economy in providing warm shelter for stock in this cold climate. They will not consume so much food if kept well housed and the merciful man will be merciful to his beast. I could not rest these nights if I did not know that all of my stock was comfortably under shelter. An expensive stable is not a necessity; board walls with hay covering may be made warm enough, and a roof of slough grass if properly put on will protect as well as a shingle roof, and indeed is warmer.

This cold weather cattle suffer for water and are dying near me for want of it, I suppose. They will not face the cold winds to get it and you must take it to them. During the first week of January, with the mercury ten and twenty degrees below zero and severe weather, we pumped and hauled to my cattle in the stables, and without this well water they would have suffered and fallen off in flesh. They were comfortable and I did not see one of them shiver.

I have dwelt on this item because of its importance. One of my neighbors on Pony creek was losing his cattle some years ago and he was sick and not able to be out. I was there one day and the weather was very cold, and I noticed the rifle where his cattle were in the habit of getting water was closed with ice. He informed me after I went in that his cattle were dying and he did not know what was the matter. I questioned some one and found there was no water they could get as the man had not opened the ice. And I told him his cattle were dying for want of water, and when that was furnished the drooping ones recovered and the deaths ceased.

There is more need of care here than in feeding, and when fed on dry feed in winter they need more water except in very cold weather than they do in summer when the grass furnishes a large amount.

I must touch upon the subject of grasses, although this will come up for discussion separately. And permit me here to express my surprise and regret that all or nearly every one has destroyed the best grass we have—the natural grass of the country. For three months, I am satisfied, it will fatten stock faster than any tame grass, and there is no grass endures the dry weather as it does I find timothy and clover do well and also blue grass.

Save Your animals much suffering from accidents, cuts and open sores, by using Stewart's Healing Powder.

Stock and the Storm.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, published an excellent article in the College paper last week, and we do not know what better to do with it than to give it entire to our readers. Here it is:

The "cold snap" of the past two weeks has furnished text for a large number of those who write upon agricultural questions. Within the past month the literature of agriculture has been enriched by a great variety of lectures, addresses and leaders; all tending to show under various headings the great importance of shelter and warmth to domesticated animals. That these writings will accomplish a useful purpose can hardly be doubted; but that they are not more useful, more stimulating to the reader, is chiefly owing to the fact that they all without exception deal in those general matters which have long since become truisms. For example, every stock-raiser will assent to the statement that animals when exposed to inclement weather lose flesh rapidly, even when the feed is abundant. But the writer who would arrest the farmer's attention, and halt him in his inhuman and really wasteful course, must do something more than to tell him what he already knows; he must show him just how great is the loss entailed by the old practice. It is very doubtful if any amount of talk about the "inhumanity" of a practice or its general unthriftiness ever induced the farmer "set in his way" to mend but if you can tell that farmer, as we have shown in our pig-feeding experiments, that his fattening hogs are absolutely wasting one-half of their feed, and in very cold weather much more in consequence of this exposure, you will be quite likely to set that man to thinking, and probably to doing.

This statement applies to the whole range of agricultural questions. We need to know just how much this or that plan is better than some other; and we shall not make much progress until we have a good deal more than we now have of this "just how much."

We desire to "point the moral" of this question of shelter for stock by a reference to a few facts: The ten experimental steers which we have been feeding for some weeks made an average gain for the period of ten days ending December 29th of thirty-one and one-tenth pounds per head. This period, it will be remembered, was one of prevailing warm, sunny weather. During the following ten days, a period of unremitting cold in which lower temperatures were registered here than were ever before known since the settlement of the county, these same ten steers gained only six and six-tenths pound per head, although they ate food almost identical in amount with that consumed during the preceding warm weather. These steers, it should be said, were fed during this time in an unbattered board shed which did little more than protect them from the violence of the wind.

Again referring to our pig-feeding experiments of one year ago, we find that during the three weeks of coldest weather the pigs in open yards consumed 17.15, 15.46 and 22.600 pounds of corn for each pound of increase, while during the same period the pigs in the warm barn required for each pound of increase—taking the weeks in the same order—6.76, 7.32 and 4.72 pounds of corn. This experiment was so conducted that we know that the above variation was caused by the differences in the temperature of the basement of a stone barn and the open yards, and by nothing else. Another fact will find support in the experience of every dairyman: A cow that we have milked during the winter, which is kept in a bleak "Kansas barn," invariably, after twenty-four hours of

severe weather, diminishes her yield of milk one-fourth to one-half. We apprehend that the whole idea is expressed in the ancient saw, "you cannot eat your cake and have it." You cannot burn feed as fuel for the body of the animal and at the same time have it stowed away in the form of muscle and fat.

The all too common notion, that to give animals really comfortable quarters is to pamper and generally injure them, has but little foundation in facts. Animals doubtless may acquire a certain delicacy, and lack of constitution by excessive petting; but in this country this is almost never done, except by the owners of very valuable, high-bred stock. The truth is, that improvement lies in the direction of better feed, and better and warmer buildings for our stock. All of the tendencies are in this direction. "Roughing it" has made the Texas steer, the wretched little Kerry cattle of Ireland, the untamable Scotch Highland cattle and our native bison. All of these cattle have "constitution," but they have not much else. On the other hand, the Short-horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys, and, indeed, nearly all of our really valuable beef and milk breeds are open to the charge of having been pampered. Good feed and good care have made them what they are.

Chester Whites.

Kansas Farmer:

I see in the KANSAS FARMER of Oct. 31, 1883, is a paper read by Mr. Waltmire before the Farmers' Institute at Burlingame, October 19th, giving his reasons for preferring the Chester White breed of hogs. They are my favorite hog, but I have failed to get any of the pure Chester hogs since I am in this State. If Mr. Waltmire has any of them to spare I would like to know his address, for I want to get a start of that breed. Please let me hear through the FARMER and oblige B. F. HENRY. Everest, Brown Co., Kas.

[Mr. Waltmire's address is Carbondale, Osage county, Kas.—ED. K. F.]

Potatoes moderately sunburned are in no wise injured for seed.

Breed colts to "match" when they grow up and they will bring more money.

One of the best materials for mulching is bought from evergreens.

Consumptives call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

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

Vermont Merino sheep breeders are becoming disgusted with the heavy folds on the wool, and think they will breed them off.

Flies and Bugs.

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

T. H. Nevin & Co., Pioneer Paint Works, Pittsburgh, write about Phenol Sodique: "It has been of great use in our mill. Has been used for burns, bruises, cuts, &c., and has given instant relief."

The potato crop of Montana is very excellent this season. The quality is superior to any that has been produced for many years.

Woman's Friend.

So many women suffering with female diseases, have been thoroughly cured by the use of Leis' Dandelion Tonic, that it is very justly and appropriately called the Woman's Friend.

Sheep breeders should always keep the best ewe lambs that they may have the choice for breeders. This is the way in which flocks are bred up.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hereford Cattle.

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

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

F. W. SMITH, Woodlandville, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle. Dictator 1888 heads the herd. 50 Grade Bulls for sale.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

J. E. GUILD, CAPITAL VIEW STOCK FARM, J. Silver Lake, Kansas, Breeder of THOROUGH-BRED 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.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS, COTSWOLD and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Send for catalogue.

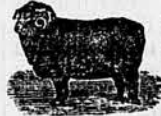
W. H. & T. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

SMALL BROS., Hoyt, Jackson Co., Kansas, Breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Chester White Swine. Correspondence solicited.

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

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY.



PLATTSMOUTH, Mo., breeder of Vermont registered Merino Sheep. Inspection of flocks and correspondence invited. Stubby 440 heads the flock. One hundred and fifty rams for sale.

GOLDEN BELT SHEEP RANCH, Henry & Brunson, Abilene, Kansas, breeders of Improved American Sheep. 150 Rams for sale. Dickinson (505) at head of herd, clipped 83½ lbs.

PURE-BRED Registered Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep and Light Brahma Poultry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality, at prices as low as the lowest.

HARRY MCCULLOUGH, Fayette Howard Co., Missouri, breeder of MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire Hogs, and high-class Poultry. 400 Rams for sale on reasonable terms.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep; noted for size, hardiness and heavy fleece; 400 rams for sale.

SWINE.

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

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

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N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS of large size and best quality.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich., breeder of pure-bred Poland-China. My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American F. O. Records.

RANKIN BALDRIDGE, Parsons, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of BERKSHIRE SWINE of largest size and choicest strains.

C. O. BLANKENBAKER, OTTAWA, KAN., breeder and shipper of recorded POLAND-CHINA and Yorkshire swine. Also Plymouth Rocks. Special rates by express. Write.

POULTRY.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas. W. J. McColm, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale now. Eggs for hatching in season; also Buff Cochins eggs.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address A. J. Hunter, Concordia, Kas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, Closing out sale—Cheap! Write for particulars. Address S. L. Ives, Mound City, Kansas.

G. W. PLEASANT, Wright City, Mo., breeds the very best L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established in 1871. Write for circular.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sedalia, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. R. E. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 25. Also Black-and-tan Dogs.

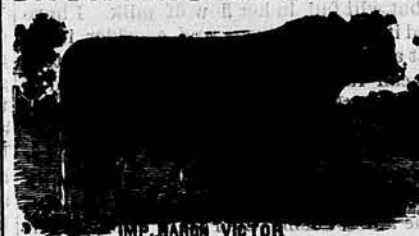
HENRY DAVIS, Dyer, Indiana, breeder of Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma Poultry, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Toulouse Geese a specialty. Prices reasonable.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 581, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Wm. Hammond, P. O. box 190, Emporia, Kas., breeder of pure bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season; stock in fall. Send for circular.

THE LINWOOD HERD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE



W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kansas.

The herd is composed of VICTORIAS, VIOLETS, LAYBROOKS, BRAITHWELLS, SECRETS, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Cruickshank, Sittling, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. GOLDEN DROPS, and UXTS, descended from the renowned herd of S. Campbell Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Also YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLISES, LADY ELIZABETHS, etc. Imp. BARON VICTOR 4224, bred by Cruickshank, an Imp. BARON VICTOR 3919, head the herd. 42 Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R. R. 27 miles west of Kansas City. Farm joins station. Catalogues on application. Inspection invited.

WOLFE & MCINTOSH, Proprietors Topeka Stock Yards, Topeka, Kansas, will hold a public sale the first Tuesday of each month.

A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

STRONG CITY STOCK SALES will be held the fourth Saturday in each month at Strong City. Address G. O. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

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

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

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HUNTON & SOTHAM, Abilene, . . . Kansas.

Imported and Home-bred Hereford Cattle of both sexes constantly on hand. Also choice Cross-bred and Grades, both sexes. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Headquarters in the Southwest for WHITFIELD SHORT-HORNS.

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Thoroughbred Bulls, Grade and Cross-bred Bulls, Grade Hereford Heifers, Grade Short-horn Heifers in Calf to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls.

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

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

1,000 Short-horn Cows,

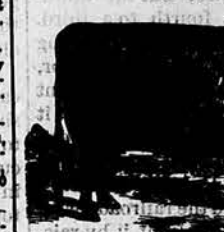
and raise for sale each year

Near 400 Bulls.

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

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

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



BREEDERS of and Dealers in Short-horn Hereford, Polled Aberdeen and Galloway Cattle, Jacks and Jennets. Have on hand one thousand Bulls, (Brown and white) and one thousand and Polled Bulls. Are prepared to make contracts for future delivery for any number.

ROCK HILL STOCK FARM.

MORREHEAD & KNOWLES,

Washington, . . . Kansas

(Office, Washington State Bank.)

—BREEDERS OF AND DEALERS IN—

SHORT-HORN AND GRADE CATTLE,

MERINO SHEEP,

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Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

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

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Established in 1876.

J. J. MAILS, - PROPRIETOR,

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

—Breeder of—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE SWINE.

My Short-horns consist of 40 Females, with Duke of Oakdale to 1884, a Young Mary Bull, at the head of the herd. He is a noted sire and a model of beauty and perfection.

My Berkshire herd of 15 Choice Brood Sows; headed by Kellor's Photograph 3561, a massive hog and sire of some of the finest hogs in Kansas, assisted by Atherton's Hero 4601, a young and well bred Sally boar.

Choice young Stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

First Prize Herd at New York State Fair, 1879, '81, '82, '83;

LARGEST HERD, BEST QUALITY,

MOST NOTED FAMILIES.

At head of herd are four best bred Milk Bulls living.

We now offer for sale the best bred lot of young Bulls ever collected in one herd, as their pedigrees show, and all backed by wonderful records.

FINE CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN STALLIONS AT LOW FIGURES.

Catalogues on application. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Lakeside Stock Farm. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mention that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

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

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Correspondence.

Concentrate Products.

Kansas Farmer:

Each year the western farmer sees the need of more concentrating in the products of his farm. You hear it from every quarter—"more stock, and less shipping of grain." The smaller the compass that we can put our farm products in, the more money we can get for them as a general thing. By doing it, we can get a fair profit for our work. The farther a person is from market, the more they will realize it. Corn costs for every 25 miles that it is carried by wagon, about 12 cents a bushel, nearly one-half of its value in market, while by concentrating it with hogs, it will not cost more than one-twentieth, and in cattle, if you have a reasonable amount, the cost of driving is so small that you would hardly realize it, while we all know that it is a great deal better for our land to keep stock and save all the manure and return it to the land, than to raise grain and sell it in market. Stock is almost as high here as in the East; but the difference in grain is from a fourth to a third. Even your proposed cleaning and sorting house for wool will be a great help; for, while it costs in an unclean state at present prices, one-tenth of the wool to transport it to the eastern market, after it has been cleaned and sorted it will not exceed one-twentieth, and probably less. We want to manage so as not to crowd the railroads with freight, for they generally resent it by raising the tariff. E. W. BROWN.

From McPherson County.

Kansas Farmer:

I often wonder why we see so little in the FARMER from this part of Kansas. We are improving the winter weather by hauling manure, getting rid of stalks, and otherwise preparing for spring. This county has enjoyed a wonderful prosperity in the past year, and prospects are very flattering for next. Winter wheat is looking well. Have had moisture enough to keep the ground in fine condition. Much of the old crop is still in the farmers' bins with but little moving on account of low prices. Some corn changing hands for local consumption.

A word about the FARMER. I am much pleased with its arrangement and variety of reading. Unlike Bro. Short, I like to see an occasional article on the great question—temperance. Also an inkling of religious subjects, even though it be but a mere suggestion, or a bit of poetry. Who knows how great fruit may spring from a little seed sown in the hearts of the hundreds of children who read these columns. Altogether we think the paper admirably managed and is a power in the land for good.

Tree agents are advising farmers to plant dwarf apple trees, saying they will bear three or four years sooner than standard trees. Will some one who knows please inform your readers on this subject?

READER.

[Go slow on the dwarf apple tree business. EDITOR.]

Plashing Hedge Fence.

Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of the 2d inst. I noticed an inquiry from L. S. Dyer in regard to the proper time and mode of plashing Osage hedge fence. As to time I should prefer early spring, before the sap rises. The hedge should be not less than 4 years old and well grown, 5 years old is better. Trim off all lateral branches; about every 2 to 3 feet, leave one stalk stand, cutting it off 2½ feet from the ground; hack the stalk as little as possible, close to the ground, and force them down on the row in the opposite direction from the side hacked; weave them in between the stalks left standing to hold them in place.

Two men with a pole seven or eight feet long can form the hedge into position easily and rapidly. The stalk should not be put down lower than at an angle of 30 deg. from the ground. If laid down flat it will soon die out. When the hedge stands very thick, cut out some of the plants close to the ground.

Another way of holding the hedge in position is to stretch a wire along the row after it is planted.

I know nothing about the machine referred to by Mr. Dyer. But 5 years ago there was

a machine made by Payne & Reynolds, Eureka, Ill., to trim the top of hedge rows, with which 3 men could trim 1½ to 2 miles per day. Heavy knives with handles 3 feet long were kept in all hardware stores to trim sides; but better knives can be made by any blacksmith. They should be 3 to 4 inches wide, about one foot long, with two rings on the back for the handle. Old, worn out plow lays make good ones. Ellsworth, Kas. E. L. MYERS.

Sorghum as Feed--Corn Stalks.

Kansas Farmer:

I planted twenty-five acres of sorgho cane last spring. Variety, Early Amber. Mode of planting, cultivation, etc., as follows: Removed sub-soller and attachments from my lister, and listed my ground regularly as near three feet apart as possible early in the spring; let it lie till near the first of June, when the weeds are well started, then split the ridges with lister, and drilled in seed about seven or eight pounds per acre.

When the cane was up nicely, harrowed the ground, then cultivated twice. My cane grew rapidly, being clean, the second listing getting away with the weeds. I consider the double listing of great advantage in cleaning the land.

Now for the results. In September my cane was ripe. I cut and shock in large shocks near a ton to the shock, tie well, and to ascertain how much it would shrink in curing, I weighed a shock before setting up in September, weighed again January 9; found it weighed 1,000 pounds cured to 2,000 green, after standing three months. Basing my estimate on this test, I find about eight tons of cured feed per acre of excellent feed; am feeding it exclusively to my cattle. They are doing remarkably well on it. I have never found anything to equal it as an exclusive feed, it being well loaded with seed, and sweet as when cut.

I have frequently been asked how it was for milch cows. It is good for the cows, but not for milk; that is, the cow will fatten on it, but will fail in her flow of milk. I have used it for three years and consider it the best and cheapest feed crop for cattle that we can raise. Horses, mules, hogs, and in fact everything about the farm relish the stalk and seed.

Now, a word about pasturing corn stalks. The losses of cattle appears to be unusually heavy this winter from pasturing stalks, and some are not using their stalk fields at all. I have never yet lost an animal on stalks, and always pasture my own and all I can get convenient. My rule is—first, never turn my cattle on stalks until fed and watered, then take a herder with you; follow an old cow and keep count of the number of ears she eats, and when she has got about fifteen ears, hussel them out whether they have been in twenty minutes or half an hour. Repeat this rule a few days, until the field has been well gleaned; then there will be no danger, if they have drank before going to the stalks. You will be astonished at the short space of time it will take a lively cow or steer to find all the corn it should have at one feed without you get your corn gathered cleaner than I do. Above all things, have plenty of water in the stomach first, then as soon as they are taken off.

WILSON KEYS.

To-morrow.

If we be glad or sad, or grave or gay,
If sobs or laughter fill our throats to-day,
What will it matter when light fades to gray

To-morrow.

If we have now love or bitter hate,
If scorn or pity on our pleadings wait,
The world will be the same what'er our fate

To-morrow.

Fret we to-day with hearts wet to the core
With keenest anguish for what comes no more

Idle as dust the trifles we deplore

To-morrow.

The daisies nod above our head,
Insensate sleep we in our churchyard bed,
'Twill nothing count how we to-day have bled

To-morrow. —S. M. Gray.

One ought to be careful what he says even about the dead. A forlorn widow, sitting by a blazing fire, sighed, "Poor George! How he did like a good fire! I hope they have 'em where he's gone."

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Our Correspondent's Researches and a Remarkable Occurrence He Describes.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 10, 1884.

Messrs. Editors: The upper portion of Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions in America during the summer and one of the bleakest during the winter. It affords ample opportunity for the tourist, providing he chooses the proper season, but the present time is not that season. Still there are men and women here who not only endure the climate, but praise it unstintingly, and that, too, in the face of physical hardships the most intense. The writer heard of a striking illustration of this a few days since which is given herewith:

Mr. Joseph Jacques is connected with the Vermont Central railroad in the capacity of master mason. He is well advanced in years, with a ruddy complexion and hale appearance, while his general bearing is such as to instantly impress one with his strict honor and integrity. Several years ago he became afflicted with most distressing troubles, which prevented the prosecution of his duties. He was languid, and yet restless, while at times a dizziness would come over him which seemed almost blinding. His will power was strong, and he determined not to give way to the mysterious influence which seemed undermining his life. But the pain and annoying symptoms were stronger than his will, and he kept growing gradually worse. About that time he began to notice a difficulty in drawing on his boots, and it was by the greatest effort that he was able to force his feet into them. In this manner several weeks passed by, until finally one night, while in great agony, he discovered that his feet had, in a short while, swollen to enormous proportions. The balance of the narrative can best be described in his own words. He said:

"When my wife discovered the fact that I was so bloated, she sent for the doctor immediately. He made a most careful examination and pronounced me in a very serious condition. Notwithstanding his care, I grew worse, and the swelling of my feet gradually extended upward in my body. The top of my head pained me terribly; indeed, so badly that at times it seemed almost as if it would burst. My feet were painfully cold, and even when surrounded with hot flannels and irons felt as if a strong wind were blowing on them. Next my right leg became paralyzed. This gave me no pain, but it was exceedingly annoying. About this time I began to spit blood most freely, although my lungs were in perfect condition, and I knew it did not come from them. My physicians were careful and untiring in their attentions, but unable to relieve my sufferings. My neighbors and friends thought I was dying and many called to see me, fully twenty-five on a single Sunday that I now recall. At last my agony seemed to culminate in the most intense, sharp pains I have ever known or heard of. If red hot knives sharpened to the highest degree had been run through my body constantly they could not have hurt me worse. I would spring up in bed, sometimes as much as three feet, cry out in my agony and long for death. One night the misery was so intense that I arose and attempted to go into the next room, but was unable to lift my swollen feet above the little threshold that obstructed them. I fell back upon the bed and gasped in my agony, but felt unable to even to breathe. It seemed like death.

"Several years ago Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, now of Washington, was stationed here as pastor of the Congregational church. We all admired and respected him, and my wife remembered seeing somewhere that he had spoken in the highest terms of a preparation which had cured some of his intimate friends. We determined to try this remedy, accordingly sent for it, and, to make a long story short, it completely restored my health, brought me back from the grave, and I owe all I have in the way of health and strength to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am positive that if I had taken this medicine when I felt the first symptoms above described, I might have avoided all the agony I afterward endured, to say nothing of the narrow escape I had from death."

In order that all possible facts bearing upon the subject might be known, I called on Dr. Oscar F. Fassett, who was for nineteen years United States Examining Sur-

geon, and who attended Mr. Jacques during his sickness. He stated that Mr. Jacques had a most pronounced case of Albuminuria or Bright's disease of the kidneys. That an analysis showed the presence of albumen and casts in great abundance and that he was in a condition where few if any ever recover. His recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure.

Mr. John W. Hobart, General Manager of the Vermont Central railroad, stated that Mr. Jacques was one of the best and most faithful of his employees, that his sickness had been an exceedingly severe one and the company were not only glad to again have his services, but grateful to the remedy that had cured so valuable a man.

Mr. James M. Foss, assistant superintendent and master mechanic of the Vermont Central railroad, is also able to confirm this.

I do not claim to be a great discoverer, but I do think I have found in the above a most remarkable case and knowing the unusual increase of Bright's disease feel that the public should have the benefit of it. It seems to me a remedy that can accomplish so much in the last stages ought to do even more for the first approach of this deceptive yet terrible trouble. F. B.

It is said that the oldest pastures are the best, and that the most valued pastures in England are older than their owners.

Look Out for Frauds!

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

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1082 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

ONE CENT

invested in a postal card and addressed as below

WILL

give to the writer full information as to the best lands in the United States now for sale; how he can

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them on the lowest and best terms, also the full text of the U. S. land laws and how to secure

320 ACRES

of Government Lands in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota.

ADDRESS:

JAMES B. POWER,

Land and Emigrant Commissioner,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY

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W. A. MORTON, General Agent.

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.

This, That and the Other.

Vaccination was discovered by Dr. Jenner, in England, in 1797.

The loss by the Boston fire, November 9, 1872, was \$74,000,000.

Surnames were first used among the English nobility in 1072.

Illuminating gas was first used in England, 1720; in Boston, 1822.

The diving bell was invented in 1588, and the barometer in 1626.

Tobacco was introduced into England from Virginia in 1583.

In the German Empire there are sixty manufactories of playing cards, which produced during the last fiscal year 3,264,349 packs of less than thirty-six cards each, and 1,058,836 packs of more than thirty-six cards each.

The number of coins issued by a national mint in a century is stupendous, considering the durable nature of a coin. Between 1795 and 1893, the mint of France sent out 8,651,264,340 francs in gold, and 5,519,846,617 francs in silver.

Some of the Asiatic races have a peculiar manner of kissing. Instead of placing lip to lip, they place the mouth and nose upon the cheek and inhale the breath strongly. Their form of speech is not "Give me a kiss," but "Smell me."

The emerald was once believed to possess wonderful qualities. It was supposed to be good for the eyes; to serve, taken internally, as an antidote to poisons, and the bite of serpents, and to cure the plague and infectious fevers.

In the southern part of Delaware is a swamp from which for many years past cypress logs have been taken out by shingle makers at a depth of fifteen feet below the present surface, which is covered by a thrifty forest.

Not Content with being the Best.

Whatever may be said in regard to the propensity of the management of great railway lines to provide for the public only what is actually demanded in the way of accommodations and comfort, can in no way apply to the management of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, or as it is more familiarly known, "The Great Rock Island Route." This line has for years been recognized as the best and most comfortable route between Chicago and Kansas City and the Southwest, and has been abundantly able on this account to successfully cope with its competitors. But not satisfied with this success and its already elegant equipment, its managers have caused to be turned out of its shops at Chicago, a magnificent line of Dining Cars which go into immediate service on the Kansas City Line. These cars contain all the conveniences of well furnished dining rooms, are elegant in design and finish, and models of the advanced railway art of the day. Within them meals are furnished equal to those of any first-class hotel in the land at the low rate of seventy-five cents. Travelers on this line now find on its trains all the comforts and conveniences of first-class hotels. Besides the best of first and second-class coaches there are Parlor Chair Cars, (which are free to all passengers holding through first-class tickets), Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars.

This Company's lines—all of which are equally well equipped—also extend to Council Bluffs and the West, and Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Northwest; and the deserved praises bestowed upon it by returned travelers who speak from experience, make it noted through the land.

We bespeak for the owners and managers of this magnificent Railway ample returns for their generous provisions for the wants of the public, which is, as has already been proven by the patronage extended to this line, quick to appreciate and patronize those who prove by their deeds and generous treatment that they are devoted to its comfort and welfare.

Book Notices.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The February number is even more than usually attractive with literary and artistic gems. The editor (T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.), has an exceedingly interesting article, "Wonders of the Century;" the Rev. E.

Barrass, M. A., contributes an admirable one, "Methodism in Canada," with nineteen portraits and other illustrations.

The building and lot at the southwest corner of Wall and Broad streets, N. Y., has changed hands at \$168,000. The property has a frontage of 16 feet on Broad street, and a depth on Wall street of a trifle over 20 feet, and the building upon it is a plain five-story brick building.

Consumption Cured.

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

THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 518, North Topeka, Kansas.

POPPING CORN Bought in large or small quantities. Send sample (on cob) and price, by mail, on cars in your State. Will contract with reliable party to raise one or more cars the coming season. J. F. FOLSOM, Wholesale Confectioner, Boston, Mass.

JACKS---SPECIALTY.

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Edina, Mo., Dealer in Superior Jacks and Jennets. Stock all tested and guaranteed as represented. Facilities large. Comparison of prices invited. Those having salable Jacks, corresponding to above, would do well to notify him. REFERENCE:—Many patrons and Bank of Edina.

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.

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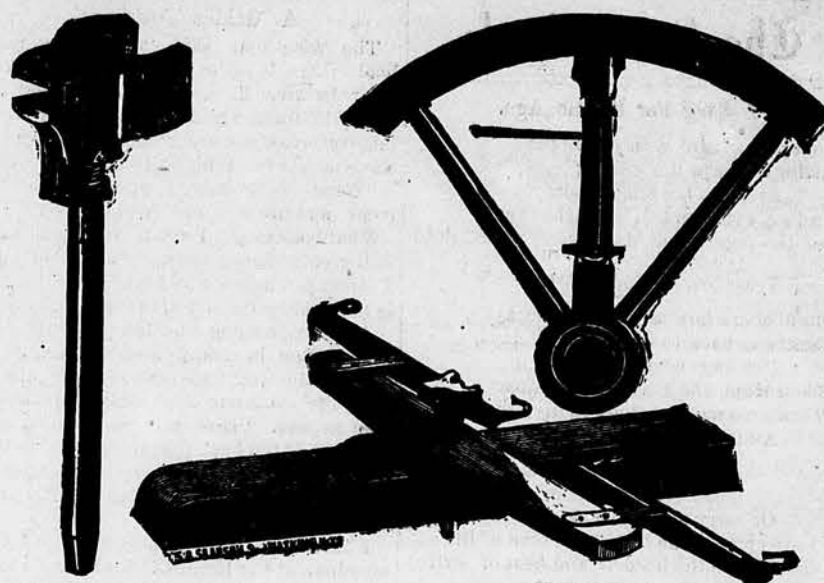
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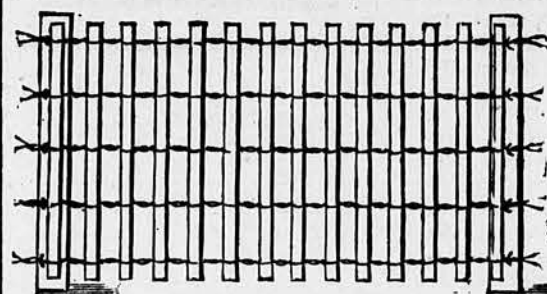
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The Home Circle.

A Song For Middle Age.

I am just a little weary to-night,
Sitting alone in the waning light,
Alone in the silent room;
And my eyes are full of unshed tears
For the hopes and dreams of sweet, dead
years,
Years lost in tender gloom.

