

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXII, No. 13.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 26, 1884.

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

GRASSES FOR HAY AND PASTURE.

By J. W. Robson, Cheever, Dickinson county, in last quarterly report of State Board of Agriculture.

The subject of grass culture is becoming a question of vast importance in this young State; and whenever or wherever intelligent and progressive farmers meet, it is eagerly discussed. Experience and observation are rapidly teaching them that this industry is the main stake in agriculture—the basis of all successful husbandry. That the tame grasses will succeed in Kansas, and yield an abundance of nutritious forage for stock, is a settled question. The rich and abundant growth of these, during the past summer, in every county situated within the eastern half of the State, bears ample and conclusive testimony to their adaptability to our climate, and that they will meet the increasing wants of our farming population.

Timothy grass is the *Phleum pratense* of Linnaeus, a European species, introduced and, we may say, naturalized in the United States, where it is highly valued for hay. In every market this hay commands the highest price. As a pasture grass it is not valuable, because the aftermath is not abundant, and it is often seriously injured by close feeding, so as to destroy the little bulbs that are formed at the base of the stalk (*culm*) that bears the seed. These seem to be reservoirs of nutrition for next year's growth, and should be preserved. That scientific observer, Prof. Kirtland, has settled the question as to the proper season for cutting timothy (which has been long under discussion), by apprising the agricultural world of the importance of these bulbs, and that they are not matured properly until after the seed is formed and nearly ripe. Hence, the old practice of sowing clover with timothy is objectionable, since the first is too ripe before the latter is sufficiently matured.

In sowing the seed, the ground should be well prepared by plowing early in July. A supply of clean seed should be procured, and tested by sowing a small quantity in a moist, shady spot. About the 20th of August, smooth all inequalities of the ground with the harrow. We find a peck per acre sufficient if the seed be equally distributed. After sowing, cover the seed with a light harrow. Timothy is often sown among winter and spring grain, but it is better to lay down the meadow in the fall, and alone, when a crop, a large crop, of hay will be gathered the following summer. Our experience with it has led us to hold the opinion that the above practice is decidedly the most successful. In the fall of 1879 we laid down a meadow, and in the month of June, 1880, the grass stood four feet high, bearing spikes one foot in length.

Some writers in the *New York Tribune* have endeavored to produce the impression that the cultivation of timothy in Kansas is not a success; such is not our experience. After three successive crops, we consider it to be the most valuable of all grasses for hay. The crop of timothy this year in the county of Dickinson has been good, some of our farmers estimating the yield to be from two to three tons per acre. During my wanderings last summer in the counties of Davis, Riley, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Douglas, and Johnson, I came to the conclusion that the cultivation of this magnificent forage plant is an assured success in this State.

Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), a native of Europe, has been introduced in this

country with profitable advantage, on account of its abundant foliage, luxuriant and rapid growth, furnishing excellent pasturage. It springs up so quickly, after close grazing, that it makes quite a growth in a night. A celebrated agriculturist of Pennsylvania used to say of it that "his sheep might go supperless to bed, but in the morning their breakfast would be already grown for them." In consequence of its rapid reproduction, after being closely pastured, Dr. Darlington thinks Virgil's lines very appropriate to this grass:

"Cool dews restore, beneath night's transient hours,
All that the herd each live-long day devours."

From its name we may infer that this grass will thrive in a partial shade; and indeed it is appropriate and valuable for open woodland pastures. Will the farmers of Jefferson, Douglas, Leavenworth and Johnson counties note this fact? For luxuriant growth under the shade of trees, it stands preeminent.

Meadows of orchard grass should be sown in the early spring. Prepare the ground in the fall. Harrow smooth before sowing, and scatter the seed evenly at the rate of two bushels per acre. Mow the weeds twice during summer, letting them remain on the surface. They will make an excellent mulch to protect the young plants from the burning rays of the sun.

Blue grass (*Poa pratensis*) is the Spear grass of Pennsylvania, the June grass of New York, and the Kentucky blue grass of the fertile limestone soils of the West. It is a valuable grass for lawns and door yards, giving a beautiful rich green carpeting which cannot be excelled by any other species. But it must be irrigated daily during the hot months of the year. We cannot recommend this popular tame grass of the eastern States for profitable cultivation on high, upland farms, but on the cool bottom lands bordering our rivers and creeks, it can be successfully cultivated, affording a rich pasture for sheep and cattle. Prepare the ground in the same way, and sow at the same season of the year as recommended for timothy. If the seed is fresh and good, two bushels per acre will make a first-rate stand.

Tall meadow oat grass (*Avena ciliaris*) is a native of Europe recently introduced into this State. We will not repeat here what we stated in your last quarterly report concerning this valuable grass, but will copy a communication which we furnished to the *KANSAS FARMER* in July:

"By request of Major Sims, I mounted a series of specimens of the growth of this grass from April 1st to the 1st of June. The following table will show the height these attained at the time of gathering, and also the growth of three of our most popular tame grasses at the same period:

"Tall-Meadow oat grass.—April 1st, 6 inches; April 15th, 1 foot; May 1st, 18 inches; May 15th, 3 feet; June 1st, 4 feet.

"Blue grass.—April 15th, 3 inches; May 1st, 9 inches; May 15th, 1 foot.

"Timothy.—April 15th, 2 inches; May 1st, 6 inches; May 15th, 1 foot; June 1st, 18 inches.

"Orchard grass.—April 15th, 1 inch; May 1st, 4 inches; May 15th, 9 inches; June 1st, 15 inches.

"These specimens can now be seen in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture, capitol building, Topeka. Seedlings which were grown from seed sown April 5, 1883, produced plants one foot high; these were

lifted June 1st. Seed sown the 7th of May produced plants 6 inches in height on the 1st of June. Specimens of these seedlings can be seen along side of the semi-monthly growths mentioned above. I do hope that every Kansas farmer who visits Topeka will make it convenient to call upon Secretary Sims and see these specimens and judge for himself as to the value of this grass for grazing purposes and for hay. We are persuaded that it will meet the wants of the stockmen, the flock-master, and the general farmer; in a word, it is the tame grass for Kansas."

Prepare the ground the same as for orchard grass, and sow the same amount of seed per acre. We are testing fall sowing this year, and hope to be successful.

Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*) is a native of southern Europe, but has been introduced as a forage plant into most parts of the civilized world. It is extensively cultivated in the southern States, and also in northern Texas and California. One of our Texas correspondents says: "It produces enormously as a hay crop, but has the disadvantage of being difficult to eradicate." Another says: "It is essentially a hay grass, and may be cut from three to four times a year. It should always be cut before the seed stalks run up, else it will be too coarse."

While attending the State Fair last September, a gentleman brought a large sheaf of this grass to me, which he stated was grown near Seneca, Nemaha county, Kansas. The sheaf was nearly six feet in height. We give the statement of the parties who have been cultivating it for several years:

"This grass will grow with less moisture than any other grass. Its roots are white, tender, and as large as one's finger, and so numerous as to completely fill the earth for the depth of a dozen feet. They are excellent hog food. Neither flooding, frost nor drouth can kill them.

"On very dry ground the tops yield more hay than alfalfa or clover. Where stock eat it with alfalfa or clover it prevents them from causing bloat. It can be started on pasture lands without plowing, and where it once gets a start it comes to stay—spreading by seed and roots until it runs out everything else.

"Stock prefer it to any other grass; it equals blue grass or timothy in milk and fat-producing qualities. It can be propagated from root cuttings or seed.—AYERS & ALLEN, Seneca, Nemaha Co., Kas."

Kansas-raised seed can be obtained from the above parties.

Johnson grass is meeting with great favor in the Arkansas valley. We give herewith the experience of a prominent farmer near Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas:

"GENTLEMEN: You ask me for my experience with Johnson grass seed; it is about as follows: When located in Edwards county, southwestern Kansas, in the winter of 1879, I sent South for a small amount of Johnson seed; the seed failed to reach my ranch until about the middle of April, 1880. There had been no rain for seven months, and the ground was hard and dry and could not possibly be plowed; so I weighted down my harrow, but with little or no effect; but I sowed the seed. Several hundred head of sheep and a number of cattle crossed over it four times each day all summer; still no rain came until June. What seed had not blown away germinated and continued to grow, but was eaten down as fast as it

showed above ground; the sheep pawed the ground to get below the level. Still there was no die to it; the roots penetrated the ground ten to twelve inches deep; a few seed that found lodgment in the corn field sent out sixty to seventy shoots from two to six feet high and would measure at least two feet in diameter in the brush. In the fall I fenced in the strip to see if it would winter-kill, and it had a grand test, as it was the most severe winter I have experienced in Kansas. In the spring of 1881, I found the severe winter that froze my water-pipes twenty inches deep had not affected the plant. I then put in ten acres; and with another very dry season it made a fine growth, and I cut ten tons of fine hay off of five acres, and let the other five seed, and then whipped it off to thicken the growth—then pastured it down. All kinds of stock devour it with great relish, either as hay or in pasture. With proper seeding and care three tons can be cut to the acre the first season, by cutting in June and in August. I shall in my new location sow twenty acres next spring, and have not the least fear of splendid success in this locality. To get the best results, it should be sown about the middle of August. I am satisfied that it is the grass for Kansas above all others, and intend to seed one hundred acres as soon as I can. The only objection is, it is so very hard to get out; it has to be cut green, then plowed three times the first season, and what seed takes root the next must be dug up to prevent seeding again. This to me is its great recommendation. Kansas wants some kind of tame grass that can be gotten in; we have quite enough that can be gotten out too easily.—A. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Colonel Killebrew, in his valuable work on "The Grasses of Tennessee," thus describes the Johnson grass: "It rises with a stem from four to twelve feet high, according to soil on which it grows; leaves linear, flexuous, graceful, curling down at the points like corn; flowers in a panicle, at first green, changing gradually to brown. It grows well on bottom land, and just as well on upland, and though on poor upland it will make but little hay, it makes fine pasture. It likes hot, dry weather, and while all other grasses seem to feel the effects of the hot sun, this retains its deep, rich green color, being but little affected by the drouth." We intend testing it the coming season, and would advise every progressive Kansas farmer to do the same.

Planting and Trimming Hedges.

Kansas Farmer:

I think with Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen that the Osage orange hedge is the cheapest after all, still I should like to state my 20 years' experience of hedging. I was once a strong advocate of slashing down alone, but now I use the perpendicular plan side by side with the other, and this makes the better hog fence. The distance I plant is from 4½ to 6 inches with No. 1 selected plants. I lay all the roots in a furrow against the landside; I cover with hoe and plough, and tramp well, and the whole secret lies in this, after planting to cut off the tops 1 inch above the ground, taking care to throw them well out of the way to save your fingers when you pull the weeds. I only regularly trim the hedges round my premises for ornament, the others only every 15 years. The plants ought only to measure from 2 to 3 to the inch.

WILLIAM BRINKHOFF.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

April 1—John X. Griffith, Shenandoah, Iowa, Short-horns.
 April 10 and 11—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 April 18—S. T. Bennett, Safford, Kas., Short-horns.
 April 23—C. M. Gifford & Sons, Short horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 April 24 and 25—Saline Co. (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders, at Marshall, Mo.
 April 30—R. L. McDonald and J. G. Cowan, Short-horns, St. Joseph, Mo.
 May 1 and 2—LaFayette Co. (Mo.) Breeders, Short-horns and Polled Higginsville, Mo.
 May 6, 7 and 8—Jackson Co. (Mo.) Breeders' Association, Short-horns, Kansas City.
 May 13, 14 and 15—Leonard Bro., Angus and Galloways, Kansas City.
 May 27—J. C. Stone, Short-horns, Leavenworth, Kas.
 May 29—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 6—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.
 October 9—C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas., Short-horns.

Swine Management.

Address of O. B. Stauffer before the Farmers' Institute at Sterling, Feb. 21, 1884.

First be sure your hogs are in good health and of good blood, and particularly the male should be a thoroughbred every time, as the value of a first cross is increased twenty to fifty per cent. Give your hogs as much of a pasture or run to grass as you possibly can; if this can not be done about the next best would be a lot of—say four or six rods square, as I think any of us can build a lot of this kind. Then, around the sides of lots sow or plant cane, rice corn, sweet corn, oats and millet; this will be quite a variety of green feed; and as there is no animal that enjoys a change of feed though it be all green or all dry, more than a hog, he should have it. Never feed him more than will be eaten. Water your hogs after you have fed, as the hog always wants to finish a meal with a drink. In winter time the evening feed should be given so the hogs can lie down about sundown or shortly after. In feeding corn it should always be soaked or ground, as by so doing a saving can be made of about one-fourth. When ground it should be dampened to about the consistency of thick mush when fed; by so doing they will eat it more readily and get more good of it.

It is commonly said the hog delights in filth; but experience teaches me that such is not the case. In feeding never feed in mud, in slush, snow, or in anything that tends to make the feed unnatural; but feed in a clean trough. See that the feed is given in good shape and clean, the same with the water and swill, because a hog that can get water that he can see his shadow in will never drink water that is muddy, full of sediment and all kinds of filth. So, when watering your hogs clean the trough before watering, and give no more than will be drank each time; the same in the swill. Do not throw all kinds of refuse in the swill barrel as it is quite often rendered unfit for use and is liable to breed disease. I will note a case of swill spoiling for myself by throwing onion hulls in the barrel, and at another time by dumping in turnip peelings. So I will say be careful what goes into the swill barrel.

Be kind to your hogs; keep them as gentle as your horse or cow; because a hog that is in constant fear of being thumped or clubbed will do no good. Hogs that are always kept tame will not fight half so much as hogs that are not.

Give your hogs the best shelter and bedding at your command, because a hog cannot possibly do much good when not kept comfortable, both winter and summer. In the winter a good dry bed under cover. And here I will say that corn stalks or husks is the best bedding for hogs that I know of; will be smoother and cleaner in every way. If the bed is straw it should never be dusty, but nice and clean.

Now as to the management of the brood sow. She should be liberally fed after breeding up to within about one week of farrowing. She should be fed

with a view of keeping her in the most healthy condition possible. Feed should be of the best and of as much of a variety as can be had, such as house slops, soaked corn, cabbage leaves, pumpkin, artichokes, and once or twice a week good feed of a mixture of ground oats and rye of equal parts; put the mixture in a bucket, pour boiling water over it and let stand for one hour when it is ready to feed. Try and give her space so she can exercise up to within one week of farrowing. She should then be closed up in a pen to herself, and her feed gradually lessened until she will get about next to nothing by the time she drops her pigs; but give plenty of water to drink all the time. After farrowing she should have no feed for twenty-four hours, but all the water she will drink; then she should have a very small feed and gradually increased so that by the time the pigs are ten days old she will have all she can eat and drink. Now begin giving her milk and rich slops, so by the end of fifteen days she has all of the very best of feed and drink she could wish for. Should she show a tendency of wanting to eat her offspring after farrowing, pour coal oil on a cloth and gently draw it over the pigs, and you have nothing more to fear in that direction. She should not be disturbed when farrowing if it can be avoided, as she will usually do better alone. See that she has a good, dry, warm place and not too much bedding. She should be bred so she will drop her first litter at about one year old, as they are liable to do better and the pigs will be more fully developed. This is intended for sows that will farrow in late winter and spring, and in warmer weather the treatment should be about the same with some few changes in.

Now for the treatment of the pigs. When about three weeks old, have a small, shallow trough; into this pour about half a pint of sweet milk twice a day and clean the trough every time before putting in new milk. Be sure you put the trough where no other stock can get to it, and the pigs will have their milk all alone. Be sure that by this time you have the pigs as tame as a dog, and they will drink your milk much sooner and thrive much faster. Increase the milk as they begin to drink, so by the time they are five weeks old they will want milk every time you pass the pen. At four weeks old give a little soaked corn with the milk, and increase as they begin to eat, so by one week they will eat very rapidly. Now feed soaked corn every time you have occasion to pass the pen, milk and slops three to five times a day. Give stone coal ashes. The mixture of oats and rye as recommended for the sow once a day or at least every other day so by the time they are ten weeks old they will have weaned themselves, simply because what they get outside is better and more of it than they can get from the mother. They should now weigh forty to fifty pounds apiece and be in fair shape to take care of themselves, as some would have it, and would be turned in with older hogs; but this should never be done, because hogs of the same size should be fed together. The pigs should still run at large; the milk could now be cut down to about twice a day, but the soaked corn should be kept up the same. At four months old it is not necessary that they have milk more than two to three times a week, and should weigh 100 pounds and over. By the time they are six months old they should weigh 200 pounds. It is not necessary now that they have milk after five months old, but clean water and swill about twice a week. They can now be closed up in pen and fed all they will eat of soaked corn, if intended for fattening purposes, for sixty to ninety days, when

will be prime pork and weigh 300 to 350 pounds.