Oh, to think how my memory strays
Back, and back to the beautiful days,
The days when I was young;
When Hope and I were never apart,
When love made melody in my heart,
And melody on my tongue!

Never shall I dream such dreams;
See such meadows, and woods and streams,
Or carry a heart so glad.
I have crossed the hill at the turn of life;
I have borne the burden and heat of strife;
I'm tired, and a little sad.

I know that my hair is turning gray,
I feel I am growing old to day,
And my heart sinks wearily;
When the sweetest rose of life is dead,
When song is over, and beauty fled,
Ah, what has life left for me?

Hush! There are footsteps upon the stair;
Hush! There are sounds on the soft, still
air,
And I forget to complain.
My sons and daughters are in the room,
And gone is the soft regretful gloom;
I am glad and young again.

Polly, and Kitty, and Jack, and Chris—
All of them wanting a mother's kiss,
All tenderly full of fears;
Then quite forgotten were youthful joys,
I was well content with my girls and boys,
Content with my fifty years.

—LILLIE E. BARR.

The Reading of Fiction.

There are many things in this world that, if their nature is properly understood, possess some good qualities, whereas, if their nature is misapprehended, they may do great mischief. This is true of remedies taken as medicines, and also of different things used as food and drink. It is equally true of the literature that we use as mental food, and the mischief is the greater as the mind is superior to the body. A secret enemy is more dangerous than an open one. A poison that is labeled properly hardly ever causes accidents. A lie that is known to be a lie does not deceive. When falsehood assumes the garb of truth it is more apt to mislead. Indeed it is very important we should understand as far as possible the real nature of the things we use. For this reason also publishers should, at the beginning of each chapter, mark such literature by its true name, so no one will be deceived by it.

It is surprising how many young folks, (and old folks too) read fiction, believing it to be "a true story," as they term it. Often have I seen young folks read fiction, and on telling them what it was, they would insist that it was not fiction, till to their great disappointment they would see it themselves. And what effect would this have on their minds? Would they not feel that they had been deceived by that paper which they had implicitly trusted for veracity? Will they not also try to forget what they read, because they now consider it unworthy of further thought? At best the reading of fiction begets a habit of careless, thoughtless reading; a habit of reading merely to gratify present curiosity.

I have perhaps as great an aversion to fiction as some folks have to saloons; but I would not apply the prohibitory law to it. I only advocate to have it properly labeled, and I, and all those like minded on this subject, will pass it by, and let those enjoy it that have a taste for it. I say label the beginning of each chapter as "fiction" when it is such, because many readers do not happen to start at the beginning of the story. I believe much less fiction would be read if it were thus properly marked. And as a consequence more substantial reading would take its place to that extent.

H. F. MELLENEBRUCH.

"Live" ostrich feathers repel sand, and the dealers' test is to rub the feather over loose sand, which clings to the feather if it be plucked from a dead or from a tame bird.

A "Golden Treasury."

The wise man said "Of making many books there is no end;" and when we consider the great flood of literature, good, bad and indifferent, which pours forth from the mighty press, we are inclined to assent to the wise man's saying without controversy. "What books shall I purchase," has become a serious question for every one. "What books shall I read," is a question of still greater importance. "What books may I safely put into the hands of my children," is the anxious inquiry of many a fond parent. Another puzzling question presents itself for solution in many homes. Means are limited, the bare necessities of life almost, or quite consume the scanty income from year to year. "How may we give our family some of the best, purest, most attractive reading for the least money," is a question more frequently asked than satisfactorily answered.

I have found a good thing and I want the members of the Home Circle of the FARMER to know what it is. I do not often buy a subscription book. But some time ago an intimate friend called upon me and asked me to examine a work for which he was canvassing. Because he was my friend I did so, with no thought of purchasing. A casual examination convinced me that it was superior to most subscription books. I gave it a closer examination, and it gained in favor as I read. I became charmed with its contents and secured a copy. I have studied it still more carefully, and do not hesitate to recommend it as one of the best books for the family that I have ever read.

It is a large volume of over 900 pages, consisting of choice selections from the works of leading American and British authors, for a period of five hundred years, covering the entire field of English literature and presenting a rich and varied collection of rare literary gems, and is profusely illustrated with over 400 choice and appropriate engravings.

The work of bringing together the parts of this rare collection and arranging them in such admirable order has been performed by Francis F. Browne and Richard Henry Stoddard, two names that are a guarantee for the excellence of the compilation.

The selections are conveniently arranged under fifteen general titles. "Home and Fireside" contains 67 selections; "Love and Friendship," 114; "Glimpses of Nature," 150; "Country Life," 42; "Patriotism and Freedom," 86; "Camp and Battle," 50; "Description and Narration," 88; "Places and Persons," 58; "Wit and Humor," 73; "Sentiment and Reflection," 114; "Grief and Pathos," 94; "The Nobility of Life," 45; "The Better Land," 62; "Miscellaneous," 84.

Here we have over 1100 gems of poetry and prose, selected from over 500 of the best writers of the last five centuries. And the selections are not mere scraps—so fragmentary as to give the reader no conception of the style and spirit of the author. They are complete poems and prose extracts, that charm while they instruct. And the names of the authors are attached to their writings throughout the volume so that one is put in immediate contact and with directly introduced to the author when he reads. Many a familiar gem is here presented in a form that will insure frequent reading and careful preservation, and many a charmed hour will be spent by those who are so fortunate as to secure this volume, in conning over its literary jewels and comparing their relative merits.

I speak positively in regard to this book because I know what I am endorsing. I bought a copy and I speak advisedly in its favor, for I want just such good books to find their way into every Kansas home.

Now I hear some one say "where can it be found?" The book is called "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose." It is published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and is sold only through canvassing agents. If you want a copy and can find no agent, write to the publishers for information. The editors have done a good work in compiling this volume. The publishers present it in faultless dress at very reasonable figures, and money invested in a copy for home reading will pay a large dividend in the pleasure, profit and literary taste acquired through its perusal. I know of no other way in which such a great variety of the very best productions of the foremost

men in literature can be secured in such a compact, durable and elegant form, for the same sum of money. H. C. DEMOTTE.

How We Spend Our Evenings.

In our home, when the evening work is done outdoor and in, we gather around the table abundantly supplied with papers, magazines and books, and spend some of the most pleasant of all the hours of our busy lives. One will take up the county papers, of which we take two or three, and read aloud whatever is there found of interest to all; another is busily tracing the columns of one of the great city weeklies and reading in like manner for the benefit of all such items of general news as will interest or instruct the rest; in each instance all give attention to the one who reads aloud. Sometimes an hour will be spent in silence, except the innocent prattle of a six-year-old daughter who delights in making known quite frequently her progress with her doll or cat. Other evenings, when the news is pretty well digested, one will select a story, historical or scientific article, and read it aloud while the other members listen and criticize the subject matter, or the reader, as they see fit. In this manner all are benefitted, and it is seldom that one speaks of any subject, or of any important event transpiring in the world but what an intelligent conversation can be kept up. If a word is found that all do not agree as to its orthography or definition, Webster or Zell is called upon to settle the matter.

If any one has a better plan for using a portion of the long winter evenings, let us hear from them. Some may say we have not the books and papers to read, so as to supply all the evenings of the week. Well, I am willing to wear a patched coat if needs be, but not a ragged mind; and at the present low prices at which books and papers, especially papers, are published, there is little excuse for the barrenness of some homes of intellectual food. I know of plenty of well-to-do farmers who take probably one county paper as their entire stock of reading for a family of five or six persons. We frequently lend to neighbors, who are really unable to pay for all they would like to have, arm loads of papers. Well, I am telling more about ourselves than I intended to do. I will probably at another time tell something about how we manage our work in the winter, and help to take some of the burden off wife's hands. FARMER.

Work For Women.

Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women. Silk culture, poultry raising, and several other themes have been thoroughly ventilated, and the result has no doubt been beneficial; but there are many ladies who have no opportunity to raise silk worms, or follow any employment of the kind. To that class I wish to open what to me was entirely a new field. Some three months ago an uncle, from Albany, N. Y., was visiting at our house and we were talking of plated ware, which he was engaged in manufacturing, and to gratify my curiosity he made a plating machine, and replated our knives, forks, spoons and castor. Some of our neighbors saw what we had plated and wanted me to do some plating for them. I have since then worked 22 days and have cleared during that time \$94.34. At almost every house I got from \$2 to \$3 worth of plating to do, and such work is almost all profit. This work is as nice for ladies as it is for gentlemen, for it is all indoor work, and any one can do it. My brother, although he worked two days longer than I did, only made \$91.50.

I am getting up a collection of curiosities and to any of your readers that will send me a specimen I will send them full directions for making and using a plating machine like mine that will plate gold, silver and nickel. Send small pieces of stones, ores, shells, old coins, leaves, etc. What I want is to get as many different specimens from as many different parts of the country as I can. Please address Miss M. F. CASSEY, Oberlin, Ohio.

Home-made yeast that is losing its leavening properties from age—or in the words of an old-fashioned housekeeper "is running out"—may be renewed by stirring into it a little New Orleans molasses, in the proportion of one tablespoon of molasses to a quart of yeast. Let it thoroughly ferment, and then take it to start new yeast with.

The Hutchison Family and Abolition.

Abby Hutchison, daughter of Asa, one of the well-known Hutchison family of singers, died at Hutchison, Minnesota, January 5, of consumption. Many of our older readers will remember the famous Hutchison family who gave concerts over the country in the old anti-slavery days, and Abby was one of the sweetest singers. She was married to Hon. L. G. Anderson. The news of her death will recall to many persons many old memories of the times of the struggle between abolitionists and pro-slavery men, when abolitionists were stoned in the streets and the Mayor of Philadelphia forbade the abolitionists the use of a hall to hold a meeting for fear of exciting a riot. The underground railroad was running in full force, and many negroes were spirited away from slavery to the land of the British Queen, where they were free. Out here in West Bradford one day prior to 1860, a poor colored woman came running into a house of a prominent Friend and asked for shelter. Hardly had she been safely stowed away when a gang of slave hunters came riding up. Two or three children played before the door, and the pursuing party asked them if they had seen a "nigger" woman pass by. The children's mother quickly prompted them to say "no," quieting her conscience with the reservation that the woman hadn't passed, but stopped. The men rode on and that night the woman was helped on to freedom. The Hutchisons sang always abolition songs, and one saw at their concerts the plain bonnets and straight coats of Friends, that were seen at no other musical entertainment, as the wearers wished to give their testimony in favor of the cause of abolition. During the war the Hutchisons livened the dullness of many a winter camp by singing to the soldiers.—West Chester Record.

How to Keep Cider Sweet.

Pure sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid or even alcohol and with the carbonic acid gas worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages. When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted to alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted air tight into the bung with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is fit nectar for the gods.

A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the wooden faucet when the cask is rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug in the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail. After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.

Having received some valuable information from our department, and as wash day is the most laborious day of the week to farmer's wives, I give my plan to be tried. After the water is broke, as most Kansas water has to be, make a good suds, and when boiling, after wetting the clothes thoroughly, rubbing a little soap on the wrists and other places most dirty, select the cleanest first and put them, dirt and all, into the hot water; boil 20 or 30 minutes, take out and use board as usual. You will find your washing done with half the labor.

Burden, Kas.

M. J. D. W.

Pickled Oysters.

Put them over the fire in their liquor and a little salt and heat them almost scalding hot; then take out the oysters with a skimmer, and lay them between the folds of a clean towel to dry, and remove the scum. Heat rolling hot, enough vinegar to cover them, with red pepper and cinnamon, or whatever spices suit your taste (cloves will make them dark), and pour it over them. They are in condition to eat as soon as cold, or they will keep a couple of days.

Tested Seeds.

It is said that some seed houses are carrying over large stocks of seeds from last year's surplus, which they will offer for sale this year. The only safety against bad stocks is to deal with thoroughly reliable houses, and we believe that Sibley's Tested Seeds are as good as the best. Our readers should send to Hiram Sibley & Co., at Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., for their catalogue and price-list of tested seeds.

The Young Folks.

Lawyer and Editor.

The editor, like a voluble woman, is sure to have the last word. In a matter of judgment, he usually holds the key to the situation, as the following well illustrates:

BY THE LAWYER.

I slept in the editor's bed last night,
When no other chanced to be nigh,
And I thought, as I tumbled the editor's bed,
How easily editors lie.

BY THE EDITOR.

If the lawyer slept in the editor's bed,
When no other chanced to be nigh,
And though he has written and naively said,
How easily editors lie;—
He must now admit, as he lay on that bed
And slept to his heart's desire,
Whate'er he may say of the editor's bed,
Then the lawyer himself was the liar.

—Youth's Companion.

The Wheelman's Horse.

Although the day will never come when the horse, the noblest animal next to man, will be dispensed with as man's comrade in out door pleasures, it is curious to see how already new inventions are taking the place of the equine servant for both pleasure and use. Electric motors and cable grips and dummy engines are preparing to drag all the horse cars; traction engines, road engines, steam plows, mowers, and steam threshers are harvesting, planting, breaking down macadamized roads, hauling, leveling, mowing, by iron steeds that require no food except while in the act of work. Even at short distances and for menial service the day is perhaps not far off when ash carts and garbage carts may have their bottled electricity under the box, that will propel them in their rounds. For pleasure journeys it was once believed the horse would always stand first; what could be found to approach that union of mind and matter, that intelligent propulsion by keenly responsive muscles and nerve, that is found on the back of a high mettled horse?

The bicyclist and tricyclist, or, as it is now the fashion to say, the wheelman, claim to have come very near this joy of motion. When the steely cobweb of his wheel spins under him, obedient to the slightest hint of his calf-heel muscle, the cyclist can for a season cover long distances without fatigue, and in a degree only second to horseback riding may enjoy exercise without exertion. The weight of his trunk is latent from the lower limbs, and there is no concussion of the foot on the ground as in walking; both these are saving of vital force. In reasonable cycling there is said to be no strain upon the organs of respiration; in racing or any severe trial of speed, the objection to cycling is that the lungs are contracted and the chest bent forward.

The wheel has put down all the early incredulity, even the calculation by a man of science that it was positively impossible for any person to propel himself on the best road at a greater pace and for a longer period than was possible by the simple act of walking. While it is indisputable that the walking develops and brings into play (especially if the pedestrian has learned to walk with his arms as well as his legs) far more activity and variety of muscle than the "wheel," it is also fully proved that a longer distance and greater refreshment by the open air can be attained by the bicyclist and tricyclist with no sense of fatigue at all, if he knows how and how far to ride.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, who sets down cycling as indisputably the best exercise for intellectual workers, says: "If I walk ten miles in three hours, at a fair pace, I am tired; my ankle feels weak, my feet sore, my muscles weary, so that after the effort I am unfitted for any mental work until recruited by a long rest. If I go the same distance on the tricycle, on the same kind of road, I find that an hour and a half is the fullest time required for the distance, and instead of being ankle wearied and foot sore, with a sense of fatigue, I am agreeably refreshed by the exercise, and ready for study and other mental occupation." Dr. Richardson takes the occasion, however, in a paper which is the leading attraction in *Longman's Magazine* for October, "Cycling as an Intellectual Pursuit," to mark the extreme where a pleasure excursion begins to

be a pleasure exertion and a damaging exertion too.

With a machine reduced in weight to twenty-six pounds, and propelled on a good track nearly twenty miles an hour, the temptation to overdo matters is extreme. "Young and old, male and female, weak and strong, are all going wrong on this mania about records." A middle aged man starts a tricycle; he can do eight to ten miles without fatigue, throws off his gout, works well, sleeps well. Then he begins to beat his record; gets over his thirty to forty miles in a day, perspires freely, and the next day comes a smart touch of his old enemy, his nerves are broken down, and he will be shaky and uncertain in his resolutions and movements for some time to come. Younger riders are also overdoing it.

"To make one hundred miles a day on ordinary roads on a bicycle is now considered commonplace among practiced riders; on a tricycle—which was held the slower vehicle—one rider, Mr. Marrott, has gone two hundred and nineteen miles, and an English lady, Miss Allen, has accomplished one hundred and fifty-three miles within twenty-four hours. Cycling necessitates temperate habits; hard drinking cyclists will go to the hospital and to their graves as fast as their machines can carry them." What Dr. Richardson calls the ventilation of the body, by hours of free inhalation of the open air, is certainly made easier for most folks by these cheaper steel rivals of the horse.

Under the limitations he suggests, and cautions against over training and over taxing, which all lead to vascular and nervous disturbances, to hypertrophy of muscles, and to undue absorption and anxiety in the sport itself, with these dangers provided for by the temperate use of the wheel, he can afford, as can all cyclists, to calculate the knowledge, as well as pleasure and health, that will come to men and women by these latest inventions in steel steeds.

The fable of the centaurs calls for new designs. In their moments of common activity and accord the horse and his rider have been enthusiastically called the two most intelligent and finished creations that God has made. Let the man on the horse "give to the torso originality and will, give to the rest of the body the combined attributes of promptness and vigor, and you have a being of sovereign force, thinking and acting, courageous and rapid, free and controlled." Now, much of this poetry can be cast in a foundry; modern invention has now put into the "cycles," bi, tri, or by whatever name they may be called, the same combinations with the rider's will. No prejudice against the horse, however; for through all "cycles" he is likely to remain the favorite companion on the road.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

The Origin of Album.

A correspondent of the *Boston Globe* says: I see that one of those industrious German writers, always hunting the whys and wherefores of things in general, has discovered the origin of the word "album." The writer points out that in the middle ages the parchment in common use was of two kinds—the Spanish-Italian and the German-French—and that the main difference between these varieties lay in the method of their preparation. The German-French could be written upon both sides, while of the Spanish-Italian only the inner surface was available. The smooth, white side of this latter was called "album," to distinguish it from the stained exterior; and as the Spanish-Italian parchment, being stouter and cheaper than the other, was generally used for volumes intended as repositories for scraps and literary collections, the meaning of the word "album" broadened out into its modern signification.

Enigmas, Charades, Questions, Etc.


DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—G. B.

1. Coarse flour.
2. Free from pain.
3. A frame for weavers.
4. A melody.
5. Mid-day.

The initials spell the fruit of a vine. The finals spell a sour fruit.

RIDDLE.—G. B.

What has twenty eyes but cannot see, two hands but cannot work, no feet but always goes?



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A correspondent desires Edwin Snyder to state whether he rakes and burns the stalks before sowing grass seed on corn stubble. He says the favorite time for sowing timothy in his vicinity (Miami county) is about the last of August.

The excellent effect of local and permanent organizations of people for mutual improvement is illustrated in the case of the Farmers' Experiment and Test club of Jefferson county, referred to in our report of the Nortonville Institute. Our correspondent, speaking privately about the members of that club as they departed themselves at the Institute, says their training at the club meetings served them admirably in the public discussions. They were at ease and spoke with confidence. We are pleased to note this fact. The FARMER has tried to impress the importance and value of such associations on its readers' attention. There ought to be one such club in every township in the State.

Capt. Hunt, the Anthony Journal says, states that previous to this winter he was somewhat prejudiced against sorghum; but hereafter he may be counted in as an enthusiastic advocate of it. In the beginning of the winter he fed his horses corn and millet hay, giving each horse two quarts of corn and all the hay it would eat. He afterwards began feeding on sorghum and corn, and found that they would not eat over one quart of corn each. He then tried them again on millet and found that they were not satisfied with less than two quarts of corn each. He also finds that the horses thrive better on the sorghum with one quart of corn than they do on the millet with two quarts. He is also feeding a bunch of thirty head of cattle on sorghum, giving them at the rate of an ordinary sized shock a day. The cattle are thriving and actually gaining in flesh.

Cane Grower's Association.

In pursuance of announcement which has been published several weeks, the Kansas State Cane Growers' Association will hold its second annual meeting in the Senate chamber, Topeka, Wednesday, February 13, next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

On behalf of the association, the editor of this paper addressed a note of request to the proper officers of the principal railroads of the State, and they all politely respond that while it would be pleasant for them to grant special rates of fare to persons attending the convention, the law forbids it. So that there will be no reduction of expense in getting here.

This is to be a very important meeting. Men will be present that are competent to impart information that is needed by persons intending to raise sorghum for any purpose, but specially for sirup or sugar or both. Men who are practical sugar makers will talk to the people and explain to them many things that they need to know. Professor Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, is expected to be here and to deliver one or more lectures illustrated by instruments and apparatus brought for that purpose.

Farmers and stockmen are expected who will detail experience in growing sorghum for feed, their methods of cutting and preserving it, and their success with it as food for different kinds of stock. Enough has been learned in this line to justify men in speaking positively. Sorghum is destined, we are inclined to believe, to be the most important forage plant in the West and Southwest. How to raise, cure and feed it to the best advantage is something worth many dollars to know. Men who have worked with it, and can talk about it intelligently will be at the meeting. This branch of the discussions will be worth all the trip will cost to any farmer that wants to grow the best food plant known.

M. E. B. Cowgill, government agent, will be present. He is assisting—indeed, he is doing nearly all the work toward obtaining the presence of scientific persons to talk about sugar making, and instruct the people in this new industry. We look for great things from this sorghum plant. We have shown time and time again that sugar is made out of it and in paying quantities. But some things are necessary in the beginning; some things must be learned and learned well, or the whole business is a failure. We want to see people who are interested come to the meeting and hear these essentials explained by men who know what they are talking about.

Remember the time and place—February 13, at 3 p. m., in the Senate chamber.

A Deserved Promotion.

Our readers, doubtless, will join us in congratulating Prof. H. C. DeMotte, president of the KANSAS FARMER company, upon his promotion to the presidency of Chaddock College, at Quincy, Illinois. Mr. DeMotte is a gentleman of rare culture, and in addition to his scholarly attainments, he enjoys a natural endowment of social gifts which render him companionable and exemplary. No father or mother need doubt about the moral atmosphere of their boys while they are under the care of President DeMotte.

In common with the Doctor's friends East, we, his co-workers here in other fields, regard this movement as a just recognition of honest merit. The Jacksonville Journal of December 29, '83, thus refers to the matter:

The recent action of the authorities of Chaddock College (Quincy) in the matter of the presidency thereof resulted in the election of Prof. H. C. DeMotte, of

the chair of mathematics in the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. The other candidates for the position were: Rev. Robt. Allyn, D. D., president Southern Illinois Normal School; Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Augusta College, Kentucky; Rev. Mr. Johns, of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.; Rev. Fred. Iglehart, pastor of the First M. E. church, Bloomington, Ill., and Rev. W. R. Goodwin, Quincy, Ill. After a thorough canvass of the claims of all candidates for the place, DeMotte was elected by a vote which was unanimous. It was a high compliment to be so selected in the face of so many worthy and distinguished competitors, but a compliment not undeserved by Prof. DeMotte, as is claimed by his friends. He enters upon his presidency of Chaddock under most favorable auspices. He takes to the post of duty distinguished ability, high scholarship and extended and varied experience in college work. The outlook of the institution is most promising and successful, and under the new administration, is assured."

And the Quincy Whig, on the same subject, says:

"At a joint meeting of the trustees and visitors of Chaddock College held in this city on Wednesday last, H. C. DeMotte, Ph. D., was elected president of the College for the next collegiate year, beginning next September. Dr. DeMotte comes to this position with the highest endorsements as an educator and as a man. For twenty years or more he has been professor of mathematics in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and he has been the acting vice-president of this institution for several years. Dr. DeMotte is not far from fifty years of age, and has a fine personal presence. He is a thorough scholar, having earned the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Syracuse University, New York. As a teacher he has few equals, and he is a fine disciplinarian. While he is not a minister, he is an earnest, devoted and intelligent Methodist, not bigoted, but loyal to his church. He is a pleasant speaker, and a superior worker in the Sunday school field. He is also an excellent singer, and is ready for all kinds of church or educational work. He is a law graduate and ranks high in legal attainments. His wife is his equal in nearly all kinds of educational or church work, and they will take at once the front rank in social, literary and religious circles in this city. The Whig extends to them a most cordial welcome in advance, and Quincy will gain what Bloomington will lose."

A friend wants our opinion about music and prayer at farmers' meetings, such as Institutes. Music is always in place, suited, of course, to the time and occasion. We do not have half enough music among the people generally. It is a stimulus, a solace and an organizer. Every public meeting would be benefited by music. And its influences would go out through the people present into the homes they came from and to the community. It would be very appropriate at every Farmers' Institute. As to prayer: Our respect for a petition to the Great Father is so reverent that we would propose it in public assemblies only when, after considering who are present, we should conclude that it would do good. We do not believe in praying promiscuously, anywhere, at any time and in any crowd. Prayer is a sacred outpouring and petitioning. Where people want prayer, or where they will attend to it reverently, there it is in place; otherwise let it be in secret as the Master taught.

By way of illustration of railway freight charges, Col. Lewis, of Edwards county, stated in this office a few days ago that, in negotiating for shipment of

lumber, he learned that freight charges on that article from Winona, Wisconsin, to Kansas City, Mo., is 15 cents per 100 pounds, and from Kansas City to Garfield, Kas., the charge is 26 cents per 100 pounds.

Inquiries Answered.

We do not know anything about the Jefferson Mutual Aid Association, of Oskaloosa. The State Insurance Commissioner at Topeka, probably, could give the desired information.

The best grasses for a lawn are Kentucky blue grass and white clover mixed. Have ground well prepared and sow in early spring. Sow broadcast when the wind is not blowing. Sow plenty of blue grass seed, and cover lightly with brush, board, roller or anything that insures good work. Then scatter some straw manure over the ground—not heavily, but enough to serve as a protection against wind. Sprinkle water over this occasionally if the weather is dry or windy.

I am in the cattle and hog raising business on 320 acres of good creek bottom and prairie land, and all told I have as good a stock farm as I have seen. I had sheep up till last year—('82) but I sold and got cattle. I have eighteen head of feeding cattle, thirty stockers, and 75 hogs. Now, I ask your advice as a friend. I consider you such, as I have read your paper for six years. I have a chance of selling my farm, and I want to know if I could make more money by investing all my capital in feeding steers, and shipping hogs, etc.; or, by keeping my farm and raising the stock. My place is valued at \$4,500 and I have over \$2,000 in stock. What shall I do?

W.
EDITOR'S REPLY.—A Kansas farm, located where this one is, containing 320 acres and worth \$4,500, is an investment that ought not to be disturbed for any trivial cause. A good farm is better than a bank or a railroad, and it is better than any kind of personal property. A herd of cattle on the range may be swept away by disease, or many animals lost in other ways; so of sheep, so of hogs; but a good farm paid for sticks closer than a brother. Our advice is—hold on to your farm, and work into a stock business that you can handle at home without borrowing money. Get your land largely into grass; raise rye, sorghum and millet as well as clover, and alfalfa, or whatever grasses are best for your particular locality. It seems to us that you are in the best possible position to make money safely; and also on the best road to ease and comfort. If one makes money in stock alone, he makes it quick and fast; but we have seen stockmen come home from market with faces much longer than they were when they went away. No, dear fellow; make that home of yours a paradise, and it will prove to be a mint of no mean proportion.

New Orleans Mardi Gras.

On account of the opening of the Memphis Short Route south, the people of Kansas City and the West will be able this year to visit New Orleans during the Mardi Gras, at comparatively little expense. Tickets to New Orleans and return via the Memphis Short Route will be sold at the low rate of \$25 from Kansas City, and proportionate rates from other points on the line south. These tickets will be on sale from February 15 to 24, inclusive, good to return on or before March 20. Passengers leaving Kansas City on Memphis express train at 6:15 p. m. arrive at New Orleans at 10:45 a. m., second day, twenty-four hours and fifteen minutes in advance of any other route. Make a note of the time saved by taking the only short route to the South.

Gossip About Stock.

Col. J. M. Lewis, Edwards county, is on his way to New York to purchase grade Jersey cows for his dairy. The Col. is selling his butter at 30 cents per pound regularly.

We are in receipt of Parts One and Two of Volume 25 of the American Short-horn Herd Book. Part 1 is devoted to bulls and Part 2 to cows. Next week the FARMER will publish the rules of registry, and other pertinent matter.

A large sale of red Short-horn cows, bulls, heifers and calves will be held at Peabody, Marion county, Kas., on the Santa Fe railway, February 27 and 28, which will be a great occasion to western stockmen. Such an offering will draw an extensive crowd. Our representative has visited the herd of the Messrs. Lackey & Sons, and calls the Elmwood Short-horns well-bred and in good condition.

The Minneapolis (Kas.) Messenger is responsible for the following: Chas. Erbentraut owns two cows, one 3 years old and one 6 years old. There is nothing remarkable about that you will say, but further on you will think differently, when we tell you that the 3-year-old cow last Wednesday dropped two calves, and on Thursday the 6-year-old cow dropped three calves, and that the two cows have had seven calves during the past year.

The Breeders' Gazette has a word to say about the value of Jersey Red hogs, but whether our readers agree with it, or not, we cannot tell. Here is the extract: Friends of the Jersey Red, Duroc, or Red Berkshire pig will be pleased to learn that in answer to questions as to the final or "killing" value of their favorites, the buyers for the larger houses in Chicago declare that they are willing at any time to pay five cents per 100 pounds more, and in most cases from ten to 15 cents more for fat pigs of this breed than for pigs of other breeds of like weight and condition. They yield a greater percentage of valuable product than is given by any other pigs usually found in the Chicago market.