Now, to the management of the boar.

At three months old, he should be separated from all other hogs and well fed, something like brood sow, but more of it. If in summer, do not allow him to wallow and roll in mud, but instead fix up a cover of almost any kind that will protect well from the sun—say three to four feet high, cover should be straw or old hay. Over this cover during the hot weather pour water, and it will soak through cover and will be dripping, and a finer place can not be well imagined for a hog in summer time. If so treated he will have no desire to wallow in mud. He should not serve sows until about six months old, and not oftener than two a week, till nine or ten months old, when he can be used oftener, but never allow more than one service in one day.

I will now give you what I think a hog should possess to be a good one: Short, stout legs standing well apart and very straight, not too large a bone, as a hog having so large a bone is liable to break down in the feet; front legs should be very broad and nicely tapering to knee; should stand straight on feet and neither in or out; should have a good coat of hair, not too long, and medium fine; back broad and straight; belly the same; head wide between the eyes, set on a thick, short neck, with a high arch nose; should be short muzzle, fine jowls, large and broad ears medium small; body long, deep, full around heart; ribs well arched; hams broad and full and well let down on knee; shoulders thick, well down on leg, and square and full up to neck.

I will also say that a hog should never have a ring thrust in his nose, as it is taking away that which he actually should have, and hogs treated as I have directed will never do any damage rooting.

In the Dairy.

Skim-milk Farming.

Read by H. E. Hoard, Montevideo, Minn., before the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, Feb. 14th, 1884.

My subject is Skim-milk Farming, and I desire to apply the term, as it used to be regarded, to the occupation as it is practiced by many to-day.

Modern skim-milk may carry with it very little of pathos, or color, but the skim-milk of our boyhood comes back to our minds as a vision of ethereal nothingness, dressed in blue. A supper of rich bread and sweet milk may even now be regarded as sufficiently "filling" for a hungry boy's stomach, and hearty enough to go to bed on, but the supper of "somp and skim-milk" of the olden time would scarcely be considered the proper compensation due to nature in the case of the hard worked farmer, and especially when it is determined in the interest of economy that not the morning's milk shall be skimmed for supper, but that of the day before.

Of all the savings that rigid economy ever suggested there is nothing that comes to my mind so utterly shorn of its goodness of heart, its strength and richness, as ancient milk—well skimmed—and as some of the methods and practices of the farmers of this day and generation are as utterly void of everything wholesome and profitable, I have likened them to it.

The recollection of a rough and hilly farm down East, where the soil is thin and the stones thick; the springs and brooks numerous; the fences and furrows crooked; the hills rugged and steep, and the valleys—like the poet's love—"so near and yet so far;" where the roads are a weariness to the flesh, in mid-summer and mid-winter, and im-

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passable all the rest of the year; where quack grass and Canada thistles are as firmly established as the everlasting rocks, and diversified farming, with a vengeance, is the edict of nature and necessity—such a farm comes to my mind now as one of many from which the cream was taken long, long ago. And yet from these same hill farms have sprung some of the ablest, best cultured, and most prosperous farmers of this progressive age—men who have helped to formulate in theory, and to crystallize in practice, the most intelligent and comprehensive system of farming of this or any other age. They are the men who have helped to dignify labor and to advance the occupation of farming to a most honorable and exalted profession; while surrounded by far different circumstances, there has arisen, here in the West, in the very infancy of its existence, a class of men largely of the same blood, who are keeping perfect step with them in the grand march of progress; excelling them often in the quality and character, and especially in the quantity of their products. The most thorough-going and successful farmers of the West are those who served their apprenticeship in the East, and to all these clear-sighted, practical, and enterprising men we ascribe the honor of being the full-cream farmers of the land. Through their intelligent and persistent efforts, the apparent obstacles of climate, soil and location have been transformed into elements of success, and the lesson their examples teaches is one that should be most thoroughly studied and made use of by their less progressive and intelligent brethren. In view of their eminent success, often in spite of the most trying obstacles, we are led to ask, why should any man of ordinary capacity fail? especially here in the West where the circumstances and conditions are so habitually favorable. The only answer I can find is, that they utterly fail to comprehend the first principles of success, neither do they manifest a sufficient desire to become informed. They are the farmers who do not think, or, thinking, do not think aright, and while they grope along, unthinking and irresolute, the very circumstances that might prove to their advantage take on the nature of insurmountable difficulties. While they fail to comprehend these conditions of success or failure, the other class comprehend and take advantage, and by this measure alone, rather than by the circumstances of climate or soil, location or luck, may the success of the one and the failure of the other be determined. It is no less true now than always before, that it is the brain as well as the brawn that is destined to work out the farmer's salvation, and also true that only where both are intelligently employed can he hope for reasonable success. It is true that we are creatures of circumstance, but no less true that circumstances are often under our control. There are few, if any, independent conditions in life, and reasoning intelligently upon the conditions that surround us, and their causes, we are often permitted to determine and profit by the results that follow. The circumstance of a general failure in the corn crop throughout the Northwest last year, although a calamity of itself, of no mean proportions, is, at the same time, an opportunity for profit to those who best comprehend it. As the skillful mariner can take advantage of any wind, whether blowing to or from the port he desires to enter, so the intelligent, practical farmer may adapt himself to the conditions about him, and prosper and progress when they are adverse as well as favorable.

In the section I live in the farmers are chiefly engaged in wheat raising, with a

growing tendency in the direction of stock and dairy farming. Careful estimates have placed the actual cost of producing a bushel of wheat in this section at not far from sixty-five cents; this does not include depreciation in land nor cost of transportation by rail, or otherwise, to the markets of the world: these expenses aggregate at least twenty-five cents more, and when the wheat is placed in any market where it will bring \$1 per bushel, the cost of production and transportation have run up to at least ninety cents. The crop of '83 marketed in my town aggregated 550,000 bushels, worth in Chicago something like half a million dollars, on which the farmers have realized a profit of not more than 10 per cent., or \$50,000, in this favorable wheat year. The freight tariff alone on this wheat amounts, however, to \$115,000, and as the cost of transportation affects the price paid, this enormous tax really falls upon the farmers. Their expenses for freight alone are therefore more than double their profits.

Now, assuming that stock and dairy farming are, of themselves, quite as profitable as wheat farming—in other words, that it costs no more to produce a given amount in butter or beef than the same amount in wheat (an assumption most favorable indeed to the wheat interest), it is easy to estimate the benefit the farmer might receive in this one item alone by condensing his products.

Half a million dollars worth of live stock could be sent to the Chicago market at an expense of not to exceed \$35,000, and thus of this \$115,000 freight expense incident to wheat raising, there would have been saved, to the farmers' profit, \$80,000.

The same product in pork and beef would have gone to the same market at an expense of not to exceed \$25,000, and thus another \$10,000 of freight might have been saved—all clear profit. The same amount in cheese would have required the expenditure of but \$15,000 in freight, instead of \$115,000, and thus an even \$100,000 of expense might have been saved to the farmers—just twice the amount of their profits on wheat; and on dividing it up among the 500 or more farmers each would have a balance of \$300 to show for every \$100 he realized on wheat.

In the production of butter the difference is still more to his advantage. To ship \$500,000 worth of butter would cost not more than from \$7,000 to \$8,000 in place of the \$115,000, and thus about 93 per cent of the cost of wheat transportation would be saved, and the farmers' supposed profit of 10 per cent. would be increased to considerably over 30 per cent. of the gross receipts. Putting it in a different form and we find that the southwestern Minnesota farmer who produces good butter pays out for transportation to market but 2 per cent. of the value of his product. The cheese producer pays out from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. The pork and beef producer pays from 5 to 6 per cent., and the live stock shipper from 7 to 8 per cent; but the wheat farmer settles his little freight account by turning over from 23 to 25 per cent. of all the gross receipts of his crop, and a large share, if not all, of the balance goes for other expenses.

(To be continued.)

"Rough on Rats."

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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.

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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.

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

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PEABODY POULTRY YARDS, Weidlein & Byrum, proprietors. Light and Dark Brahma, W. and B. Leghorns, Buff and Part, and Black Cochins, B. B. R. G. Bantams, W. F. B. Spanish, LeFleche B. B. R. Game, S. S. Hamburg, Blk. Java, W. E. B. Polish, Houdans, P. Rocks, Langshans. Eggs now for sale; \$2 per setting. Chickens Sept. 16th.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahma, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Send for circular. Wm. Hammond, box 95, Emporia, Kas.

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

MISS MARY VOORHEES, Garnett, Kas., dealer in pure Plymouth Rock eggs. Price, \$1.00 per dozen. No birds for sale.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers Eggs of Pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.00 per setting (13). Felch strain.

GET THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. One dollar will pay for 13 Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered, nicely packed, at express office. Gerald Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas.

LOUIS DUTSCHER, No. 90 Madison street, Topeka, Kansas, has for sale 100 Light and Dark Brahma and Black Cochins pure-bred poultry of the Jesselyn and Felch strains. Also, for sale a Centennial and Common-Sense Incubators. All the above will be sold very cheap.

DIVERSIFIED POULTRY YARDS, Cricket Randolph, Prop'r., Emporia, Kas. Plymouth Rock, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma, or Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 for 13.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Corbin's Improved strain—\$5.00 per trio; eggs in season. Also Pekin Duck eggs. Address M. 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. Brahma, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Aylesbury Ducks, etc. Established in 1871. Write for circular.

A. N. BAKER, Proprietor Lawn Field Poultry Yards, Sabetha, Kas., breeds Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. G. Bantams, and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 24. Also Black and-tan Dogs.

SEND TWO DOLLARS to Mark S. Salisbury, box 931, Kansas City, Mo., and get a choice young Plymouth Rock Rooster. Three for \$5. Felch strain.

THE COMMON-SENSE INCUBATOR, is made and sold by JACOB YOST, P. O. Box 818, North Topeka, Kansas.

Waveland Poultry Yards,

WAVELAND, : KANSAS, (Shawnee Co.)

W. J. MCCOLLM, —Breeder of— Pure Bred Poultry.



Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, Black Javas.

My Pekins are very fine, and took first premium in 1882, and first and second in 1883 at Topeka State Poultry Show—B. N. Piers, Judge. Eggs for hatching nicely packed in baskets. Pekin Duck eggs, eleven for \$1.75; twenty-two for \$3.00. Black Java, thirteen for 3.00. All others, thirteen for \$1.75; twenty-six for 3.00.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE



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

Jacks & Jersey Cattle

MASLIN S. DOWDEN, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., Breeder and Importer. Only the best Stock handled. Inspection and comparison of prices invited. Sale stable near Stock Yards Exchange. City address, Cor. Main and Third Sts.

YORK NURSERY COMPANY (Established 1870). Nurseries and Green Houses at FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Largest Stock of Nursery and Green House Plants in the West. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1883, now ready. Mailed to applicants free.

Correspondence.

The Timber Culture Law.

Kansas Farmer:

I noticed in your issue of March 6, a request for information upon the practical workings of the Timber Culture Act in this part of Kansas.

In reply I would say that my observations have extended over a period of 10 years, and over a good portion of western Kansas. While many have been very successful, others have made utter failures in raising trees. Ninety per cent. of the failures are due to the following causes: 1st, lack of faithful effort; 2d, poverty of claimant, whose entire time is required to obtain means of support for himself and family, disabling him to properly protect and cultivate his trees.

The perversion of the Timber Culture Act I believe is almost exclusively confined to large cattle companies who employ transient men—(cow boys) to make filings, then the cow-boy goes his way, and the company does sufficient work upon the claim to hold it, thereby enabling cattle companies to hold large ranges for a while. But few of those claims will ever be proved up. This, however, is not practiced to as great an extent as is generally supposed.

The abuses of this act could be prevented by requiring the claimant to annually make an affidavit, reporting in detail all work done upon the claim, also condition of trees, cause in case of failure, etc. Affidavit to be made within the county in which the land is located, and signature to be witnessed by at least two persons. When a claimant fails to submit his affidavit after due notice from the local land office for one year, make it grounds for a contest, and when he fails for two consecutive years to submit said affidavit, let his filing be cancelled without hearing.

Observation leads me to believe that the foregoing would not be a hardship for the faithful, deserving claimant, while it would have a very blasting effect upon fraudulent claims now taken as well as being a valuable preventive in the future, while the repeal of the Act would not reach the fraudulent claims now taken. I think if Judge McFarland would spend one year on this western plain and let the hot South and the cold North wind yank his dignified form about, he would conclude that 480 of Uncle Sam's broad acres is not too great a reward for the man who comes to this country and endures the privations of frontier life, leaving behind him the comforts and pleasures, the social, religious and educational advantages of the older settled portions.

Commissioner McFarland says, "My information is that no trees are to be seen over vast tracts of country where timber culture entries have been most numerous."

During the years of 1878 and 1879 there was a heavy immigration to this country composed largely of eastern city people. They nearly all took timber culture claims. Under the influence of the three dry years—1879, '80, and '81, they disappeared like the dew before the morning sun. These abandoned claims have never been cancelled, hence the bad showing.

I would say to the Judge, look a little farther before you leap. G. B. ALLEN.
Belle Meade, Meade Co., Kas.

Down in Sumner County.

Kansas Farmer:

The prospect for fruit of all kinds was never better. Peaches with the exception of some early kinds like the Amsden and Alexander will, if not injured, hereafter make a full crop. Apples, grapes and cherries all promise an abundant yield. Small fruit with a few exceptions as far as I am able to judge will be an average crop.

Wheat is in fair condition, with plenty of moisture in the ground. Plowing for corn is the order of the day now; oats are about all sown. Corn and tame grasses are to be the staple crops in this county, instead of so much wheat as heretofore, and you may expect and will get some good exports of tame grasses from this part of the best State in the Union.

Sumner county has been for the past year and still is, enjoying a genuine boom, and it is not confined to any particular locality, town or city. Land has advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent; city and village

property the same. In the city of Wellington in 1884 there will be built about 400 houses; and in other towns, and in the country new buildings are going up at the same ratio.

Land is changing hands with almost incredible rapidity. Every train brings men from the north and eastern States looking for homes. G. A. Camp, our assessor, informed me yesterday that a few days since some twenty odd cars loaded with emigrants and their goods landed at Wellington on one train.

No man in our beautiful State who wishes to succeed as a farmer, or deserves success, should fail to take and read and re-read the staunch old advocate of the tillers of the soil, the KANSAS FARMER; and when I say with all my heart, long may it live, and that its shadow and influence may never grow less, I don't want you to think I am giving you confectionery from my sample case. Wellington, March 22 G. W. BAILEY.

From Reno County.

Kansas Farmer:

What has been done by wool growers about that scouring establishment? I see nothing about it lately. Have eastern manufacturers who use every means within power to get Kansas wool for a song, who want wool admitted free while the duty on the manufactured articles is increased, brought such an influence to bear as to prevent Kansas wool growers from patronizing an establishment at our doors? Is the establishment being built?

While at the Farmers' Institute at Sterling, Kansas, I learned that there were not any sheep or horses on the college farm. I would like to know why sheep and horse breeding and raising is neglected by that institution, while cattle and hogs receive so much attention. Don't horses and sheep play an important part in the stock interests of the State? Is it not necessary for students and others to have a better knowledge of horse and sheep breeding and raising as well as of cattle and hogs? I think our Agricultural college is doing a grand work, but I think at the same time that some vital interests are neglected. The fault is not in the faculty, but in those who make our laws, unless I am badly mistaken.

How do the "body rot" vendors and defenders like the decision of our supreme court in regard to county attorneys who refuse to prosecute violators of the prohibitory law?

Emigrants are settling up this county rapidly. The cry raised by the rum power that prohibition would drive immigration away from Kansas has proven false. The prospect of a good wheat crop with a very large acreage of corn, oats, millet, etc., indicates prosperity. Besides, hedge plants, fruit trees, etc., are in great demand. Considerable fencing is being done with barbed wire. Stock generally has done well the past winter. Hogs are scarce and will be high. Splendid rain to-day. W. F. HENDRY.
Nickerson, Kas., March 17.