Mr. W. H. Todhunter, Secretary of the stockholders of the Ohio Poland China Record, sends a report of late proceedings of that body, from which we extract the following items: It is really wonderful how the breeding and sale of this breed of swine has, and is increasing, judging from the reports brought in to the annual meetings, and it is equally remarkable that such prices are obtained. A few years ago \$25 was thought an extreme price. Now the best animals frequently sell from \$100 to \$200, and readily go at these long prices. The Secretary read his annual report, revealing that the last year had been a very prosperous one for the association. It showed that Volume 5 contained 2,624 pedigrees besides illustrations, histories and cuts, and that 180 copies had been sold since its publication in August, 1882. The report showed that the institution was entirely out of debt and had a cash deposit in bank of \$3,229. Pedigrees for Volume 6 were coming in rapidly, and that the prospects were that the next volume would contain about as much matter as the last. Pedigrees for Volume 6 would be received up to the 31st day of March, 1884. Officers elected for next year: Major Milliken, Chairman; J. B. Duffelt, Treasurer; W. H. Corry, vice-President; W. H. Todhunter, Secretary; W. C. Hawkinson, Executive Committeeman for three years; Carl Freigian, Compiler. The following resolution was adopted: "That this association recommend to the State Board of Agriculture that in any classification of swine for exhibition, they always include a sweepstakes in which

the several breeds of swine may be brought into competition. A dividend of 100 per cent. was declared to the stockholders. The committee on consolidation of Records appointed last year, said that nothing in this direction had been accomplished.

The fine stock breeders of the Arkansas valley met at Wichita, January 26, and effected a permanent organization for the purpose of promoting the interest in importing and breeding fine stock in this valley and the holding of monthly sales in this, the great stock center of the Southwest. The organization shall be known as the Arkansas Valley Fine Stock Breeders' Association, and the following officers were elected: Dr. Smith, Short-horn breeder, President; Hon. Wm. Ross, Short-horn breeder, vice-President; C. S. Eicholtz, Short-horn breeder, Corresponding Secretary; T. D. Fouts, Short-horn breeder, Secretary; David Fox, Merino sheep breeder, Treasurer. Directors: D. L. Miller, Berkshire swine breeder; R. E. Lawrence, Polled Angus breeder; R. J. Raze, Poland China breeder; Jos. Fuhrman, Norman horses.

Extracts From Correspondence.

ALL RIGHT; GO AHEAD.—I see that many are very free to give advice, telling you how to run a farmer's paper; and some give good, and others I feel would not be any benefit to you. I endorse the views of Bro. Colvin, and your explanation of what a farmer's paper should be, in the number of January 16th, should set at rest all the would-be "smarties" in the paper business. D. C. B.

ITEMS AND QUERIES.—The creamery at Russell is still running and doing good business. Work is still progressing on the artesian well at Russell; it is now about 1,000 feet deep, and shows some valuable deposits that may prove a source of wealth to Russell county when the necessary capital is brought forward to develop them.

Can the Editor or any of the many correspondents of this paper give a scientific reason for our crimson sunsets, or why we have so much hazy weather when there are no clouds in sight? Can any one give a description of the weed known as "loco," so that it can be identified, and whether it is poisonous to cattle as well as sheep; also what is an antidote for the poison?

RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER.

[The red sunsets are giving the scientific brethren some trouble. They attribute the phenomena to volcanic dust, comets, and other equally conclusive theories. We common folks know as much on the subject as anybody—that is nothing.—EDITOR.]

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—What is the matter with our railroad law? It is now near a year since the passage of the law. Another great harvest has been gathered in Kansas, and we would say two-thirds of it sent to market. What we wish to know is, how much benefit the farmer has received from the railroad law? They are already proposing to load the party platforms with empty resolutions as has been the custom for years, only to be disregarded when the time for action comes. There never was a bigger farce disgraced the statutes of Kansas than the Commissioner law of last winter. The Commissioners are merely beggars; they must bow before the great corporations and ask humbly for favors, and fail to see many favors granted. It is a pity that the great State of Kansas should be compelled to beg from creatures of her own creation, but it is the fact.

Farmers and stock-raisers of Kansas have no representation in either House at Washington. A bill passed the lower House last winter but was de-

feated in the Senate by a Kansas man—Senator Ingalls. Kansas was more interested in the bill than any other State. He defeated the bill, leaving us at the mercy of a disease that if once located in Kansas would entail a loss of untold millions. Farmers and stockmen, such is the class of men representing us in Washington at this time, and the trumpets are sounding the call to rally to his support next winter, when he will be re-elected or step down and out, and that is the way all such faithless servants should step.

I hope the farmers of the Second district will put their shoulder to the wheel and send a man to represent them in Washington. Get from under the party lash and be men.

WILSON KEYS.

PROTECT THE HOME.—It seems strange that many overlook the fact that the farmer not only raises hogs, sheep and cattle to feed and clothe the cities, but he is also to raise the men to make the citizen, the artisan and business man of the next generation. Our editor, realizing this fact, necessarily must warn the farmer of the all-devouring disease that is so dangerous to his best stock, as he does of the hog cholera, Texas fever or scab for his secondary stock. If the cities rebel against the constitution and the law, so that their sons and neighbor's sons may destroy themselves with liquid-destruction, if we cannot prevent them, let the farmer see that his most valuable stock, his sons and his neighbors' sons are not poisoned by the "foaming poison" that tends so hastily to suicide and insanity, nor by the "fire water" that makes his son a raging maniac, thirsting for blood, rapine and debauchery. May you long live to defend all the farmer's young stock from the plagues that are trying to invade our fair, sober State.

GEO. T. WALTON.

Burden, Kas., Jan. 21.

There is no cure for the sheep-killing habit in dogs that have once tasted the kidney fat of sheep.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 28, 1883.

STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

The Live Stock Indicator Reports:

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 1,081. The market to-day was weak, slow and 10a15c lower for unripe and common lots, while for good, heavy, fat shipping steers there was a more steady feeling. Feeders were in moderate inquiry at about Saturday's prices. Sales ranged from 4 40 for native stockers to 6 00 for native shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday 4,012. The quality of the offerings to-day was somewhat better than on Saturday, but the market was weak, with values, quality considered 5a10c lower. Towards the close there was a somewhat better feeling. Extreme range of sales, 5 70a6 25; bulk at 5 90a6 10.

SHEEP Receipts since Saturday 678. The market continues steady for good to choicelots. Sales were 108 natives averaging 74 pounds at 2 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,700. The market is overstocked with common grades. Exports 6 15a6 65; good to choiceshipping 5 60a6 10; common to medium 4 85a5 50.

HOGS Receipts 18,000, shipments 6,500. Market dull and 10a15c lower. Packing 5 60a6 90, packing and shipping 6 00a6 55, light 5 40a6 00, skips 4 25a5 25.

SHEEP Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,100. Market for best grades steady but 25c lower. Inferior to fair 3 00a4 00, medium to good 5 00, choice to extra 5 00, Texas 2 25a4 25.

New York.

CATTLE Beever, receipts 5,000. Opened firm and higher and closed easier. Exporters paid 6 00a7 00, common to good steers 5 40a7 60 mainly 6 00a6 50, bulls 4 50a5 50.

SHEEP Receipts 10,000. Good stock firm and fair clearance. Sheep 4 75a6 62½, lambs 6 25a7 75. HOGS Receipts 11,000. Market nominally firm at 6 10a6 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE Receipts 1,400, shipments 800. Supply fair, market slow, low grades weak. Exports 6 25a6 75, good to choice 5 80a6 25, common to me-

dium 4 75a5 75, stockers and feeders 4 00a4 55, corn fed Texans 5 00a5 50.

SHEEP Receipts 1,600, shipments 1,500. Good to choice 4 50a5 50, fancy 5 75a6 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Price Current Reports:

WHEAT Received into elevators the past 48 hours 5,728 bus., withdrawn 7,475 bus., in store 489,253. The cash market for wheat to day was nominal excepting No 2 soft. The low grades were also nominal. There was, however, a better speculative feeling than for some days, February selling freely at 82c opening and 82½c closing. May options also sold well at ½c decline.

CORN Received into elevator the past 48 hours 50,982 bus., withdrawn 49,261 bus., in store 212 583. The market was weak, dull and draggy at ½a½c decline. Cash No. 2 mixed was in a very meagre demand at ½c off, and May sold lightly at ½c decline.

No. 2 Mixed, cash, 1 car at 40½c in special elevator. Jan. no bids, 40½c asked. Feb. 40½c bid, 40½c asked. March 41½c bid, 42c asked. May 5,000 bus. at 45c.

OATS No 2 cash 28½c bid, no offerings. Jan. 29c bid, no offerings. Feb. no bids nor offerings. May 32c bid, 32½c asked. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE No. 2 cash, 47½c bid, 49c asked. January, February and Rejected Cash no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER The market rules unchanged with moderate receipts and fair demand for choice roll grades and dairy. Creamery of all grades are dull and in excess of the demand. Low grades are nominal.

We quote packed:
Creamery, fancy..... 32a33
Creamery, choice..... 28a30
Choice dairy..... 25a
Fair to good dairy..... 18a20
Choice store packed (in single packages)..... 11a
Medium to good..... 7a 8

We quote roll butter:
Common..... a 8
Medium..... 12a
Fair to good..... 15a
Choice, fresh..... 18a

EGGS The market is excited and higher. The order demand is far in excess of the supply and the springing prices are some inducement to the city trade to lay in a supply. We quote at 25a27c. Lined and ice house stock 18a15c.

CHEESE We quote eastern out of store: Full cream: Young America 15c per lb; do twin flats 14½c; do Cheddar, 13½c. Part skim: Young America 11a12c per lb; flats 10½a11c; cheddar 9a9½c. Skims: Young America 9a10c; flats 8½a9c; Cheddar 7a7½c.

APPLES We quote consignments: Fancy 8 00 per bbl; assorted, 2 50a2 75 per bbl; common to fair 1 75a2 25. Home-grown fair to good 75a90c per bus; choice to fancy 1 00a1 25 per bus.

SORGHUM We quote consignments in car loads: Old dark 15a18c, new dark 20a25c, new bright 28a30.

POTATOES We quote consignments on track in car load lots 35a40c in bulk for native stock; choice northern 35a40c for Early Rose; Peach-blows 45c; White Neshannock 45c. Home grown in wagon loads 40a60c per bus.

SWEET POTATOES Home grown from growers, 50a60c per bus. for red; yellow, 70a75c.

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

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

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

New York.

WHEAT Cash higher, options opened lower, closing higher and firm. Receipts 19,000 bushels, exports 81,000. No. 2 Chicago 1 04½, ungraded red 92a1 10, No. 3 red 99a1 01, No. 2 red 1 06½a1 10. No. 2 red Jan. sales 40,000 bus at 1 05a1 06½; March sales 1,288,000 bus at 1 07½a1 09; May sales 2,360,000 bus at 1 12½a1 13½.

CORN Options opened lower, closing fairly steady. Receipts 105,000 bus, exports 2,000. Ungraded 50a61½c, No. 2 61a62½c, No. 2 white 66a 66½c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT Market lower and unsettled. No. 2 red 1 02½a1 05 cash, 1 02½a1 05 January.

CORN Market shade better. 46a47c cash 46½a 46½c January, 47½a48½c March, 51½c May.

OATS Market fraction higher. 33a33½c cash, 33c Jan, 32½c Feb, 35½c May.

RYE Dull at 54c bid.

BARLEY Dull at 50a80c.

Chicago.

WHEAT Fair demand. Opened early, declined ¾a1c, then rose 1½c, closing ½c over Saturday. Jan. 90½a92c, Feb. 90½a92½c, March 91½a93½c, May 97½a99½c.

CORN Fair demand. Cash and Jan, 52½a52½c, Jan and Feb, 52½a52½c.

OATS Easier. Cash and Feb, 32½c, March 32½a33½c.

RYE Steady at 58c.

BARLEY Dull at 60a61c.

FLAXSEED Lower, at 1 49 on track.

Malta has one of the finest opera houses in the world, and its orchestra is said to be unsurpassed.

It is wasteful to feed loose salt. Keep a lump of rock salt in the feed box of each animal.

Horticulture.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of One of the Most Important Industrial Organizations in the Country, at Kansas City, Mo.

The fifth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society at Kansas City last week was one of the most important meetings of industrial people ever held in this country. The scope of the work done is very extensive. The Society has taken up subjects of grave interest, such as to prevent removal of forests, and an exploration of the world to discover and adopt the best among its trees, shrubs and flowers. It proposes a World's exposition next winter at New Orleans.

It would be a treat to many of our readers could we give them a full report of the proceedings; but that would require all the space in our paper three weeks. To name only the topics discussed and the speaker, will require as much room as we can devote to the subject and preserve our usual variety. It will well pay any person who is interested in horticulture to purchase a copy of the proceedings when they are published. The men engaged are workers. A correspondent referring to the character of the men and their work, writes: "The busy city throbs on with its pulsations of business, and the listless clerks stare in wonder at the earnest faces of these workers who, without pay or reward, have come from all parts of our country to contribute their store of experience for the public good. Such enthusiasm, such philanthropy, and noble devotion to the cultivation of God's best gifts to man can scarcely be found outside the field of horticulture. These people live on a higher plane than the growling, grasping horde, who, like Bunyan's man with the muck-rake, can see only the almighty dollar. Horticulture affords the broadest field for the study of nature and gives mental and moral stimulus, as well as rich rewards to the pockets of its faithful students. The value of horticultural products of the Mississippi valley aggregate a hundred million dollars annually, and it is estimated that three-fourths of the product is now lost after maturity, through neglect and ignorance. How important then that the transactions of such a society as this be spread broadcast among the producers who are seeking better methods and wise counsel in their labors. The membership fee of \$2, entitling the member to the volume of proceedings, is nothing compared with the importance of the information embraced in the various papers and discussions which have been here brought out." Among those present at this meeting are several professors of botany, entomology and vegetable physiology, from the best colleges in our land. Several ex-Governors of States, and men of political influence, and it is believed that united efforts will secure that aid which our government owes to the farmer and fruit-grower in the way of encouragement. It should be the first duty of every horticulturist, however obscure, to aid this association in its grand work."

The following is a brief report of the work done—work of special interest to the people:

Hon. Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill., called the convention to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, and announced the usual committees. Mr. L. A. Goodman, of Westport, was chosen assistant Secretary, and the reports of officers called up. The financial status was shown to be good by the official reports.

Following the routine business, Prof. J. W. Robson, of Cheever, Kas., read a

paper on "Vegetable Physiology," which was thoroughly scientific, and as a literary essay worthy of highest praise.

Mr. Munson, of Denison, Texas, replied that he had cut potato vines and thus stopped the growth of the potato till new vines were formed, and potatoes so checked in growth were knotty.

Prof. Popenoe, of Kansas Agricultural college, explained that process of growth did not entirely cease in winter, but that after maturity in fall a certain period of apparent rest must precede another budding.

Mr. Reeves, of Michigan, mentioned the girdling of trees to cause fruitfulness as evidence that sap descended.

Mr. Pfeffer, of Wisconsin, said that any means of making the tree sick by injury would cause fruitfulness.

Mr. Holsinger, of Kansas, said he had for years girdled trees and never failed to get fruit as the result.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, thought no rule could be applied to all cases over such vast territory.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Professor Sylvester Johnson, President of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, read a paper on "Small Fruit for the Family."

Mr. Barnard, of Nebraska, recommended heavy mulching of hay for strawberries, and removal in spring.

Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, said, do not remove the mulch, but let the vines force their way up through it.

President Earle, of Illinois, said that nine-tenths of the mischief charged to the crown-borer was done by other insects.

Mr. Webb, of Kentucky, a prominent grower and originator of varieties, said his land grew berries weighing an ounce to an ounce and a half without fertilizers.

Hon. T. V. Munson, of Denison, read a paper on "Trees Peculiar to Texas." He mentioned some twenty species, which he said belonged to Texas and its immediate environments.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

D. S. Grimes, of Denver, presented a paper on the "Horticultural Resources of the Rocky Mountain Region." He gave a carefully-prepared report on methods of irrigation and a description of the flora of various localities in the mountains.

Irrigation was discussed at length by members from all localities. Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, had tried it in a small way, and was preparing to irrigate sixty acres at an expense of \$5,000.

The wind-mill was condemned as too expensive for raising water. Mr. Smith, of Green Bay, was using it, and his sons were using steam power with better success.

Sub-irrigation was recommended by all as saving nine-tenths of the water. Tile used for this purpose under each row, had proved profitable in Nebraska and California.

The discussion was followed by a paper on the "Forestry of Puget Sound," by ex-Governor Furnas, of Nebraska. The paper was part of a report to be made by him to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and will appear in due time.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

An address of welcome, in behalf of Kansas City and the Missouri Horticultural Society, was delivered by Colonel Twichell, of Kansas City, and was responded to by the President. Then followed as the special order of the hour the annual address of President Earle.

After an eloquent and highly poetical introduction, dwelling upon the beauties of horticulture and its grand possibilities for the future, the speaker turned to the more practical matters involved in the pecuniary and provident factors of the business. He said the horticultural product of the Mississippi valley was worth \$100,000,000 annually, and that, if proper attention was given to saving and marketing it, its value would be greatly increased.

There were three factors in the market price which should be considered: Production, transportation and sale.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr., Secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, read a paper on fruit culture, its condition in Minnesota.

A paper by Prof. J. L. Budd, of Ames, Iowa, was read by the Secretary, on fruit trees and shrubs of the northwest.

Mr. Gibbs, of Minnesota, gave an interesting history of the importation of Russian apples, and recommended the sending of a commission to Russia to study and select Russian fruit of quality and habit valuable to this country.

Mr. Robson, of Kansas, said there

were three ways of improving fruits. These were importing, selecting primitive forms, and cross-breeding.

Governor Coleman, of Missouri, spoke in behalf of Minnesota, highly complimenting the enthusiasm of its horticulturists.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, thought scientific climatic adaptation the secret of successful tree-culture.

Mr. Pierce, of Minnesota, gave a very interesting experience in growing apples in Minnesota.

Mr. Pfeffer, of Wisconsin, said drouth had more to do with the loss of trees than cold.

Mr. Day, of Nebraska, said he had lost no trees by cold, but many by dry weather.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

President Earle read a letter from Marshal P. Wilder recommending the New Orleans exhibition.

Professor Forbes, of Illinois, read a paper on "Insect Enemies of Strawberries."

Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, a prominent grower of strawberries, read a paper on the culture of that fruit.

Mr. Hale cited a case where Crescent berries, planted by the jocunda, took the size, shape and flavor of the latter.

Mr. Smith, of New York, said his success with strawberries depended on keeping the runners off.

Prof. Tracy said he was satisfied the fertilizing plant left its impress on the fruit of the other plant.

Prof. Popenoe, of Kansas, said that in the gourd and apple great changes were noticeable, and he believed could be realized in the strawberry by crossing.

Mr. Munson, of Texas, said he could detect hybridized grape berries by the change in the clusters; also in corn he had detected this change in the kernel.

Mr. Webb, of Kentucky, said he had a row of Crescents, part of which was near the Sucker State, and part near another variety. The Crescents were greatly changed and characteristic of the varieties adjoining.

Mr. Wellhouse mentioned apple trees blooming at different seasons which were influenced by proximity. He thought some other influence caused the changes. In apples, the Yellow Bellflower tree standing adjacent to a Russet bore russet apples.

Mr. Pierce, of Ohio, mentioned trees of Belmont and Golden Russet so close that the apples could hardly be distinguished either by location or color.

The committee on nomenclature report the endorsement of the suggestions of Marshal P. Wilder and Parker Earle, and recommend one name consisting of a plain English word for all varieties of fruit.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. G. A. Tryon, of Galesburg, Ill., read a poetic and instructive essay on "The Educational Power of Horticulture," which was listened to with marked attention. A generous vote of thanks was awarded the reader, and the President appropriately remarked that the hour would be remembered as the best of the session.

Mr. Hollister, of St. Louis, presented a paper on "Fruit Packages." Use bright, new, flat-hoop, three-bushel barrels, lining both heads. Pears sell best wrapped and packed in the California box. Peaches carry best in third-bushel bushes. Strawberries should be packed in full quart boxes and in 24-quart crates. Plums and tomatoes should be shipped in third-bushel boxes. Grapes in a neat baled basket. Never use a return package.

E. H. Williams, of Indianapolis, followed with a paper on "The Value of Careful Packing." He gave an illustration of the loss by poor packing in three barrels of apples shipped by him in sugar barrels loose. Being unable to sell them, he re-packed in four apple barrels and sold the four at a dollar a barrel more than he was offered for the three.

The committee on the New Orleans exposition reported to urge Governors of States to appoint Commissioners to secure the exhibits and all other needed measures be taken to insure the success of the exposition.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

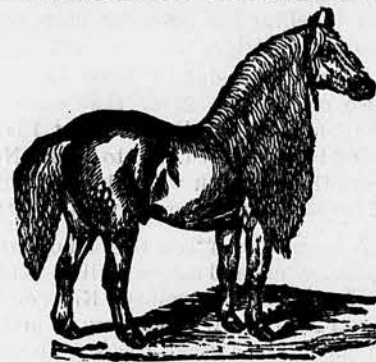
Mr. L. A. Gardman, of Westport, Mo., read a paper on "Market Fruits of Kansas City."

Ex-Governors Furnas, of Nebraska, and Johnson, of Indiana, said the Thwack raspberries sold better than the Turner, although not half as good.

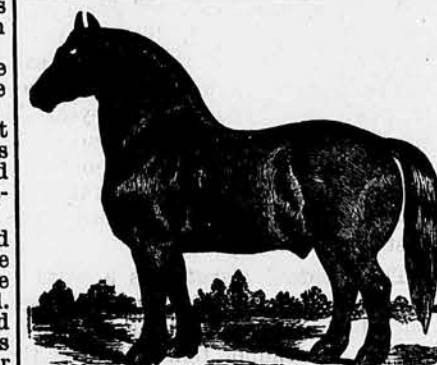
Mr. Gregory, of Arkansas, said he had shipped grapes to Kansas City, and

REPUBLICAN VALLEY STOCK FARM.

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And Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.
WAKEFIELD, Clay County, KANSAS.



The oldest and most extensive breeding establishment in the West. My stock consists of choice selections from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co. and M. W. Dunham, and my own breeding. I am prepared to furnish parties in the South and West, imported, Native Pure Bred and Grades from the best strains ever imported, thoroughly acclimated, at prices as low as stock of the same quality can be had in America. QUIMPER No. 400—Insurance, \$25; season, \$15. NY-ANZA No. 889—Insurance, \$30; season, \$20. Good pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Come and see my stock and get prices. Correspondence solicited.



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

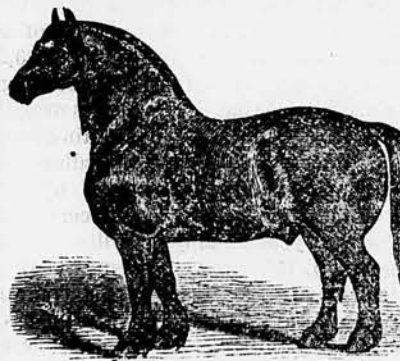
Importers and breeders of Clydesdale, English Draft, and Percheron-Norman Horses. With our recent addition of a large importation, together with those previously on hand, have now one of the finest studs in the world. Clydesdales made a specialty. Quite a number of them are direct sons of the grand old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

Premium NORMAN STUD.



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

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



Importers and breeders of
NORMAN & ENGLISH
Draft Stallions.

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

always got the most for his Concord. Mr. Goodman said that was because they came in before the home crop.

On motion, the word favorite was dropped from the name Huntsman's Favorite, and the word pippin from Missouri Pippin.

Mr. Coleman considered the Thwack the best market raspberry, and Smith Cider the best early winter apple.

Mr. Hale said the Cuthbert was the king of red raspberries, and the Gregg of blackcaps for late, the Souhegan for early. The Cuthbert was said to kill out both in summer and winter near Kansas City.

A rambling discussion on the quality of apples developed a general sentiment in favor of growing just what would sell the best.

Mr. Pierce, of Minnesota, favored educating the taste and discarding such apples as the Ben Davis. The Ben Davis did not sell in Minneapolis even as well as the Janet.

Mr. Munson, of Texas, said the Ben Davis did not bring over two-thirds as much as Huntsman's at Denison.

Col. Coleman thought the Ben Davis would bring far more money to the producer than any other sort.

The committee on the fruit exhibit reported several new apples favorably. Among them are the Ingraham, Gano, Otto, Bernard, Walter, Wilder and Wealthy.

Major Rogan, of Independence, Mo., read a paper detailing the rules of awarding premiums at exhibitions of horticultural products. This drew out from members some valuable experience in classifying and arranging a display of fruit.

A number of valuable papers sent in by writers who could not be present were read by title and the secretary announced that they would appear in the forthcoming volume of proceedings. Among these papers we note one on grape rot by Prof. Trelease, of Wisconsin, on new grapes by Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, on ornamental trees of Alabama by Dr. Chas. Mohr, of Mobile, and on beautifying a country place by Prof. Beal, of Michigan.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The committee on forestry reported a petition to Congress for the establishment of an experimental station on horticulture and forestry, and that the president of this society aided by a committee of seven, be requested to draft a bill and urge its passage by the present Congress.

Geo. P. Pfeffer, of Wisconsin, read a paper on blossom blight in the apple. Heat often formed the sap into a jelly. This was known as sun scald, and 90 or 95 degrees was sufficient to do this. While trees were in full bloom evaporation was most rapid and unless sap was promptly supplied blight ensued.

Prof. T. J. Burrell, of Illinois State University, read a paper on trunks of apple trees. In early spring the vegetable cells were full of water, but in summer perfectly empty. Sun scald is probably blight caused by insects.

Mr. Price, of Minnesota, said that a wrapping of felt paper would protect the tree from the rupture of bark by freezing which was the only injury he feared if the tree was ripe in the fall.

Prof. Tracey, of Ohio, mentioned a remedy by nailing bark to the tree with shingle nails.

Mr. Munson said that throwing a furrow against the tree would remedy the injury.

Prof. Casseday read a very interesting paper on experimentation, setting forth its importance to horticulture.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Geo. C. Brackett, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in a paper on "Orcharding on the Plains," made a very favorable showing for Kansas in the line of horticulture, and forecasting a fruit garden almost unequalled in the world when its orchards shall have come into bearing.

Mr. Nowlin, of Arkansas, discussed pear culture in the Southwest. Some few, he said, had been successful. His pears, some 500 trees, had all blighted. Those on quince grew slowly, but never bore.

Mr. Pfeffer, of Wisconsin, said that the severe heat of the sun on the leaves evaporated sap from the leaves, formed a jelly, and produced blight. Trees, where the roots reached water, were not likely to blight.

Mr. Ohmer, of Ohio, said he had a pear orchard of 3,500 trees bearing regularly without blight. He used no manure and kept his orchard in clover,

plowing it under every three or four years.

Dr. Fielding, of Houston, Texas, has 10,000 trees in which is no blight. His orchard is kept in bluegrass.

Mr. Munson said the remedy for blight was to stunt, not to stimulate the trees. Keifer's hybrid pear was pronounced a fine grower, but worthless for eating. Mr. Munson said the La Conte blighted in Texas.

Mr. Latimer said the Keifer blighted in Texas, and Mr. Ragan, of Missouri, said he was going out of the pear business because his Keifer's had blighted.

Mr. Cadwalader mentioned two seedling pear trees in Cass county, Missouri, which have borne heavily for fifteen years, and several hundred trees grafted from them as yet showed no blight.

Mr. Ohmer said the Duchess and Sickle escaped blight because they grow slow, and that the fatal mistake was in forcing rapid growth. Pear trees should be kept back and put into grass.

Col. Coleman, of St. Louis, addressed the Society on Northern sugar-making, setting forth the importance of sorghum culture and the possibility of success and profit in that industry.

After the transaction of other miscellaneous business, the meeting adjourned.

Packing Butter in Brine.

Among our dairy clippings we find the following which may be of interest to persons who make butter in small quantities and desire to save it for better prices:

A method of packing butter for its more perfect preservation, and one which is very effective, has long been in use in England. It has been recommended in this country, but has not been adopted, so far as we know. It is to pack the butter in cylindrical bags of muslin, which are put in a mould for the purpose. These bags hold about two pounds, and when filled are tied tightly and packed away in brine in tubs, pails, or casks, and are headed up just as pickled pork is. The butter will absorb no more salt; is perfectly free from atmospheric exposure; is enveloped in an antiseptic fluid; and is therefore entirely safe from change, excepting so far as this may occur internally from within by the natural process called ripening, and which is due to the change of the milk sugar (lactose) in the butter into milk (lactic) acid, this into butyric acid by a well understood chemical transformation of the elements. But this change goes on so slowly that the butter merely acquires a high and agreeable flavor, and no strong scent or taste is developed which would approach rancidity.

This manner of packing butter has long been in use in some districts of England, and the supplies furnished to the large universities at Oxford and Cambridge have been put up in a similar way for many years. The butter is made in long rolls about two inches in diameter, and these are wrapped in muslin and the edge secured by some stitches, the ends being tied. This form of roll is well known as "college butter," and is found very convenient for use by cutting off thin slices, each of which is a single ration for a student. It might be found very useful here for the use of hotels and caterers, who would be relieved of the trouble of moulding their own cakes, which to some extent injures the quality of the butter.

Seed Store at Home.

The advantage of having a source of supply, such as a great seed store, at home, upon which we can draw at pleasure for anything in the line of seeds for the vegetable garden, the flower garden and the field, would increase our chances for profit many fold. In effect, this is just what the reliable catalogue and price-list of Hiram Sibley & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., does for us. Send postal card for it.