[We have heard nothing recently about the wool scouring establishment, and guess, from that fact, that it is temporarily postponed. It will come to the front in time. Some definite action by Congress on the tariff yea or nay, would help the matter.—Ed. K. F.]

The seine twine that now comes in varied colors may be used to good advantage in making stand covers and tidies. A pink tidy with a black velvet ribbon run through the open spaces is pretty. The ends of the black velvet should be pointed, and a ball of pink and black put on each point.

Very dainty and really useful table mats are crocheted of heavy knitting cotton. They should be pure white and be crocheted in a thick, close pattern, with no open work whatever; if intended for the tea-table, they are very pretty if finished around the edge with Russian lace.

A delicious hot sauce for puddings is made of six tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter and one egg; beat the butter, sugar and yolk of the egg together, then add the white beaten to a froth; lastly stir in a teaspoonful of boiling water and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

The Zimmerman Catalogue is a complete treatise on all matters pertaining to the evaporating of fruit or vegetables, and will be sent free on application to the Zimmerman Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REMINISCENCES OF ROCHESTER.

The Falls of the Genesee and Sam Patch's Fatal Leap—One of its Business Houses and its Great Magnitude.

The present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the country in every direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesee river, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, became completely blocked by ice, forming an impassable dam, and the water coming down the Genesee river overflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorities prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rochester at that time and was greatly interested in the manner in which this great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments, a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of cannon would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee river. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the magnificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposes in America, being entirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of flooring. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs—all the 1,001 ills that flesh is heir to come this time of the year, if at all. It is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgotten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicine men, but I supposed Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheumatism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Study first taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and acute rheumatism, but during our investigation, we learned of a remarkable cure at a celebrated springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable properties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefits. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe Cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are simply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will become as popular as our Safe Cure."

"You seem to talk freely in regard to your remedies and appear to have no secrets, Mr. Warner."

"None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases, is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect, while physicians can only experiment with their hundred patients and hundred diseases. With the ordinary physician, the code binds him down, so that if he makes a discovery, he is bound to give it to the other physicians, which, of course, discourages investigation, to a great extent. This is why the great discoveries in medical science of late years have been made by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it is a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases."

"And you find that you are curing as great a number of people as ever before?"

"Yes, a far greater number. We never

sold so much of our medicine as now and never knew of so many remarkable cures."

The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the result they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.

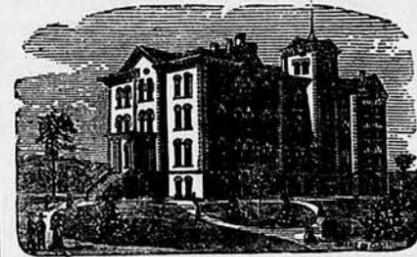
Book Notices.

Whether the United States are to regain their former pre-eminent rank as a commercial and naval power on the seas, is a question that no American can contemplate with indifference. The subject is discussed with marked ability in the *North American Review* for April, by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., who opposes the project of admitting foreign built ships to American register, and by Capt. John Codman, who is well known as a zealous advocate of that measure. Judge J. A. Jameson, in the same number of the *Review*, discusses the questions, "Shall Our Civilization be Preserved," pointing out the means that are at hand for withstanding the various agencies, physical, moral and intellectual, which threaten to overturn our existing civil and social institutions. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff gives a sketch of the "Development of Religious Freedom." Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes of "Changes in the Climate of North America," with special reference to the increasing frequency of disastrous floods. Prof. C. A. Eggert offers "A Plea for Modern Languages" in the higher education; and Julian Hawthorne discourses of "Literature for Children." Finally, there is a discussion of "Recent Criticisms of the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. A. G. Mortimer.

HAND-BOOK OF TREE PLANTING, or why to plant, where to plant, what to plant, how to plant, by N. H. Egleston, is a neat little book of 126 pages, which will be found very helpful to persons intending to plant trees in Kansas in large numbers. Mr. Egleston is chief of Forestry division, Department of Agriculture, and is well qualified for the work undertaken in this book. It is practical and useful. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. Don't know the price.

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TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



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FOREST TREES.

Largest Stock in America.

Catalpa Speciosa, Box Elder, Maple, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.
Forest and Evergreen Tree Seeds.

R. Douglas & Sons,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Horticulture.

Raspberry Culture.

An essay delivered by N. Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio, before the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, held in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1884.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Having been solicited by the Secretary of this association to read a paper before you on the Cultivation and Marketing of Raspberries, I, out of respect for the gentlemen, and the desire to add my mite to make this meeting one of practical value, consented to do so, and now rise, not to tell you where the first raspberries came from, by what name they were called, nor what were their quality and commercial value, but propose to go directly into the merits of the case by giving you in a brief form

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT RASPBERRY GROWING.

Raspberries are attracting more attention at this particular time than ever before. Raspberries have always been appreciated more or less on account of filling in the place nicely between strawberries and blackberries. It is a fruit much admired by many, though never so popular as the strawberry. Up to within a few years there were but few varieties. The Red Antwerp, American, or common Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange, were popular as far back as I can recollect. As much improvement has been made in late years in the raspberry as in any other fruit. We are now not confined to three or four varieties, but varieties of distinguished merit can be counted by the dozens. I have grown the raspberry for market now twenty-six years, but never to the same extent as at present. I now plant largely of them because I find their culture profitable. Any of you can do as well if you have suitable soil, varieties, and understand the proper mode of culture.

THE CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

To grow raspberries successfully, you must select good soil, well underdrained; let it be clay loam or sandy soil, but prefer upland clay loam. I have known them to do admirably in almost any soil, provided it is rich and not wet. Plow as you would for any other crop, the deeper the better if your soil admits of it. Harrow well; plow out furrows six or seven feet apart, and plant in said rows three feet apart—a partial shade I find to advantage. My patches that do best are in an old orchard.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

are usually planted shallow, an inch or two deep. If it is your intention to tie up your canes that is deep enough, but if you wish them self-supporting you must plant them so that by after culture they will be at least three to four inches deep, otherwise they will not be self-supporting. By so planting and pinching back, as hereafter described, I never have trouble about my canes blowing, or falling down by the weight of fruit.

The first year's growth I pinch back when eight to ten inches long. The second year, and every year thereafter, I pinch back the tips of the growing shoots when from twenty inches to two feet high. They then cease to grow in height, but throw out laterals in all directions, balancing and supporting the main stem effectually. The following spring, early in the season, I cut back all laterals with hand pruning shears, leaving them from one foot to two feet long, according to the number and strength of canes in the hill. This operation is quickly done and inexpensive. After pruning, I gather and carry out and burn all the debris between the rows. I then cultivate, first with a double-shovel or bar-share plow, then in time with a cultivator, as often as it is necessary to keep them clean, free from grass and weeds, up to August, after

which I let them rest. It is not a good plan to cultivate too late in the season; you thereby cause them to grow too late to mature the wood sufficiently to withstand the cold of winter. I plow and cultivate them three to four inches deep. You need have no fear of injuring the roots by so cultivating.

RED RASPBERRIES.

I plant the same distance as black, three by six feet. This takes 2,420 plants to the acre. I do not cut back the canes of red varieties (as I do the black) until the following spring, except strong growing varieties like the Turner, Conover, Colossal and others of like character. These I cut back during the season of growth, when about three feet high; otherwise they may grow to seven or eight feet, as I have seen them grow, necessitating the cutting away of too much wood in the spring. Treat suckers between the rows as you would weeds, unless you want plants; cut them out when young and tender. Sprouts, or suckers, are a great annoyance in growing red raspberries. If taken in time, they need scarce no care. Red raspberries, to do their best, must be kept in hills, same as black. This can be done by cutting away with a sharp hoe all sprouts, when young, between hills in the rows, allowing from four to eight canes to the hill. Many growers allow them to grow all along the rows, though not too thick.

OLD CANES.

There is a difference of opinion among raspberry growers as to the best time to cut away the old or bearing canes. I have tried both methods, namely, leaving the old canes remain all winter and cutting them in spring, or cutting them as soon as I can find time after fruiting, carrying out and burning them. I am satisfied by adopting the latter method, I destroy many noxious insects, worms in various stages of life, that would live over winter were I to practice the other system. It is argued that the leaf of the old cane has much to do in the growth of the canes that are to bear fruit the following season. I take no stock in that opinion. If your plants are in good condition there will be leaf enough on the young canes to mature them without the assistance of the leaf of the old canes that have already performed their functions by maturing the crop of berries just gathered. Then, again, the old canes are certainly not ornamental. Having an eye for the beautiful as well as the useful, I get rid of them as soon as I can after the fruit has been gathered.

TYING UP CANES.

For a long time I advocated and practiced the tying up of canes, first to stakes, then to an iron wire stretched along the rows fastened to posts every twenty-five to thirty feet. Either of the systems I found expensive, and slow work. It did well enough when I had but an acre or two, and did not know any better. But when I had many acres I found it was not the thing to do, especially so when I learned that stakes and wire were of no use, I might say entirely unnecessary. I cannot help but sympathize with those who are so far behind the times as to follow that system now. By adopting the pinching back process, at the proper time, I save the expense of stakes, or posts and wire, and the time necessary to tie the canes to them, and raise as many bushels of as nice berries per acre, as I did when I followed the old system.

GATHERING BERRIES.

I have often been asked how I manage the many hands necessary to pick my berries to have the job well done, and to have them continue to the end. First, I live near a large city, Dayton, Ohio, (too near to save a large part of my apples and pears) and can get all the

pickers I need, and my system is as follows: I use a stand with handle, holding four quart baskets to pick into. Each picker is given a stand and a basket holder, which holds one quart basket. This holder is tied around the waist, enabling the women, girls and boys to use both hands in picking. Thus equipped, they are put two to a row, one on each side. I have a trusty man to be with them continually. His business is, first, to see that they pick none but ripe fruit; second, that they pick all that are ripe; third, that they do not damage the berries or canes; fourth, that they do not skip rows, or parts of rows; fifth, that there is no wrestling in the patch. When the stand has four full quarts, they are brought out to where the packing is done, in the shade of one or more trees. Then give them a check for the full stand, and an empty stand filled with baskets to fill again, and so on till the day is over. I have large printed checks good for ten, twenty and thirty checks, which I give in exchange for smaller checks when desired.

I pay no one money on account, or in full, until the last picking is over, except in case of sickness or other good cause. By adopting this method my hands continue their work until the last picking is over. When pay day comes all are made aware of it, all come, and when we are through with the last picking, all hands collect in the shade and are paid off in full, after which I give them a treat of cider, lemonade and cakes, all have a good time, and go away more happy than many worth their millions.

PACKING AND MARKETING.

There is a very strong disposition about Cincinnati, and where I live, to stick to the old half bushel drawer, (four drawers to the stand) for such berries as will stand shipping well, of course, I comply with the wishes of those who buy my berries, whilst I may not agree with them. I therefore empty the berries from the quart baskets into which they were picked, into the drawers, sixteen quarts to the drawer, put the drawers up in stands, and deliver them at the business places of the parties who buy the crop. Red raspberries are put up in pint baskets, and so shipped. Such varieties as Thwack, Brandywine and Cuthberts can be put in quart baskets, and will so carry to market in good condition. I have been my good luck since I am in the business to sell all my berries to responsible shippers at home—Dayton. They do the shipping, run all risk, furnish the stands, and charge me 10 per cent. on sales. I do not retail, get satisfactory prices, and run no risks. One or two parties usually handle all my berries.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.

Of varieties, I will say but little, except to advise those who desire to go into the business to make money, to confine themselves to but few varieties; two or three each of black and red, early and late, are all that are necessary.

Inquiries Answered.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A certain section line is impassible one-fifth of its length. I own land on one side, another party on the other; the travel used to run on both of us, and has done so for years; he has fenced his land with wire, throwing all travel on me. Some years ago the section line was granted a road, but not recorded; since then it was re-petitioned to be closed, which was done. Now, if I fence my land, travel would have to go either one mile north or that distance south—or might travel said section line four-fifths of its length and then turn back. Does it devolve on me to do anything before I fence, or not? A lawyer traveling through my farm, upon hearing that I was going to close the old road, made the remark that by so doing I should render myself liable. Preferring your judgment to others, is my excuse for

writing you. Please answer as soon as your convenience will permit, in the FARMER or by mail. T. H.

—If the road was ordered closed, the County Clerk's records will show it. In that case, you are entitled to fence up to the line. There is no road there. If the line was made a road, and no variation from the line ordered, you may fence to the line of the road. One-half the road is taken from your land and the other half from your neighbor. The line is straight and the road is straight, unless the order granting the road provided for its variation from the line far enough to be made on good ground. If the order so specifies, then your fence must follow the order. But, as before stated, if the order was vacated and there is no road now lawfully located there, you are perfectly safe in fencing up to the line.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 24, 1884.

[Our market report is made very brief this week because of the space given to the laws relating to stock.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York.
BEEVES \$5 90a7 25.
HOGS \$6 00a7 00.
Chicago.
CATTLE \$5 10a5 80.
HOGS Packing, \$6 35a6 70.
St. Louis.
CATTLE \$5 00a6 20.
Kansas City.
CATTLE \$4 75a5 95.
HOGS \$6 00a6 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.
WHEAT No. 2 red, \$1 05.
CORN No 2, 60½c.
Chicago.
WHEAT 87a88c.
CORN Cash, 49½a52c.
St. Louis.
WHEAT No. 2 red, \$1 09a1 10.
CORN Cash, 47½c.
Kansas City.
WHEAT No. 2 red, 82½c.
CORN White mixed, 45c.
BUTTER No change.
EGGS 16 to 16½c.

Red Polled Cattle.



W. D. WARREN & CO.,
Maple Hill, : : : Kansas,
Importers and Breeders of
RED POLLED CATTLE.
A choice lot imported young Bulls and Heifers for sale.
427 Telegraph and R. R. station, St. Marys, on the U. P. R. R.

Cures all Open Sores on Animals from any cause.
STEWART'S HEALING POWDER
At
Harness or
Drug Stores.
50 Cents a Box.

FARMS. MINNESOTA. DAKOTA.

Less than Railroad Prices, on LONG TIME. Send for lists and prices.
GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn.

BIRCHS KEY AND NOT
-JINC ANY WATCH WEAR!
by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular
free. J. S. Brock & Co., 35 Dev St., N. Y.

The Home Circle.

The Voices of the Sea.

Along the shell-wreathed, shining strand
The old and young went to and fro;
The sinking sun filled all the land
With evening's rich and ruddy glow.
The hot clouds in the amber west
Lit up the sea-kissed shingly bars,
And weary ones who longed for rest,
Waited the dawning of the stars.

There came the murmur of the sea
Along the soft sands of the shore;
'Twas laden with deep mystery,
And music strange was in its roar.
And, as the voices of its waves
Were borne upon the listening ears,
They sang alike of songs and graves,
Of sunny hearts and sacred tears.

There passed a little blue-eyed boy,
As sank the sun on ocean's brim;
Naught but the sound of endless joy
Across the red waves came to him.
For his bright fancy chased the sun
O'er seas of emerald and gold;
And the sweet life he had begun,
Its first fair scenes had now unrolled.

With merry heart a maiden came
The shining, sunlit sands along,
To her the sea bore one dear name
Amidst the burden of its song;
And the ten thousand glitterings
That stretched across the sunlit bay
Seemed messengers on golden wings
From her true loved one far away.

There came a man of full fourscore
Into the twilight all alone,
To him the sea broke on the shore
With solemn sway and sullen moan;
The voices of the bygone years
Came faintly on its sad refrain;
Yet when he called, mid rising tears,
On friends, they answered not again.

Still sank the sun. Then rose the stars,
And looked down on the cold gray shore;
Still solemnly the moaning bars
Walled low their music as of yore.
And some with sad eyes met the night,
To pass its watches all forlorn;
And some there slept mid visions bright
Till dawned the fragrant rosy morn.
—All the Year Round.

A French Translation of Longfellow's Great Poem.

Tell us not in disconsolate rhymes; "Life is a dream void of sense, for the soul is dead when it goes to sleep and the things are not what they appear to be."