A drive of 1,200 miles, with a flock of 18,500 sheep, was recently made by a Nebraska man.

Skinny Men.

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



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



LORD CORWIN

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

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



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

Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



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

Riverside Stock Farm.



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

Improved Poland-China Hogs



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

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

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

S. V. WALTON & SON,
P. O. Wellington, Kansas; Box 307.
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

River Side Herds

POLANDS and BERKSHIRES.

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

Established in 1868.

Stock for sale at all times.

J. A. DAVIS,
West Liberty, Iowa,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



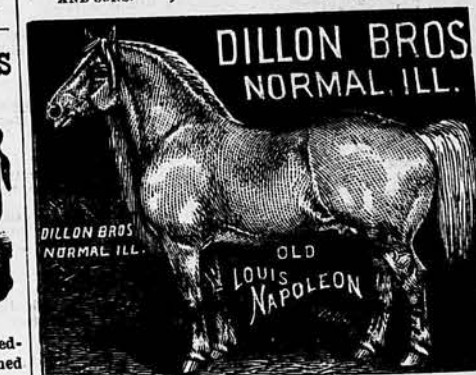
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A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Illinois.

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

ISAIAH DILLON
AND SONS.

LEVI DILLON
AND SONS.



DILLON BROS NORMAL, ILL.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

NORMAN HORSES,

(Formerly of firm of E. Dillon & Co.)

THREE IMPORTATIONS IN 1883.

200 head of Normans on hand.

STABLES AND HEADQUARTERS LOCATED AT NORMAL.

Opposite the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Depots. Street cars run from the Lake Erie & Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Depots, in Bloomington, direct to our stables in Normal. Address DILLON BROS., Normal, Ill. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY:

PHENOL SODIQUE.

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

INTERNAL.—It is invaluable in CHOLERA, YELLOW, TYPHUS, TYPHOID, SCARLET, and other Fevers. In NASAL CATARRH, Fœtal Discharges from the EAR, OZENA, Affections of the ANTRUM, and CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, it is a boon to both Physician and Patient. For SICK-ROOMS, and all IMPURE and UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES, and to prevent the spread of CONTAGION, is the best DISINFECTANT known. Wherever introduced it establishes itself as a favorite DOMESTIC REMEDY.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW ENGINES THRESHERS, MILLS Horse Powers,

(For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, COPY-RIGHTS, PRINTS, DESIGNS, RE-ISSUES, LABELS. Send description of your invention, L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

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

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for week ending Jan 16, 1884.

Jackson county—John Q. Myers, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by M Mann, in Cedar tp, Nov 28, 1883, one heifer, 1 year old past, red, with star in forehead, white belly and flanks; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Simon McCrory, in Cedar tp, Nov 24, 1883, one small 2-year-old steer, red, some white on belly, no brands or marks; valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by Pat McNeill, of Washington tp, Nov 27, 1883, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, spot and a strip in face, left hind foot white, branded A on left shoulder; valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by E. Chard Guthrie, of Cedar tp, Dec 14, 1883, one bay filly 2 years old, some white in face, no other marks or brands.
HEIFER—Taken up by S T Black, in Straight Creek tp, Dec 28, 1883, one red heifer, 3 years old, branded E on left hip, also C G on right hip; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—W. F. Ewing, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W H Wyckoff, in Jackson tp, Nov 24, 1883, one red yearling steer, crop and underbit in right ear, indistinguishable brand on right hip; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.50.
HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by E T Swanner, in Americus tp, Dec 20, 1883, one 3-year-old black mare, hind feet white; valued at \$70.
MARE—By same, one 2-year-old bay mare, 4 white feet white spot in forehead; valued at \$50.
HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Rosillon, in Center tp, Dec 15, 1883, one red yearling heifer, silt in left ear; valued at \$15.
FILLEY—Taken up by W F Merrill in Center tp, Dec 22, 1883, one 3-year-old black filly, shod in front, scar on top of shoulder.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Elias I Winner, Pleasant Grove tp, Dec 21, 1883, one dark brindled yearling heifer, branded diamond square on left hip, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$14.
PONY—Taken up by Lewis Lawhen, in Janesville tp, Dec 10, 1883, one bay Texas horse pony, about 10 years old, branded E. Y. on left hip and dim brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.
COW—By same, at same time and place, one roan horse colt, 2 years old, branded W. D. on left hip; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
HEIFERS—Taken up by John Carson, of Paris tp, Dec 4, 1883, two pale red yearling heifers, one has a little white on the belly; valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by M L Moore, in Potostil tp, Dec 10, 1883, one red and white 4-year-old cow, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A Duffy, in Junction tp, Dec 15, 1883, one 2-year-old red and white steer, 1 or 1 on left hip, underbit in left ear; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Francis Boquin, in Arvonla tp, Nov 10, 1883, one red and white spotted yearling steer, split in left ear, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by John W Jones, in Arvonla tp, Nov 15, 1883, one red and white heifer, 6 months old; valued at \$11.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by W R Chitwood, in Fairview tp, Nov 17, 1883, one red and white spotted heifer, star in forehead, no marks or brands.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wm Andrews of Delmar tp, Nov 28, 1883, one gray mare, about 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
PONY—Taken up by W H Misner, of Wichita tp, Nov 29, 1883, a black horse pony, 10 years old, white spot on face and on one hind leg, had on saddle and bridle; valued at \$30.

Trego county—George Pinkham, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Wallace Baylor, of Grainfield, Gove county, one chestnut sorrel mare, blaze face, about 15 years old; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by I L Deck, of Auburn tp, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Thomas Russell, of Grasshopper tp (Muscatine P. O.), Dec 1, 1883, one small red steer, underbit in right ear, swallow-fork in left ear, brush of tail white, white spot on left shoulder and on forehead 1 year old; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by Samuel Richman, of Benton tp, (Birmingham P. O.), Dec 4, 1883, one red cow, branded C. O. 5 years old; valued at \$20.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, no marks or brands, 3 years old; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—By same, one dark red heifer, no marks or brands, 2 years old; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by John Merkle, of Shannon tp, (Atchison P. O.), Dec 20, 1883, one roan steer, crop off left ear, 2 years old; valued at \$30.

Chase county—S. A. Brees, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Tomlinson, Bazaar tp, Nov 1, 1883, one 2-year-old steer, red with some white on the belly and a little white on the left hip, branded A on right hip; valued at \$30.
COW—Taken up by M H Lewis, Toledo tp, Nov 1, 1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 8 years old, branded S on right hip, no other marks or brands visible; value at \$25.
COW—By same, one red-roan cow, branded W on right hip, no other marks or brands, supposed to be 4 years old; valued at \$25.
CALF—By same, one sucking calf, red and white spotted; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Stone, Toledo tp, Nov 10, 1883, one small yearling heifer, red, with star in forehead, some white hairs in tail, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.
FILLEY—Taken up by C S Ford, Toledo tp, one filly, supposed to be 2 years old, bay with 3 white feet, star in forehead, notch in right ear, an indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$45.
STEER—Taken up by G W Blackburn, Dec 4, 1883, in Cottonwood tp, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by S T Seabaugh, Cottonwood tp, Dec 1, 1883, one white-roan yearling steer, with red neck.

STEER—By same, one pale red steer, with white spots on flanks and on shoulders, no marks or brands, 1 year old.
STEER—Taken up by Asa Taylor, in Falls tp, one small 2-year-old steer, pale red with some white on hips and belly, marked with a notch in the end of right ear and branded something like J P on left hip; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by C N Moody, in Diamond Creek tp, one yearling heifer, white, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
COW and CALF—Taken up by Bernard McCabe, in Bazaar tp, Dec 7, 1883, one cow, mostly red, white on each flank, also white spot on shoulder, marked with crop off left ear, branded M or N, dim, sucking calf by her side; valued at \$30.
MULE—Taken up by W A Smith, in Toledo tp, Dec 7, 1883, one black horse mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$40.
MULE—By same, one bay mare mule, 2 years old, branded with figure 9 on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by C W Ridgeway, Adams tp, Dec 28, 1883, one roan heifer, upper slope off of each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.
Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C S Houston, Dec 22, 1883, one red and white yearling steer, white forehead, no marks or brands.
Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Edward Camp, in Toronto tp, Dec 3, 1883, one bay horse, 3 years old, stripes on nose; valued at \$30.
HEIFER—Taken up by O C McMahn, in Toronto tp, Dec 20, 1883, one yearling heifer, red and white, crop off right ear and split in same; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by E J Demond, Emenick tp, Dec 24, 1883, one roan steer, 1 year old; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Jan. 23, 1884.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by J B Schonhoff, Louisville P. O., Nov 30, 1883, one black mare mule, about 14 hands high, 3 years old past, branded with letter H; valued at \$40.
STEER—Taken up by Phil Innuenschub, Hanson P. O., Nov 2, 1883, one white and red 2-year-old steer, belly, flanks, face and feet white, medium size.
HEIFER—Taken up by W T Rose, Laclede P. O., Dec 6, 1883, one white 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by Michael Floerch, Myers Valley P. O., Dec 10, 1883, one dark bay yearling mare colt, white stripe across face and nose, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Otto Carlson, Mariadahl P. O., Nov 12, 1883, one roan yearling heifer, head nearly white, small horns, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Chas G Magnusson, Olesburg P. O., Dec 17, 1883, one red yearling steer, white in forehead, round piece cut out from under side of right ear; valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by James McDavitt, Havensville P. O., one old gray mare, about 15½ hands high, tail partly clipped, 2 scars on right hip, blind in left eye and greened; valued at \$25.
COW—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Carl Brashear, Westmoreland P. O., Nov 5, 1883, one roan line-back steer, one year old; valued at \$14.
STEER—Taken up by John A Soderlund, Olesburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one yearling steer, red, head nearly all white, several white spots on the body, back all red, both ears cut off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$17.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Nilson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 15, 1883, one 2-year-old heifer, white, red along the sides; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by A V Johnson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one 2-year-old red and white steer, underbit in both ears; valued at \$25.
CALF—Taken up by T R Points, Havensville P. O., Nov 19, 1883, one red and white yearling heifer calf, branded T P and — on right hip; valued at \$12.
COW and CALF—Taken up by J W Johnson, Olesburg P. O., Nov 3, 1883, one roan cow, supposed to be 4 years old, — has a 2-months-old red and white bull calf; valued at \$25.
PONY—Taken up by H B Galloway, Hanson P. O., Nov 6, 1883, one bay mare pony, about 4 years old, iron gray — almost of a black color, branded on left hind leg as follows: OIO with 7W underneath; valued at about \$10.

Ford county—H. P. Myton, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Mathias Closen, in Wheatland tp, Nov 29, 1883, one horse pony, about 4 years old, iron gray — almost of a black color, branded on left hind leg as follows: OIO with 7W underneath; valued at about \$10.
Wabauess county—H. G. Licht, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Paris Lowe, in Rock Creek tp, January 11, 1884, one bay mare, 16 hands high, scar on right hind foot, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
Chautauqua county—C. M. Knapp, clerk.
COW—Taken up by E N Smith, in Sedan tp, Dec 17, 1883, one cow, 9 years old, calico-colored, broad horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
CALF—By same, one roan heifer calf, 1 year old, points of ears cut off; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by Eli Ackerman, Sedan tp, one blue-roan Akauska steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by George Simpson, in Salt Creek tp, Dec 26, 1883, one red yearling steer, rather small, very smooth, some white on brisket, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by M F Mahurin, Lafayette tp, Dec 28, 1883, one black and white yearling steer, marked with two silts in right ear; valued at \$15.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.
COW—Taken up by A Wyland, of Pawnee tp, Dec 18, 1883, a medium-sized red cow, with white under the belly, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by David Cowing, of Marion tp, Dec 24, 1883, one white yearling steer with a few red spots; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by H M Davis, of Franklin tp, Dec 8, 1883, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, rather small in size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Geo W Boper, of Marion tp, Jan 11, 1883, one heifer, 2 years old, color white, small size, branded with X on left hip; valued at \$15.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Geo O Legg of Mission tp, Dec 8, 1883, one red heifer, about 1 year old, branded N on left hip, right horn dropped down; valued at \$15.
STEER and HEIFER—Taken up by W A Wagner, of Walnut tp, Dec 2, 1883, three red and white spotted steers with crop off the right ear and silt in the left ear, branded on the right hip with letters J H; also one heifer marked and branded same way; valued at \$75.
STEER—Taken up by Michael Spaight, of Washington tp, Dec 26, 1883, one yearling steer, red, small, crop in the right ear, white star in forehead, white spot under the flank, no brands; valued at \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Joseph Fulton, of Hiawatha tp, Dec 19, 1883, one dark roan steer, upper-bit out of right ear; valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by Jno Hoatley, of Padoula tp, Nov 17, 1883, one roan one-year-old heifer; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, the ends of both ears frozen off; valued at \$21.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Simon Main, of Dover tp, one 1-year-old red steer, branded J. C. on right hip, white spot in forehead; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by A F Ludzy, of Topeka tp, one red heifer, 3 years old, branded on right hip; valued at \$22.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J B Remington, Osawatomie tp, Dec 12, 1883, one red and white cow, shell of right horn broken off, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by J H Cannedy, Paola tp, Dec 31, 1883, one red cow, line back, some white on belly and legs, about 10 years old, has a slight over half-crop on left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by David Anderson, Richland tp, Dec 26, 1883, one red heifer, about 1 year old, 2 feet 10 inches high, white spots and white on belly, bush of tail white, no other marks or brands.
COW—Taken up by R J Hiner, Miami tp, Dec 18, 1883, one 2-year-old red-roan horse colt, dark mane and tail, common size, rather pony built; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending Jan. 30, 1884.
Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by D Stanfield, of Clifton tp, Dec 28, 1883, one roan heifer, upper slope off of each ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

—OF—

Thoroughbred and High-Grade

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

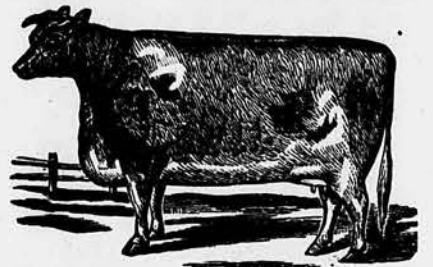
Farming Implements,

—AT—

WILLIAMS & HAGAN'S RANCH,

Six Miles Northwest of St. Marys, Kas., on

Friday and Saturday, February 8 and 9, 1884.



Owing to the removal of ranch from present location to the Indian Territory, the proprietors will sell their entire valuable herd of thoroughbred and grade cattle and hogs, without reserve, to the highest bidder. All the thoroughbreds purchased last year of Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, and their produce, together with that richly bred Rose of Sharon bull, King of the Roses, bred by Hon. T. J. Megibbon, of Kentucky, will be included in the sale. They embrace such families as Rose of Sharon, Iantha, White Rose, Mary, Rosemary, Mrs. Motte, Flora, Lucy, Caroline, and Rosabella. Those desiring thoroughbred or grade bulls, heifers or breeding cows will do well to attend this sale.