Life is real; life is serious; death is not its term. "Dust, thou shalt return to dust." The word has not been said for our soul.

Neither joy nor sorrow is our destiny. Our lot is to act, in order that each next day may find us more advanced than the day before.

Art is long; time flies; our hearts, so courageous, so strong as they can be, beat often a funeral march as they advance toward the tomb, like drums, veiled with a black crape.

In the immense field of battle of the world, in the bivouac of life, be not like the cattle who let themselves be pushed on in silence; be a hero in the melee.

Trust not in the future, so laughing as may be its colors. Let the past inter its dead. Act, act, in the living present, with your heart in you and God over your head.

All the lives of the great men make us see that we can render our life sublime, and in departing leave behind us in the sand of time the imprint of our steps.

An imprint that another traveler, a shipwrecked brother, will discover perhaps, in stranding upon that bank, and of which the view will raise up his courage.

Let us elevate our souls, let us act; let us be prepared for all the changes of fate; always pursuing, completing our tasks; let us learn to toil and to wait.—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

That Lace Edge.

In the Home Circle for March 12, Claribel gives a pattern for lace edge. We tried it but found that it would not work. Will Claribel please read the pattern as given in the FARMER and see if there is not some error? We do not understand what is meant in 11th row by "slip 8 over the one on right hand needle." In 3d row it says "knit 5;" we have only 4 stitches left on the needle. A similar difficulty occurs in finishing the 5th, 7th and 9th rows.

ILLINOIS.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

A Sketch of the Wilson Mission of New York, One of the First to Establish the Kitchen Garden in this Country.

The attention which at the present moment is everywhere being given to the kitchen garden, especially by the benevolent workers of this city, may make some account of the institution from which it originated of interest.

Some thirty years ago a few ladies visited a much neglected part of the city of New York in the locality of Avenue A and Eighth street and decided to open a room for the experiment of daily instruction. This was mainly a German neighborhood—where industry among the poor was not overlooked. The work was established for the benefit of the girls—where they were taught the simple English branches, plain sewing, in all its detail, and sent to their poor homes again, after a warm dinner. This was the small beginning, but judging from the work of today it was good seed, sown upon fruitful soil, although it is but little, after all, that human eyes see, or human hearts understand, of the good gathered up in thirty years of faithful service. The institution now owns a large brick building on the corner of St. Mark's place and Avenue A, overlooking Tompkins square, four stories high, with a basement which occupies no mean place in the development of the work. The original plan of day school for girls has been from the beginning most successfully carried on, and for years the society has been so fortunate as to secure the services of the same teacher who has made the needs of the children her own. The school rooms, three in number, are in the second story, handsomely fitted with desks, good books and a parlor organ. As the building has a frontage of 100 feet on Tompkins square and fifty on St. Mark's place, the benefit of good air and light to the little ones who live in cramped, stifled homes is very great. The school hours are from 9 to 3, including always the gift of a good dinner, in the serving of which the children have practical lessons.

Adjoining these are the sewing rooms, where the much neglected plain teaching of how to make seam, gusset, and band is made attractive by the skill and enthusiasm of their teacher. These poor girls earn, by a system of credit marks, the garments made by patient work, amounting last year to 800. On the first floor, besides dining hall, kitchen, the manager's parlor, matron's rooms, etc., is the department of the kitchen garden, which originated with the matron of the institution eight years ago. Its birth grew from the longing to take a little of the drudgery out of the poor lives of these little ones, to introduce a ray of sunshine and, if possible, make some pleasure out of toil. The aims and methods of the work have been too thoroughly discussed and adopted by the benevolent in this and other cities for minute detail here.

So far as the children are concerned this is the daily routine work of the mission, but scarcely a preface to the far-reaching influences of the good accomplished, as the families of the little ones are included in this many-armed charity. In the basement is a chapel large enough to accommodate a Sunday school of 400 to 500 children. These, with the families, have the advantages of a regular church formed on the union plan, with a settled pastor and all the appointments of Sunday and week day work. To aid in this varied ministry to the family the society employs a Bible reader, whose business it is to take instruction and comfort to the home, find out the needs of whatever sort, and make a monthly report to the board, so that there need be little suffering uncaused for. A weekly meeting is held for the mothers—where they too are taught sewing—the cheer of a simple tea given them, and such moral lessons as the case requires. Farther on in the basement is the boys' club room, which opens its doors in the evening to all who choose to enter. It is a large room, with various attractions to the homeless and idle. Most of the daily papers are here on file, pleasant games, a good library, and illustrated magazines. Since the opening of this night refuge for boys results show a comparatively quiet neighborhood, an undeniable proof of its good work. In a carefully guarded room, so as to prevent any possibility of contagion, is a dispensary with an attendant physician, where the sick,

certain hours of the day, receive proper advice and medicines, for the family, the school, the church, in all its needs, relations and developments; and if the daily records of fashionable life look as though our gay Capital was given over to dissipation and riotous living, a quiet visit to the by-ways will go far toward redeeming such a reproach, by showing good done—not for today alone, but for all future time—by a class of women whose lives stamp them with the seal of nobility.—Inter-Ocean.

A Figure of Rhetoric Spoiled.

The upas tree of Java is the best abused tree in the world. Orators, painters and poets have taken liberties with, and even scientific men have been very slow to contradict the stories of its deadly influences. It is represented as standing alone in a barren valley, surrounded by the bones of animals and men unfortunate enough to venture within the circle, of its poisonous influence. In the South Kensington gallery in London is a famous picture of a dark valley of death, with nothing living in sight but a few ghost-like upas trees throwing off their exhalations. In crevices and on bare rocks shine white bones and skulls, and the very heavens seem to drop the dew that kills as it moistens.

The upas idea has also withered life in verse, and spread destruction through the well rounded paragraphs of the historian. It is, therefore, a little surprising to be told that the valley of the upas trees is not a valley of death because of this tree, and the birds that fall dead near it are not overcome by its influences. The recent earthquake in Java has helped to bring out this fact. Several men of science, drawn to that part of the world by the natural disturbances, have lately taken occasion to examine the valley very carefully. No native could be hired to approach the trees, but the foreigners' ardor was too warm to be cooled by difficulties, and the place has been carefully explored. The whole region is of volcanic formation, and at times sulphurous vapors and gases destructive to animal and vegetable life escape through the openings of the rocks, and of course during these periods no animal can live in the valley. The upas tree seems to resist the action of the gases and naturally appealed to the imagination and fear of the natives, and on its weird branches were hung all the ills of the valley.

We are not told whether the upas is likely to make a good shade tree for an ornamental garden, but as a figure of rhetoric it seems destined to outlive its usefulness unless it can now pose as a noted example of how calumny and unjust report will in time—very long time in that case—give way to the truth. It would indeed seem strange to hear a minister exhort his hearers to stand firm to their christian convictions like the upas tree in the valley of desolation.

Gasolene is coming into general use. Prof. Failyer, in speaking of it says: In the process of refining not all of that which is generally designated as gasolene or benzine are separated from the kerosene. These quite volatile bodies escape from the kerosene where it is exposed to the air, as in pouring from a can; hence the explosive mixture produced. Gasolene vapor is very heavy, and sinks to the bottom of a room; because of its slow diffusion, it accumulates here, and often forms a train from the vessel containing the liquid to any flame in proximity. Now the only way that gasolene may be safely used is to be sure that no flame is brought near an open vessel of the liquid. Let all filling of vessels be done by daylight only. By allowing no flame in the room when the gasolene is being transferred, we may continue to use it without the least apprehension of danger, if care is taken to see that none escapes from the tanks in which it is stored, and thus finds access to flame.

A very pretty way to brighten a table when flowers are lacking and the china is white is to run scarlet ribbons through the linen doilies and table mats. If you choose, you may join the ends blindly, so no one will see them; or tie them at one corner in a tiny bow, with the ends turned toward the edge of the mat.

A very ornamental foot-stool is made of two colors in plush. The stool should be round and soft, and have the plush pieces cut after the fashion of quarters of orange peel. Where they join fancy stitches in colored silks should cover the seams.

Winters Memorable for Cold.

Hartford (Conn.) Times: Probably the winter of 1741 was marked by the deepest snow of any winter in this or the last century, in New England at least. What little is known of it is only known from tradition but if this can be relied upon there has been nothing to equal it since. And it was a savage winter too. The humble old farm houses of those days were said to have been buried to the roofs in snow that lasted, with Arctic weather, all winter, killing much of the stock. Another memorable one was the winter of 1780, which froze Long Island Sound so completely that artillery was drawn from Connecticut to Long Island. The winter of 1812, Napoleon's fatal winter, was a notably severe one on both sides of the Atlantic, but more especially in Europe. All very cold winters seem to be marked by deep snows. The winters of 1821 and 1831, and especially of 1835-6, were memorably severe, the snow lying deep and long. The winter of 1855-6 was a hard one, with deep snow, lasting late into the spring. A snow storm that came not long after, or about the time of the glittering and splendid ice-exhibition on the trees, the morning after Christmas of that winter, made much trouble by its depth, extent, and stopping of railroad trains and other vehicles in all parts of the middle, northern, and eastern States. In January, 1867, a great snow storm occurred that buried New England completely and greatly interfered with all kinds of travel; and another at Christmas time, 1872, was a very heavy one. This present winter of 1884 is not to be sneezed at. Perhaps it may be due to the increase of thermometers from Nova Scotia to Behring's Straits, but we are hearing of such cold as never was heard of before, say 48 and 50 degrees below zero.

A Mad-Stone.

When John Lindell, of Lane county, was in the office of *The Cowboy* last week, he exhibited a calculus, which was found in the paunch of a cow. It was about the shape and size of a hen's egg. A calculus is said to consist of hair, enveloped by a coating of lime-stone, and is occasionally found in the first stomach of a ruminating animal, especially a deer or animals of bovine kind. The mad-stone is nothing more or less than one of those calculi. An application of a genuine mad-stone to the wound inflicted by the bite of a mad dog is a sure prevention to the horrid and fatal disease of hydrophobia. The efficacy of this stone in such a case is doubted by many, but there are too many authenticated instances on record when the stone has demonstrated that it possessed all the merit that has been claimed for it. A certain mad-stone in Miami county, Kansas, has obtained a national reputation as a healer of mad dog wounds and antidote to hydrophobia. Over one hundred persons, bitten by rabid dogs, have been cured by the apparently miraculous powers of this stone, and the owner has refused fabulous sums for it. The stone is applied to the wound and as long as it adheres thereto it is evident that virus is still in the system. When the stone drops the fact is known that all the virus has been extracted, the wound soon heals and the patient is troubled no more. When the stone falls it is said to be covered with the virus. If Mr. Lindell has one of these mad-stones he has a valuable treasure and had better "freeze to it."—Kansas Cowboy.

An easy but very tasteful way to arrange a mantle lambrequin is to buy a strip of plush or velvet of the length and depth desired, put it on straight with gilt tacks or with invisible tacks, and at the corners loop it gracefully with bows of ribbon to correspond in color with the lambrequin.

Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Kansas City, Mo., writes that Leis' Dandelion Tonic is the best liver medicine and tonic he ever used in his family, and Mr. Rogers' opinion coincides with that of every one who has ever taken the Dandelion Tonic.

The best American steers are selling in English markets at 15 cents per pound dressed, and the best sheep bring 19 cents.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infalible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

In adding fine charcoal to the feed of poultry to aid digestion, remember that it is sometimes a slight purgative.

The Young Folks.

A Tell-Tale of Spring.

I've found out Spring's secret;
I know why she's late,
The mischief, the truant,
She cares not who wait,

Who freeze, and who shiver,
And pine for the sight
Of one yellow daffy,
Or violet white.

Ah, yes, I've her secret,
I'll give, and not sell;
I'll tell it, I'll tell it—
My tongue burns to tell.

The mischief, the truant,
No wonder she's late,
Coming all the way round
By the Golden Gate!

Yes, that's where I tracked her.
I caught her to-day
Lying down by a river
With lambkins at play.

The mischief, the vagrant,
And spendthrift, I swear
She was tossing roses
Aloft in the air,

As children toss bubbles,
To shine one by one,
And float for a minute,
Then die in the sun.

Her grass lay all scattered;
Who chose, helped themselves;
The hills were like velvet
Spread green for the elves.

Her linnets were with her,
And larks; and they sung
Such music it almost
Turned old men to young.

Her face was all sunny,
All guileless of ruse;
I'd a mind to reproach her,
But what was the use?

Sweet mischief, sweet truant,
She well might reply,
"If calendars blunder,
Who's to blame? Not I!"

Ah, fairest Spring's spring-tide,
'Twas thankless and bold
To spy out your secret.
I'm sorry I told!

—Harper's Magazine.

Whitewashed Babies.

If missions have their heroic and romantic side, so, too, they have at times their dashes of humor. Man is the only animal that laughs, and it is difficult to conceive of any situation when his laughing powers are not called into exercise. Here is a case in point. A missionary stationed at one of the South Sea Islands determined to give his residence a coat of whitewash. To obtain this in the absence of lime, coral was reduced to powder by burning. The natives watched the process of burning with interest, believing that the coral was being cooked for them to eat. Next morning they beheld the missionary's cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow. They danced, they sang, they screamed with joy. The whole island was in commotion. Whitewash became the rage. Happy was the coquette who could enhance her charms by a daub of the white brush. Contention arose. One party urged their superior rank; another obtained possession of the brush, and valiantly held it against all comers; a third tried to upset the tub to obtain some of the precious cosmetic. To quiet the hubbub more whitewash was made, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war club, or a garment but was as white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with grotesque figures; not a pig that was not whitened; and mothers might be seen in every direction capering joyously, and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their whitewashed babies.

France has a standing army of over one and one-third per cent. of the population. This in case of war can be increased to three and a third per cent. Over a quarter of the revenue is expended upon the army. In Germany one per cent. of the population is always under arms and one-third of her revenue is spent for this purpose. Russia in times of peace has an army of 715,000 men which can be raised in war time to four per

cent. of her population. She spends one-third of her yearly revenue upon her army. Austria and Italy keep standing armies which have about the same proportion to their population, that is about two-thirds of one per cent. Austria uses one-seventh and Italy one-eighth of their respective yearly revenues to support these great bodies of men in times of peace. No wonder socialism flourishes in Europe.—*Toledo Blade.*

Get acquainted with Yourself.

Says Bob Burdette, in the *Christian Advocate*:

Telemachus, it will do you ever so much good if every once in a while you will go away by yourself for an hour or two and get real well acquainted with yourself. "As a man thinketh, so he is." And you will never "know thyself" thoroughly unless now and then you get alone and sit down and talk to yourself, cross-examine yourself; learn what you know; what are your ambitions, your aims, your hopes—what is your real character; because, my dear boy, your reputation may be one thing and your character quite another. Sometimes it does happen, in this faulty old world, that a really good man, a man whose character is above reproach, may bear the reputation of a rascal; and once in a while—two or three times in a while, in fact—a rascal wears the stolen reputation of an honest man. Go away now and then, my boy, and sit down all by yourself and think. Think of nothing under the sun only yourself. Yes, I know my son, there are men who never think of anything else, and God never made more useless men; but that is because they do all their thinking about themselves publicly, and aloud. They never think alone.

You will be honest with yourself when you are alone, my boy. A man is apt to be honest with himself in the dark. He does not pose in heroic postures when he has no audience. When he stands face to face with himself, with no human eye to watch him, and no human ear to listen to his confession, and only his Maker, who knows every secret motive and thought of his life, to see and to listen, a man has to be honest. How could he be a hypocrite then? Why, my boy, I sometimes think when the "two men went up in the temple to pray," the Pharisee was partly led to pray as he did because he prayed for an audience; to the congregation, rather than to God. He had his position in society and in the synagogue to maintain, and he wanted every man who heard that prayer to know just what kind of man he was and how good he was, and so he told all the good things about himself that he knew. "I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican." But the poor publican, "standing afar off"—ah, that was what made him honest; he was away from the crowd; nobody could hear him; he was alone with God, the omnipotent and omniscient, who knew the secret heart of the publican better than the poor man knew it himself, and knowing this, standing face to face with himself, he had to be honest; he saw and he knew how weak and faulty he was—how marred was his life with bright promises and poor, broken, incomplete fulfillment; and as he faced himself and realized how weak and faulty all his life had been and was, he could not and "would not so much as lift up his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast," and from his penitent heart and quivering lips broke the old prayer, the cry for mercy that has welled up from human hearts ever since, echoing the wailing cry of the poor man who stood afar off: "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Get away from the crowd a little while every day, my boy. Stand one side and let the world run by, while you get acquainted with yourself, and see what kind of a fellow you are. Ask yourself hard questions about yourself; find out all you can about yourself. Ascertain from original sources if you are really the manner of man people say you are. Find out if you are always honest; if you always tell the square, perfect truth in business deals; if your life is as good and upright at 11 o'clock at night as it was at noon; if you are as sound a temperance man on a fishing expedition as you are at a Sunday school picnic; if you are as good a boy when you go to Chicago as you are at home; if, in short, you are the sort of young man your father hopes you are, your mother says you are, and your sweetheart believes you are. Get on intimate terms with yourself, my boy, and, believe me, every time you come out from one of those private interviews you will be a better, stronger, purer man. Don't forget this, Telemachus, and it will do you good.