The Farming Implements will be sold on the second day of the sale. Sale will be held under shelter, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, sharp, and no postponement on account of weather.

TERMS:—CASH. WILLIAMS & HAGAN, St. Marys, Kas.
 N. B.—Catalogues of thoroughbred cattle furnished on application. Col. L. P. Muir, Auctioneer.

one light red spotted steer, 1 year old, fair size, end cropped off each ear; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by George Cameron, in Union tp, Dec 28, 1883, one yearling steer, red with white spots on side; valued at \$18.
MARE—Taken up by Chas Daquet, in Wamego tp, one dark bay mare with white spot in forehead and a little white on left hind leg; valued at \$30.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W S Smith, of Howard tp, one sorrel mare mule, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, spavin on both hind legs, some white hairs about the head; valued at \$25.
COW—Taken up by Harvey Carter, of Elm Grove tp, one pale red cow, 4 years old, lame in left knee, right ear cropped and half-crop in left ear.
COW—By same, one dark brindled cow, nearly black, both ears cropped, branded on right side.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by —, in Lincoln tp, Nov 5, 1884, one red and white 2-year-old steer, notch in left ear; valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken up by M Reddington, in Reeder tp, Jan 3, 1884, one roan yearling steer, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$18.
PONY—Taken up by L H Dunbar, in Indian Creek tp, Jan 3, 1884, one black mare pony, 12 or 14 years old, heavy mane and tail, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by T B Tipton, Westphalia tp, Jan 14, 1884, one pale red heifer, hole in left ear; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by J H Keyser, Westphalia tp, Jan 12, 1884, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, silt in right ear; valued at \$14.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.
CALF—Taken up by A C Matthews, in Sedan tp, one roan bull calf, 10 months old, valued at \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by S S Maple, in Belleville tp, one 1-year-old heifer, red and white speckled, branded with straight bar on left hip; valued at \$10.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Joshua Marcum, in Rock Creek tp, Jan 2, 1884, one pale red, motley-face cow, crop in left ear, brand on right hip, 9 years old; valued at \$25.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Ed Hepper, in Spring tp, one white cow, branded D on right hip; valued at \$18.
COW—By same, one roan cow, branded L on left hip; valued at \$20.
CALF—By same, one roan steer calf, branded W on left hip; valued at \$8.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Surber, Centerville tp, Jan 4, 1884, one sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, blaze face, collar and saddle marks, 14 years old; valued at \$30.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Alfred Eden, in Agnes City, Nov 19, 1883, one brown yearling horse colt; valued at \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by O C Hutchins, in Agnes City tp, Jan 15, 1884, one 3-year-old bay horse, small, has 3 white feet, star in forehead, white strip on nose, dim saddle marks; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Louis Vansickle, in Jackson tp, Dec 28, 1883, one white yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Edwards county—W. I. Nichols, clerk.
COW and CALF—Taken up by E D Taylor, in Brown tp, (P O Kinsley), Jan 15, 1884, one light red cow with a calf, brand open scissors on left side; valued at \$25.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Fred Pees, of Madison tp, Nov 8, 1883, one yearling steer, red, white on hips and in forehead, no brands; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by G D Bartlett, of Janesville tp, Dec 24, 1883, one 2-year-old roan steer, unknown brand on left hip; valued at \$30.
STEER—Taken up by Wm Carson, Janesville tp, Nov 5, 1883, one red, line-back, white face, 2-year-old steer, blurred brand on right hip and swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by R R Geeseman, Twin Groves, one red heifer, white belly, hog-ring in tip of right ear, white spot in forehead and on each side and tip of tail; valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by James Spain, Salem tp, Jan 7, 1884, one light roan cow, crop off left ear; valued at \$40.

Wabauess county—H. G. Licht, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by George Hutton, in Alma tp, Jan 11, 1883, one red heifer, about 18 months old, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A J Williamson, in Richmond tp, Nov 17, 1883, one white cow, 5 or 4 years old; valued at \$20.
STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, crop off both ears; valued at \$18.

Ford county—Samuel Gallagher, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Ernest Helland, in Wheatland tp, Dec 9, 1883, one white cow, 5 or 4 years old, branded T on left hip, upper and under-crop in right ear and silt in left; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2 or 3

years old, under-slope in both ears, indistinct brand; valued at \$25.

STEERS—By same, one black steer, about 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; also one dun-colored steer, 1 year old, under-crop in right ear and swallow-fork in left, indistinct brand; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—By same, one white and red heifer, about 1 year old, indistinct brand; valued at about \$5.
16 PONIES—Taken up by Lewis Wetzel, in Wheatland tp, Jan 8, 1884, four mare ponies, 3 bay and one sorrel, brand something like H and C joined together on left shoulder; the four valued at \$100. One gray mare, indistinguishable brand on left shoulder; valued at about \$25. One mare of a dun color, branded something like H and O joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$25. One sorrel mare, branded O H on left side; valued at \$25. One bay mare, branded something like O H joined together on left shoulder; valued at \$25. Two mare colts, one a sorrel and the other a gray, branded F on left shoulder; the two valued at \$20. Two sorrels with white foreheads, one has a knocked-down hip; one sorrel colt, white forehead; one bay and one iron gray colt; value of the five \$50.

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S A Altman, in Marion tp, Nov 29, 1883, one red steer, 3 years old, some white in forehead and under belly, some white on left flank and white spot on right hind leg, has drooped horns; valued at \$20.

Marshall county—H. C. Woodworth, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W H Koneke, in Marysville tp, Jan 14, 1884, one light bay horse colt, star in forehead, about 2 years old next spring; valued at \$25.
COW—By same, one black horse colt, about 2 years next spring; valued at \$25.
COW—By same, one dark bay mare colt, about 1 year old next spring; valued at \$15.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John W Belt, Bone Springs, Loda tp, Dec 30, 1883, one iron gray mare, 3 years old, indistinguishable brand on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A M Penrod, of Bazaar tp, Jan 12, 1884, one red yearling steer, white stripe in forehead and some white on the belly, marked with silt in right ear and under-silt in left ear, indistinct brand on both hips; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by W H Cox, of Bazaar tp, Jan 1, 1884, one dark red 2-year-old heifer, marked with both ears cut off and a nail in the right ear, branded (J) on left hip; valued at \$20.

STAYED OR STOLEN
 From the subscriber at Burlington, Kansas, some time in November, 1883, a black mare pony, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Any information leading to recovery of the pony will be reasonably rewarded.
 W. J. WILSON, Burlington, Ks.

STAYED OR STOLEN

From the subscriber at Burlington, Kansas, some time in November, 1883, a black mare pony, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white. Any information leading to recovery of the pony will be reasonably rewarded.
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STROWBRIDGE BROADCAST



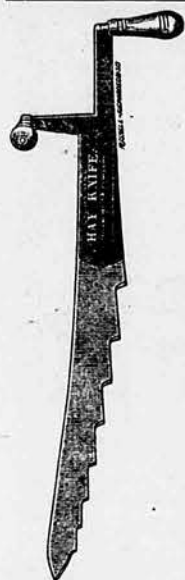
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 Sows all grains, grass seeds, lime, salt, ashes, fertilizers and everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than by any other method. Saves seed by sowing it perfectly even. Sows single or double cast, all on either or both sides of wagon. Not affected by wind, as the seed is not thrown up into the air. Perfectly simple. Readily attached to any wagon. Lasts a lifetime. Can be used wherever a wagon can be driven. Team walking one mile sows four acres of wheat. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Send stamp for circulars giving terms and testimonials. Mention this paper.
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REVOLVERS 22 Cal., 7-shot, nickel-plated, best make, only \$1 by mail,
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It is the BEST KNIFE in the world to cut *any* feed from bale, to cut down mow or stack, to cut cornstalks for feed, to cut peat, or for ditching in marshes and has no equal for cutting ensilage from the silo. Try it. IT WILL PAY YOU.

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The Standard of America. Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable Drill in use.



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MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATOR,
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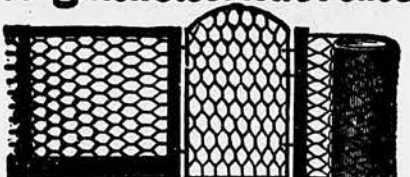
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When we were told some years ago by a breeder of Jersey cows that he could make a pound of butter as cheaply as the best of feeders could make a pound of beef, we confess to have received the statement with some grains of hesitation, and the more we thought of it, the more incredulous we became; but it was made by an experienced and a truthful man, and we were anxious to see it in that light if it was true, and to prove the contrary to him if not. We therefore sought information elsewhere, and the further we looked and the more we investigated, the more clearly did we realize the correctness of his point. But what astounded us was the fact that his butter was being sold by contract, the year round, at an average of thirty-five cents a pound, whilst the best beef was worth six to seven, and that farmers were devoting so much of their time and their means to the production of the cheaper instead of the higher-priced article. And even now, we question if the problem is a clear one to the majority of farmers, or even of business men who are notoriously close at calculating all the little details that enter into the cost of an article, and comparing the result with the price they can get for it. Let us do a little figuring, to show how it can be done.

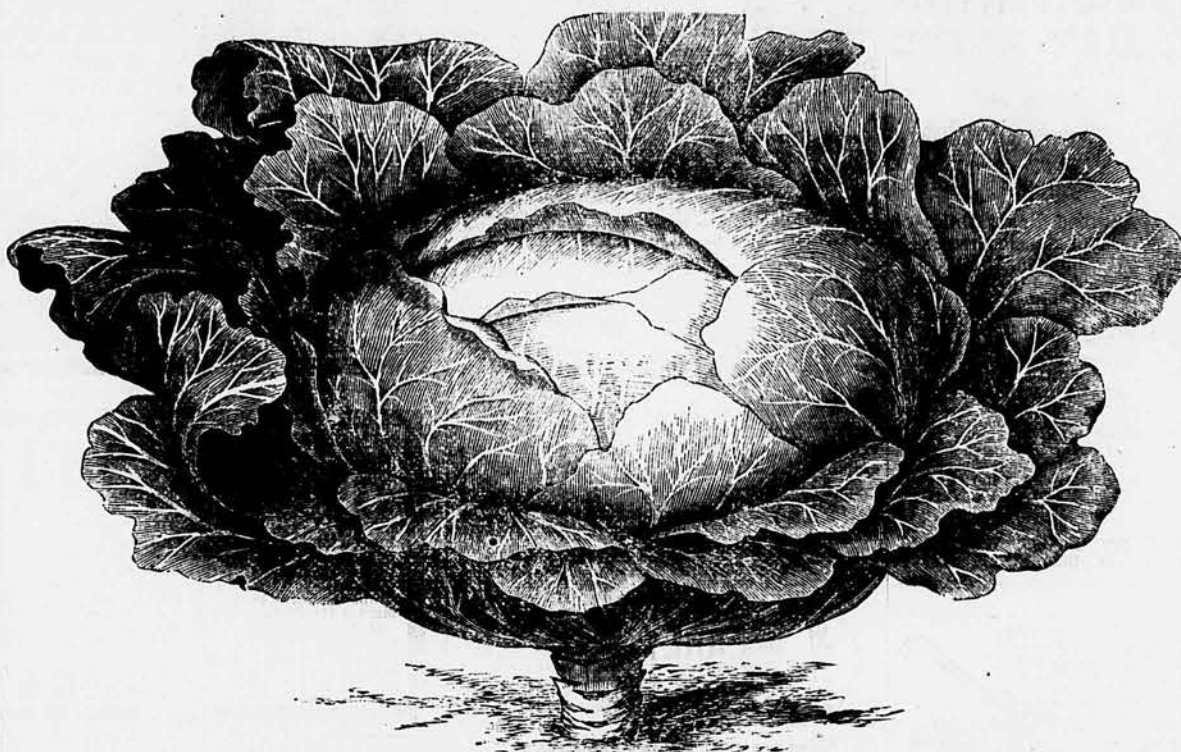
From the report from the last Fat Stock Show, we learn that the heaviest animal weighed 3,055 pounds; the heaviest two-year-old steer 2,220 pounds; and the prize yearling 1,000 pounds. The champion four-year-old steer, McMullen, weighed 2,565 pounds and had made a gain during the year of 470 pounds; 535 pounds was the heaviest gain made in the year by any animal shown last year, while several made not over 300 pounds. Four yearlings made daily gains of 2.97, 2.51, 2.31, and 2.23 pounds. Young stock always make larger gains on food consumed than older ones. These results were obtained upon beef stock—Herefords, Short-horns, and their grades and crosses—with the best feed and care that experienced feeders could give them, and may be considered representative animals of their class.

Let us now look at the record of some of the best butter producers and compare the probable profit of the two classes. Eurotas, the property of A. B. Darling, has a record of having made 778 pounds of butter from 7,525 pounds of milk in eleven months and six days; Jersey Queen of Barnet, 770 pounds in one year; Jersey Belle of Scituate, 705 pounds in one year; Pansy 574 pounds when a four-year-old. Mr. A. B. Darling's four-year-old cow Bomba made 21 pounds and 11½ ounces in seven days, or 3.103 pounds per day. These are representative cows, and are only cited to show the capabilities of the cow for butter. Good butter cows will produce nearly as many pounds of butter upon the same amount of proper food as can be obtained pounds of beef when fed to the average beef stock.

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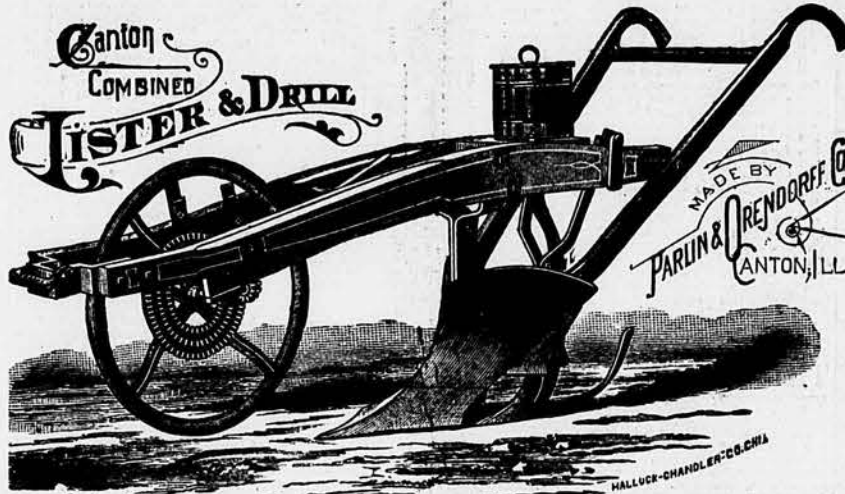
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