Shooting Chamois in the Pyrenees.

Venasque (identified in Murray as the Roman Vercella) is a dirty little town of 1,750 inhabitants. Its streets are narrow and paved with cobble stones, and pigs, children and poultry squeak, squabble and scream together in the gutters.

To obtain leave to shoot izard, it is simply necessary to call or leave a card on the mayor of the town, asking permission, which is at once granted, and the civil guards are notified that you are going into the mountains, and told not to interfere with your movements.

My brother and I found ourselves at the Maison Broussau, or Maison Ferras, in the Calle Mayor, an inn that might be cleaner, having started the day before from Luchon with the dogs. We set off for the valley of Malblerne, which lies to the northeast of Venasque, returning on our track of the day before, for some four miles, and then ascending the mountains. The mule and pony with our luggage toiled up. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon we found ourselves almost at the head of the valley close under the Pic de Milieu and Pic de Nethon. In fact, we were all in the highest mountains of the Pyrenees round the Maladetta.

Before going further I may as well explain the way in which the izard is hunted in the Pyrenees. The guides know every inch of the ground. One of those I had with me had been a shepherd on the mountains from his youth. It was fortunate he could talk excellent French, for a stranger could not possibly understand the Arragonese dialect. They know the places where izard are generally to be found, and, having sighted them, work round to the far side and gradually drive them toward the sportsman, who is posted behind some convenient rock or in some gully. As a rule, these animals have particular spots where they pass. Directly the izard see the guide working round on the mountain, they begin moving; then, at the right moment, the man at the bottom commences shouting; and thus the animals are gradually worked to the place where the hunter lies in ambush. It requires great nicety and much calculation on the part of the trackers, as they call them, to properly make *la tracke*. If either of them halloo at the wrong time the animals are frightened back, and there is an end of the day's sport, for they go to another mountain, and very often disturb other herds.

This morning the first game I saw was a herd of chamois feeding in a place where the guides expected to find them. Posting one man at the bottom, the other one worked round the side of the mountain, over very difficult ground—so difficult that I should say it would be impossible for a sportsman to get over it carrying an ordinary .450 Express rifle. The izard were successfully moved. After waiting about an hour and a half, I heard a little clattering as of the feet of goats among the rocks. Peering over the stone behind which I was concealed, I saw a fine herd of izard clambering up close to me. I singled out a big male and fired. There was a tremendous confusion and scurry among them, and during the scramble I again fired at a kid. The latter I hit on the side of the head, and a lurcher, which I at this moment loosed, followed and brought the little animal to bay, and I tumbled it over. When my trackers came up I said to Emanuel, the head man: "I think I must have hit another one, as they were not very far off, and I know I covered him well." He replied: "I will go back and see." He did so, but returned, having found nothing. He then said: "I am almost certain you hit another, for I saw a sort of scramble and fall among them, although I was far off. I will go back again." The second time he returned, he brought on his shoulders the finest male chamois I had ever seen. It was about twelve years old, and his head is now before me. The horns are seven inches from base to curve, and I consider that a very good measurement.

How Bears Fish.

Very few people know that bears take to water naturally. They roam over the mountains and through the forests, dig open rotten logs for ants and worms, and secure all the hornets' nests they can, and tear them to pieces, and eat the young grubs, pick berries of all descriptions and eat them, and would seem to belong to the dry land animals.

The fact is different. They love the water, not, perhaps, as well as the moose and deer,

but better than most dry land animals. They are very fond of fish, and are expert fishermen, and show more cunning and instinct, if not reason, than many city chaps I have seen about the lakes.

I came suddenly upon a very large bear in a thick swamp, lying upon a large hollow log across a brook, fishing, and he was so much interested in his sport that he did not notice me until I had approached very near to him so that I could see exactly how he baited his hook and played his fish. He fished in this wise. There was a large hole through the log on which he lay, and he thrust his forearm through the hole and held his open paw in the water and waited for the fish to gather around and into it, and when full he clutched his fist and brought up a handful of fish and sat and ate them with great gusto; then down with the paw again, and so on.

The brook was fairly alive with little trout and red-sided suckers and some black suckers, so the old fellow let himself out on the fishes. He did not eat their heads. There was quite a pile of them on the log. I suppose the oil in his paw attracted the fish and baited them even better than a fly-hook, and his toe nails were his hook, and sharp ones too, and once grabbed, the fish are sure to stay.

They also catch frogs in these forest brooks, and drink of the pure water in hot summer days, and love to lie and wallow in the muddy swamps, as well as our pigs in the mire.

They often cross narrow places in lakes by swimming, and also rivers, and seem to love to take a turn in the water. I once saw one swimming from the mainland to the big island in Mooselmaguntic lake, with just a streak of his back out of the water, looking like a log moving along. Sometimes you see only their heads out of water; at other times half of their bodies are to be seen. We account for this difference by their condition. If fat, the grease helps buoy them up; if lean, they sink lower in the water.—*Lewiston, Me., Journal.*

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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

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The Legislature adjourned yesterday at 11 a. m.

Do not plow in clay ground when it is too wet to slip on the mould-board or shovel.

All orchard ground ought to be well drained, so that water will never stand on any part of it more than an hour or two.

If ground was plowed in the fall and has become solid, it will be well enough to run over it with a cultivator before planting corn in it.

There is to be a meeting of the West Tennessee Horticultural Society held at Jackson, Tenn., on the 9th and 10th days of May next, to which horticulturists of all parts of the country are invited.

The article on grasses which we print to-day was prepared by one of the most competent men in the State. Dr. Robson is one of the botanists of the State Board of Agriculture. He is a practical farmer, also, so that his means of information are the best.

A convention of the anti-monopolists of the United States is called to meet in Chicago at noon on Wednesday, May 14, 1884, for the purpose of nominating a presidential ticket. The quota of representation will be four delegates and four alternates from each Congressional district, four from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia.

When transplanting trees, give the roots plenty of room in the hole. Cut away all damaged ones. Don't let the young roots be dried or frozen in the open air. Keep them covered and moist until ready to set. Have the hole large enough, and see that loose, fine, good surface earth is placed about all the fine roots. After setting, mulch with hay, straw or manure.

If you are troubled with mud about your houses, rake off all the trash, plow and harrow the grounds, then sow red clover and orchard grass seed, cover with light harrow, scatter loose straw over it, and keep hogs, chickens, calves and boys off of it until the weeds grow large enough to mow. Then mow them down; repeat as often as needed this year, and after that you will have plenty of grass and sod, and no mud where the grass is. For a lawn, blue grass and white clover are better.

The Scare Over.

While it lasted, however, it was big; it struck in, and if the people did not have the foot and mouth disease, they were in great danger of it, for they exercised both feet and mouth excessively while the scare lasted.

We suggest in another article that the disease is not spreading. No new cases are reported, hogs and sheep close to the affected cattle are not sick, and people have concluded, after all, we have not had the foot and mouth disease at all. Professional men are of the same opinion now. A dispatch from Neosho Falls, dated March 22, states:

The following veterinary surgeons have been in consultation here, and have made a thorough examination and investigation of the alleged foot and mouth disease among the cattle in this locality: Dr. Beattie, of Chicago; Dr. E. Salmon, veterinarian for the Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. Trumbower, of Sterling, Ills.; Dr. J. C. Faville, of the Colorado State Agricultural College; Dr. E. T. Hagard, an old Scotch surgeon, now of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Harris, of Lexington, Ky.; and Dr. Stocker, of Iowa. These gentlemen are positive they have discovered the source of the trouble and all agree—first, it is not epizootic apthæ, lacking many of the important symptoms of that disease. It is not lack of care, neither is it alkali water as talked by a Dr. Hinkle of Chase county. It is no contagious disease whatever, as not a new case appeared for a week in the infected herds, although the weather has been moist and warm. Mr. Salmon says that as soon as he saw the cattle he thought of ergot and they proceeded to examine the hay. This had not been done before. They found it contained a large amount of wild rye which was full of ergot. The surgeons all say they never saw one-twentieth part as much ergot in a bunch of feed. The theory is that the ergot by contracting the blood vessels and otherwise retarding circulation in the extremities caused the feet to freeze. Thus ends the great scare.

We have a good letter from Mr. John Tod, Fowler's ranch, Maple Hill, Wabunsee county, Kas., on the subject. He had experimented with foot and mouth disease in Germany. He describes the symptoms, and then refers to facts in the history of the Neosho county cattle cases, and concludes that they are not the genuine disease at all, and not contagious.

But the scare has not been barren of results. We now have legislation on the subject of contagious cattle diseases—something very much needed; so that, if we are cornered again, there will be no necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature.

It will be well to test seed corn before planting it. Take a few kernels at random out of a lot of corn prepared for seed, and plant them in fresh, loose earth in boxes, in hot-beds, or other warm places. If in boxes, keep them in the house near windows, and have the temperature not get very low. Let this be done a week or more before you are ready to plant. By the number of good kernels found in the tested seed, you may determine with reasonable accuracy the proportion of good seed in that not tested.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made under authority of the new laws: State Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Leavenworth.

Live Stock Sanitary Commission: Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Douglas county; James W. Hamilton, Wellington, and John T. White, Minneapolis.

Let every farmer boy or girl old enough to remove and transplant a tree prove their capacity by setting out one or more trees about the home grounds. Trees are ornaments of home, and farm homes ought to be the most attractive.

Ground ought to be as well prepared for grass seed as for wheat.

What is the Disease?

When the cattle which were suffering with sore feet and mouths near Neosho Falls were first reported, some three weeks ago, it was believed that we had the genuine foot and mouth disease in Kansas. Meetings were called, veterinary surgeons examined the cattle, and Prof. Law, of Cornell University, acting upon reports, said he was satisfied; the Legislature was called together on the belief that the disease is the same as that which has caused so much trouble in England and Holland.

Such was the general belief a few days. But further investigation of facts in the history of these Kansas cases, and of similar cases in other States, is modifying public opinion very fast. It is doubtful whether any person now believes that these Kansas cases are genuine foot and mouth disease; or that what they have is contagious. The disease is not spreading. One of the herds affected had been distributed by sales over other parts of the country. Those sales were made only a short time before it became known that the herd was diseased. The cattle thus sent out into other herds have not spread any disease. No new cases have been heard of in the locality where the sore feet were first seen. A Washington dispatch of the 21st inst. says: "Commissioner Loring received a telegram from Prof. Salmon, veterinary of the Department of Agriculture, stating after a thorough investigation of the disease at Neosho Falls, Kas., he has concluded it is not the genuine foot and mouth disease, but is due to local conditions and there is no danger of its spreading to either sections. The Commissioner accepts this conclusion as final." A similar statement is made by an expert sent from Chicago by the *Breeders' Gazette*. Dr. Paaren, State veterinarian of Illinois, is of the same opinion, and so telegraphs the Department of Agriculture. His statement is to the effect that the disease is the foot-rot, caused by exposure and low feeding together with other unknown atmospheric and local causes; that it is not contagious, but sporadic, having appeared in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and that cleanliness and care have already done much toward mitigating its effects.

Dr. Beattie, of the *Gazette*, says there is no foot and mouth disease at Neosho Falls. The cattle are affected with foot-rot caused by severe frosty weather. He says one farmer admitted that seventeen of his cattle had their feet frozen in one night. Colts, sheep and hogs feeding with the cattle said to be diseased are healthy and do not show any signs of disease.

It is now about three weeks since the last report we had of new cases in the region of those first reported. Genuine foot and mouth disease shows itself in four or five days and runs its course in two weeks to twenty days. That is sufficient evidence alone to satisfy our minds that the disease is purely local and is not contagious.

The scare, however, has done good in forcing the enactment of a law to protect our cattle interests in future. People in other States and in foreign countries will see in the promptness and efficiency of our action a readiness and a capacity to take care of ourselves in an emergency. Besides relieving our own and other people of great anxiety, it will also relieve commerce from checks that the prevalence of a contagious disease always imposes.

As to what the disease is and what caused it, we cannot now state, because nobody knows certainly. It is evident that exposure had something to do with it. Since this excitement began, many cases of foot freezing have been reported. Most of us know something

about the effect of freezing flesh. It would seem natural that the freezing of hooved animals' feet would let the horn loose from the muscle. Cattle lying out on exposed ground have no protection for their feet, and the peculiar structure of those extremities renders them less fit to resist cold than other parts of the body where there is a more profuse and active distribution of blood. Then, muddy grounds, wet places where the cattle walk and lie, standing in thinly frozen ground, all this is very bad for cattle. Poor feed, careless handling, irregular supply of water, impure water—these would help to thin and impoverish the blood, and lend encouragement to approaches of frost.

By way of prevention, every reader of this paper will know what to do. We have been preaching dry ground, good shelter, pure water and nutritious and wholesome food a long time. They are the best of medicines.

More Sharpers Around.

A friend from Lyon county writes that there have been some men in that county selling sulky plow attachments to the farmers and taking their notes, then selling the notes. This kind of thing has been exposed so often that it would seem as if farmers ought to know better. A man ought never to give his note to a stranger for anything; he ought not to buy anything that he has no use for, and he ought not to buy anything that he can get along without unless he has the money to pay for it. If these three rules are remembered and adopted in practice, cosmopolitan robbers will soon go to raising corn or digging coal or some other honest employment.

Gophers and Seed Corn.

An inquiry published in the *FARMER* a week or two ago, asking what method may be safely adopted to prevent moles and gophers from eating seed corn after it is planted, has brought the following from J. H. Amsden, Plainville, Rooks county, Kas.:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw in the *FARMER* of March 12, what corn could be soaked in to prevent the gophers from eating it. Take saltpetre, one pound, and dissolve in warm water sufficient to cover from one to two bushels of corn; soak overnight. I tried it last year and am so well satisfied that I shall try it again this year.

The York nursery company at Fort Scott opens out this spring with a very large business. It is deserved. We know the company's method of doing business—fair, liberal, accommodating, and we have no hesitancy in stating that we regard the house as both honorable and reliable. Their sales extend over half a dozen States, and we have never heard of a single complaint against them. Their stock is large and varied, and fresh, and pure, consisting of everything usually kept in a first-class nursery.

Very valuable animals are risky investments. Mercedes, the celebrated Holstein cow, owned by T. B. Wales, Secretary of the National Holstein Breeders' Association, died of milk fever, Tuesday of last week, in Iowa City, Iowa. This cow and her calf, which also died, were valued at \$10,000. Mercedes had the greatest butter and milk record in the world; and took the *Breeders' Gazette* cup at Chicago last fall. Her last calf sold for \$4,000.

We call attention this week to the great public sale of Short-horns to be held at Manhattan, April 23, by C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, Kas. This is their third annual Short-horn sale. The ad was received just as we go to press.

W. J. McColm, poultry breeder, of Waveland, Shawnee county, has been purchasing some fine birds lately in Ohio, ducks, geese and chickens. Look up his card in this paper.

THE NEW STOCK LAW.

The following is the Act passed at the special session, concerning stock and contagious diseases:

AN ACT,

For the protection of domestic animals.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Three commissioners, to be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall constitute the live stock sanitary commission of the State of Kansas. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each commissioner shall take and subscribe the oath of office, and file the same with the Secretary of State; and each commissioner, before entering on the performance of his duties, shall execute a bond to be approved by the executive council, in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and file the same with the Secretary of State. The term of office of said commissioners shall be for the period of one, two and three years respectively from the first day of April next, succeeding their appointment, and the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy in said commission. Said commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman, and the State veterinarian shall be ex-officio secretary of said commission. The secretary shall keep a full record of the proceedings of the commission and make such report to the governor as may from time to time be required who may transmit the same to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for publication.

SEC. 2. It shall be duty of the commission, provided for in the first section of this act, to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, and for this purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary and other regulations as it may deem necessary. It shall be the duty of any member of said commission, upon receipt by him of reliable information of the existence among the domestic animals of the State, of any malignant disease, to at once notify the State veterinarian, who shall go at once to the place where any such disease is alleged to exist, and make a careful examination of the animals believed to be affected with any such disease, and ascertain, if possible, what, if any, disease exists among the live stock reported to be affected, and whether the same is contagious or infectious, or not, and if said disease is found to be of a malignant, contagious or infectious character he shall direct the temporary quarantine and sanitary regulations necessary to prevent the spread of any such disease, and report his findings and actions to the commission.

SEC. 3. Upon the receipt by any member of this commission of the report of the State veterinarian, provided for in section 2 of this act, if said member shall be of the opinion that the exigencies of the case require, he shall immediately convene the commission at such place as he may designate, and, if upon consideration of the report of the veterinarian, the commission shall be satisfied that any contagious or infectious disease exists of a malignant character, which seriously threatens the health of domestic animals, they shall proceed at once to the infected district, ascertain and determine the premises or grounds infected, and establish the quarantine, sanitary and police regulations necessary to circumscribe and exterminate such disease; also to list and describe the domestic animals affected with such disease, and those which have been exposed thereto and included within the infected district or premises so defined and quarantined, with such reasonable certainty as would lead to their identification and for that purpose the said commission may, in its discretion, cause the live stock so included within the quarantine lines established to be marked or branded in such manner as the commissioners may designate. And no domestic animal liable to become infected with the disease, or capable of communicating the same, shall be permitted to enter or leave the district, premises or ground so quarantined, except by authority of the commission.

The said commission shall also, from time to time, give and enforce such directions, and prescribe such rules and regulations, as to separating, mode of handling, treating,

feeding and caring for such diseased and exposed animals, as it shall deem necessary to prevent the two classes of animals from coming in contact with each other, and perfectly isolate them from all other domestic animals which have not been exposed thereto, and which are susceptible of becoming infected with the disease. And the said commission, or any of its members, and said veterinarian, are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. When, in the opinion of the commission it shall be necessary to prevent the further spread of any contagious or infectious disease among the live stock of the State, to destroy animals affected with or which have been exposed to any such disease, it shall determine what animals shall be killed, and appraise the same as herein-after provided, and cause the same to be killed, and the carcasses disposed of as in its judgment will best protect the health of the domestic animals of the locality.

SEC. 5. Whenever, as in the fourth section of this act provided, the commission shall direct the killing of any domestic animal or animals, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to appraise the animal or animals to be killed, and shall make an inventory of the animal or animals condemned, and in fixing the value the commissioners shall be governed by the value of said animal or animals in the locality at the date of appraisal. *Provided,* That no animal or animals shall be appraised except those affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle or foot and mouth disease, or such as have been exposed thereto.

SEC. 6. When the commission shall have determined the quarantine and other regulations necessary to prevent the spread among domestic animals of any malignant, contagious or infectious disease, found to exist among the live stock of the State, and given its order as hereinbefore provided, prescribing quarantine and other regulations, it shall notify the governor thereof, who shall issue his proclamation, proclaiming the boundary of such quarantine, and the orders, rules and regulations prescribed by the commission, which proclamation may be published by written or printed hand bills posted within the boundaries or on the lines of the district, premises, places or grounds quarantined, or by being published in the official State paper; *Provided,* That if the commission decide that it is not necessary, by reason of the limited extent of the district in which such disease exists, that a proclamation should be issued then none shall be issued; but such commission shall give such notice as may to it seem best to make the quarantine established by it effective.

SEC. 7. The commission provided for in this act shall have power to employ at the expense of the State such persons, and purchase such supplies and material, as may be necessary to carry into full effect all orders by it given, as hereinbefore provided. *Provided,* That no labor shall be employed, nor material or supplies purchased by the commission, except such additional labor, material and supplies, as may be necessary to carry into effect the quarantine and other regulations prescribed by the commission.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the railroad corporations doing business in this State to cleanse and disinfect the cars used by them in transporting stock in this State at such times and places as the commission may designate, whenever in the opinion of the commission any such order may be necessary to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious diseases. Any such corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action to be prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney General, in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 9. When any animal or animals are killed under the provisions of this act by order of the commission, the owner thereof shall be paid therefor the appraised value as fixed by the appraisement hereinbefore provided for. *Provided,* The right of indemnity on account of animals killed by order of the commission under the provisions of this act, shall not extend to the owner of animals which have been brought into the State in a diseased condition, or from a State, country, territory or district in which the disease with which the animal is infected, or to which it has been exposed, exists. Nor shall any animal be paid for by the State which

may be brought into the State in violation of any law or quarantine regulation thereof, or the owner of which shall have violated any of the provisions of this act, or disregarded any rule, regulation or order of the live stock sanitary commission or any member thereof. Nor shall any animal be paid for by the State which came into the possession of the claimant with the claimant's knowledge that such animal was diseased or was suspected of being diseased, or of having been exposed to any malignant, contagious or infectious disease. Nor shall any animal belonging to the United States be paid for by the State.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of any owner or person in charge of any domestic animal who discovers, suspects or has reason to believe that any of his domestic animals, or domestic animals in his charge, are affected with any contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the commission, or any member thereof, and to the sheriff and county clerk of the county in which such domestic animal is found; and it shall be the duty of any person who discovers the existence of any such contagious or infectious disease among the domestic animals of another to report the same at once to the sheriff and county clerk of the county in which such domestic animal is found.

SEC. 11. The sheriff to whom the existence of any infectious or contagious disease of domestic animals is reported, shall forthwith proceed to examine the same, and forthwith report the result of such examination to the commission, or any member thereof, and shall prescribe such temporary quarantine regulations as will prevent the spread of the contagion or infection until the live stock sanitary commission can provide and order suitable quarantine rules and regulations.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall knowingly bring into this State any domestic animal which is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or any animal which has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. Any person who owns, or is in possession of, live stock which is, or which is suspected, or reported to be, affected with any infectious or contagious disease, who shall refuse to allow the State Veterinarian, or other authorized officer, or officers, to examine such stock, or shall hinder or obstruct the State Veterinarian or other authorized officer, or officers, in any examination of, or in an attempt to examine such stock, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall have in his possession any domestic animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease, knowing such animal to be so affected, or after having received notice that such animal is so affected, who shall permit such animal to run at large, or who shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected by or previously exposed to such disease may be exposed to its contagion or infection, or who shall sell, ship, drive, trade or give away such diseased animal or animals which have been exposed to such infection or contagion, or who shall move or drive any domestic animal in violation of any direction, rule, regulation, or order establishing and regulating quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each of such diseased or exposed domestic animals which he shall permit to run at large, or keep, or sell, ship, drive, trade, or give away in violation of the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That any owner of any domestic animal which has been affected with or exposed to any contagious or infectious disease may dispose of the same, after having obtained from the State Veterinarian a bill of health for such animal.

SEC. 15. When any live stock shall be appraised and killed by order of the commission, it shall issue to the owner of the live stock so killed a certificate, showing the number and kind of animals, amount to which the holder is entitled, and report the same to the Auditor of State. And, upon

presentation of such certificate to the Auditor, he shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount therein stated, payable out of any money appropriated for the payment of such claims.

SEC. 16. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to include any other than contagious or infectious diseases, nor shall it be construed as to interfere in any manner with the provision of chapter 144, session laws of 1883.

SEC. 17. The members of the commission, appointed by the Governor as hereinbefore provided, shall receive five dollars per day for the time by them necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act. And each member of the commission hereinbefore provided for, shall receive the actual necessary traveling expenses by him incurred, and paid in the discharge of the duties required of him by the provisions of this act, which said per diem and expenses shall be drawn from the treasury on the warrant of the Auditor, to be issued on the filing in his office of an itemized account thereof, properly verified.

SEC. 18. Whenever the Governor of the State shall have good reason to believe that any dangerous contagious or infectious disease has become epizootic in certain localities in other States, Territories, or countries, or that there are conditions which render such domestic animals from such infected districts liable to convey such disease, he shall, by proclamation, prohibit the importation of any live stock of the kind diseased into the State, unless accompanied by a certificate of health, given by a duly authorized veterinary inspector, and all such animals arriving in the State shall be examined without delay by the State Veterinary Surgeon, and, if deemed necessary, placed in close quarantine until all danger of infection is passed, when they shall be released by the order of Veterinary Surgeon or the live stock commission.

SEC. 19. That the owners of any stock yards doing business in this State, when requested by the live stock sanitary commission, shall appoint and keep constantly in their employ at their expense, a competent inspector of live stock, whose duty it shall be to daily inspect with care, all animals brought into the stock yards in whose employ any such inspector may be, and upon the discovery, by such inspector, in such yards, of any animal affected with any malignant, contagious or infectious disease, he shall direct the manner in which any such diseased animal shall be disposed of so as to prevent the spread of any such contagious or infectious disease, and for this purpose may cause any such diseased animals to be killed and the carcasses to be disposed of at the expense of the owner thereof, in such manner as will prevent the spread of any such disease; but in no event shall any such diseased stock be permitted to be driven or shipped out of any such stock yards, except to some rendering establishment, or other suitable place for killing and disposing of such diseased animal as hereinbefore provided for, and then under such regulations and restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease on account of which any such animals have been condemned: *Provided,* That the owner of any animal, or animals, ordered to be destroyed by any inspector shall have the right to appeal from any decision of such inspector to the State Veterinarian of the State Live Stock Sanitary commission; and during the pendency of such appeal, the condemned animals shall be kept in strict quarantine at the expense of the owner thereof, unless the State Veterinarian shall decide such stock is not so diseased, the said expenses shall be paid by the owner of such stock yards: *And provided further,* That no compensation shall be made by the State to owners of diseased live stock found in public stock yards and destroyed as herein provided. The inspector of live stock, in any stock yards in this State, shall, on demand of the owner of any live stock passing through any such stock yards, furnish to said owner a bill of health for any live stock by him inspected as hereinbefore required, and found to be healthy.

SEC. 20. Except as otherwise provided in this act, any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade any of the provisions of this act, or who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade any of the rules, regulations, orders or directions of the live stock sanitary commission, establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 21. The provision of this act shall not apply to sheep and hogs, except when affected or exposed to foot and mouth disease, or to cattle when affected by the disease known as Spanish or Texas fever.

SEC. 22. For the purposes of this act each member of the live stock sanitary commission is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations.

SEC. 23. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the official State paper.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State, of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal. Done at Topeka this 22d day of March, A. D., 1884.

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.
[SEAL.]
Approved March 24, 1884.

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Chat.

Under this head we find some good things in the *Prairie Farmer* written by Fannie Field:

In regard to the cause of roup, the fowls take cold in the first place, and then, if the conditions are favorable for the development of the disease, it runs into roup, and is readily communicated from one fowl to another by contact with the offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes. Fowls take cold just the same way as human beings do—from exposure to dampness and cold draughts, and the conditions that favor the development of a cold into roup, are dark, filthy, ill-ventilated homes, and anything else that tends to lower the health and strength of the fowls. Fowls that have clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated homes, so arranged that they are not compelled to roost in draughts, seldom take cold, but when they do it does not often run into roup.

About the preventive business—well, if you find that any food, mixed or "straight," will prevent roup your experience will be vastly different from mine. Read carefully what I have said about the cause, and your own common sense will show you how to prevent roup in its epidemic form from getting a start in your poultry yard. Remember that dry cold, provided it strikes the fowls all over alike, never injures them. Better let your fowls roost in the trees right through the winter, than to confine them in a damp house, or in one where the wind comes howling through the cracks to chill the fowls while they are on the roost.

Speaking of meat for fowls reminds me of a man who had a theory that fowls could be made to lay in cold weather without meat. His flock of 150 laying hens had not had an ounce of meat since bugs went into winter quarters, but all the same it has a record of an average of fifty-four eggs per day for the last two months. The substitute for the meat was milk and a daily ration of sunflower seed.

But few poultry raisers understand the value of milk for chickens, and fowls of all kinds. One of the secrets of our remarkable success with hens in cold weather may be found in the fact that they have plenty of warm milk to drink. We are also confident that our success in raising extra spring chickens is largely due to the fact that they have an unlimited supply of milk.

Several of my correspondents are anxious to know what kind of "egg-food" I use to make my hens lay so well? The kind of egg-food that I use may be found in an extra comfortable poultry house, and a liberal supply of food food of all kinds. The only "seasoning" used is salt and pepper. After a fair trial of the leading preparations sold as "egg food," I have discarded them all.

The "best green food for fowls in winter" is raw cabbage and fine rowen steamed or soaked in warm water, and sprinkled with corn meal and wheat bran. Our fowls get cabbage one day and rowen the next.

Eggs With a Difference.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly-fed hen is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs to be sure, but when those eggs are broken to be used for cake, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way, over your dish, or look a milky

white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

But the proof of the egg is in eating it boiled. We fear few of our city friends know the luxury of perfectly fresh, well-conducted eggs—eggs that contain the concentrated and refined essence of Indian corn in a finer state than any boasted "maizena" or "corn starch" offers us, with a touch of phosphate from the wheat bran, and an indescribable flavor, composed of delicacy and deliciousness, which must be enjoyed in order to be understood. But when you get such an egg, "make a note" of the true way of cooking it. Do not, like the absent-minded philosopher, put your watch into the sauce-pan and hold the egg in your hand to see how long it should boil; but have a covered bowl filled with boiling water. When you sit down to breakfast see that the bowl is emptied of the partly cooled water, your eggs put in, and the bowl filled at once with boiling water to the brim, the cover placed over it, and in nine or ten minutes, by your watch, remove the eggs to your plate, and with some nice butter and a slice of good dry toast, it will make a breakfast that an epicure might envy.—*Exchange.*

Kansas corn is being shipped to Indiana and sold at sixty five cents per bushel.

The average wheat crop of Europe is estimated at 1,43,826,044 bushels; of the world about 2,028,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated that the fall-off in Western pork-packing will reach a half million head by the end of the season.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions.—Well's May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10c. and 25c.

Tying strong tarred paper about the trunks of trees close to the ground is recommended as a protection against rabbits.

Those troublesome diseases peculiar to women are caused by a relaxed and flabby condition of the system. If the constitution has not been completely sapped, a radical cure can be quickly effected by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic persistently in small doses after meals.

Miller Purvis, writing in the Kansas City Live Stock Record, advocates crossing Merino rams on Southdown ewes to get the best breed of sheep.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

A Nevada woman has a novel way of preserving eggs. During the summer she breaks the eggs, pours the contents into bottles which are tightly corked and sealed, when they are placed in the cellar, neck down. She claims the contents of the bottles come out as fresh as when put in.

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 the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated 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.

Just what I Need. One Sugar-Coated Pill.

Such as the natives of India call a SUMMER PILL. Because it not only

Cools the Blood,
Controls Perspiration,
Stimulates the Appetite,
Promotes Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
and Cleanses the Kidneys,

It produces sound and refreshing slumbers, preventing headache, and giving a good flow of spirits to the organs of the mind and digestive system.
These Pills are an East India herb flower, and vegetable compound; 75 pills in a box—each pill a dose. Price, \$1.25. Ask your druggist for Dr. H. James' Purifying and Regulating Pills.
CRADDOCK & CO., Proprietors,
1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

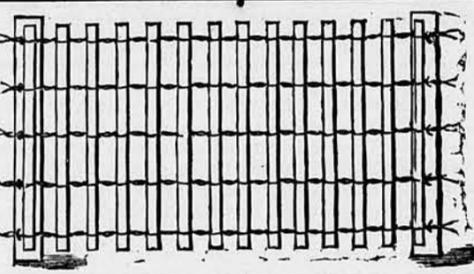
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No. 22 Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sell at \$130. Top Buggies at \$190, fine as usually sold for \$125 to \$140. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$8.50 to \$20. Everything fully warranted. Before buying, send for our Illustrated Catalogue free. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

We employ no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory, we pay all expenses. No. 42. Two-seated Buggy with Top \$85

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CONSTIPATION.

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ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESS, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ANEMIA and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address: VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

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FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS NOLAN, MADDEN & CO., Rushville, Ind.

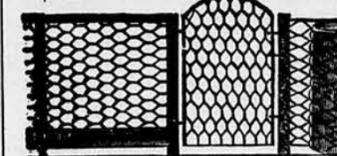
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Cut This Out & Return to us with TEN CENTS, & you'll get by mail a GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS that will bring you in MORE MONEY, in One Month, than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. Need no capital. M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York.

The Veterinarian.

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

SWELLING.—I have a three-year-old mare that has swelled lump on the right shoulder, about half way up the shoulder, and about five inches back of the collar. It is of about three days' standing. I examined the lump and pressed out a worm about an inch long, of a whitish color. [It is impossible to form an opinion as to the particular family the parasite belongs to, without placing it under the microscope. We would advise painting the parts night and morning with tincture iodine.]

TUMOR.—I have a valuable black mare, six years old this spring. About three weeks ago I noticed immediately in front of each teat a lump about the size of a walnut, of an oval shape, with cord about same size and tapering same as fore-finger forward to naval. I have been applying alcohol and camphor, but with little or no effect. The mare has never been bred. [We would advise you to bathe the part twice a day (twenty minutes each time) with hot water, rub perfectly dry with soft cloth, and apply the following: Iodide of potassa, 1 oz.; lard, 8 oz.; mix.]

INFLAMMATION IN FEET.—I have some 14-weeks-old pigs. About three weeks ago I noticed that those in the best condition, when feeding at the trough, would keep the hind feet in constant motion, as if stepping. The parts between the hoof and the front of the hock joint were inflamed, and a thin incrustation formed over the parts. Two of these pigs have had spasms. The general health of the pigs is good, and their appetite is good. [Give the pigs a dose of physic; then put a little chlorate of potash in their water, or in a little food, say 10 to 20 grains per day. Bathe the parts affected with carbolic acid, 1 oz.; bicarbonate of soda, 1 oz.; sulphate of copper, 1/2 oz.; water, 1 pt.; mix.]

INJURY TO EYES.—I have a Jersey heifer whose eyes are affected. A few days since I noticed her eyes were closed and that the eyelids were swollen. I bathed the parts with a solution of sulphate of copper. The swelling may have been caused by coming in contact with the rope with which she was led. A white film is now forming on the lower back part of each eye. The animal regained the use of her eyes, but they seem to be weak. She has had no trouble with her eyes previous to this. [Bathe the eyes with tincture of opium, 1 dr.; powdered acetate of lead, 2 dr.; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 dr.; water, 1 pt.; mix. Get it inside the lids, as well as outside, twice daily. If you have Moore Bros.' general cow drink, give her one.]

TICKS.—What shall I do to destroy sheep ticks or lice? My sheep are covered with them, and before the lambs are three days old they are all over them. (2) My calves have some kind of itch or scab around the eyes, and the hair comes off. [The proper and most safe plan to rid the animals of ticks is to cut off the bodies of the ticks with a sharp pair of scissors; but where they are so numerous as they appear to be upon your sheep we would advise rubbing around the ticks with equal parts of linseed oil, tar and turpentine. For ewes not with lamb we would advise the following, which is very effectual in ridding the body of ticks, and less laborious than other treatment: One tablespoonful of sulphur, with one quart of common barrel salt; give to one hundred sheep once a week for five or six weeks. No. 2.—Rub the parts once every day with carbolic acid salve.]

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Correspondence or inspection of herd cordially invited.

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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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ABILENE, : : KANSAS,
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue containing a history of this famous family.

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

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1,000 Short-horn Cows,
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Near 400 Bulls.

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

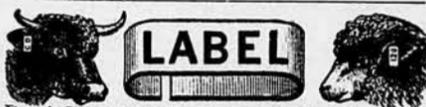
J. M. CLAY, President, Plattsburg, Mo.;
H. C. DUNCAN, Vice President, Osborn, Mo.
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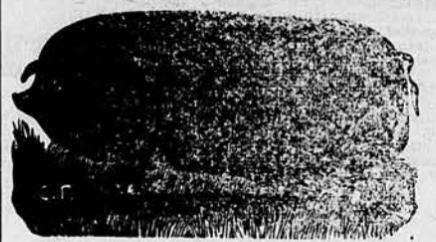
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FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.
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Acme Herd of Poland Chinas



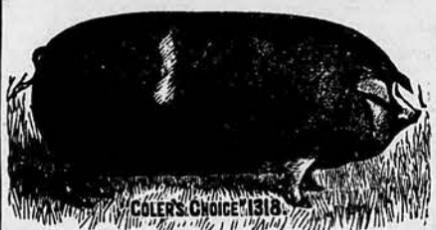
Fully up to the highest standard in all respects. Pedigrees, for either American or Ohio Records, furnished with each sale. All inquiries promptly answered.
Address **STEWART & BOYLE,** Wichita, Kansas.

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. McCULLOUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

Riverside Stock Farm.



Herds of pure-bred and high grade Short-horn Cattle, Poland-China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. The best herd of Poland-Chinas west of the Mississippi river, headed by Black-foot 2261, Young U. S. 4491. Laudable, vol. 6 (own brother to Look-No-Farther 4005) and Seek-No-Farther (a son of Look-No-Farther.) All stock sold eligible to the Ohio Record. Send for new catalogue.
MILLER BROS.
Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY
A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois.
We are raising over 800 pigs for this season's trade. Progeny of hogs that have taken more and larger sweepstakes and pork-packer's premiums than can be shown by any other man on any other breed. Stock all healthy and doing well. Have made a specialty of this breed of hogs for 37 years. Those desiring the thoroughbred Poland-Chinas should send to headquarters. Our breeders will be registered in the American Poland China Record. Photograph of 84 breeders, free. *Swine Journal* 25 cents. Three-cent stamps taken.

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, 207.
Residence, 7 miles west of Wellington, near Mayfield.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending March 12, '84.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

THREE CALVES—Taken up by W H Harrison, of Drum Creek tp, Jan 29, 1884, three calves, to-wit: one red heifer calf with sprinkles of white in face, one red and white bull calf, with the letter A branded on the right hip; one blue bull calf; value of three, \$25.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

COW and CALF—Taken up by Wm Hawthorne, of Salem tp, Feb 25, 1884, one red and white cow with red and white steer (cuckling) calf, no marks or brands, cow 2 years old; valued at \$33.

STEER—Taken up by H O Norman, of Bachelor tp, Feb 25, 1884, one 2-year-old white steer, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J C Brown, of Shawnee tp, Dec 26, 1883, one red-roan cow, poor, of medium size, about 6 or 7 years old.

Strays for week ending March 19, '84.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A C Noland, in Illinois tp, Feb 7, 1884, one bay mare, 7 years old, white in face and three white spots on each side, no other marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$25.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

TWO PONIES—Taken up by Jno S McKinley, Feb 16, 1884, two mare ponies—one dark brown mare pony, 4 years old, branded E on the left hip 14 1/2 hands high, valued at \$45. Also one bay mare pony, 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs Louisa Atkinson, of Kickapoo tp, Jan 19, 1884, one black mare pony, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in the face, some little white on right hind foot, no other marks; valued at \$45.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W I Russell of Sher-an tp, March 1, 1884, one sorrel horse, about 10 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, collar and saddle marks, white stripe in forehead, letter L on left shoulder, a cut on right fore leg; valued at \$40.

COLT—By same, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old, white star in forehead; valued at \$25.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Haney, in Miami tp, Feb 16, 1884, one yearling heifer, yellowish-red with white spot in forehead and some white on belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by J V Lyon, in Marysville tp, Jan 14, 1884, one dark gray filley, about 3 years old; valued at \$20.

FILLEY—By same, one dark bay or brown filley about 3 years old, with small slit in right ear; valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by H A Matthews, in Marysville tp, Feb 29, 1884, one old bay mare pony, white hind feet, some white on back and about the eyes, some white in forehead and small white spot on nose, also saddle and harness marks and a hooked brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm L Ritchie, of Wyandotte tp, Feb 26 1884, one red-roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Strays for week ending March 26, '84.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

SEVEN STRAYS—Taken up by Bernard Clason, of

Saline and LaFayette Series of PUBLIC SALES OF Thoroughbred Cattle.

SHORT-HORNS, POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS!

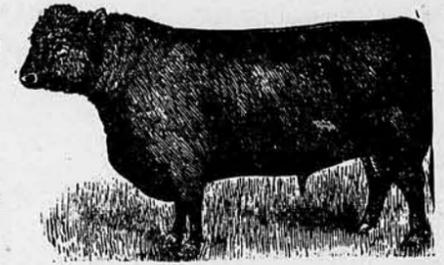


MARSHALL, MO.,

April 24 and 25,

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.,

May 1 and 2.



At MARSHALL, MO., on April 24th and 25th, 1884, the Breeders of Saline County will sell 165 HEAD OF SHORT-HORNS, about one-third of which will be young Bulls ready for service. There will be families and individuals worthy a place in the best herds in the country. Catalogues of this sale can be had on application to T. C. Ramey, Marshall, Mo. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

At HIGGINSVILLE, MO., on May 1st and 2d, 1884, the Lafayette County Breeders' Association will sell 85 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORNS. Through the courtesy of the Association, Messrs. Leonard Bros., of Mount Leonard, Mo., will contribute 25 head of the above number of SHORT-HORNS, and will also offer for sale 75 HEAD of nice GALLOWAY BULLS AND HEIFERS. Bulls from 12 to 22 months old and Heifers safe in calf or with calf at foot. All of these are imported animals, purely bred, and recorded in the Herd Books of Great Britain. Catalogues of this sale can be had on day of sale.

TERMS OF BOTH SALES:—Cash or its equivalent in Bankable paper.

A PUBLIC SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SHORT-HORNS

Will be held WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, AT EXPOSITION GROUNDS, St. JOSEPH, MO.

The offering will comprise the entire herd of Col. Thad. Hickman, and a draft from the herds of J. G. Cowan & Son and R. L. McDonald, in all

20 Males and 55 Females.

All animals offered at this sale were either bred or kept for breeding purposes by their present owners (all of whom are well-established breeders); are in a thriving, healthful condition, acclimated, nearly all reds, and possess rare individual merit.

The following families will be represented in the sale: PRINCESS, GWYNN, ROSE OF SHARON, JESSAMINE, JENNY LIND, FARWELL, YOUNG MARY, GOODNESS, LADY SARAH and others. Apply to either of undersigned for catalogues, which will be ready April 15th.

L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer Independence, Mo.

COL. THAD. HICKMAN, Ashland, Mo. J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo. R. L. McDONALD, St. Joseph, Mo.

Spring Sales.

KENTUCKY SHORT HORNS

April 15, 16 & 17, 1884, At Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.,

Will sell on April 15th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., from the Springfield Herd, 30 Short-horns, including two pure Bates bulls, one Place bull—the highest bred one we know of,—Lady Bickerstaffs, Roan Duchesses, Blooms, Rosabellas, Rose of Sharons, of the Renick Branch Marys, Cowslips, Galateas, etc., topped by pure Bates, Duke and Oxford sties.

J. S. BERRY, of Sharpsburg, Ky.,

Will sell, on the 16th day of April, 1884, Kirklevingtons, Roan Duchesses, Cypresses, Marys, Goodnesses, Filligrees, Rose of Sharons, Amellias, Myrtles, etc. Among them will be a fine Kirklevington bull, out of imp. Kirklevington Princess 2d, sired by the Bates bull 8th Duke of Vinewood, a show bull.

JAMES CHORN, of Thomson, Ky.,

Will sell, on April 16th, 1884, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., about 60 Short-horns, of the following families: Craggs, Fletchers, Gem-Duchesses, Oxford-Cypresses, Bell Marions, Young Marys, Phyllises, Harriets, White Roses, Rosemarys, etc. The pure Bates bull Duke of Cornwall will be included in the sale.

HON. A. W. BASCOM, Owingsville, Ky.,

Will sell about 50 head of Short-horns, from the Slate Valley Herd, at the same place, on April 17, 1884, of the following families: Young Marys, Josephines, Young Phyllises, Gems, Vellums, Cowslips, Donna Marias, etc. The pure Bates Fletcher Duke of Wilmont and 11th Duke of Kirklevington will be included in the sale, together with a nice lot of young bulls of the above mentioned families.

For catalogue of either sale, apply to J. M. BIGGSTAFF, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

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

BUY

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.

Agents Wanted!

To sell the "AMERICAN FARMER'S PICTORIAL CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE STOCK," by Hon. Jonathan Perlam, Editor of *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, Ill., and Dr. A. H. Baker, Veterinary Editor of the *American Field*. The latest and most complete work ever issued in America. Sixty Thousand already sold. Full treatment of all stock diseases. Includes full history and treatment of the late cattle disease now prevalent—Foot and Mouth disease or "Epizootic Aphthae." Nearly 1,200 pages, 700 illustrations. Price \$5. postage paid to any address. For liberal terms and full particulars, address, KANSAS CITY PUB. CO., 100 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS FARMERS Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY

ABILENE, : KANSAS.

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.

THE KRIEBEL STEAM-ENGINES.

Simplest first-class Engines made. For farms, creameries, machine shops, printing offices, &c. Send for catalogue U. Mention this paper. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., CHICAGO.



Gossip About Stock.

The public sale of Short-horns that was to be made at Safford, Kas., by Prather & Bennett, has been postponed until September.

W. C. Hyde, of Sunny Dale, Sedgwick county, Kas., closed out his herd of Short-horns at public sale, recently, and made an average of \$130.

The sale of Short-horns advertised for St. Joe, Mo., April 30th, is well worth looking after. Good blood and some of the best families represented.

Miller Bros., breeders, Junction City, Kas., last week sold a lot of fine sows and the boar "Seek No Further," to J. L. Whipple, Ottawa. They are good stock.

The programme of the Missouri Short-horn Breeders' Association, to be holden at Sedalia, April 2d and 3d, includes addresses on various and important departments of stock raising.

John Ross, Jr., Bucyrus, Ohio, made a sale of Short-horns at Independence, Kas., selling thirteen head for \$1,322, the males averaging \$130 and the females over \$90 each. The cattle were only plain bred and in fair condition.

Col. J. E. Bruce, of Peabody, made quite a large sale for J. C. Duelle, Chase county, and reports the following results: The ranch sold at \$20 per acre, 1,800 sheep sold at from \$2 to \$6 per head, cows from \$35 to \$38. The sale amounted in all to over \$25,000, and was made in four hours.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., recently sold to Finch, Lord & Nelson, Burlingame, six thoroughbred Hereford bulls and twenty-five grade Hereford heifers: also thirty grade Hereford bulls to Capt. Roch, Cattle Co., of Colorado, nine Hereford bulls to a Mr. Hedrich, of Missouri, one Hereford bull to Mr. Rodhey, of this State, and one to a Mr. Jackson, of Iowa.

Jac. Weidlein, Peabody, Kas., a prominent breeder of poultry, as well as an old advertiser in the KANSAS FARMER, has now a partner in the business, a Mr. Byerrum, and two better fellows than they never did business. They have one of the largest poultry establishments in the West. They handle sixteen varieties and have a forty-acre field spotted over with separate buildings and yards for each breed. Peabody Poultry Yards is the veritable "chicken town" of Kansas.

A Kansas City dispatch, dated the 20th inst., says: The directors of the Inter-State Fair Association, of this city, decided to hold a spring trotting and running meeting, to begin May 20th, next, and continue four days. The announcement of premiums will be made at an early day, and they are expected to attract good horses from all parts of the country. It was resolved to establish a permanent organization and make this the first of a series of annual meetings; also, they fixed the dates of the Inter-State fair in this city September 15th to 20th, inclusive.

We call attention this week to the advertisement of M. B. Keagy, Wellington, Kas. This herd now ranks with the best in the land, and consists of a number of imported English prize-winners. He paid \$300 each for several animals in the herd—Imp. Hopeful Joe 4889, Wellington Duke 4215, Legal Smithereen, the head of B. F. Dorsey's herd for two years. The prominent animals among the females are the imported Sister B. 3d, Fancy Fair 4th, and Sallie Bath; also Lena Liverpool, Belle of Kansas, and others equally well bred. Some of his recent additions are from the well-known herds of Alec Fulford, Maryland; B. F. Dorsey, Illinois, and N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Keagy is every way a reliable gentleman and worthy of patronage. It is worth while going a long distance to see his herd. So says the FARMER'S representative who visited the Wellington herd recently.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. Mar's free. On this on Acme Novelty Co., Clintonville, Conn.

TOPEKA RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT.—Near Shuaganunga creek, one-half mile south of the city. Tallow in the rough bought; also fat dead hogs,—must be in good condition and be delivered on the grounds. OSCAR BISHOFF, Office, 66 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

CALVES and COWS prevented sucking each other; also SELF-SUCKING, by Rice's Patent Mal. Iron Weaner. Used by all Stock Raisers. Prices by mail, postpaid. For Calves till 1 year old, 50c; till 2 years old, 80c; older, \$1.12. Circulars free. Agents wanted. H. O. RIOE, Farmington, Ot.

NEW CHOICE VARIETIES OF SEED POTATOES A Specialty. Twenty-five kinds. Will not be undersold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send postal, with full address, for prices. BEN. F. HOOVER, Galesburg, Illinois

BUY A TILE OR BRICK MACHINE

TILE advertisement with image of a machine and text: H. Brewster & Co., Tecumseh, Mich., for Cat'lg.

POMONA NURSERIES. WILSON JUNIOR, The Largest Early Blackberry. KIEFFER HYBRID PEARS. 100,000 Peach Trees. 100 Acres in Small Fruits. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, GRAPES, Currants, &c. Fruit and Shade Trees. Catalogue with colored plates free. W.M. PARRY, Parry P.O., New Jersey.

13 EARLY CLUSTER QTS. NEW BLACKBERRY. For 25c add 10c and testimonials FROM A See Catalogue—FREE. BEST quality! MOST PRODUCTIVE! Single Hill "The berries were the best I ever tasted."—Farm & Garden. "Berries received and sampled. Earliest Large Berry sweet and good." Farm Journal. BEST SOUTH Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Peach and other Fruit Trees, &c. J. S. COLLINS, Morestown, N. J.

APPARATUS & SUPPLIES FOR CHEESE FACTORIES! CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES. Manufacturing OUTLETS a Specialty. Send for Illustrated Circular of Improved Apparatus for making CHEESE AND BUTTER. JOHN S. CARTER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, Syracuse, N. Y.

PEACH TREES A LARGE STOCK OF LEADING VARIETIES—CHEAP. First, second and third sizes all splendidly rooted. The two smaller sizes well adapted for distant shipment. Also a full assortment of Nursery Stock, including GREENHOUSE PLANTS. FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS Catalogue free; send for one. Correspondence solicited. 30th Year. 500 Acres. 21 Greenhouses. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO.

SEED ANNUAL FOR 1884. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, etc. Invaluable to all. D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS NEW CHOICE SEEDS! FRUITS! All of the best, both new and old. Plants, Trees, Vines, Seeds, &c., by mail, a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. 30 choice, cheap, \$1 Sets, for example: 12 ROSES Splendid Ever-Blooming \$1 30 PACKETS CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, \$1. For the other 58 \$1 Sets and 1,001 things besides, send for our illustrated Catalogue of over 100 pages, free. None better nor more reliable. Established 30 yrs. 500 acres. 21 large Greenhouses. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. TOPEKA KANSAS. UNDER CARE OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils. Seventeen Officers and Teachers. Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc. The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP VAIL, Pres't, Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED AS AGENTS Hardware, Stove and Tin, Agricultural Implement and Country Dealers to take Agency for the Zimmerman Fruit & Vegetable Evaporator OVER 15,000 SOLD. The only Galvanized Iron Evaporator in the market, made on correct and scientific principles and fully protected by Letters Patent. Five sizes made. We will send on application free, the best and most complete work, fully illustrated, on evaporating fruits, preparing, bleaching, conserving, packing and marketing same. Send for Catalogue. Address ZIMMERMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Burlington, Iowa.

THE FAVORITE CHAIR For a Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present, nothing could be more appropriate than this celebrated Combination Chair. The left out represents but one of five articles combined, viz Parlor, Library, Reclining or Invalid's Chair, Child's Crib, Lounge and Bed. Fifty changes of position. It is simple and durable in construction, while its elegance and comfort is unrivaled. Satisfaction assured. We manufacture Invalid's Chairs on wheels, and Physician's Chairs. (Send stamp for Illus. Catalogue. Mention this paper.) Address: STEVENS' ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO. No. 2 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAMPION CABINET CREAMERY Awarded Silver Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Guelph, Ont., Sept. 1883. First Premium and Medal Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Canada, September, 1883. Has taken the first premium at the State Fairs in nearly every Western State. Takes the finest cream; with least labor. Makes the best butter. Is made of the best material. A great number in use. All sizes for factories or dairies. Send for Illustrated Circulars. Dairy Implement Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

INVINCIBLE RIDING Cultivator Is made with 4, 6 and 7 Shovels. Universally acknowledged to be the leading Riding Cultivator on the market. Unsurpassed in finish, durability, light draft, ease of management and good working qualities. TRIUMPH AND GEM WALKING CULTIVATORS fitted in the following styles: Double and single Tongues, Iron Beams, Wood Beams with Iron and wood Standards, Double Acting Spring Attachments. When we placed the Triumph and Gem first on the market, we were convinced they possessed certain points of merit that would command the attention of those interested in that line of goods, and each year have added such improvements shown by field experience to be the most desirable, until now we can truthfully say we have Walking Cultivators unequalled at the present time in all the nice points wanted in them. Catalogue and Price List free. BARNES MANUFACT'G CO. Freeport, Illinois.

MONARCH HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED For Hoing & Hilling Potatoes, Corn, Onions, Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, &c. SENT ON 30 Days' TEST TRIAL. An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and hoe and hill potatoes, corn, etc., 15 times as easy and fast as one man on the old way. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address Monarch Mfg. Co., 266 State St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAPE VINES. Nursery established 27 years. Over 100 varieties. Also, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Prices low. Quality best. Catalogues free. Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio.

MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER CORN SHELLERS. HAND ONE, TWO, FOUR OR EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS. BELT OR GEARED FEED GRINDERS. Pumping or Power WIND MILLS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES. Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe, SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS

ADAMS SPRING CORN CULTIVATORS. MARSEILLES MFG. CO., La Salle Co., Illinois.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER Is simple, perfect, and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 5,000 in use! Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Illinois.

FINE JEWELRY FREE! Rich premiums to every one to introduce our jewelry. Agents wanted. Costly outfit free. Address RIGGS & CO., 735 Broadway, New York.

CATALPA SEEDLINGS. Catalpa Seeds, Kieffer's Hybrid Pear, Small Fruits, Hardy Flowers, Shrubs, mailed anywhere. Catalogue Free. Address E. Y. TEAS, Dunreith, Ind.

The Busy Bee.

Bee-Keeping.

An extract from an article by Rev. Oscar Clute in the *Agricultural Review*, will be of interest to bee-keepers: Of races of bees there are now two that are very widely diffused in America—the old black or German bee, and the Italian bee. Of these two there is no doubt but the Italian is, on the whole, much the superior. It is more hardy, more prolific, more industrious and more docile. To prefer the black bee to the Italian is much as it would be for one who is breeding cattle to prefer the common scrubs to the beautiful Short-horns, Herefords, Jerseys or Ayershires. No bee-keeper can afford to keep the blacks. To change from the blacks to the Italians is a very easy thing. To do this it is necessary, in the first place, to get a pure Italian queen. There are several reasons why it is best to get an imported queen, which can now be done easily and cheaply, as there are several importers who receive frequent invoices of them every summer. These imported queens vary in price. You can now get a good one for from four to eight dollars. Having obtained your queen you put her in a little cage, which may be but a small piece of wire cloth rolled up and a corn-cob stopper put into each end. Or you can use other improved cages, which have some advantages that I cannot now stop to mention. Having your caged imported queen, you go to the hive in which you wish to introduce her, open it, lift out the combs one after another, and carefully examine them until you find the queen belonging to the hive, then remove her. If she is inferior, better kill her at once. If she is pretty good you can make another swarm with her. Having found and removed the old queen, you can hang the cage containing your imported queen between two combs, and shut up the hive, and leave it from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. By this time the bees in the hive will have found out that the old queen is gone and that there is a new queen in the cage; and the caged queen will have acquired the scent of the hive. Then open the hive, remove the corn-cob stopper from the lower end of the cage, and put stopper of comb-honey in its place. Put the cage back, close the hive, and the bees will very soon eat through the stopper of honey and release the queen. She will be accepted as the queen of the hive. You have now a colony of black bees with an Italian queen. Of course all her eggs will be Italian and the bees reared from them will be Italians. During the working season the worker bees live only about six weeks; the old ones are constantly dying off, their places being taken by the young bees that are reared in the hive. Hence, in a few weeks the black bees in this hive, to which you have introduced your imported queen, will be dead, and their places supplied by young Italians, the product of her eggs.

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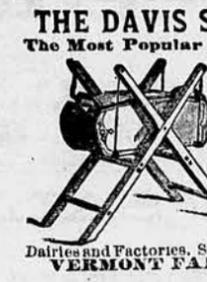


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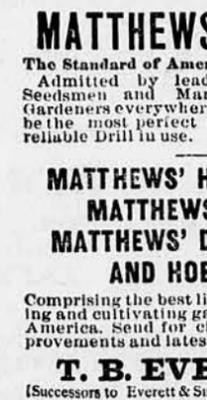


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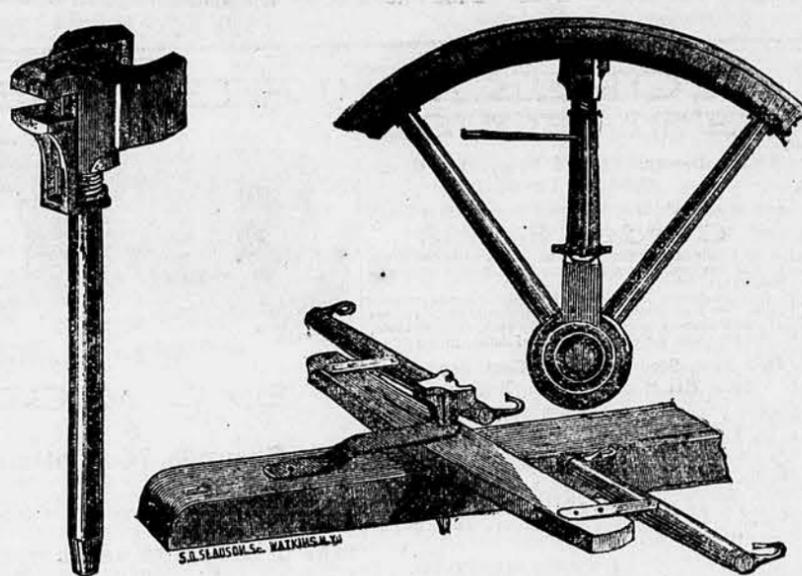
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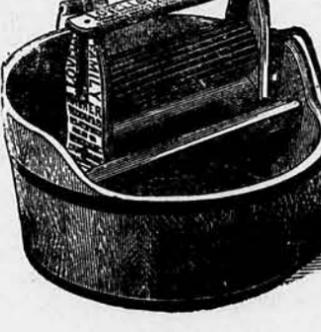


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By the central position of its line, connects the
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By buying a large stock on the Pacific Slope, we secured reasonable figures and low rates of freight, and propose giving the Farmers the benefit of it.

We will Sell It Lower Than Ever Offered Before

We quote while present stock lasts: 1 to 10 bushels, \$7.50 per bu.; 10 bu. and over, \$7.00 per bu. Seamless sacks included. Cash with order. All prime New-crop Seed. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. We believe Alfalfa Clover

THE CHEAPEST TAME GRASS FOR A FARMER TO SOW,

as it yields enormously,—three or more cuttings per year. When once started is perpetual, and grows most anywhere. Is the thing for the Upland Prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, and loose, sandy soil like the Arkansas Valley. It will find root where other grasses will not. We, however, believe that all the Tame Grasses will do well in Kansas when properly put in.

We have large stocks of RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, RED-TOP, TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS, GERMAN MILLET, COMMON MILLET, HUNGARIAN, SWEET POTATOES, IRISH POTATOES (new varieties), &c., &c. CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN (yellow), \$2.50 per bu.; LEAMING EARLY CORN (high yellow), \$2.50 per bu.; HARTFORD IMPROVED 90-DAY CORN (yellow), \$2.50 per bu. EARLY AMBER and EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED (selected), \$1.50 per bu.; KANSAS ORANGE, \$2.50 per bu.; RED LIBERIAN, \$3.00 per bu.; LINK'S HYBRID, \$3.50 per bu. Sacks included. Cash with order. Prices good while present stock lasts: 25 cents per bushel reduction on orders of 10 bushels or over.

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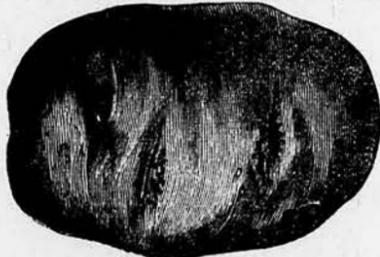
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This is not a Drill-attachment to a Planter, but is a perfect Planter and a perfect Drill, putting (no grain of corn at such distance apart as desired, and planting in hills just the number of grains of corn wanted in each hill, without the possibility of missing a single hill. It will plant Peas, Beans, Broom Corn, Cane Seed, Beet Seed, Hedge Seed.

It is entirely different in the principle and method of planting from any other Planter in the market. We have one hundred of them in use in Shawnee and adjoining counties. Call and see it and satisfy yourself: at TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, 75 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas. DOWNS & MEFFORD.

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Alfalfa Clover, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Timothy, Clover, and all other kinds of Lawn and Pasture Grass Seeds.

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of all kinds and of the latest varieties, gathered from all the responsible seed growers, from Massachusetts to California.

Our Seeds are fresh and selected with the utmost care. We have grown for us in California some classes of seed which we have known to do well in this climate. We have also a choice selection of home-grown

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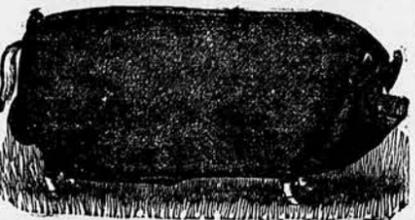
and all other really useful seeds, to supply the needs of customers from other States.

To Farmers and Gardeners who have not yet dealt with us, and who contemplate sending away for seed, we give an earnest invitation to visit our Seed House, and we think we can show you as great a variety of good, pure seed, and as low in price as can be furnished by any seed house, East or West.

Send for catalogue, then send in your order or call at our Seed House, 75 Kansas Avenue.

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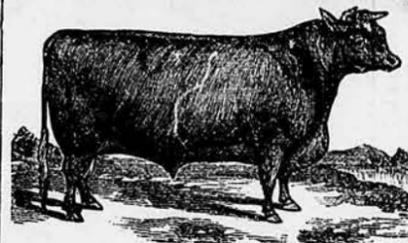


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THOROUGHbred Short-Horn CATTLE,

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We will sell at the above time and place a draft of about 45 Head, from the Elmwood Herd, consisting of 25 head of Cows and Heifers and 20 extra good Young Bulls ready for service. All red in color except two rich roans,—representing such noted families as

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The Cows and Heifers will all be bred to our Renick Rose of Sharon Bulls, "CORDELIA'S DUKE 32048" or "SHARON AIRDRIE DUKE," Vol. 26, or have calves at foot, or both. The entire offering cannot be excelled for first-class individual merit and high breeding, and are undoubtedly

The Best Lot of Short-Horn Cattle Ever Offered for Sale in the State.

All recorded in the American Short-horn Herd Book. No postponement on account of weather, as the sale will be held under cover. TERMS:—Cash, or four months' time on bankable paper, bearing 10 per cent. interest. Sale will commence promptly at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be sent on application after April 1st.

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500 bushels Early Amber Cane Seed; also a few bushels of Texas Honey and Early Orange Cane Seed. H. C. ST. CLAIR, Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Kas.

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